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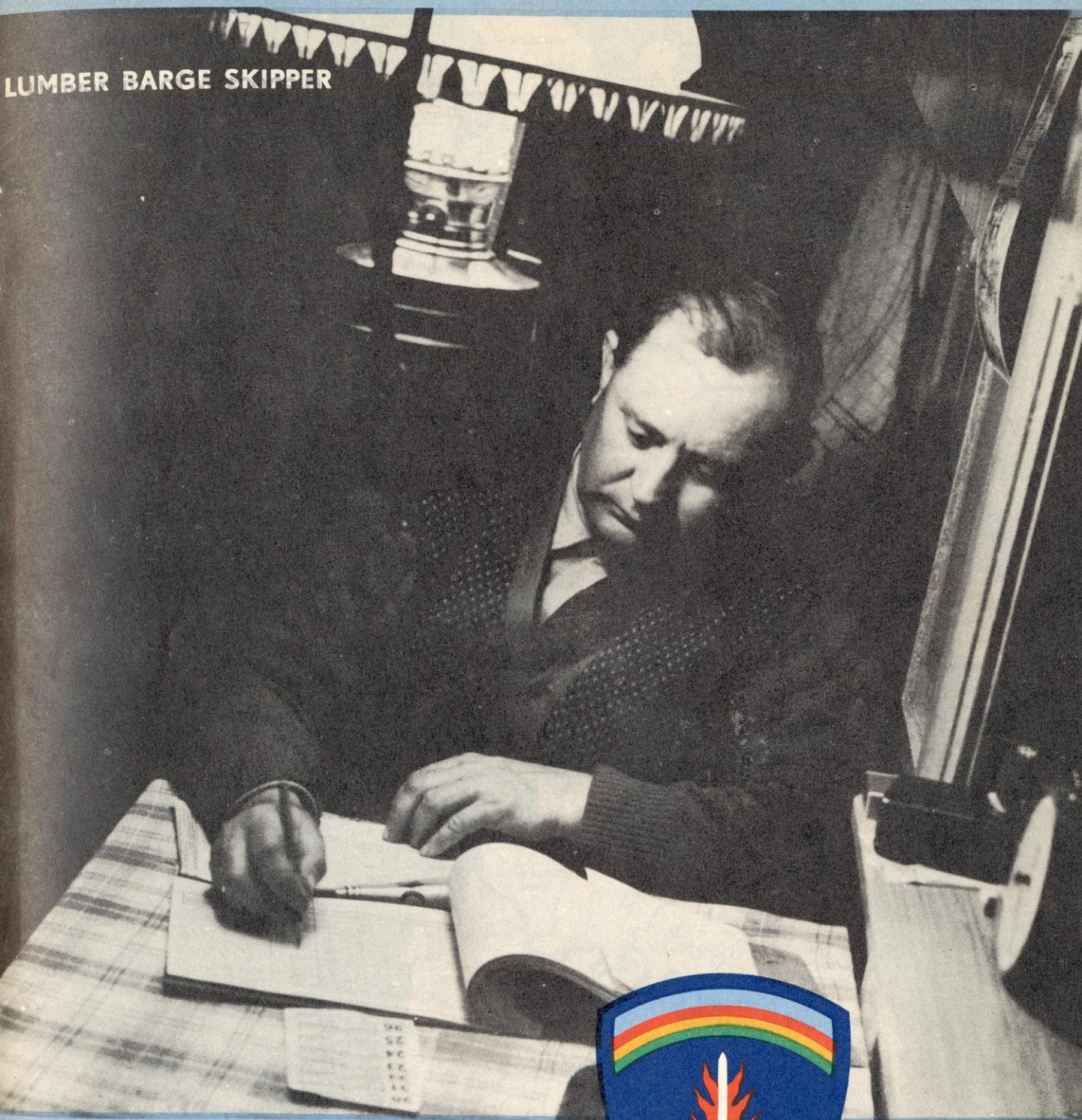
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LUMBER BARGE SKIPPER



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

MILITARY GOVERNMENT



WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apprehensions Program	AG 220.712 PMG-AGO 25 Oct 1946, USFET
Restoration to Duty of General Prisoners	AG 253 PMG-AGO 29 Oct 1946, USFET
Current Arms or Services in Overseas Theaters for Enlistment in Regular Army	AG 342.06 AGB 2 Nov 1946, USFET
Armistice Day — Thanksgiving Day	AG 006 AGO 2 Nov 1946, USFET
Survey and Disposal	AG 600.9 GDS-AGO 4 Nov 1946, USFET
Uniforms	AG 421 GAP-AGO 6 Nov 1946, USFET
1946 Theater WAC Tennis Championship	AG 353.8 SSP-AGO 7 Nov 1946, USFET
Backlog of Dependents	AG 230 GAP-AGO 8 Nov 1946, USFET
Repeal of Certain Statutory Provisions Relating to Succession	AG 010 (LD) 8 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Interzonal Travel	AG 516 (IA) 9 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Rail Travel in British Zone of Occupation	AG 531 GDS-AGO 9 Nov 1946, USFET
Fingerprinting of Unidentified Bodies	AG 200.2 (IA) 9 Nov 1946, OMGUS
Blank Forms	AG 461 (AG) 12 Nov 1946, OMGUS

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

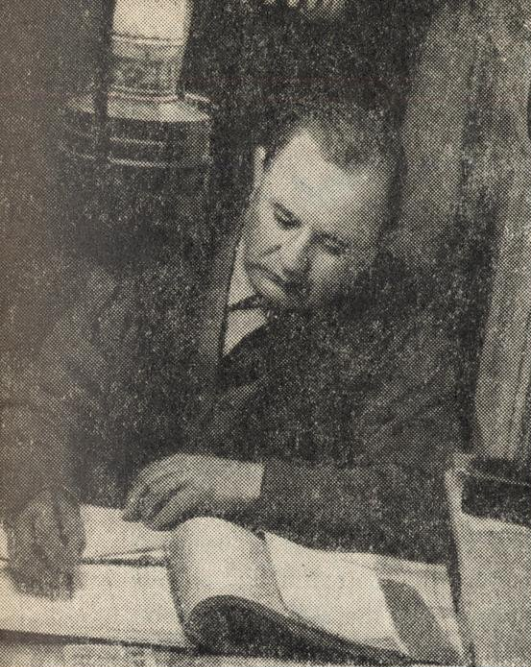


Photo by Byers

LUMBER BARGE SKIPPER — The picture on this week's cover shows the Dutch captain of the Rhine barge "Gounod," making an entry in the ship's log during a trip from Karlsruhe, Germany, to Rotterdam, Holland. The "Gounod" was hauling the first shipment of German lumber for Britain contracted for under a recent export agreement. For other pictures of the trip up the Rhine, see "Lumber Shipment" on pages 14-15.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Kaiser Wilhelm Society is the story of the founding and growth of the German scientific research institutes. It was written by Edward O. Stobel, Reports Officer of the Finance Division, OMGUS, and a former exchange student at the University of Goettingen.

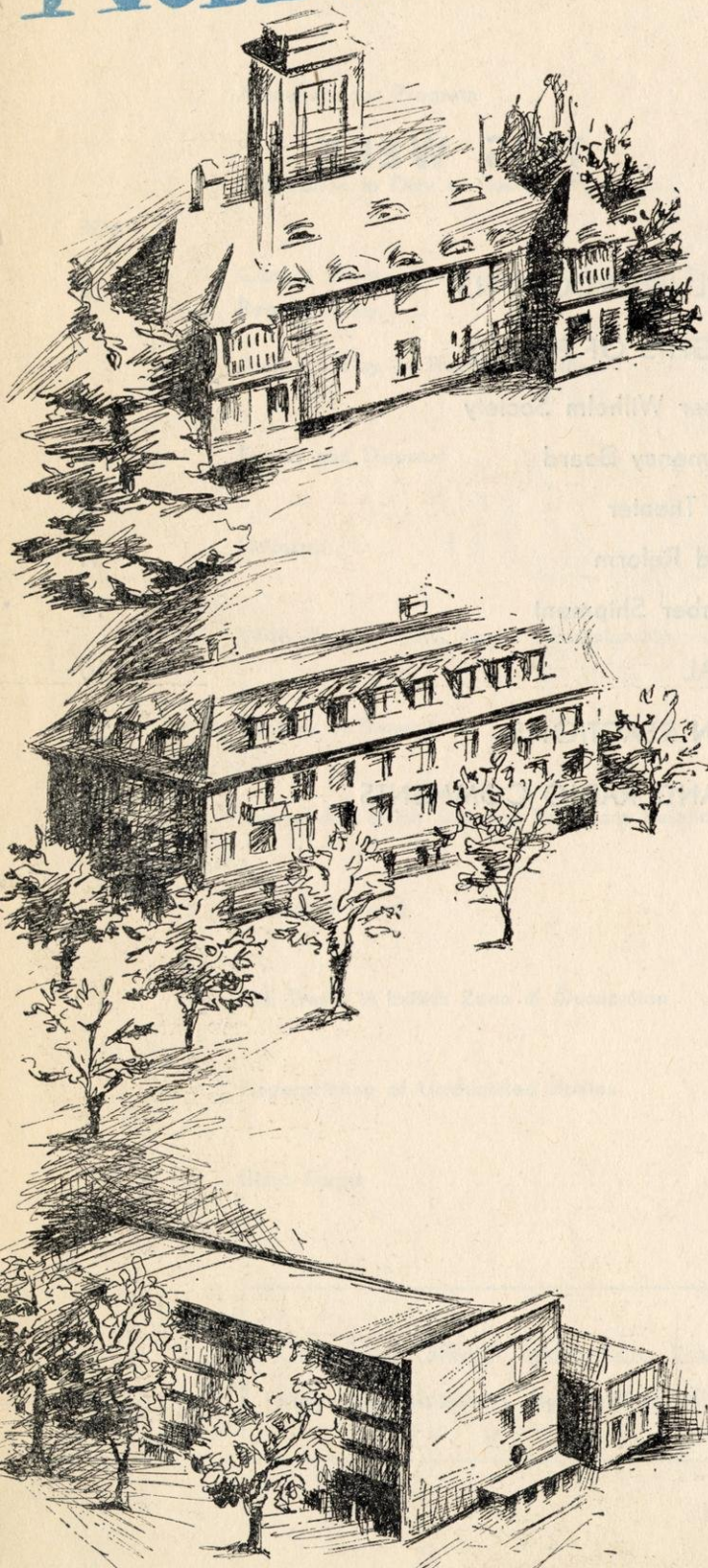
Benno D. Frank, Chief of Theater and Music Control, Office of the Director of Information Control, OMGUS, prepared the material for **The Theater**. A former army officer, Mr. Frank served with Psychological Warfare Division, Twelfth Army Group, before joining Military Government in June 1945.

