



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Military government weekly information bulletin. Number 115 October 1947**

[S.I.]: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division USFET, Information Branch, October 1947

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/PWJMPYDFSDZDL8Y>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

CIVIL AVIATION



**WEEKLY**  
**INFORMATION BULLETIN**



UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

Greater Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden

- HOFGEISMAR
- WALDECK
- WOLF-HAGEN
- KASSEL
- WITZEN-HAUSEN
- FRANKENBERG
- FRIETZLAR
- MELS UNGEN
- ESCHWEGE
- FRITZLAR HOMBERG
- ROTENBURG
- BIEDEN-KOPF
- MARBURG
- ZIEGENHAIN
- HERSFELD
- DILL KREIS
- ALSFELD
- HONFELD
- WETZLAR
- GIESSEN
- LAUTERBACH
- OBER LAHNKREIS
- FRIEDBERG
- BODINGEN
- FULDA
- LIMBURG
- USINGEN
- SCHLOECHTERN
- UNTERTAUNUS
- OBERTAUNUS
- HANAU
- GELNHAUSEN
- RHEINGAU
- WIESBADEN
- FRANKFURT
- OFFENBACH
- GROSS-GERAU
- DIEBURG
- DARMSTADT
- BERGSTRASSE
- ERBACH
- BUCHEN
- TAUBERBISCH-OF-SHEIM
- MANHEIM
- HEIDELBERG
- MOSBACH
- MERGENTHEIM
- BRUCHSAL
- SINSHEIM
- HEILBRONN
- ÖHRINGEN
- CRAILSHEIM
- KARLSRUHE
- VAIHINGEN
- LUDWIGSBURG
- BACKNANG
- PFORZHEIM
- LEONBERG
- STUTTGART
- WAIBLINGEN
- GMÜND
- AALEN
- BÖBLINGEN
- ESSLINGEN
- GÖPPINGEN
- NÖRTINGEN
- HEIDENHEIM
- ULM

## COVER PICTURE

*CIVIL AVIATION*—Passengers boarding a DC 4 at the Rhine/Main Airport, Frankfurt. The photo is intended to emphasize civil aviation in Germany. An article on this subject appears on page 3 of this issue.

(AAF photo)

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Data on Friends in Germany was provided by the American Friends Service Committee in Berlin. An interesting sidelight to this article is the fact that the Quakers live with the German people, eating German rations and putting up with German shortages. It is the Quakers' policy to live at the same level as that of the persons in whose country they work.

*Civil Aviation* was written by James J. Ferretti, administrative assistant to the chief of the Civil Aviation Branch, Armed Forces Division, OMGUS, in conjunction with Gordon Pearson, Airways Operations Section, and John S. Parker, Economics Regulations Section.

The article on *Field Seminars* was prepared from the agenda and discussions at the Munich session of the recent seminar series and from additional data supplied by officials of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

## NEXT WEEK

Full details on the war and specific industrial plants declared available for reparations from the US-UK Zones will be given in Issue No. 116 along with the list of those to be removed from the US Zone. Other articles will include the work of MG prison officials in checking juvenile delinquency, food collection and distribution in Bavaria, and impounded German motion picture films.

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 115 20 October 1947

Civil Aviation . . . . .	3
Friends in Germany . . . . .	5
Maximization of Agriculture, Part 4 . . . . .	7
Interchange of Cultural Material . . . . .	8
Press and Radio Comment . . . . .	9
Official Instructions . . . . .	10
Laenderrat Addressed on Anniversary . . . . .	11
Reparations Policy Told to Germans . . . . .	11
German Press Reactions . . . . .	13
Field Seminars . . . . .	16

# New OMGB Director Named

# Changes Approved In Denazification Law

**T**HE APPOINTMENT of former Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan as Director of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria has been announced by Gen. Lucius D. Clay. He will succeed Brigadier General Walter J. Muller, who will return to the United States for reassignment.

Mr. Van Wagoner will assume his duties in Munich in mid-November after a trip to the United States. He came to Germany recently as engineering consultant to General Clay.

The former Michigan executive was in Germany in 1937, as president of the American Road Builders Association. He inspected the autobahn system over its entire 2,200 miles.

Mr. Van Wagoner was born in Keingston, Mich., 18 March 1898. He attended the public schools at Pontiac, Mich., and was graduated from the University of Michigan College of Engineering in 1921. For four years he was District Engineer of the Michigan State Highway Department.

In 1930 he was elected Oakland County Drain Commissioner, was reelected in 1932, and in 1933 was elected State Highway Commissioner. He was again elected to this post in 1937 and in that year was appointed by President Roosevelt to be US delegate to the International Road Congress at The Hague.

Mr. Van Wagoner was elected Governor of Michigan in 1940 and served for two years, later entering private business in Detroit.

General Muller became Military Governor of Bavaria during the formative days of a new Bavarian Government headed by Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, after the former Minister-President, Fritz Schaeffer, and his cabinet had been removed for obstruction of occupation policies.

## Release of German Prisoners

All German prisoners of war in Allied custody are due to be released by the end of 1948, according to an OMGUS announcement. Thus far, all US-held German PW's with the exception of those still in Belgium and Luxembourg have been discharged.



**Murray D. Van Wagoner**

## Personnel Changes

Jack M. Fleischer, former European correspondent for the United Press and for *Time* and *Life* magazines, has been appointed editor-in-chief of *Die Neue Zeitung*, official Military Government German-language semi-weekly newspaper, published in Munich. Born in Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Fleischer filled the vacancy caused by the return of Hans Wallenberg to the United States.

Warren Trabant has succeeded Heinz Norden as editor-in-chief of *Heute*, MG pictorial magazine for German circulation, also published in Munich. Mr. Trabant, native of New York City, formerly operated his own writers' and photographers' service in New York and was on the staff of *Fortune* and *Life* magazines.

## OMGUS Supplies DP Food

Over-all responsibility for supplying food to United Nations displaced persons and eligible refugees in approved assembly centers in the US Zone was assumed by OMGUS on 1 October. The assembly centers continue to remain under the control of the International Refugee Organization.

**R**EVISION of the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism has been adopted unanimously by the Laender-rat. The Proposals had earlier received approval of Military Government.

The changes simplify denazification procedure and provide for more leniency to former nominal Nazis and other less serious offenders. It also extends the field of denazification by providing for proceedings against persons who after 8 May 1945 endangered democratic development through the spread of Nazi or militaristic ideas, racial prejudice, or malicious rumors.