Land Reform was prepared by Philip M. Raup, Assistant Chief of the Land Section, Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS. Mr. Raup who was formerly associated with the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C., served as a naval officer during the war.

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Kaiser Wilhelm



Deliberate and effective contribution toward the preparation of two world wars, while operating under the guise of peaceful scientific research, was the count that sounded the death knell for the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Promotion of Science. The much vaunted Society met the same fate and for the same reason — that of being a dangerous war potential — as such industries as I. G. Farben. This scientific potential for war was destroyed when the Allied Coordinating Committee agreed in August to dissolve the Society as such but to allow individual institutes to continue peaceful research under close supervision.

This institution of the early twentieth century was the degeneration of a concept laid down by Wilhelm von Humboldt more than a hundred years before. After the turn of the century the Germans had become conscious of the fact that German scientific research was being over-shadowed by advancements made in other countries. Large sums of money were being spent in France, England, and the United States by individuals, industrial enterprises, and even by the governments themselves to establish centers where scientists, unhampered by teaching activities, could devote all their time and energy to scientific research.

On the occasion of the centennial celebration of the Royal Friedrich Wilhelm University in Berlin in 1910, Kaiser Wilhelm II, referring to Humboldt's plan for the organization of German science and higher education, spoke with pointed significance of the "sacred task of the present" to call into be-

Society

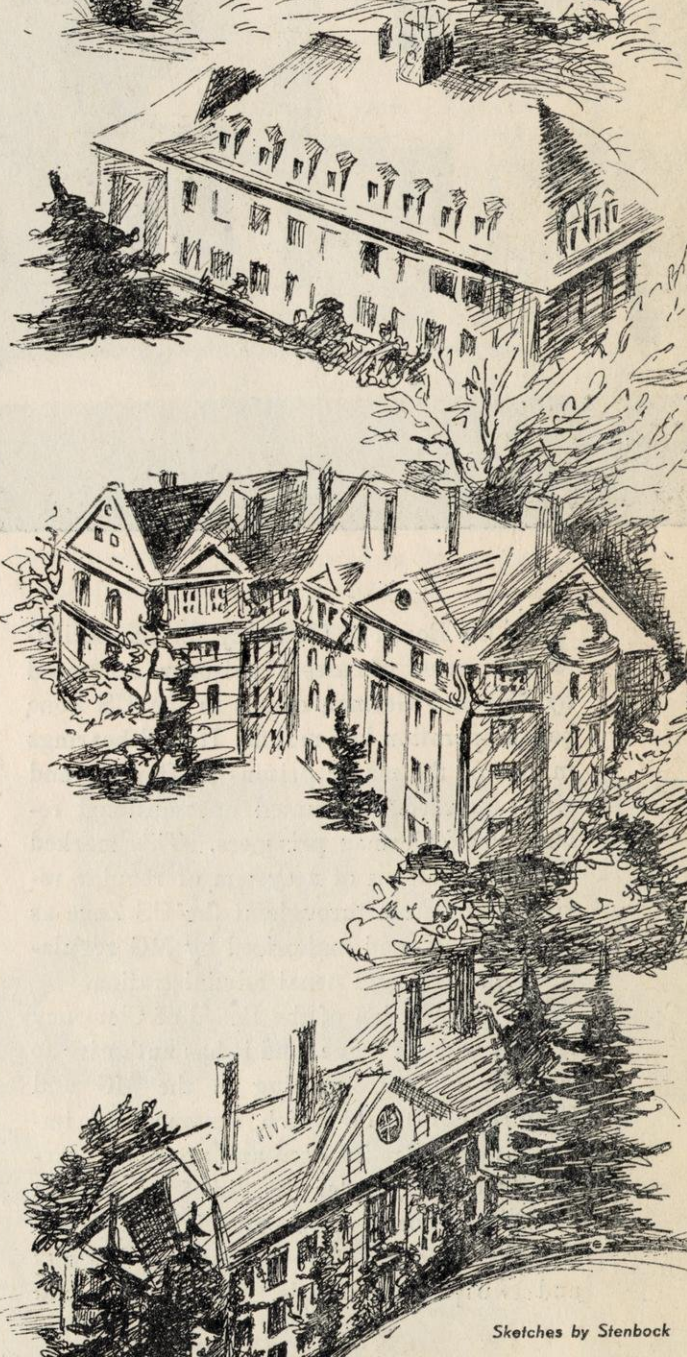
ing scientific research institutes which should function independently of the universities and colleges. Describing it as his "sovereign duty" to arouse general interest in the undertaking, he appealed to the nation for both material and moral aid in establishing these institutes, so urgently needed to give prominence to Germany's scientific life. Thus the jubilee of the University of Berlin, whose fame had spread throughout the civilized world through the labors of men like Humboldt, Fichte, Hegel, Schleiermacher, Niebuhr, Ranke, Helmholtz, and Koch presented a new aspect in the development of German intellectual life.

FOUNDED IN JANUARY 1911

Three months later on January 11, 1911 about 200 persons, prominent in the fields of science, education, industry, banking, and business, founded under the patronage of the Kaiser, a society to promote science for the benefit of the German Reich through the erection and maintenance of scientific research institutes. Within a few days, RM 15,000,000 as basic capital and an annual income of more than RM 100,000 in membership dues were guaranteed, and additional sums were donated for special purposes, such as building and equipping individual institutes.

Although the founding of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Promotion of Science actually took place in 1911, the cornerstone for the Society was really laid in November 1909 when Adolf von Harnack addressed an inaugural letter to the Kaiser. In this letter,

(Continued on page 25)



Sketches by Stenbock



CLEMENCY BOARD

(Left) Entrance and administration building of the Aichach Prison where the US Clemency Board meets. Signal Corps Photo

The US Board of Clemency for the periodical review of cases of prisoners sentenced by MG and German courts in the US Zone began operation last month. It held hearings in two of the major prisons in Bavaria and either paroled or granted unconditional release to 26 German prisoners. This marked the establishment of a system of regular review and parole throughout the US Zone as contemplated and authorized by MG regulations on legal and penal administration.

The jurisdiction of the Board of Clemency is Zone-wide in scope, and it has authority to consider all cases arising in the MG and German courts in which sentences of imprisonment were imposed and are being served. Operating under the direct supervision of the Director of the Legal Division, OMG-US, the board is composed of two lawyers and two prison officials. It is empowered

to grant clemency, parole, and amnesty.

For the present, only cases involving sentences from one to six years inclusive are being considered. This limitation is a temporary expedient and is based on the assumption that by far the majority of petitioners deserving consideration are to be found among prisoners serving sentences of comparatively short duration. It was felt that prisoners serving long-term sentences will not suffer undue hardship if action on their petitions is deferred. However, provisions will be made for hearing of petitions involving sentences of more than six years if screening of case records reveals unusual and particularly deserving cases. Cases involving displaced persons will probably not be considered, since a policy of repatriation of such prisoners is already established.

The Board of Clemency plans to hold hear-

ings in all major penal institutions of the three Laender. The itinerary of the board is determined by the number of petitions received from individual prisons and on the basis of priorities to be given prisons where particularly serious over-crowded conditions exist.

Prison wardens in the US Zone have been furnished clemency petition forms for distribution among prisoners presently eligible to be considered for clemency. The prison wardens have been directed to assist the prisoners in the proper completion of the forms. They must also make recommendations for the approval or disapproval of the petition based on the prisoner's conduct and attitude during confinement. Completed forms are then forwarded through channels to the board for processing.

PROCEDURE AT HEARINGS

When the board decides to hold a hearing in a particular prison, the chief legal officer of the Land where the prison is situated is notified and is requested to supply the necessary clerical help. The court records of the prisoners whose petitions are to be considered are made available to the board for study and reference. The sessions of the board are held in the prison where the petitioners who appear before the board are confined. They

are questioned by its members to ascertain all facts and personal data required to determine the need for clemency and the conditions of release to be imposed if clemency be granted.

DECISIONS BY MAJORITY VOTE

At the end of each session the president of the board coordinates the findings of the members of the board in the form of opinions appended to the orders, giving the reason for decision in each case. The decisions are taken by a majority vote, and the dissenting member may indicate his dissent and the reasons therefore, which are made part of the record kept on each petitioner. The chief legal officer of the Land concerned is then given copies of the orders of the board for appropriate action.

The board's decisions are based on many factors, such as the family status of the prisoner, his prison record, severity of the offense, and possible employment if release is granted. The guiding principle is to determine whether any useful purpose can be served by further confinement of the prisoner.

The work of the board will undoubtedly strengthen the belief of the Germans that the Americans are truly interested in the welfare of the individual and are aiding in the rehabilitation of deserving cases.

The members of the US Board of Clemency listen to a case at the Aichach Women's Penitentiary in Bavaria.

Signal Corps Photo



The THEATER



Performers in the Berlin production of "Three Men on a Horse" which is currently enjoying the longest run of any play in Berlin since the occupation.

One morning a few weeks ago the theater columns of Berlin's *Der Morgen* and *Tagesspiegel* read like the *Times* or *Herald Tribune* in the New York of January 1935. The critics were saying the German equivalent of "I think we have a hit on our hands," and all Berlin was laughing at the new comedy, *Three Men On a Horse*. Moreover, it was evident that Berliners, who had not laughed for so long, were in need of something so zany and care-free as this play, for it has had more than 130 performances to date and will easily last for the rest of the year, making the longest run of any play in Berlin since the occupation.

Three Men On a Horse is but one of many American plays already presented or plan-

ned for the German theater under the auspices of the Office of Information Control, OMGUS. Such plays as Thornton Wilder's *Our Town* and *The Skin of Our Teeth*, Paul Osborn's *On Borrowed Time*, Clifford Odet's *Awake and Sing*, Behrmann's *Biography* and others have been highly successful in the theaters of Berlin and the American Zone. Most of these plays are very different from the usual fare of German theater-goers, both during the Nazi regime and before. Also, the success that American plays have enjoyed is even more amazing in the light of the past history and traditions of the German theater.

The theater in Germany has never been purely entertainment but was considered a moral institution which deserved the support

of the best of the nation. Almost all the theaters were subsidized and supported by the state or municipal authorities, and the German people were avid theater-goers. It is difficult for Americans to understand that towns with a population of 50,000 to 60,000, as for instance, Darmstadt, had an opera house, an operetta house, a symphony orchestra, and two legitimate theaters playing throughout the whole year. Nearly every town has at least one legitimate theater. Cities like Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Munich, Kassel, Regensburg, Mannheim and Heidelberg have opera houses alone which are performing every day throughout the year.

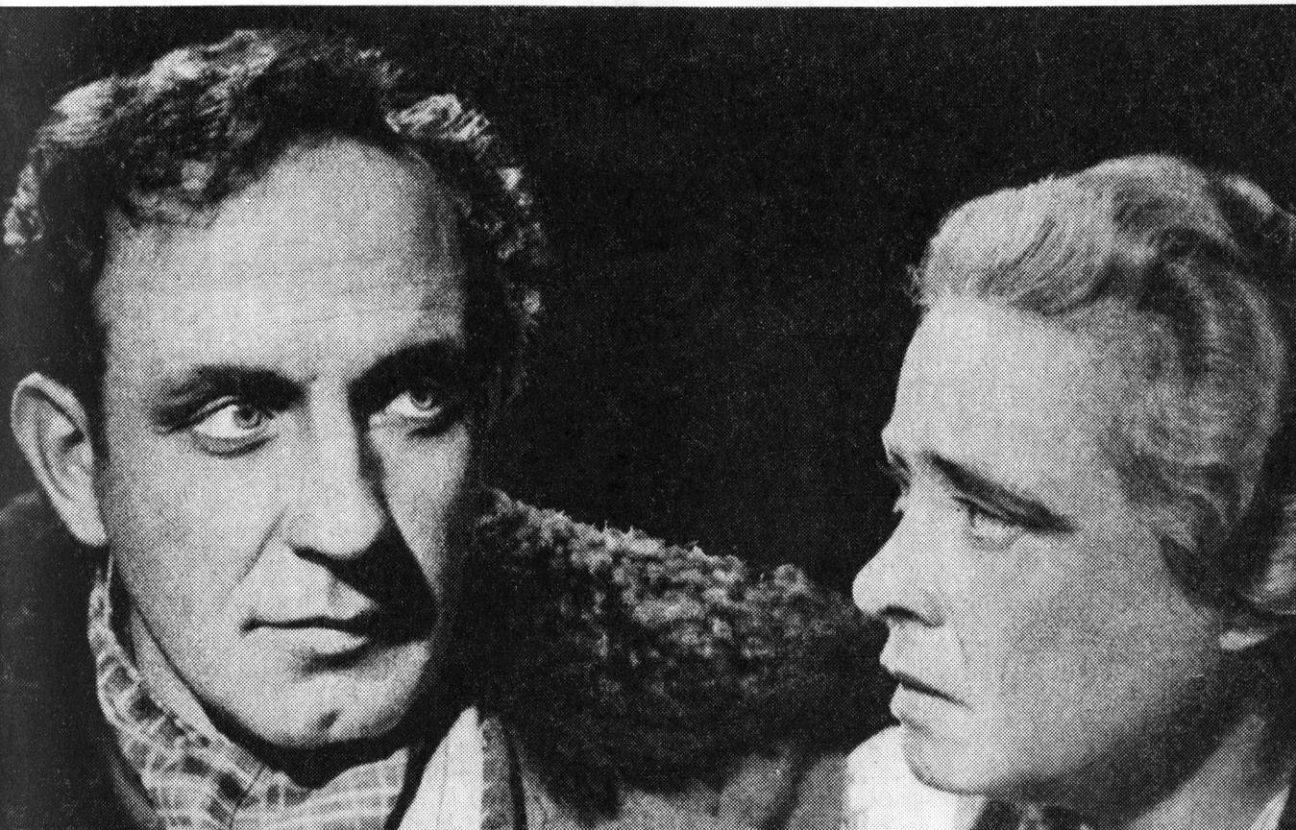
Theater people in the US appreciate how difficult it is to find a suitable cast for an average Shakespeare performance, but the Germans do not see any problem in putting on at least ten different Shakespeare or other classical performances in any average town throughout the year, including plays like *King Lear*, *The Tempest*, and others. True, it is not always the best cast, but it is an ensemble, versatile, adaptable, and capable

of playing Shakespeare on Monday, Lehar on Tuesday, Verdi on Wednesday, Shaw on Thursday, and some slap-stick comedies during the rest of the week. It would be inconceivable to a German to go without his municipal theater. To some extent, the theater represents the educational and cultural standards of Germany.

SITUATION AT TIME OF SURRENDER

When the US theater and music personnel of the ODIC arrived in Germany, they found all theaters closed by an order of Himmler and Goebbels. All artists had been assigned to some work to help the German war machine. There was nothing left but the memory of the great tradition of German theater, and MG could not control a theater which did not exist. Many of the great artists had been more or less affiliated with the Nazi regime, which was only natural, as the regime had exploited the theater and its prestige for political purposes. There were only a few prominent actors left who had not been invited to parties given by Nazis from Hitler on down to

Two members of the cast of "The Skin of Our Teeth," one of many American plays which are being presented or planned for the German Theater.



the pettiest party official. Since German theaters had always been subsidized and controlled by government agencies, it was a simple matter to centralize the entire profession under the personal supervision of Joseph Goebbels, who was not only an excellent showman for the Nazi party and the German Reich, but who was also quite a skillful expert of Film-Theater-and-Music affairs, devoting a lot of his time to their production and to their female representatives.

Adolf Hitler gave much consideration to the theater while he was in power, but he did not succeed in introducing genuine Nazi writers to the German stage. His was mostly a negative job. Liberals and Jews were evicted and were replaced by reliable Nazis. There were exceptions made, not because of liberalistic considerations, but because of the need to keep up the theater as a morale booster for his war machine. For twelve years the German theater had to live without humanistic or liberal plays of significance. It was isolated and solely dependent on the politically-censored German literature.

DENAZIFICATION LIMITED FIELD

A peculiar situation existed when the theater and music branches of OMGUS began operation. All the artists returned, looking for possibilities, chances, and jobs. There were opera singers, actors, comedians, variety artists, and in Munich a man with four lions and six elephants who wanted to know what MG could do to get his animals fed and billeted. Since the theater people knew that only a small number of them could be employed because of the lack of facilities and housing, the task of denazification was relatively simple. They themselves did everything they could to kill competition. Knowing too that MG officials were more interested in political backgrounds than talent, they were only too willing to satisfy the officers' curiosity about other members of their profession by supplying all possible details. Since all their colleagues did exactly the same thing, only a few ambitious artists remained in the field.

The standard applied by ODIC was quite high. No one was to be employed who had ever been a party member or a profiteer of the regime, and there were really only a few artists who had not profited. It was therefore difficult to find suitable persons to be licensed as producers, or to be registered as actors, singers or dancers.

FOREIGN PLAYS IMPORTED

The next mission of MG, after the screening of the most politically reliable people and the reestablishment of the theater had been accomplished, was to import foreign plays with foreign thoughts and culture to the German theater. That the works of American playwrights like O'Neill, Sherwood, Wilder, Saroyan, Abbott and Osborn are being produced in Germany today is a tribute to these authors who have willingly accepted conditions which make it impossible for them to receive at present the royalties accumulating from their plays. This money is kept on special blocked accounts with the Fiscal section of ODIC, OMGUS.

Of the 40 US plays on which copyright clearance has been obtained, more than 20 have already been translated into German and accepted by theaters throughout the four zones of Germany. In Berlin alone, 23 US plays are scheduled for performance this season. This figure is quite unusual if compared with the three Soviet, two British and four French plays scheduled in Berlin for the same period. Distribution of these plays to all zones is effected by OMGUS, as no German agent is allowed to handle US plays.

"THUNDER ROCK" PRESENTED

The first American play given in German was Robert Ardrey's *Thunder Rock*. This play was never successful in the states, but in Germany it was accepted by more than 25 different theaters and met with great success, both by the German press and public. Another play which has had a particularly noteworthy success is Clifford Odet's *Awake and Sing*. Written and produced during the early years of Hitler's regime,

(Continued on page 24)

LAND REFORM



The mass movement of expellees, one and one-half million strong, from such countries as Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria into the US Zone during the past year, together with the thousands of refugees and uprooted persons from bombed-out cities and other zones of Germany, poses staggering problems of food and employment for the US Zone of Germany. The immediate need for maximizing German agricultural production is equally urgent. Consequently every possible piece of land must be utilized to increase production in every possible way.

The "Law for the Acquisition of Land for Settlement Purposes and for Land Reform," adopted by the Laenderrat and subsequently approved by the Military Governor, offers a major contribution to the solution to these problems. The law seeks to create small intensively farmed and individually owned plots from land which formerly existed as huge unfarmed Wehrmacht properties, estates or woodlands. This arrangement can help to provide employment and food for thousands of persons.

CLASSES OF LAND AVAILABLE

Briefly the law draws upon three major classes of land for settlement purposes: Former properties of the Wehrmacht, Luftwaffe, Nazi Party organizations, war criminals, and the like; lands held by public law corporations including the states, counties, Gemeinden, and churches; and lands belonging to private individuals, family trusts, and private corporations. The former military and Nazi properties will be drawn upon to the fullest extent wherever suitable; properties of the public law corporations will

(Left) These two German farmers using outdated equipment emphasize the need for modern farming implements if the Zone's agricultural production is to be substantially increased.