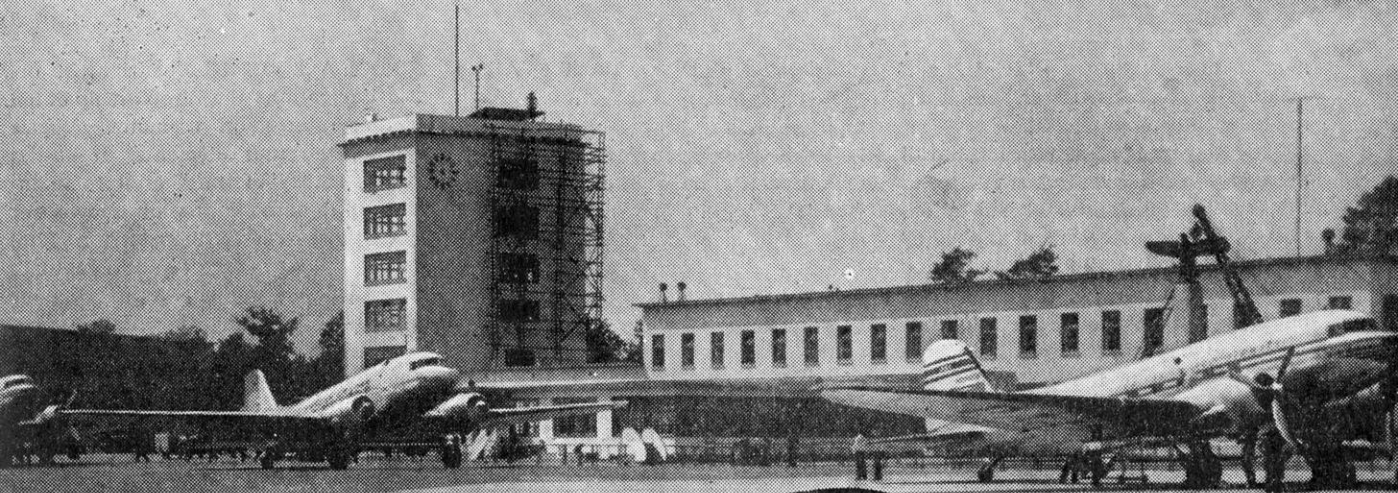
Another change defines property, in connection with denazification sentences, ordering the confiscation of former Nazi holdings, including raw materials allocated for manufacturing. Goods taken from former Nazi manufacturers are to be turned over to factories operated by victims of Nazism.

According to the revision, public prosecutors may demand classification as followers of all so-called nominal members of the Nazi party, if investigation shows such action justified, and of individuals who, upon completion of services with the Hitler Youth, were taken over by the NSDAP or held minor posts in party organizations.

Activists who did not hold membership in any of the organizations declared criminal by the International Military Tribunal also may be classed as followers upon approval by Military Government.

Probation terms for minor offenders are to be limited as a rule to three years.

Persons classed as major offenders or activists are barred from employment in other than ordinary labor. Individuals classed as minor offenders or followers who held membership in the Nazi party or any of its organizations, except the youth organizations, are banned from responsible posts in public service, economy, or industry and from posts as teacher, clergymen, editors, and writers.



# Civil Aviation

**C**IVIL AVIATION in Germany today represents a paradox which is requiring special handling on the part of the Military Government. Its ramifications are zonal, bizonal, and quadripartite in scope.

While civil aviation activity is important to the efficient operation of any modern economy, and certain civil aviation services are vital to the economic rehabilitation of Germany, one of the objectives of the occupation is to prohibit Germany herself from re-engaging in aviation activity.

The background to this unusual situation involves a cause-and-effect story which goes back to World War I.

Previous operations of German civil aviation can be traced to the Deutsche Luftreederei, which was founded in 1917 and managed to survive the Armistice. While the Peace Treaty following World War I originally prohibited Germany from maintaining any military aviation installations or facilities, several important restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles

were repealed during the Twenties, paving the way for subsequent expansion of civil aviation industry and creation of a powerful war potential.

The Deutsche Lufthansa emerged as the strongest civil air transportation combine in 1926, as a result of an amalgamation of the two rival air line companies—The Deutsche Aero-Lloyd and The Junkers Luftverkehr.

From this point on, civil aviation in Germany was virtually a monopoly of Lufthansa, subsidized by the Central Government, and originally controlled by the following divisions of participating stock: Reich Government, 26 percent; German Laender, 19 percent; Regional Air Transport Organizations, 27½ percent; private investors, 27½ percent.

**F**OLLOWING the merger of 1926, Lufthansa effected an economic consolidation upon which was built a huge air combination which covered Germany with an air transport network and became one of the leaders in European air transportation.

With the advent of the Nazi regime, formation of the Reichs Air Ministry in 1933, and the rearmament procla-

*THE RHINE/MAIN Air Base terminal near Frankfurt. (AAF Photo)*

mation of 1935, German civil aviation policy was increasingly influenced by political and military considerations. Lufthansa was soon training future Luftwaffe personnel, participating in aerial photography, and employing Luftwaffe reserves. Lufthansa and the whole civil aviation industry was increasingly subsidized and influenced by the government, and its foreign operations were soon colored by espionage and political intrigue.

By the time hostilities broke out in 1939, the Lufthansa organization was already a vital factor in the Nazi plans for total war.

In evaluating the rise and fall of Hitler's war machine, one of the basic characteristics now accorded general recognition is the close relationship between certain peacetime and war time industries. The cunning misuse the Germans made of their ostensibly peaceful civil air transport organization, the ease with which it was converted to military use, and the support it gave to an active aviation

manufacturing industry which in itself was an ever-present war potential, are now fully appreciated.

Because of this close relationship of an active civil aviation industry to the creation of a powerful war potential, the Potsdam Agreement and Allied Control Council directives prohibited Germany and German nationals from engaging in aviation activity for themselves. One of the original high priority duties of the Allied Control Council was to effect a complete demobilization, disarmament, and demilitarization of the defeated Luftwaffe and its maze of associated paramilitary aviation organizations, including the Deutsche Lufthansa.

With the complete accomplishment of this objective on a quadripartite basis, Germany stands as a country without its own aviation industry. While decreeing that the German aviation industry should be eliminated, the signatories to the Potsdam Agreement recognized that certain aviation services are necessary for the efficient operation of any modern economy. Accordingly, while denying the right of Germans to produce or maintain aircraft, they did not exclude the provision of necessary air service in Germany by other than German nationals.

**D**URING THE INITIAL stages of the occupation, the main aerial activity over Germany was that of the Air Forces of the four occupation powers. In order to facilitate the orderly flow of this international traffic over the four Zones of Occupation, negotia-

tions took place within the Allied Control Council to establish unified flight rules and procedures necessary for the promotion of air safety. Quadripartite negotiations were carried out within the Allied Control Council to meet the need for an adequate system of airways and air routes between and over the respective Zones of Occupation. While the United States, supported by Great Britain and France, introduced the principle of freedom of flight over Germany as a whole, lack of complete unity made a compromise necessary. Air communication lanes to Berlin were finally agreed upon. Three air corridors were established for unrestricted use by aircraft of the four occupying powers: Frankfurt-Berlin; Hannover-Berlin; and Hamburg-Berlin. These corridors were defined as the air space extending 10 miles on each side of a center line connecting the terminal points.

In addition to the corridors, there was established the Berlin Control Zone, which is the air space between ground level and 10,000 feet within a radius of 20 miles from the Allied Control Authority building. This is a zone of free flight for all aircraft landing or taking off from the Berlin airfields. Control of all aircraft conducting flight within the Berlin Control Zone and within the corridors is exercised by the Berlin Air Safety Center situated in the Allied Control Authority building. This Air Safety Center was established through quadripartite negotiation and is operated by personnel of the four occupying nations. The operating team of the US Element are able members of the 5th AACS Wing. Close coordination is maintained with OMGUS and USAFE.

**L**IKE ALL OTHER quadripartite organizations the directorship of the Center rotates on a monthly basis among the four elements. It is the responsibility of the Center to maintain up-to-date information on weather conditions over German territory and in other Control Zones and to regulate air traffic during conditions of poor visibility by fixing the time, course and height of flight and thus to ensure the vertical and horizontal separation of aircraft necessary to avoid collisions. A network of facilities for communications with aircraft in flight and between fixed points within and outside Germany is installed for this purpose. Complete coordination and liaison is maintained between the four nations using separate national airfields in the area of Greater Berlin and air traffic is directed smoothly and efficiently. Uniform rules of flight compiled by the four elements are applicable to all aircraft operating in the Berlin Control Zone and the corridors extending from Berlin.

Each Zone Commander has supreme authority for control of civil aviation in his respective zone of occupation, and he may negotiate directly with other Zone Commanders in matters not affecting all zones.