Photo by Byers

be drawn upon when suitable and when needed; the properties of private individuals and corporations will be drawn upon according to a graduated percentage scale that increases with the size of the holding.

Under the law there is no absolute limit to the size of a holding. Instead, the law makes mandatory a land levy on all private holdings having more than 100 hectares of agriculturally usable land of average quality, at rates ranging from 10 percent of 100 hectares to 90 percent of that part of any holding exceeding 1,500 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47 acres). This graduation follows a 'bracket' system comparable with that used in income tax practices.

LEVIES ON SMALLER UNITS

Large private estates are not a dominant feature in the organization of land ownership in South Germany, although they do play an important role. The law recognizes the fact that the demand for land settlement and the need for intensified agricultural production requires that land in ownership units of less than 100 hectare may in certain communities be required for settlement purposes. Accordingly, the law permits the levying of the land delivery obligation on owners of less than 100 hectare of agriculturally usable land at a rate that decreases from 10 percent to one percent. A lower limit is normally to be taken as that area of land with a total assessed valuation of RM 20,000. (Assessed land values for agricultural land in the US Zone usually range from about RM 600 to 2,000 per hectare.) However, even units of less than RM 20,000 in assessed value may be drawn upon for settlement land if they lie in the neighborhood of a city or otherwise are essential for the completion of a settlement project. In such cases the owners are compensated by being given other land. Monetary compensation to all other classes of former owners for land surrendered is provided for in the law.

Public settlement authorities are to be created in the Laender as the executive agencies for carrying out the law. A specific

attempt has been made to avoid operation of Land trusteeship pending transfer to Beneficiaries. Land will not be taken from present owners until arrangements are completed to turn it over to new settlers. For the first three years the settlers will be under leases which will confer the right to purchase the land if at the end of that time they have demonstrated their ability to manage it properly.

After the first World War one of the important German legislative acts was the enactment of the Reich Settlement Law of 1919. The economic, political, and psychological backgrounds for the enactment of this earlier settlement law were in many respects similar although in no way so pressing as those that prevail in Germany today. During the course of the Weimar Republic some fairly significant results were achieved under the Reichs Settlement Law, but it cannot be said to have fully accomplished its purpose. Under the Nazis the execution of the law was not vigorously pushed. Recognizing that this earlier settlement law contains many desirable features, the Laenderrat in the US Zone desired to supplement and invigorate it with this present law. Accordingly, the new law adopted 17 September 1946, provides that those features of the Reich Settlement Law of 1919 which are not superseded by policy and procedures established in this new law are to be incorporated into the body of the new law.

INTENSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION

Intensification of agricultural production is provided for in two ways in this new law. Land not now in agricultural use is to be converted to this use and distributed under the terms of the law, wherever possible. Definite plans are already underway for the conversion of forest land to agricultural production wherever technically feasible. Such converted lands are to come under the control of newly established settlement authorities. Lands reclaimed by drainage or by other soil improvement practices will also be distributed to settlers according to machinery which

has been set up. It will also be possible to promote the consolidation into economically sized units of the many small scattered strips of land which handicap the rationalization of South German agriculture. Taking land from small owners and compensating them with other land in order to consolidate the many scattered strip holdings, makes it possible to invigorate "land consolidation" work. If vigorously administered by the German authorities, this can become one of the most beneficial results achieved under the new act.

CAPITAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The second type of intensification of agriculture results not from putting more land into production but from increasing the intensity with which existing farm land is farmed. This offers the greatest promise for South Germany, where almost all arable land has already been brought under the plow. The most direct means for intensifying production is in the increased use of capital, machinery, and fertilizer, in improved farming techniques, and in the shift from extensive agricultural practices and types of crops to intensive ones. Normally intensification of this type requires major outlays of capital and the procurement of large quantities of equipment. It is hoped that it will eventually be possible for German agriculture to make these outlays and to procure this equipment. In the meantime South German agriculture must proceed with the resources it has at its command, chiefly that of human labor.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTIC

One of the distinctive characteristics of small peasant farms is the relatively high proportion of livestock and animal products which they produce. A type of farm organization in which field crops are marketed through being fed to livestock is a system which permits a much more intensive use of labor than does the production of field crops for direct marketing and for direct human consumption. The absence today of foreign exchange in the German economy makes it

impossible to import large quantities of cereal grains and other products of extensive agriculture which can be grown to much better advantage in other parts of the world than in Germany. An organization of world agriculture that is based on a peace-time economy would not, however, require the production of much extensive agriculture in South Germany.

There is, then, some clash between a settlement program leading to greater livestock production and the present necessity for concentrating on crops for direct human consumption. The immediate problem of holding down livestock numbers already exists, however, and is not appreciably aggravated by the passage of the settlement law, which is in complete harmony with what must be the long-range plan for German agriculture: intensification, which on peasant farms means the production of livestock products which in turn enable the farm family to invest greater quantities of its labor on smaller areas of land.

SMALL FARMS INTENSELY OPERATED

Considerable misinformation exists regarding the importance of medium-sized and large farms to German agriculture. It is argued that large farms are more productive, better managed, and deliver a larger proportion of produce to the market than do the smaller peasant farms. However the comparison made between large and small farms in computing productivity usually does not consider the fact that the small farm does not produce the same type of crops as does the large farm. In South Germany the first take the form of farms so intensively operated that they would be regarded as truck gardens in many parts of the United States. Neither the medium-sized or large farmer, relying on agricultural laborers, nor the tenant farmer on leased land can afford to invest labor in his land to the extent that it is invested by the peasant family owning a small area of land. Output *per hectare* measured not in bushels of wheat but in total food value produced irrespective of the type

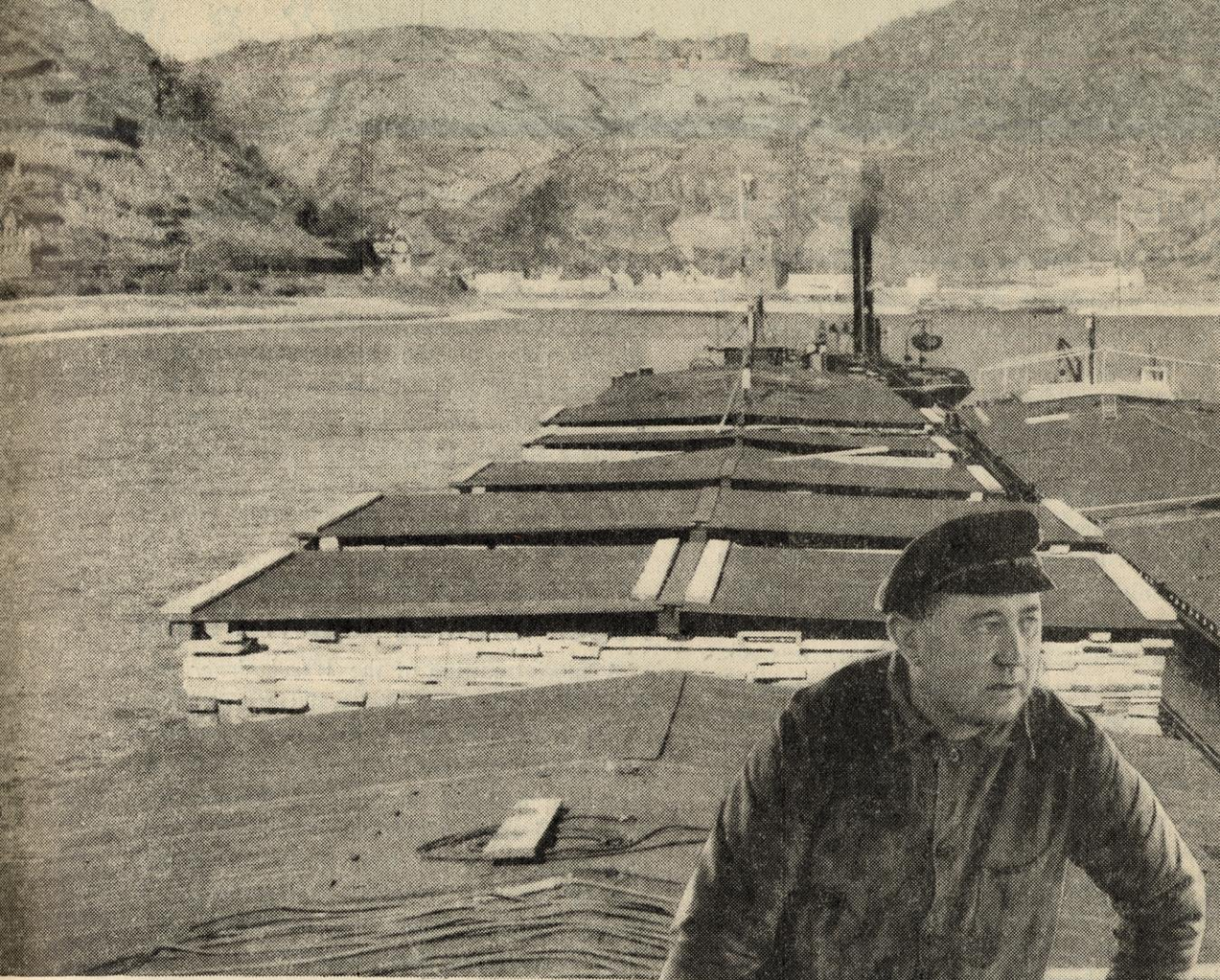
(Continued on page 28)



LUMBER

When the Rhine barge "Gounod" was loaded at Karlsruhe last month, shipment began on a 15,000,000 dollar consignment of lumber, the largest export order to be contracted for in the US Zone since the beginning of the occupation. The pictures on these two pages show activity during the "Gounod's" 14-day trip up the Rhine to Rotterdam.

The "Gounod" inaugurated a run which will be well-traveled during the next ten months as 650,000 cubic meters of sawn lumber is moved by Dutch barges to Rotterdam where 80 percent of the lumber will be

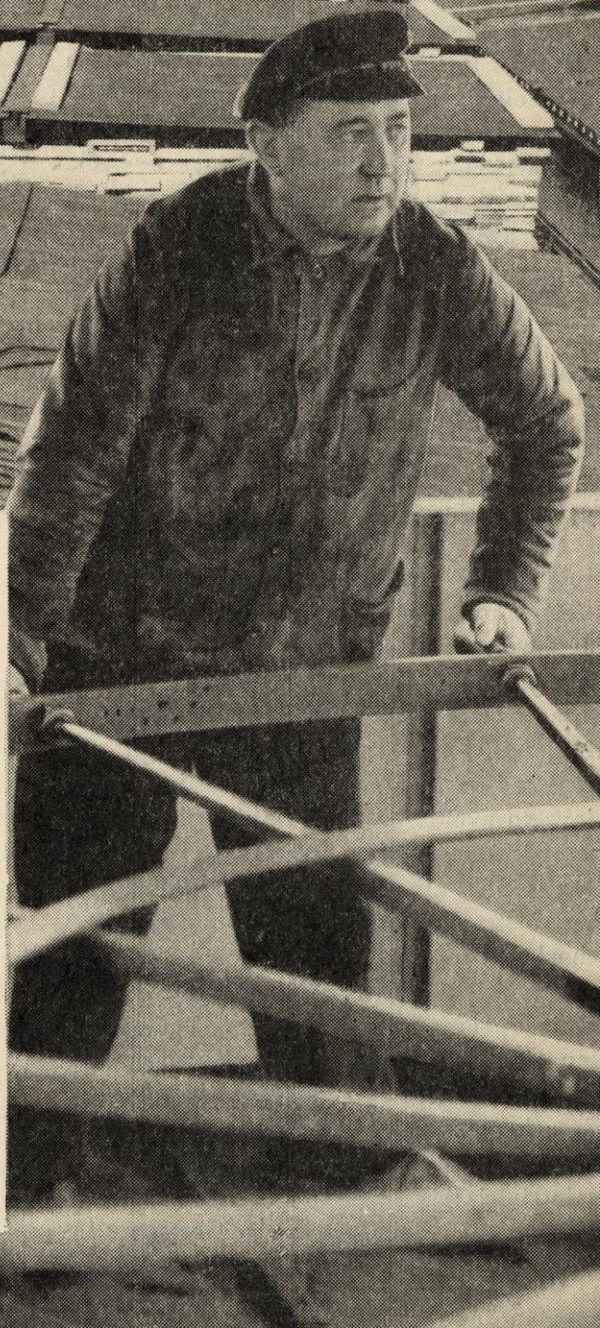


SHIPMENT

loaded aboard ocean vessels for shipment to Great Britain; the remaining 20 percent will be used in the housing program of the Netherlands. Completion of the huge lumber shipment is anticipated by 31 July 1946. The first target date in the present shipping schedule called for delivery of 100,000 cubic meters to the British and Dutch lumber importers by 15 November.

(Opposite page) Sawn lumber is loaded on the "Gounod" at Karlsruhe under the supervision of Dutch seamen; (above) the barge with its cargo of covered lumber moves up the Rhine; (right) the "Gounod's" skipper at the helm.

Photos by Byers





Radio Schools Participate in Zone's Reeducation Program

Two schools of the air (*Schulfunks*) of Radio Stuttgart and Radio Frankfurt are now giving effective aid to the reeducation of German children in the US Zone through regularly scheduled broadcasts. Activities of the ODIC, OMGUS, they are an invaluable substitute for teachers and textbooks, of which there is a critical shortage.

Radio Stuttgart's school, which has been functioning for almost a year, offers supplementary lesson material direct to the schools of Wuerttemberg-Baden five days a week. On Saturday mornings elementary English lessons are given to the students of higher grades. Radio Frankfurt offers the same materials for the children of Greater Hesse four mornings a week and repeats the lessons in the afternoons, as does Radio Stuttgart. Although the lesson material for both stations is compiled by German staffs in consultation with German educational authorities of the Laender, the overall supervision of the programs and special guidance are provided by US radio control officers.

The programs include such subjects as the development of democratic movements, history, geography, natural sciences, literature, culture, and recent inventions. Most of the subjects, especially biography, are presented in the form of interesting radio plays to avoid the monotony of the lecture method. Afterwards, these are reviewed and discussed by the teachers and students in the classroom, as is done in American schools.

Responsibility for providing radio receivers in various schools rests with the German officials. Many schools, however, still lack receiving sets because of the shortage of such equipment. Close contact between radio stations and educational authorities is maintained to determine the utilization and effectiveness of the programs. German edu-

cators react favorably to the lessons because they not only are a vital supplementary source of material but they provide an instruction plan for teachers. Schedules and subject matter are distributed among the schools prior to the broadcasts, enabling teachers to choose subjects related to current lessons. MG policy in the operation of these schools is that they must never attempt to replace the schools, but must concentrate on offering supplementary courses of instruction.

Paper Granted Export Permit

A special edition of the *Wiesbadener Kurier* became the first post-war German newspaper in the US Zone to be given permission to circulate outside of Germany. The edition, featuring detailed accounts of the recently opened Greater Hesse trade and industry exposition, was the first to be distributed weekly to the United States, England, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The move was undertaken to stimulate interest in Germany's new export program. The Wiesbaden newspaper has a temporary foreign circulation of 1,300 copies which are distributed to export-import firms through American embassies. Chambers of commerce have been asked to handle circulation in the United States.

DP Population Smaller

There were 527,274 United Nations displaced persons in the US Zone of Germany, both in and out of camps, as of 15 October, according to official figures tabulated by UNRRA and US military sources. The total as of 30 September was 539,733 and as of 25 August was 547,478.

Of the October total, the largest national group was Polish, with a total of 164,034. However, this was a decrease from the Sep-

tember figure of 171,960. The second largest single group of DP's is Jewish, with a total of 152,635, an increase from the September figure of 149,892.

The remainder of the October total was made up of 49,801 Latvians, 44,956 Danes, Dutch and Greeks, 33,151 Lithuanians, 18,548 Estonians, 15,379 Yugoslaves, 14,042 Russians, 5,942 Czechoslovaks, 1,604 French, 832 Belgians and Luxembourgers, 93 Norwegians, and 26,257 stateless persons.

In the period of 1 to 15 October 15,226 persons were repatriated. Of this total, 14,793 were Poles.

British Zone Briefs

The present bread shortage in the Ruhr Area North Rhine/Westphalia, necessitated during the second week of November the substitution of 250 grams of sugar for 500 grams of bread coupons, and 750 grams of dehydrated potatoes for 1,000 grams bread coupons in towns where supplies were insufficient.

For the 95th rationing period, beginning 11 November, the daily caloric value of the basic ration remains at 1550. There are, however, changes in some commodities. Potatoes have been increased by 2,000 grams — from 8,009 to 10,000 grams per period; naehrmittel (has been) reduced from 1,750 to 1,500 grams, and fish reduced from 750 to 600 grams.

Up to the end of October, approximately 250,000 CARE parcels arrived in Germany for distribution in the Zone. Each parcel contains 40,000 calories.

Seventy teachers of the British Zone are to attend a conference at the college of teachers in Brunswick 28 to 30 November. The conference is to discuss the application of arts and crafts to teaching.

One hundred twenty-five children of the North Rhine areas are going to Ireland for a three-year stay under the auspices of the Irish Red Cross Society. Upon arrival the children will spend six weeks in a convalescent home and then be placed in the care of Irish families offering to look after them.

Effective 1 December the waiting period for Germans in the British Zone qualifying for cash sickness benefit will be reduced from seven to three days.

Neighborhood Centers

Neighborhood centers, organized along the lines of settlement houses in the United States, are being constructed in the communities of Darmstadt and Frankfurt, it has been announced by OMGUS.

The two neighborhood centers are sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and have been approved by the Deputy Military Governor. Their operation will be the joint responsibility of the German Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends and representative leaders of the communities in which they are located. The American Friends are providing prefabricated buildings, furnishings, tools, and recreational material essential to the operation of the centers.

Two Newspapers Licensed

Two more German newspapers have been licensed, one in Stuttgart and the other in Munich, increasing to 43 the number of Military Government licensed papers in the US Zone.

The first issue of the "Muenchner Mittag," published three times a week in Munich, appeared with an initial circulation of 50,000. It is published alternately with the other Munich paper, the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung." Its licensees are P. A. Stern, a Liberal Democrat editor, and Hans K. Heinrich, publisher, native of Munich, who is a member of the Christian Socialist Union.

The "Stuttgarter Nachrichten" was licensed in Stuttgart and will be published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with an authorized circulation of 140,000. Henry Bernhard, member of the Democratic People's Party, and Dr. Otto Faerber, of the Christian Democratic Party, are the licensees. The other journal published in Stuttgart is the "Stuttgarter Zeitung."

US ZONE MG ACTIVITIES

The acquisition of potatoes from the Soviet Zone has made the shipment of 25,000 tons of potatoes scheduled to be shipped into the US sector of Berlin from Greater Hesse unnecessary.

The availability of transportation for coal from the Ruhr in December is not expected to keep pace with December coal production, due to the low water in Rhine waterways limiting barge movement. British Zone officials have stated that an attempt will be made to improve on the October ratio of loading to allocations for the US Zone and Berlin.

PULP RESERVES DEPLETED

The reduced hydrogeneration of electric power in the US Zone industrial plants has curtailed the availability of power for the manufacture of mechanical pulp paper. As a result the reserves of the pulp are rapidly being used up.

Sufficient cloth has been released by USFET to make uniforms for the civil police of the US Berlin sector. Flashlights for police use are being obtained from the AES.

German agencies of the US Zone are being instructed not to allocate material imported under the approved export program to internationally recognized cartels.