**W**ITH THE RETURN of peacetime economic activity in Germany and adjacent European nations, the need for resuming control of civil aviation activities increased. Commercial airline operators of adjoining nations made application for various transit and traffic rights into and over Germany on an increasing scale. Lacking the economic unity underwritten at the Potsdam Conference, it is necessary for the individual Zone Com-

(Continued on Page 14)

*A JUNKERS G 24 in front of a Deutsche Lufthansa hangar at Tempelhof airport, Berlin, before the occupation.*





## FRIENDS<sup>in</sup> GERMANY

**T**HE AMERICAN Friends Service Committee (AFSC), in the quiet way of the Quakers, is lending its efforts toward helping the Germans rebuild their country.

The task began in the spring of 1946, when 20 AFSC workers joined Quaker teams in the British Zone under the sponsorship of the British Red Cross. Late in 1946, AFSC teams were admitted to the French Zone, and in the spring of 1947 they extended their activities to the US Occupied Area. Today, 54 AFSC workers are active in the three zones.

American Military Government, recognizing the value of the program, gave the AFSC permission earlier this year to start "Nachbarschafts-heime" (neighborhood centers). With the help of German Quakers, the AFSC established such centers in Frankfurt, Berlin, and Darmstadt.

The old Prinz Emilschloss is the site of the Darmstadt center. This bombed castle was a city museum before the war, set pleasantly in the midst of a shady park. The city welfare officials decided it would be a suitable site for a neighborhood center

for two reasons. Situated as it was amid ruins, it symbolized the destruction wrought by war. Reconstructed, it could serve as a stimulus to a discouraged people to tackle the job of city rebuilding.

Since the task of rebuilding the schloss will take some time, the Friends imported wooden barracks from Sweden to provide a temporary place for community activity. The quarters, situated behind the schloss, were small, so the German city architect proposed construction of a kitchen and shop room outside the barracks itself. A tottering wall of the schloss was pulled down to provide bricks for the new structure. Volunteers from youth groups in the vicinity cleaned old mortar from the bricks and got them into condition for re-use. Part of the large schloss cellar was virtually undamaged, and this was cleaned out as a first step. The bare wooden barracks were divided into five rooms—library, office, sewing room, lounge, and a meeting hall which could be sub-divided into two rooms by means of a folding door. Plumbing and electrical fixtures were

*A WORKER of the American Friends Service Committee explains to a group of Frankfurt citizens the Neighborhood Center Idea, in which young and old of various religious, social and political groups share in responsibility and leadership for self-help projects.*

(DENA Bild)

brought from Luxembourg, and lumber for the inside work from Switzerland.

Work on the grounds was undertaken simultaneously. School children, equipped with Swedish shoes, German spades, and American rakes, worked voluntarily for two-hour periods each afternoon. Occasional picnics were held.

**I**N LINE with the plan to draw German youths into the neighborhood center by having them contribute to the work of setting it up, older students were encouraged to build swings, slides, sandboxes, and climbing ladders for the younger children, while older girls and women made curtains, and interior decorations.

Barracks were also imported to house the Frankfurt neighborhood



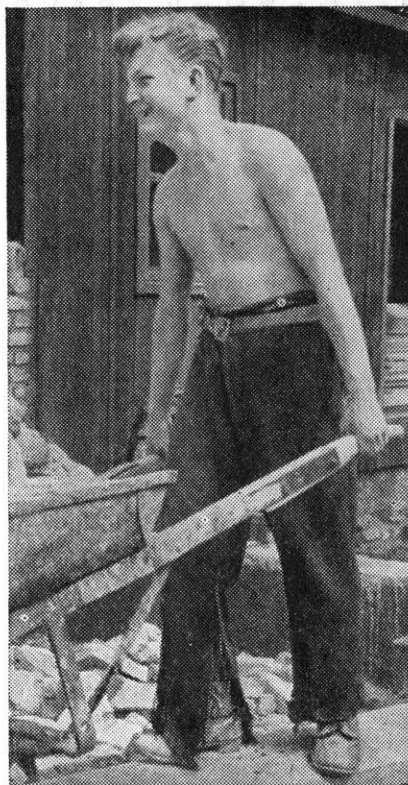


(Top photo) German girl sewing in neighborhood center established by the American Friends Service Committee. (Right) German youth helping in rebuilding. (DENA Bild).

home, but Berlin's center is situated in a large rented house.

The Berlin center also operates a rest home for social workers and those in related professions, and conducts an adult education program. Food is shipped from the United States to supplement the feeding of the staff, children, and rest home guests, and to give hot drinks and nourishment to conference groups, work shop groups, and those who will use its warming rooms during the winter. The food, as well as equipment for work shops, and a day-care center, have been sent by the AFSC through CRALOG. CARE has cooperated by turning over a certain portion of its undesignated and dividend packages to the center programs.

During the winter, 35 Berlin University students with "Mittelhof," the Quaker Berlin Center, as a week-end base, will operate as a work-camp group. They will continue such re-building projects as were started last summer at the Technische Hochschule (technical academy), in which 75 students from 10 nations worked



as carpenters, and masons. They will also engage in study, discussion and recreation.

**A**LTHOUGH INDIVIDUAL relief organizations did not operate in the US Zone until the spring of 1947, combined Anglo-American

Quaker teams have been working since the spring of 1946 in Cologne, Dortmund, Aachen, Oberhausen, Oldenburg, Hannover, Berlin, Goslar, Schleswig, Solingen, Brunswick, and Bad-Pyrmont. One fourth of their work has been with displaced persons, the other three-fourths directly with the Germans. The Friends have helped in the task of resettling a million and a half expellees who had to be accepted from New Poland for absorption within the British Zone, under the terms of the Potsdam Agreement.

The Quakers also cooperated with the Germans in obtaining jobs, homes, and clothes for repatriated Prisoners of War, especially those returning from the East.

From the spring of '46 the AFSC as one of the agencies of CRALOG, helped feed 200,000 children in the largest cities in the American Zone and 5,000 youths in summer camps in Land Hesse. In the Rhine-Westphalia area of the British Zone, also through CRALOG, the AFSC has conducted a feeding program for 35,000 children.

## 366,000 Tons of Grains Arrive for Germans

During the first three weeks of September a total of approximately 366,000 tons of bread grains and flour (346,000 tons in flour equivalent), valued at \$40,500,000, arrived from the United States for feeding German civilians in the Combined (US/UK) Area of Germany, the Food and Agriculture Branch, OMGUS, has announced.

Fifteen hundred tons of other foods, including dried milk, rolled oats and miscellaneous items, costing the American and British taxpayer an additional \$400,000, arrived during the same period.

These accelerated bread grain shipments during the past several month have brought food stocks to an all-time high in the Combined Area, and is making possible the maintenance of the full bread ration of 10,000 grams for the normal consumer per ration period of 28 days.

# Maximization of Agriculture

## Part 4 — Harvest Estimates and Quotas



**I**N ORDER to establish proper delivery quotas, which will yield the maximum possible collections and yet be just to each individual farmer, an accurate estimate of the expected harvest is essential. Such estimates are based on the "land-use" and livestock censuses, together with the official estimates of yields. All these are regularly subjected to substantial upward "corrections" by MG authorities, to take account of the bias usually present in German figures.

Each June, an annual census is taken of all land, including land under cultivation, meadows and pastures, vineyards, waste land, and forests. In former times these censuses were extremely accurate but under the stringent food regulations adopted by the Nazis during wartime a tendency to under-report has developed. This tendency has increased since the occupation, because farmers and local officials know that their delivery obligations are calculated on the basis of land reported to be in various uses.