BRONZES RETURNED TO FRANCE

Recent items of restitution include Rodin's famous bronze sculptured group called "The Burghers of Calais" which has been returned to France along with a shipment of other art objects, furniture and tapestries, looted by a Nazi agency. A statue of a Greek goddess has been returned to Greece and a collection of art objects and furniture is again in the hands of its rightful owners in the Netherlands. Receipts are being prepared to return Danube river craft to France and to countries through which the Danube flows.

The Allied Economics Directorate has agreed to allocate general purpose equipment from 53 war plants to the IARA nations,

which is 75 percent of the total value, and from 17 war plants to the Soviet Union, the remaining 25 percent.

General purpose equipment from two plants in Bavaria has also been offered as reparations. These include 25 buildings especially constructed for making explosives which will be destroyed early in December, and the tunnel approach encasements to the Bavarian Messerschmitt plant, also scheduled for demolition.

Nearly one-half million jute bags and 30 bales of jute cloth have been released from MG stocks for German civilian use.

A former Nazi party property has been sold to the Land Insurance Company of Wuerttemberg for use as a tuberculosis hospital. The money received from the sale has been placed in a blocked account in accordance with MG regulations.

OCCUPATION COSTS INCREASE

Occupation costs, which consist of payments made by local German authorities for services rendered and supplies furnished to the occupying forces, amounted to RM 313 million in the three Laender for the period of July to September. This represents an increase of 24 percent over the costs incurred during the preceding three months.

A German zonal conference of the Institute for Educational Film, Munich, was held in Stuttgart on 5 November for the purpose of discussing ways and means of teaching new instructors the aims and methods of using educational films in the class room. It was decided that teacher-training institutions should develop courses for this purpose.

Plans have been completed to afford employment of approximately 1,000 displaced persons in German factories making clothing for DP's. In addition, four in-camp clothing projects are being set up which will employ about 400 persons. Surveys are being made to determine the feasibility of setting up other such in-camp projects and using displaced persons in German factories.

EXCERPTS FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Pertinent excerpts from official instructions are printed for the benefit of our readers. Official copies of the quoted circulars, letters and directives may be obtained by authorized personnel by writing to the originating headquarters.

Testimony in Courts

Provisions from Regulation No. 2 under MG Law No. 2 concerning testimony in German courts by persons subject to US military law and those associated with American MG are quoted in USFET Circular No. 154 "for the information and guidance of all concerned." The quoted provisions include the following:

Upon written request made by the president of a German Court to the appropriate approving authority hereinafter indicated the following persons may be permitted to testify as witnesses in German Courts:

Upon approval by the commanding officer of the detachment, company or higher command, exercising direct supervision and control over the witness:

1. Military personnel of the United States and of United Nations serving with the tactical armed forces or with the American MG.

2. Non-military personnel serving with or employed by the tactical armed forces of the United States.

3. Other persons subject to US military law including dependents of the above.

Upon approval by a Director of an Office of Military Government, or his designee, exercising supervision over the witness: Non-military personnel serving with or employed by the Office of Military Government, or their dependents.

The testimony of persons authorized by the approving authority to appear as witnesses in German courts shall be given only upon such conditions as may be specified by the approving authority provided,

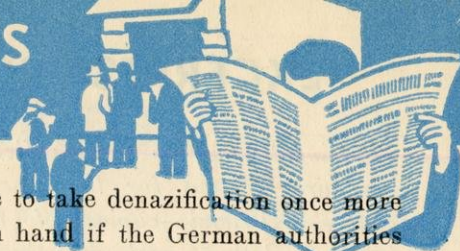
however, that, the matter on which the testimony is sought is not classified matter, that the testimony is not prejudicial to the interests of MG or of the Armed Forces of the United States, and that copies of official papers and copies of reports of inquiries are not requested or furnished in connection with such testimony.

No former member or employee of the US Armed Forces or former MG employee shall be permitted to testify before a German court concerning any information acquired by him as the result of such membership or employment of which involves the activities of the Armed Forces or of the MG or its personnel, unless expressly permitted to do so in writing by the commanding officer of the unit of which he was a member or at which he was employed, or, if the testimony concerns the Office of Military Government of the United States, then by the Director of the Office of Military Government for the Land in which such German court is situated.

No person subject to the US military law, and no MG employee, other than a German national, shall be subject to punishment by any German court for any contempt for such court, but such contempt may be referred by the court before which the testimony was requested to the appropriate approving authority mentioned above for appropriate action.

Highway Traffic Regulations

"Highway traffic regulations, including speed limits, traffic signs, etc., established by the US military do not apply to German civilian highway traffic, except that they may apply when so described by area commanders within the limits of areas defined as US military communities, and when posted in the German and English languages," according to an OMGUS directive, AG 611 (TD) "Highway Traffic Regulations," dated 23 October 1946.



Denazification Program Viewed As Essential by Licensed Press

The "unmistakable earnestness" of the Deputy Military Governor in his admonition to the Laenderrat early this month for the Germans to achieve better results in their denazification work was described by the **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) as justifying the anxiety of all those who wanted to see the denazification law justly and strictly carried into effect. The newspaper's editorial continued:

"It is senseless, even grotesque, when the Germans on the one hand fight passionately against the thesis of collective guilt (thereby acknowledging that some of them are guilty), but on the other side by their attitude toward denazification are practically trying to make the world believe that none of them ever was guilty . . .

"If we do not deal rigorously with these elements . . . then those are right who find all of us Germans guilty and who see in the catastrophic consequences of our failure nothing but just punishment. When the Deputy Military Governor says: 'Denazification is a must,' it is up to us to answer: 'We are not forced to, we want to see the brown activists behind barbed wire.'"

* * *

In an editorial on the same subject, the **Rhein Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg) said: "An occupation, even when it has the best will to help, will always be felt as a burden. And yet we must rid ourselves of doing something only when it is ordered; we must find the strength to act on our own initiative when necessary."

Pointing to the eagerness of some appeal boards to rehabilitate the accused in order to get needed expert labor and to the mildness of some sentences, the **Wiesbadener Kurier** said the Deputy Military Governor "left no doubt that Military Government will

not hesitate to take denazification once more into its own hand if the German authorities continue to show a disinclination to fulfill the sense of the law."

* * *

A picture layout was used by the **Mittel-bayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg) in connection with an article on the anniversary of the "Night of Nazi Shame," 9 November 1938, which climaxed the anti-Semitic outrages in Germany. The newspaper said:

"The blood guilt which the Nazis took upon themselves that night still weighs upon us all today! For this Nazi guilt destined us for the poverty, distress, and the ruins of today. We accuse, and we will not rest until the last criminal of the Nazi period has come before his judges and been sentenced."

Terrorism Condemned

Referring to recent terrorist actions in the US Zone against denazification chambers and arsonist actions in Saxony against expropriated works, the US-licensed evening newspaper **Der Abend** in Berlin declared these reports are both alarming and shameful. The paper found the actions alarming because they show resort to brutal force, and shameful because they manifest a political immaturity.

These actions, continued the paper, show that there are still persons among the Germans who do not think Germany's need big enough nor her guilt great enough. Asking the terrorists whether they believe they serve the German people by their provocative acts, the paper observed that they show a complete misunderstanding of the entire situation.

"Of course, there are some things which not everyone approves," the paper pointed out. "However, this does not mean that grievances can be removed by further false actions . . . Explosive actions arising from

mere feelings do not serve us . . .”

In conclusion, finding no excuse for such actions, the paper declared they must in any case be condemned because they constitute crimes — crimes which handicap the entire nation.

Election Pleases CDU

The *Neue Zeit*, CDU organ in Berlin, carried a resolution passed by the management of the party, expressing its satisfaction with the Berlin election. The party management cited the voting in Berlin and the zones as proof of the justness of the ideas and practical achievements of the party.

“The voting result,” declared the resolution, “constitutes a decisive step forward on the way to democratization of the German people. The voting result reveals the courage and determination of the voters to defend and make secure democratic freedom. . . . The management of the party is fully aware that the confidence of so many voters in the Union constitutes a great and important responsibility and duty . . . We are willing to take over our share of responsibility and to collaborate loyally with all other parties willing to do so.”

Peace-time Industry

The British licensed *Socialdemocrat* declared the German people do not want gifts nor want to be beggars but desire to be allowed to set up peace-time industry. Stating that the victors know this and want to permit Germany to overcome her present stalemate along peaceful lines, the paper declared: “They have not yet been able to create the presuppositions for this.”

Such a presupposition, contended the paper, is that only those works should be dismantled which are not necessary for German peace industry. The paper pointed out that the population is worried about dismantlings of German essential industrial plants.

“The German people need confidence more than anything else,” declared the paper. “We can’t live without hope and therefore we think it right to state that the words of

those men . . . who have the power to decide the fate of the German people must be brought into accordance with the actions of the occupation forces.”

Bavarian Constitution

In urging all Bavarians to accept the proposed constitution for the Land, the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* said, “A constitution, which is to retain its effect for decades, must be anchored in the people through the agreement of the great majority, which could never be attained in Germany when only one party stood behind it. . . . Every sincere democrat can give his vote to the new constitution. That it represents a bulwark of democracy is attested, along with the parties which voted for it, by the consent of the Military Government. The three smaller parties, which refused their consent, have approved large portions and objected only to isolated passages.”

Power Shortage

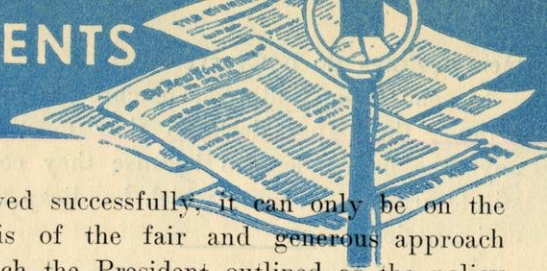
Both the CDU organ, *Neue Zeit*, and *Der Abend*, US licensed organ, noted that the US Military Government has ordered the power in its sector of the city, to be distributed equally, renouncing special rights for military installations.

Pointing out that the increased shipment of current from the provinces is only temporary, the papers stated that the order issued by American military authorities to share the cuts in current in their sector, is permanent.