In most cases the actual size of individual plots is fairly accurately reported, but the tendency is to re-

port some of the plots as in less productive use than in fact they actually are. Thus wheat and rye land may be reported as in fodder crops, meadows, or even as uncultivated.

The extent of such practices has been the subject of careful checks by Military Government in the various Laender. In Wuerttemberg-Baden the researches of one active American investigator disclosed unreported productive land equal in total to an entire Kreis.

**A**LTHOUGH in some Kreise as much as 10 percent of the land actually in crops has been reported in less productive uses, actual extent of under-reporting is probably only about four to five percent. In determining fiscal and import requirements of the occupying powers the German figures are always increased by the estimated percent of under-reporting.

Preliminary estimates of grain and pulse yields are made each year in June and July and of potatoes in July and August, by the land statistical offices which use a considerable staff of honorary appraisers.

Actually, the delivery obligation for all major food crops is not simply

each individual's quota, but rather his total harvest less certain limited retention allowances. Therefore, a conservative estimate of the harvest need not, in theory, result in lower collections. In practice, however, every pressure put on the German farmers and administrators to increase their efforts to obtain collections has resulted in additional deliveries, and it is most important to keep the delivery quotas high enough to represent the entire available crop without setting an impossible goal.

The official yield estimates are not made for individual farmers but are made for the separate Kreise. That is, each crop estimator evaluates the yields of the principal crops for the areas for which he is responsible; and these estimates are then combined to give estimated average yields first for the Kreis and then for the Land as a whole. It is not easy to correct such estimates merely by sample checks made by Military Government as the number of US personnel is sufficient only to inspect a very small percent of all farms. In some Laender, official production

weights must now be recorded at the time of the harvest of grains and potatoes.

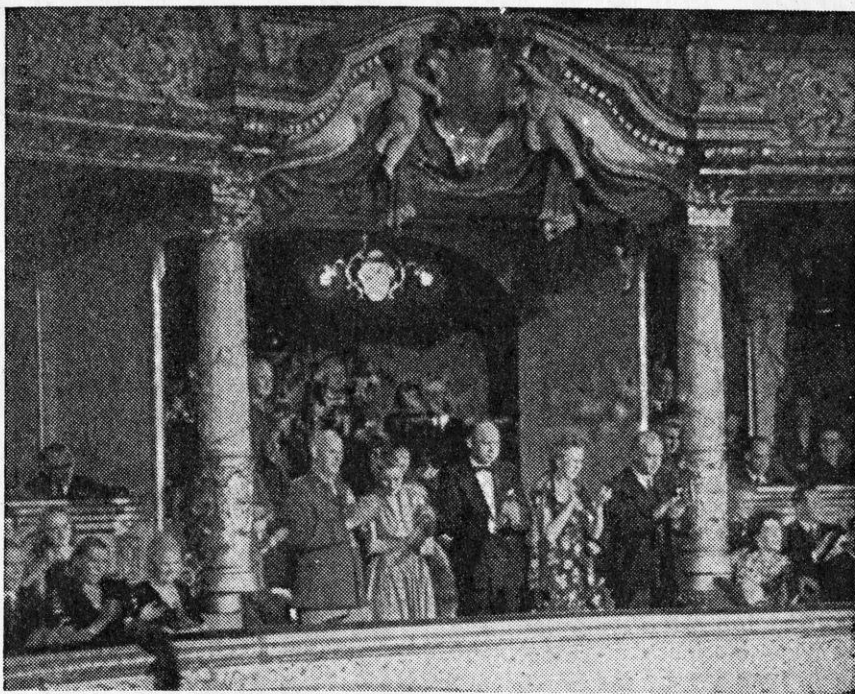
A method of "spot-checking" German yield estimates is now being worked out which will be applied to the potato harvest this fall, and which should greatly improve future estimates. Under this system, a random sample of the crop estimators will be selected, and then a very careful sample will be taken of the yields of the particular area for which the crop estimator in question was responsible. It is believed that it is possible to sample nearly 10 percent of the individual crop estimators and to determine from the results any over-all bias in the official figures.

**T**HE LIVESTOCK census is taken each year in June and December. It has proved considerably less accurate than the other production estimates discussed above. The number of larger animals—such as cattle, oxen, and horses—is fairly well reported, with the estimate of under-reporting usually less than five percent. For smaller animals, however, such as sheep, goats, and particularly pigs and chickens, the understatement may run as high (in local areas) as 30 to 50 percent.

The Germans had under-reported livestock principally to avoid having to slaughter and deliver animals under the livestock adjustment program. The present severe drought, however, has so reduced fodder that livestock is being slaughtered at a markedly increased rate, which promises soon to complete the program.

Once the over-all crop estimates are determined, the various Land collection quotas are worked out by the German bizonal authorities in consultation with the US/UK Group. From the total harvest, certain established allowances are deducted for seed, self-supplier retentions, and for unavoidable spoilage—and the entire balance is subject to delivery.

The delivery quotas for the various products are then broken down among the Kreise within the Land, according to historic and current statistical records. Within the Kreis the allocation to communities and farms is made on the basis of experience, and records showing the planting quotas of the individual farmer.



FROM THE ROYAL box, American occupation officials applaud a performance given by the Wiesbaden Opera Company at the reopening of the world-famed music hall at Wiesbaden. Among those in the box were Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, EUCOM chief of staff; Mrs. Lucius D. Clay, wife of the US Military Governor; Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMGH; Mrs. Huebner, and Christian Stock, minister president of Hesse. (PIO, OMGH)

## Cultural-Material Interchange

**G**ERMANS in the US-occupied areas will now be permitted to engage in a virtual world-wide interchange of cultural, informational and educational material on a non-commercial or gift and exchange basis, the Information Control Division, OMGUS, has announced.

The US Government, ICD said, will not only permit but encourage its policy interchange in furthering its policy for German re-education which insists that "the untrammled pursuit of truth is a prerequisite for the maintenance of justice and that free communication between individuals, groups and nations is a necessary condition for national and international understanding."

The US Government will assist in the private interchange of cultural material by:

Encouraging the establishment, or when desirable, the reestablishment within the US Zone of Germany of such responsible German agencies as are competent to act for German cultural groups, including agencies

designed to operate on a national scale.

Permitting the use within the US Zone of Germany of such governmental communication and transportation facilities as may be authorized and made available by OMGUS for the furtherance of the cultural purposes set forth in this paper.

Correspondence between individuals, institutions and organizations in the US Zone and in member nations of the International Postal Union (excluding Japan and Spain) regarding exchanges of materials, or arranging for receipt and employment of materials for non-commercial cultural purposes, shall also be permitted.

The transmittal of cultural materials from the US Zone to the United States, or elsewhere, shall be subject to the approval of OMGUS and shall be permitted only in so far as those materials are not needed in the re-education of the German people.



**T**HE RECENT FORMATION of a nine-party Communist coalition in Belgrade was seen by the press in the United States as a potential weapon against the Marshall Plan and a threat to European economic recovery.

Editorials emphasized that the principal method of countering this new Communist move must be speedy implementation of the aid program for Europe and strengthening of efforts to contain Soviet expansion along the lines of the Truman Doctrine and through the United Nations.

The *New York Times*, after noting that the new organization widens the breach between Russia and her satellites, on one side, and the rest of the world on the other, said that the Soviet Union has taken the offensive and has declared "nothing less than a propaganda war against the United States and those who would stand with us in defense of principles."

The *Times* continued: "Not the least ominous part of that propaganda offensive is that it is being waged not in terms of the old Communist ideology of world revolution rejected by the great majority of mankind, but in terms of power politics..."

"Soviet Russia, swollen by conquests, is proclaiming herself champion of peace, national sovereignty and democracy, and denounces as 'imperialists' and 'aggressors' all those who would check her own aggression. The significance of this brazen inversion of the meaning of words and the blatant utilization of the big lie... is obvious.

"The new Communist Manifesto tears to shreds all wartime agreements from the Atlantic Charter to Potsdam, and is bound to have serious repercussions upon the United Nations, already paralyzed by Russian obstruction. One positive element in it is the fact that it further clarifies Russian intentions and finally stamps Communist parties as tools of Russian imperialism..."

"The latest Russian move can only give new impetus to the organization

of the democratic world in self-defense. And the first step of that defense must be the rehabilitation of western Europe. The new Comintern has again demonstrated the need and urgency of both the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan."

**The New York Herald Tribune:** "The importance of the announcements which accompany the formation of the new Communist International lies not so much in what is said, but in the fact that now, at last, it has been said. There is no change of policy in the program that has been set forth; no about-face comparable with those that have, in the past, forced American Communists to swallow hard in the middle of a sentence and begin rationalizing attacks on new enemies.

"This is, instead, a statement of the policy that the Russians, and their friends in other countries have been pursuing with growing single-mindedness ever since the war ended; a statement that the world is being divided into two hostile camps, expressed so clearly that there is no longer any excuse for failing to recognize it as an established fact."

**The Washington Post:** "Our own view is that the announcement is merely a tactical move ... that it was aimed at European waverers who can be frightened into the Soviet fold by ghosts that Moscow conjures up as American warmongers..."

"The new announcement shows dread lest American Aid and the Marshall Plan succeed in putting heart into Europe. It should persuade our government to develop steam back of the Aid Program. More than that, it should fill the American people as well as the government with a sense of personal responsibility. In these crucial days, we should all live our lives and run our businesses as if we were operating the Marshall Plan on our own..."

**The Philadelphia Inquirer:** "There can be only one answer by the United States to this challenge of international Communism as well as to

the Vishinskys and the Gromykos who are opposing our objectives in the United Nations.

"It is to push with renewed courage and determination our campaign to make the Marshall Plan a success; to speed stopgap aid to western Europe; to turn sternly away from any appeasement of the lords of the Politburo; to restrain at all points activities of American Communists and to strengthen quickly and thoroughly our own defenses.

"We must not, we dare not, ignore the threat of international Communism on the march against our efforts for a stable, prosperous, peaceful world."

**The Philadelphia Bulletin:** "If there were no other reason for concerted American support of the Administration plan to feed hungry peoples overseas, the timely revelation of the Communist conspiracy against the democracy of Europe and of the world would give ample motive."

**The St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** "Perhaps the most interesting thing about this maneuver is that France and Italy are included among the nine countries Moscow is trying to form into a block. This serves notice on the West that Moscow has high hopes of detaching these nations from the West. It also warns ... the President and Congress that stopgap aid should go quickly to France and Italy. In neither country can Communism win unless it is preceded by starvation and despair."

William Philip Simms, foreign news editor, in the *New York World-Telegram* said: "That the Kremlin fears its plans may be upset by the United States is now apparent. Revolution feeds on hunger, cold, suffering and despair... the things that, through the Marshall Plan and other methods, the United States is seeking to prevent. Patently, if the United States succeeds, American prestige will soar and that of Moscow will suffer. If it fails now when so many are expecting so much from America, Moscow has reason to hope that Europe, at least, will be ripe for revolution."

# OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**Storage of Class V Supplies at Military Posts**, AG 471 ORD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 September 1947. Concerns the establishment of storage points to fill small requirements.

Circular No. 81, Hq EUCOM, 25 September 1947. Concerns "Maintenance of Law and Order Among United Nations Displaced Persons."

**Advance Copy of Change 3 to Title 15**, Manpower Administration, AG 010.6 (MD), OMGUS, 20 September 1947. Gives substitution for MGR 15-740.3 in Change 2. This provides for the elimination of the 30 September 1947 deadline in subparagraph b of the rescinded paragraph.

Annex "A" to Staff Memorandum No. 39, OMGUS, 29 September 1947. Concerns the term "War Department" which is henceforth designated as "Department of the Army."

General Order No. 106, Hq EUCOM, 29 September 1947. Section I — **EUCOM Central Welfare Fund**. Rescinds Sec I, USFET, General Orders No. 95, 1946; Section II — **Shoulder Sleeve Insignia**. Gives substitution for para 5, General Orders No. 10, Hq EUCOM, 1947; Section III — **Discontinuance of Military Post of Grafenwöhr and Bad Tölz**. States that 1 January 1948 the area formerly assigned to the post Bad Tölz will be incorporated into the military post of Munich; Section IV — **Announcement of Assignment**. Refers to the Renumbering of General Order No. 100 as General Orders No. 101; Section V — **Establishment of Audit Agency, European Command**. Gives substitution for paragraph 1. Sec I, General Orders No. 9, Hq EUCOM 1947.

Personnel Bulletin H-39, **Promotion of Enlisted Personnel on Duty with OMGUS Staff OFFICES/DIVISIONS**, OMGUS, 29 September 1947.

Circular No. 82, Hq EUCOM, 29 September 1947. Section I — **Absence Without Leave**. Gives substitution for Par 3a, Cir 32, Hq EUCOM, 1947. Section II — **Authority to Appoint a Junior of Several Officers of Same Grade Within a Command as Commander Thereof**. Rescinds Sec III,

Cir 74, Hq USFET 1946 and gives applicable paragraph. Section III — **Leave to the United States**. Gives substitution for Par 2, Sec IV, Cir 8, Hq USFET, 1947. Section IV — **Reassignment of Officers**. Section V — **Reports Control System**. Section VI — **Overseas Separation**. Section VII — **Rescissions**.

General Orders No. 107, **Military Justice**, Hq EUCOM, 30 September 1947. Gives substitutions for General Orders No. 219, USFET, 27 July 1947 and cites the location of each general court-martial jurisdiction point for persons subject to military law.

**Advance Copy of Change 2 to Title 3, Political Activities**, AG 010.6 (CA) OMGUS, 1 October 1947. Gives text of MGR 3-303 and MGR 3-304.

**Maintenance Memo No. 7**, Hq EUCOM, 1 October 1947. Gives the results of August 1947 EUCOM Command Maintenance Inspections.

**Military Government General Order No. 4 "Providing for Disposition of Certain Coal Properties"** AG 010.6 (ED), OMGUS, 1 October 1947.

**Staff Memorandum No. 46, Corrected Copy of Implementation Procedure on Quadripartite and Bipartite Decisions**, OMGUS, 2 October 1947. Gives substitution for Staff Memorandum No. 10, 18 February 1947.

**Revision of Information Control Regulation No. 1**, AG 010.6 (IC), OMGUS, 3 October 1947. Rescinds Information Control Regulation No. 1 and gives substitution "Regulation No. 3."

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Request INT 24-2**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 3 October 1947. Concerns "Amendment to Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism."

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

**OMGUS Action on Laenderrat Requests L 23-1 and L 23-4**, AG 014.1 (SG), OMGUS, 3 October 1947. Concerns "Draft Law Concerning Privileges to Severely Disabled Persons" and "Proposal for Recognition of Problems Industries."

**General Orders No. 109, Establishment of European Command VD Control Council**, Hq EUCOM, 3 October 1947. Gives substitution for General Orders No. 162 and 203, USFET.

## Foreign-Owned Firm In Bavaria Decontrolled

The Thormann & Stiefel A. G., Augsburg, has become the first foreign-owned firm in Bavaria to be released from Military Government Property Control under a new directive providing for the decontrolling of any property which is owned more than 50 percent by Allied or neutral nationals, the Property Control Branch, OMGB, announced.