“Result of this new order is that the current will have to be cut only four hours a day in the American sector,” declared the papers.

Hard Winter Anticipated

“The second post-war winter has begun — can the miracle be repeated, will Germany go through another winter without a release of the millionfold social tensions?” said the *Heilbronner Stimme*. “For, let us be realistic: this winter will be harder and more dangerous than the past winter . . .”



Truman's Plea for Cooperation Viewed as Statesmanlike Move

American newspapers called President Truman's post election appeal for party cooperation in meeting future domestic and world problems both wise and statesmanlike and noted favorable reaction to his statement expressed by leaders of the opposition Republican Party.

They pointed out, however, that words must be put into action during the coming session of Congress. Editors generally conceded that chances for cooperation in foreign affairs are excellent, but saw the real test looming in the field of domestic affairs where issues are more sharply drawn.

Among newspapers, the **St. Louis Post Dispatch** said in part: Conciliatory though he was, eager though he obviously is for peace with Congress, he did not lower his office. Instead, he reminded Congress that the President has co-equal power under our system, and that he proposes neither to abdicate executive power and initiative nor to abandon policies . . . Mr. Truman put it well: 'Only by exercise of wisdom and restraint and constant determination to place the interest of our country above all other interests, can we meet and solve the problems ahead of us . . .' That is what Secretary Byrnes and Bernard Baruch and other wise Americans have been saying ever since the end of the war. Today most people sense the real peril of further dissipating our strength in internal division. They expect no less of their President and their Congress."

The New York Times: "There is in the field of foreign policy what the President calls 'a well-charted course' to follow. There is no similarly well-charted course in the field of domestic policy, because there has been no similar bipartisan agreement, and it is here that the strains and stresses of the next two years of divided authority will be most severe; but if these problems are to be

solved successfully, it can only be on the basis of the fair and generous approach which the President outlined as the policy which he will follow."

Baltimore Sun: "The best we can hope for is some amelioration of the grosser maneuvers of partisanship . . . Under the circumstances, partisan maneuvering (in domestic affairs) will almost necessarily be the main resource of the leaders of both sides. When partisan advantage is the objective, the welfare of the country suffers. Let us not, therefore, expect too much from the graceful statements now filling the news columns and reserve our praise for those who in deed as well as word put the general welfare first."

International Understanding

Richard Hollander, writing in the **Washington News**, commented on the address which General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, delivered before the New York Herald Tribune Forum. Mr. Hollander said: "General Eisenhower made this significant statement. ' . . . And even the development of international understanding is not a direct responsibility of the Army, yet the effect of progress in this direction is so profound upon our security position that the Army views with intense satisfaction every effort by individuals and private and public organizations in our country to disseminate truth, to combat falsehood and promote international confidence based upon knowledge . . .'

"Gen. Eisenhower was among the first . . . to understand the palpable military advantages of quickly setting up information media among the populations directly in the rear of the combat armies. The organization that fulfilled these jobs for General Eisenhower during the war is still functioning in Germany as the Information Control Division under the command of Brig. Gen. Robert A.

McClure. Its successors in other continental countries are the various United States Information Offices which are part of the American embassies and legations, and come under Assistant Secretary of State Benton. (It has been announced) that USIS would be permitted to resume activities in Yugoslavia. Actually, what USIS had done was to make available to the Yugoslav people the texts of the American diplomatic notes relative to the shooting down of the American fliers. That is exactly the kind of thing Gen. Eisenhower was talking about."

Trusteeship Proposal

The recent US proposal for a strategic trusteeship under the United Nations for former Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific was met by divided editorial comment in US newspapers. Some editors saw the move as being in line with the UN Charter and manifesting US faith in the United Nations while others deplored what they believed would set a bad example and hinder the United Nations in setting up an effective trusteeship system in the more populous and important areas of the world.

Under the US proposal the former Japanese-mandated islands, wrested from the Japanese during war by the United States which still controls them, would be deemed "strategic areas" and thus put under administrative control of the United States with exclusive military rights concerning them.

The *New York Times* maintained "there can be little doubt that the overwhelming majority of American people, irrespective of party, will stand behind (the proposal) as representing both the maximum concession to international authority possible at this time and the minimum protection of American safety." Noting that the US proposal will arouse some cries of "imperialism." The *Times* said:

"That charge finds ample refutation in the fact that the United States has not only refrained from annexing an inch of territory but has also granted of its own volition com-

plete independence to Philippines with their 16 million population, to which other dependent peoples still aspire. What it now asks is a trusteeship mandate over tiny islands which have no other value except that of strategic protection for United States.

"Indeed, it is difficult to see what other disposition of the islands could be made that would be either adequate or firm. They cannot be returned to either the Germans or Japanese; and if they are to be placed under any power, there is no power on earth with better right to assume authority over them than the United States, which was attacked from them."

The *Chicago Daily News*, on the other hand, said: "In submitting the matter of (the islands') trusteeship to UN we are affirming more faith in that organization than some other world powers appear to possess."

Socialism in Hesse

In a recent editorial on the proposed constitution for Greater Hesse the *New York Herald Tribune* declared: "For those who are inclined to view the present world struggle for the minds and allegiances of men as a clear-cut issue between Russian Communism on the one hand and the American brand of capitalist democracy on the other, the constitution of Greater Hesse will give reason for second thoughts. Hesse is in the American Zone. On the theory that an occupied zone will take on the color of the army which occupies it, Hesse should have produced something resembling the American economic and political pattern. Hesse wrote the nationalization of specific industries into her organic law. General Clay approved the article on the condition that it be submitted separately to the Hessian people. Thus, the American occupation does not appear to have been sufficient to arrest the trend toward socialism, which is manifesting itself nearly everywhere in Europe. It constitutes a challenging departure from the accepted American way which must be met constructively."

it is a vigorous indictment of fascism, especially the Nazi variety, and its leftist philosophy is voiced by members of an American Jewish family. It was received with a great deal of applause when first produced in the American Zone. More than that, it has been selected to be produced at the Soviet-sponsored Reinhardt's Deutsches Theater, one of the largest in Berlin, for the current season and with an all-star cast.

The performance of *Family Portrait* by Coffee and Cowen at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin has been the subject of vigorous discussions. The press reaction was largely negative, but the public received it favorably. The difference in opinion is due to the subject matter of the play. The German attitude toward Christianity had come to differ with that of Anglo-Saxon countries. To them, Christianity had become more a philosophy, making it possible for an SS man to divide his time between Hitler and God. They do not understand how in the United States people may attend social centers sponsored by the churches to play ping-pong, bowl and eat chili suppers, thus mixing the church with everyday living.

It is also difficult for Germans, for so long isolated from the rest of the world, to understand that the America of Henry Ford, General Motors, Chesterfield cigarettes and chewing gum should have playwrights like Saroyan and Wilder, known for the delicacy and tenderness of their thought and art. The idealism expressed in US plays shows the Germans an America quite different from that depicted to them by Goebbels. It is believed that these US plays with their standards and skilful description of American life will play an important part in the reorientation of the German people.

OMGUS has granted more than 400 theatrical licenses in the US Zone of Germany and the US Sector of Berlin; the German theater has been re-established and American and other foreign plays have been introduced successfully; and finally, a demo-

cratic representation of the theater people has been reorganized through theater unions and similar organizations. However, there is still a big job to be done to free the German theater of the traditional domination by the government. This domination, dating back to the times when German princes maintained theaters for the prestige and pleasure of their courts, reached its climax when Hitler gained his stranglehold on the whole of German cultural life. It is the task of MG to safeguard the freedom of the German theater from domination by political influences of the future, so that the theater may become an instrument through which the German people can be re-educated in the democratic way of life.

Professors Dismissed

OMGB has ordered the Bavarian Minister President to remove 33 members of the faculty of Munich University after a thorough investigation had been made by the Education Branch. The persons removed constitute about 14 percent of the faculty of 230. They were dismissed because of former affiliations with Nazi organizations or for making nationalistic and militaristic speeches and writings during and previous to the Nazi regime. In the words contained in the letter of dismissal, they lacked "positive political, liberal, and moral qualities which assist in the development of democracy in Germany."

Thirty-three laborers were also dismissed from the university on the basis that either they were actually engaged in supervisory work or they had been downgraded to labor jobs after having been previously ordered dismissed by MG. In addition, 51 doctors and doctors assistants were listed for dismissal for similar reasons.

Those persons dismissed shall lose all rights of pension, cannot be reemployed in a capacity above laborer by the education ministry, and cannot be reemployed in any capacity by the same institution.

he expounded upon the crisis existing in German science and the urgent need for independent research institutes, and described in great detail how they should be organized and administered. Harnack's ideas were supported by the leading scientists of the day, in particular, by Nobel Prize winner Emil Fischer, noted for his work in organic chemistry; August von Wassermann, the bacteriologist of "Wassermann test" fame; and by industrial leaders like Walter Rathenau, Leopold Koppel, and the von Mendelsohn brothers, as well as by the Kaiser himself.

Certainly no single individual was more instrumental than Harnack in transforming a vision into the concrete scientific organization that it became. With significant phrasing, he emphasized in his memorial that "armed might and science are the two strong pillars of Germany's greatness," and he worked from his inauguration as the first president of the society in 1911 until his death in 1930 to place German scientific research on at least an even footing with that of other nations.

FAMED AS THEOLOGIAN

Born in Estonia, the son of a professor of theology, Harnack followed his father's career and achieved fame as a theologian, professor of church history at the University of Berlin and director of the Royal Academy. But he had the remarkable capacity to understand scientific problems and to feel at what points a science was capable of further development. In spite of his 19 years of arduous work as president of the society, he also remained faithful to the study of religion by continuing to write prolifically.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society survived World War I with its subsequent inflation and world-wide depression and the number of institutions, each concerned with specialized problems in physical-chemical-technical, biological-medical, or historical sciences grew from the seven established at the outbreak of the first war to 30 at the time of Harnack's

death. The Society was unique in three aspects. In the first place, under Harnack's leadership the Society received support from many different sources so as not to be dominated by any one group: the German Reich; state and municipal governments, in particular Prussia and the city of Berlin; industry; members of the Society and other interested individuals; and even from the Rockefeller Foundation.