A building and construction firm with assets totalling 7,000,000 Reichsmark, which is 79 percent owned by a Swiss company, Thormann & Stiefel has been released to a German representative of the owners for normal operations. It will still be subject to certain MG financial restrictions, however.

## Mail to German PW's In Italy Discontinued

Mail to German prisoners of war in Italy can no longer be accepted by the Deutsche Post due to the imminent repatriation of all such personnel.

The Administrative Department and Telecommunications at Frankfurt has been requested to notify all Deutsche Post agencies in the US-UK Zones that such mail on hand or received in the future must be returned to the sender. Allied headquarters in Italy had advised that the last repatriation train will leave sometime late in October. This will complete the return of all prisoners of war held by the Allies in that country.

# LAENDERRAT ADDRESSED ON ANNIVERSARY

On the second anniversary of the creation of the Laenderrat as the interstate coordinating body in the US Zone, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Deputy Military Governor, addressed its meeting on 7 October in Stuttgart, in the absence of General Lucius D. Clay, the Military Governor, who was in Washington for conferences. General Hays spoke as follows:

**G**ENERAL CLAY has asked me to extend to you his regrets that he was unable to be with you on the second anniversary of the Laenderrat. He recalled that on the first anniversary, he took a great pleasure in congratulating you on the courage and steadfastness with which you had served the German people, and now on the second anniversary, you have gained additional respect because you have further represented the interests of the German people. All Military Government personnel join with General Clay in our very best wishes for your future administration.

Both Military Government personnel and German governmental authorities have long felt there was a need for a speedup of the denazification processes which at the same time would not let the real culprits escape.

In response to the wishes of the ministers-president, Military Government has now approved a measure which should permit a completion of denazification during the first half of next year. Military Government now hopes the German authorities will develop procedures so that prosecutors may quickly determine those to be charged as major offenders without interfering with the present rate of trial, and that separate proce-

dures will be developed which will clear up the follower cases promptly. Military Government officials will cooperate fully to accomplish this purpose. But we feel, and we know you feel that this expeditious process should make us even more determined to find and punish the real culprits who were responsible for the Nazi ideology.

There have been many comments by many segments of the German population with respect to further

many years because of basic shortages of coal and transport for their use.

By the time these plants could have been put into operation, their value would have been seriously impaired. The plants that are not needed for the new level of industry are therefore going to be dismantled and returned to those countries who suffered severely under Nazi aggression; countries which, because of Nazi aggression, are still unable to be fully self-supporting and to maintain a reason-

able livelihood for their people. The plants that are to be dismantled and returned to these countries represent a very small percentage of the loss which these countries incurred as a result of the Nazi aggression.

The German people are now receiving outside aid in large amounts to help them restore their own economy. In view of this fact, the Military Government believes that the German people should recognize their own responsibilities and cooperate in a pro-

gram that under the circumstances can only be considered a just one.

**T**HE GERMAN COUNCIL, through their Executive Committee, has now issued instructions and set quotas for collection of grain, and also issued ordinances for the collection of meat and potatoes.

I wish to emphasize first that these are minimum quotas and that Military Government expects these quotas to be exceeded. Second, that it is upon these quotas that our imports of food for each Land are based. Therefore, if you fail to collect the quotas set, your own people are the ones who will suffer through the neglect of their

## Reparations Policy Told to Germans

A detailed explanation of the US reparations policy in Germany was given to the German people by Dr. Don Humphrey, deputy director of the Economics Division, OMGUS, in a recent statement over the German radio network in the US occupied areas. A translation of his statement follows in part:

**T**HE GERMAN press has been filled with criticism and recrimination during the past several weeks on the subject of reparations and dismantling operations.

One economist asked for a "clear moratorium" on dismantlings and said that the Revised Bizonal Level of Industry Plan bears in itself the seeds of revision. Another has stated that it is very "uneconomical" to transfer machinery to other countries, and that it would be better for all concerned if this same machinery were kept in Germany and if reparations were paid out of current production.

Others have tried to demonstrate that the industrial capacity remaining in the western zones is lower than estimated by our specialists and set forth in the Revised Bizonal Level of Industry Plan which was promulgated last 29 August. (Continued on Page 15)

dismantling of plants for reparations. It has not been, nor is it now, the desire of Military Government to hold the German people to an industrial level under which they can neither be self-sufficient nor hold their self respect. As a result of bizonal conferences, the level of industry has now been substantially raised and the present level of industry has been set at such a high mark that it will take the utmost effort of all the German people to reach this level of production in a five-year period or more. However, there are certain plants that are not required to maintain this new level of industry and these plants if they were retained would be idle for

own officials. I wish to point out to you that this is a matter of the greatest urgency.

As you know there is a world-wide food shortage. The people of the United States are making great sacrifices to provide food for the German people. Only yesterday, the distilleries and breweries of the United States voluntarily took action to reduce their use of grain by fifty percent. General Eisenhower has directed that the bread ration of our own soldiers be reduced for the noon and evening meals. The eyes of the world are therefore on the German people; this is your initial great postwar test to show the world that it can deal with the German people with confidence.

It is essential that you, as governmental officials, promptly take steps to collect every grain of cereal and gather every potato, no matter how small, and provide appropriate and prompt penalties for anyone who permits any food to be lost through black market operations,

I point out to you again that the quotas set are the minimum we felt we should establish on the basis of present knowledge of the crops and we expect these quotas to be materially exceeded by actual collection in each Land.

**I**N REGARD to the Land Reform Law, instructions have recently gone out to the ministers-president that must take the property referred to in the law under the control of their state settlement authority by 31 December 1947. By "taking under control" by that date, what is meant is that this property will be taken for use and possession, and the actual question of ownership will naturally have to wait for court action at a later date. As you know this is a measure that was agreed to by the Council of Foreign Ministers and is binding on all Military Government. It is a measure which in our opinion is essential in order to break up excessive concentration of wealth and holdings, and to prevent these large landowners and excessively wealthy men from again dragging Germany into waging an aggressive war.

Moreover, this Land Reform Law is also necessary to take care of the many peoples of German origin who have been expelled from their former homes and are now living in the American Zone. Also, it is necessary because of the great shortage of food that all land receive more intensified farming. This can only be done if these large properties are distributed among more owners who are interested in a high rate of production. The actions of the ministers-president in this matter so far have been most disappointing. I therefore, urge you to take immediate and prompt steps to implement this plan without further delay.

**O**N THE 11 March of this year the Laenderrat transmitted to Military Government a draft of a restitution law prepared by your experts together with a resolution in which you asked Military Government to consider certain points with respect to which you had reservations concerning this draft.

Your resolution has received the fullest consideration from Military Government... We submitted the proposal based on your draft to the Allied Control Authority in April 1947. Discussions of these proposals have been carried on continuously since that time but it now appears that agreement on a quadripartite basis is not possible in the foreseeable future. Similarly, it has not been possible to agree on the text of a tripartite or bipartite law.

It is now two and a half years since the elimination of the Nazi Socialist regime and no steps have yet been taken to restore to their rightful owners the property which Nazi victims were forced to relinquish. The necessity of such immediate restitution was recognized by you in your resolution of 11 March.

It has therefore been decided to proceed immediately with a restitution law covering the American Zone and Land Bremen. This law will be based on the draft submitted by you although slightly modified to relax the burden of certain provisions on the restitution.

It will be for you to decide whether this law shall be enacted by

you, through the Laenderrat, or by Military Government. Certainly, it is our opinion that the Laenderrat should accept this responsibility.

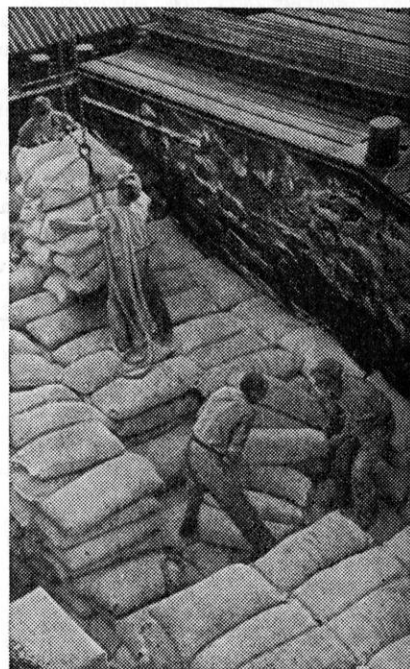
## Shortage of Tankers Cuts Gas Allocations

October gasoline and diesel oil allocations for all Laender in the Combined US-UK Zones have been sharply cut because of lack of tanker shipping space.

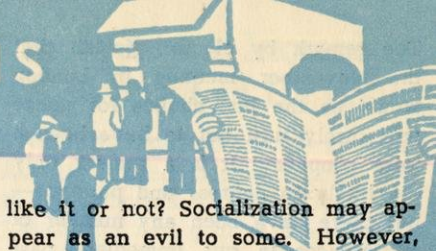
The occupying powers and the bi-zonal economics department advised the Laender to reduce allocations for passenger cars and to revoke the licenses for some of them.

Up to now the Laender received three-month allocations which made possible more flexible disposition according to requirements.

The new monthly allocation system will hamper the harvest, it was stated, as the Laender will not be able to allot additional gas in October to meet increased requirements and deduct them from the following two months' quotas.



*BAGS OF FLOUR are being unloaded from a ship which arrived from Bremen. Approximately 1,000 to 1,500 tons of food are arriving monthly by waterway at Frankfurt-am-Main as part of the winter supply for Hesse. (DENA Bild)*



## Democracy Now

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* urged Germans not to wait until some future time to start taking democracy seriously.

"We are too realistic to identify democracy with the Golden Age," the paper said, "We know we face decades of hard work and disappointment... We must fight the tendency to give in to difficulties... The hour when the new form of government must prove itself is here and must be utilized... Black market, corruption, embezzlement are not the monopolies of a democracy..."

"It is not difficult to make friends for a regime in times of prosperity and political balance... To defend democracy today... requires the courage of faith and not cheap excuses."

## Minister Criticized

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* quoted a Frankfurt radio discussion on the question: "Are we disappointed by the political parties." One of the participants, Hessian Minister of Justice Zinn, made the statement: "We live under a military dictatorship of the Western type."

The paper answered that he refuted himself by speaking on a Military Government station, aside from the fact "that he could become a Minister freely elected by the people and the parliament because we are not subservient to a military dictatorship."

The *Giessener Freie Presse* calls Zinn's statement "an argument of political foolishness and just at the moment when the head of one of the occupation powers has called upon its citizens to restrict their own food consumption in our favor, a gross offense against good taste."

The paper said that it had its own objections to the actions of Military Government in regard to democracy, but that they were based on the conviction that Military Government had overestimated the amount of political

## Editor's Note

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

insight and the ability and readiness for democracy that at present exists in Germany.

## Germany and Socialism

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* said it would be dangerously easy to arouse a "dormant nationalistic instinct" over the issue of coming dismantlings, and that it therefore will be the duty of German political leaders to emphasize the potentialities of the industry left to Germany.

"We do not wish to underestimate the heavy problem of the dismantlings..." The paper said.

"The real problem is to see to it that what is produced by general effort be in the future applied to the general welfare... When the German working class definitely realizes that socialism will be a fact in the reconstructed German economy, it will... bring about our regeneration. Only in this way can we prevent the demagoguery which followed World War I, with the disastrous talk about the 'chains of Versailles'."

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* also called for socialism. "Doesn't the Industrial Plan for the Bizonal area provide the basis... For socialization? Production limits are set for steel, machines, precision instruments, automobiles, chemicals, cement. Isn't it clear that this is not an economy of abundance, but one of scarcity where production and distribution have to follow a well — considered plan — whether we

like it or not? Socialization may appear as an evil to some. However, it is a necessary evil. An industrial plan calls for a planned industry, or doesn't it?"

## Reparations Policy

The *Stuttgarter Nachrichten* criticized the reparations policy in the US Zone.

"We cannot understand this dismantling policy!" "It seems to us that it is killing the goose that is to lay the golden egg. And this at a time when there are signs of the beginning of European solidarity!"

The paper also warned German workers against striking.

"General Clay has spoken very sharply against possible strikes and demonstrations which he evidently expects as reaction to the removal of the work places of thousands upon thousands of industrious German workers... He has threatened that such senseless action, as he calls it, will react on food shipments from America. This shames and depresses us. We haven't the means to prevent strikes... We must reckon with the demagogic abuse of our hungry workers by political agitators... The effects of privation, hunger and cold will be increased if there is to be indiscriminate dismantling in the West, too... Will the common sense of our working class suffice to prevent strikes and demonstrations? We hope so! We pray that it be so!"

## Views on UN Debates

The *Suedost Kurier* (Bad Reichenhall) exhorted the people to keep cool in the face of the warlike speeches at United Nations sessions.

"Apparently the international statesmen always become especially irritable at the end of summer... Also one must realize that many of these speeches were really addressed to the gallery... The delegates want to hear the echo in their national press: 'Boy! He really gave it to them!'"...



The remark by Hector McNeil that the November meeting in London would be the last chance for peace will surely turn out to have been a false prophecy. It is a remark only too likely to depress and paralyze—but there have been any number of conferences in our immediate past that started under similar handicaps and yet led to further negotiations. It is quite possible that after London the Western powers will conclude a separate peace with us, just as they have made a separate plan for industry, because Potsdam is dead and nobody will shed a tear for it... But war means dirt, fear and death. Therefore let us assume that those speeches at Flushing Meadows were 'impressive rhetorical performances'—they could not have been anything more."

The *Fraenkische Presse* (Bayreuth) minimized the danger of war resulting from the violent debates in the UN, but found "that all European peoples, including the German, view with consternation this new phase of mutual recrimination and suspicion. Happily, despite what may be said to the contrary, there is a strong feeling in Germany that any disturbance of our present attempt at reconstruction can only make matters worse. In case of a new conflict Germany has everything to lose and nothing to gain."

## Jewish Problem

The *Der Neue Tag* (Weiden) considered the Jewish problem under the twin aspects of the announced British intention to lay down the Palestine mandate and the 'Exodus' incident:

"That two years after the end of bloody anti-semitism such a thing was possible as the 'Exodus' affair is food for deep thought. This affair, seen as a symptom, motivates the irresistible urge of the Jews for a patch of soil that really is their home. It is true that little Palestine, in the part that is intended for them, cannot accommodate all the world's Jews. But they want a national home in the political sense. Only then can their secret goal be achieved—to have a voice and be respected as Jews among the nations."

(Continued from Page 4)

## Civil Aviation

manders to act on a unilateral basis in facilitating the provision of such civil aviation services for the individual zones as each one deems appropriate. With respect to the US Zone of Germany, authorizations to conduct flights into or over the US Zone are granted on a reciprocal basis to air carriers of other nations.

Frankfurt is the natural hub of the civil air route pattern in Germany. It might well be called the crossroads of civil aviation in Central Europe because of its central geographical position with respect to centers of population and industry. There are at present thirteen scheduled air carriers authorized to land at Frankfurt (Rhein/Main) for the purpose of discharging and taking on passengers, mail and cargo. In addition, many charter operators and non-scheduled carriers are granted individual authorization to conduct flights into Germany for technical and traffic stops, and overflight of Germany on European and international air routes. Each of these flights is subject to economic, political and security regulation and must obtain proper clearance on a flight to flight basis.