EXPANDED TO 35 INSTITUTES

Secondly, it was an underlying and un-deviating principle of the society from the outset, that its affiliated institutes must continually seek out those new fields of inquiry that cannot be primarily introduced into universities. Rather than compete with the universities, the institutes must cooperate with them by stimulating and supplementing their work. If sufficient progress was made in a new field so as to warrant its being exploited by industry or included in a university curriculum, the institute must either close its doors or look for greener pastures. From the original three institutes for chemistry, biology, and physical chemistry, the society steadily expanded until at the outbreak of World War II, it encompassed 35 institutes. There were, in addition to the three already mentioned, institutes for metallurgy, meteorology, physiology, psychiatry, biophysics, biochemistry, craniology, entomology, ornithology, microbiology, anthropology, human heredity and eugenics, cytology, agriculture and animal husbandry, aerodynamics, and even for German history, art and culture, and international law. Of these 35 institutes, two were located in Austria, two in Italy, one in Switzerland, and one in Brazil. And plans were being made in 1939 to expand still further.

Third, it was realized that the value of a research institute is not measured by the size or beauty of the buildings or the quantity or excellence of its equipment, but rather by the caliber of the men and women who work

in it. In the words of Harnack: "The Kaiser Wilhelm Society must not build institutes and then seek for the right man, but must first find an eminent scholar and then build an institute for him." The importance of these words is evidenced by the fact that during the society's existence more than fifteen Nobel Prize winners were actively associated with it. Included in this number were the physicists von Laue, Planck, and Einstein; the chemists Haber, Butenandt, and Hahn; and Meyerhof, Warburg, and Spemann in the field of medicine.

In addition, the institutes of the society offered opportunities to scholars who did not want to be burdened with classroom duties. Although the majority of the new associates had already taken their doctorates, to a limited extent the institutes also enabled candidates for the degree to take advanced courses before embarking upon a practical or academic teaching career.

CONCENTRATED IN BERLIN

Not only did the scientists associated with the institutes give lectures or carry on research in other parts of the world, but many foreign scholars came to work in the "Dahlem Institutes," as the institutes for physics, chemistry, biology, physical chemistry, biochemistry, cytology, anthropology, entomology and silicate research were popularly called. Almost half of the institutes in Germany were located in Berlin, nine in the Dahlem district alone.

These foreign guests were housed in Harnack House, situated in the heart of the Dahlem institutes and dedicated in May 1929 on the occasion of Harnack's seventy-eighth birthday. This clubhouse offered to both German and foreign savants the opportunity to live and work together in an atmosphere conducive to scientific research. Of the 242 guests living in Harnack House during 1932, 115 were foreigners. Of this number the United States topped the list with 33 while Great Britain came next with thirteen. The remainder represented 16 other foreign countries, principally European. During the

same year, more than 200 lectures, colloquia and other scientific events were held.

From the time the Nazis seized power in 1933, the ideals of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society began to deteriorate. The change was slow at first. Some of the institutes, particularly those carrying on researches in the practical sciences, were placed on a war-time footing to help carry out the Four-Year Plan, destined to make Germany independent of the outside world for raw materials. For example, experiments leading to the large-scale production of synthetic gasoline, rubber and silk were conducted in the laboratories.

DECLINE IN MEMBERSHIP

The most significant changes, however, were those involving personnel. The initial membership of 150 in 1911 grew steadily to reach peak strength of 902 in 1931, but from 1931 to 1935 it decreased to 656, losing 93 members between 1933 and 1934 alone. These figures indicate the effect of the new regime on scientific research. What Germany lost during the period of the Nazi regime the rest of the world gained. American universities were especially enriched by the acquisition of former Kaiser Wilhelm Society scientists. Nobel Prize winners Franck and Debye went to Chicago and Cornell respectively, while Princeton got the physicist Ladenburg, Minnesota the chemist Freundlich, and California the biologist Goldschmidt.

INVENTION OF MUSTARD GAS

During the four years of World War I the number of institutes more than doubled, growing from seven in 1914 to fifteen in 1918. But with all available men needed at the front they all suffered from the loss of personnel. Besides, the waging of war made it necessary for most institutes to change the whole tenor of their work. This was especially true of the Institute for Physical Chemistry, which was transformed 100 percent for chemical warfare purposes. Under the direction of Professor Fritz Haber, whose method for the synthetic production of nitrates delayed the surrender of Germany, mustard

gas was invented, one of the most terrible poison gases used during the war. Gasmasks for the use of German troops were designed in the same laboratories under the direction of Nobel Prize winner Willstaeter. At the end of the war the Interallied Control Commission dissolved the institutes' military activities.

In a parallel manner, World War II also found the institutes geared for total war. One of the most important discoveries of the twentieth century was made when Professor Otto Hahn succeeded in splitting the uranium atom in 1939 at the Institute for Chemistry in Dahlem. This discovery laid the foundation for the subsequent invention of the atom bomb. Professor Hahn was not awarded the Nobel Prize for his work until 1945, since he was forbidden to accept it under Nazi law. Now, seven years after his great discovery, he is expected to go to Stockholm to receive it.

SITUATION AT PRESENT

Little or nothing now remains of the "Dahlem Institutes." With a few exceptions, those buildings not severely damaged in air-raids were requisitioned by Military Government. Harnack House is now an officers' club, the Biology Institute houses the Finance Division, and the former Institute for Anthropology is the present Armed Forces building. The Institutes for Physics and Cytology were recently taken over by Berlin Command, OMGUS.

Many of the eminent scientists of the society are in other parts of Germany. Such men as the biologists Kuhn and Hartmann and the famous biochemist Butenandt are today in the French Zone, since four of the institutes had been moved to that area in 1943 for security reasons. The three greatest physicists of the Society, Nobel Prize winners Hahn, von Laue, and Heisenberg, who formerly worked in the French Zone, have gone to Goettingen in the British Zone.

In dissolving the Kaiser Wilhelm Society, the Allied Coordinating Committee agreed to permit scientific activities in the separate

institutes, provided such activities do not violate Allied legislation or the orders of the Zone Commanders concerned. After months of discussions, it was decided that it would be a much wiser course to allow the institutes to function under strict observation and control than to drive the scientists underground into small and obscure laboratories.

OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE

In spite of this attitude on the part of the occupying powers toward scientific research, there still remains a serious obstacle to be overcome, the lack of funds and equipment with which to carry on. There are men and women with the proper attitude toward research who are ready and willing to continue their work toward peaceful objectives. When the efforts of the small group of scientists still living in Berlin materialized in the re-opening of the famous "Dahlem Scientific Colloquia," the Deputy Military Governor addressed a letter to Professor Havemann, administrative director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes in the American Sector of Berlin, in which he said that the American Military Government was gratified to see the beginnings of a new research and teaching activity which can contribute much to the regrowth of peaceful industry in Germany.

Swiss Aid German Youth

An agreement whereby undernourished children of the US Zone will be able to spend a three-month period in private homes in Switzerland has been reached between the Swiss Red Cross and OMGUS.

Children selected must be between the ages of 4 and 10 years and be nutritionally deficient. Children with communicable diseases will not be acceptable.

The German Landjugendamt of the state in which the children reside will be responsible for selection and assembling of the children. Special Swiss teams will arrive in Germany and take charge of the groups about three weeks before the actual movement of the children.

of crop is always higher on the smaller peasant farms.

German labor has few possibilities for employment and German agriculture is short of equipment. It is not likely that this situation will improve quickly. German agriculture must intensify with all of the facilities available. For the present generation of people, this means the intensive application of labor to land. It is to promote this goal that the present Land Settlement Law has been adopted.

The land that will be made available for small settlement cannot be estimated accurately at this time. The interpretation given to the law by the different Laender in issuing the executive orders, the exceptions which they may permit, and the extent to which they may or may not draw upon publicly owned lands can permit great variations in the number of acres of land made available for settlement.

LAND OWNERSHIP CENSUS CITED

Some indication of the extent of large private land holdings which may be drawn upon is provided by the 1937 German land ownership census. Land owned in units of 100 hectares and over by persons, as distinct from corporate entities, totaled slightly less than five percent of all land in use in the US Zone. The same figure for the Land of Mecklenburg in North Germany was 29 percent and for East Prussia 23 percent. In West Germany persons owning land in units of 100 hectares or more made up 15 percent of the total ownership area in the Province Hannover, and 14 percent in Schleswig Holstein. However, these figures do not include the lands owned by family foundations and trusts some of which are large holdings, lands held by other private corporations, public bodies, and churches. All of these classes of land can be drawn upon under the Land Settlement Law.

The extent to which South Germany succeeds in applying this new law depends upon the energy and initiative of the German ad-

ministrative authorities in the US Zone. They have adopted a law which can become a long step in the right direction. It is up to the Germans to implement it. Preparation of executive orders placing the law into effect are well underway. Military Government will watch the execution of these orders with great interest. In many important respects this is the first real test of the strength of the present German administrations to carry out an important program of economic change and reform and, their success or failure in this regard will have implications beyond the fields of agriculture and food production.

Trustees for Farben Units

OMGUS has requested the Laenderrat to appoint suitable trustees for the separate and independent economic units into which the former I. G. Farben Aktiengesellschaft is to be broken. Allied Control Council Law No. 9 had placed all Farben properties in the hands of a quadripartite committee, which, in turn, authorized the appointment of trustees to operate individual units of the vast industry.

Thus the decartelization of Germany's largest industrial empire will be accomplished in two steps. First, German trustees, approved by MG, will operate the units in behalf of the Farben Control Officer (US) to demonstrate the practicality of the operations of the separate and independent units. Second, the property will be disposed of under regulations now being formulated. Detailed instructions will be issued to each trustee by the Control Officer as part of the trust agreement.

The 30 Farben units in the US Zone presently earmarked for trusteeship comprise only a part of the industry, there being 125 plants in all in the US Zone and 850 in the whole of Germany. In December 1944, the books of the firm evaluated the entire property at RM 7.5 billion.