Emanating from Frankfurt are routes leading to Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin, Bremen, Prague, Zurich, Nuremberg and Vienna which fit into the international route scheme. Airports installations and air navigation aids established by the Allied military forces along these routes during and after the war are available to civil aviation to the greatest possible extent to which they can serve both military and civil operations. Every possible effort is being made to insure the safety of civil air operations in Germany through implementation of ICAO recommendations for facilities, services, and operational standards in coordinated actions with surrounding member nations.

**W**ITH THE ECONOMIC union of the US-British Zones of Germany, and the development of plans for early rehabilitation of the economically-fused zones at an agreed level, it became apparent that certain civil aviation problems automatically became of joint US-British interest. In

1947, the Bipartite Economic Panel established a Working Party to study civil aviation matters of mutual interest to the combined zones. As a result of this Working Party report, the Bipartite Board approved the establishment of a Bipartite Civil Aviation Panel composed of the Head, Civil Air Branch, Control Council Group (British Element) and Chief, Civil Aviation Branch, OMGUS. While civil aviation responsibilities for the two zones were to remain with the individual Zone Commanders, the Bipartite Civil Aviation Panel acts in an advisory capacity, studying civil aviation problems of mutual interest to the two zones, and making joint recommendations to the Zone Commanders.

With the increasing importance of civil aviation activity, the Theater Commander directed that a nucleus Civil Aviation unit be established within the Armed Forces Division, OMGUS. This Civil Aviation Branch, organized in January 1947 and headed by Col. Glynne M. Jones, is staffed with US civilian technicians.

In conjunctions with USAFE planners, and in line with US national policies and multi-lateral agreements, studies are currently being made to determine the type of civil air services required to meet the future needs of the Occupation Forces and the economies of Germany and adjacent nations.

Civil aviation requirements of the US Zone are integrated with the overall requirements of Europe through US participation in the European Regional Meetings of the International Civil Aviation Organization. ICAO was established through agreement reached at the Chicago International Civil Aviation Conference of 1944. This world-wide postwar cooperative effort is aimed at a free, orderly and safe expansion of international air transportation and commerce.

It is hoped that universal recognition of the importance of cooperative international civil aviation as an instrument of world peace and understanding will enable eventual participation of the Allied Control Council in ICAO activities, on behalf of Germany as a whole and for the benefit of all peaceful nations.

## Reparations Policy

The background of the reparations problem is known to all. The nations ravaged by German armies and those other nations who sacrificed their men and resources to bring about the defeat of the German armies agreed that Germany should make compensation in kind, to the greatest extent possible, for the destruction and loss caused by German aggression.

This decision was not taken in a spirit of vengeance nor did it call for full retribution. Had it done so, the industrial resources of all of Germany would not have sufficed to pay the bill.

The decision as later implemented by the Allied Control Council called for the destruction of Germany's war plants. It then provided for the retention in Germany of sufficient industrial capacity to permit the Germans to achieve a standard of living equal to that of the rest of Europe. Industrial plants above this level were to be made available for reparations.

**T**HE WAR PLANTS have now been largely destroyed. A limited number of reparations plants which were selected in the fall of 1945 for immediate delivery have been or are now being sent abroad as reparations. But beyond this point, no plant removals have taken place in the US and British Zones of Occupation. This delay is not due to any change of heart on the part of the Allies on the agreed principle of reparations.

It has been due to the fact that in calculating the level of industry required for Germany's continued existence, it had been agreed that the whole of Germany was to be treated as one economic unit. This agreement has not been carried out, and it is quite obvious that the industrial capacity required to support Germany as a whole will not suffice to support the several parts of a divided Germany.

When, more than a year after the original Level of Industry Plan had been agreed upon, no progress toward economic unification had

been made, US and British authorities determined that a new plan should be prepared to determine the industrial capacity necessary to make the Bizonal Area self-supporting, and that the plants not required for this new plan should be immediately made available to carry out the reparations agreement.

The new plan has now been completed. It leaves in Germany the productive capacity required to permit the Bizonal Area to achieve a decent standard of living without subsidies from the US and British Governments. The number of plants in the bizonal area to be released for reparations is thus very greatly reduced below that envisaged in the original plan for all of Germany. This reduced number of plants will repay but a small fraction of the destruction inflicted by Germany on the Allies. They must and will be delivered in accordance with the instructions of Military Government...

**I**T IS NOT the objective of Military Government to so impoverish the bizonal area of Germany that it cannot support itself. The plants to be left in the US-UK Zones of Germany are sufficient to provide a decent standard of living for the bizonal area, if the people of the two zones are prepared to go honestly to work and to obtain the full output of these factories. If they are not willing to work, no number of plants will be of any avail. To argue at this time the theoretical merits and demerits of the reparations plan, or of the removal of a particular plant, is completely unprofitable.

Military Government is now supplying hundreds of millions of dollars of food, it is providing raw material imports, it is supporting and assisting the German authorities in their efforts to restore industrial production. The necessary industrial plants will remain in Germany to permit a 150 percent increase over the current level of production. Every available worker will be needed to reach this goal. The responsibility for success or failure lies squarely upon the will to live and the will to work of the German population.

## Employment Increases 3.4 percent in US Zone

**E**MPLOYMENT in the US Zone in the six-month period ending on 30 June increased from 7,240,000 to 7,486,000, a net gain of 3.4 percent, and exceeded the May 1939 figure by 0.4 percent, according to the latest manpower survey of the Reports and Statistics Branch of the Manpower Division, OMGUS.

Of the number of gainfully occupied on 30 June, 4,719,000 were wage and salary earners and 2,767,000 were self-employed and family helpers. Male workers accounted for 61 percent of the total number of gainfully occupied and for 69 percent of wage and salary earners.

The largest gains in employment were in industry and handicrafts where the increase was 5.1 percent, for a total of 2,713,000.

As compared with May 1939, the greatest gain in employment occurred in the woodworking and clothing and shoe industries, where the increase was 37 and 23 percent, respectively. Of the 2,713,000 gainfully occupied in industry and handicrafts on 30 June, 513,000, or nearly 19 percent, were self-employed.

Public and private services also showed a material increase, from 915,000 in December 1947 to 976,000 on 30 June, a gain of 6.7 percent.

Employment in agriculture increased from 2,479,000 to 2,488,000. However, compared with the May 1939 figure, this represents an increase of 4.8 percent.

By the end of July, unemployment declined to a new low of 305,000 of whom 82,000 were women. This compares with 488,000 registered unemployed in December 1946 and 589,000 in January 1946.

Localized labor shortages have been reported in several industrial communities.

---

### Gardens Increase in Hesse

The number of fruit and vegetable plots in operation in Hesse under the Land Garden Program increased by 17 percent during 1947, the OMGH Food and Agriculture Branch announced.

**What are the latest policies and programs of Military Government?**

**What are the major problems of the Liaison and Security officers?**

**T**HE ANSWERS to these two questions—the former representing the highest level of US occupational authorities and the latter that of the MG echelon closest to the average, every-day activities of the German people—many times need coordination and clarification.

The over-all purposes of the occupation, as laid down by the US Government, by joint action of other cooperating powers seeking unification of Germany and by quadripartite agreement, are interpreted and implemented into laws, directives, and instructions by the staff of the Military Governor in Berlin.

Passed on to the ministers president by the Land offices of Military Government, these laws, directives, and instructions become through constitutional and occupational procedures the guiding principles of the German people. But it is one of the responsibilities of every L&S officer to see that they are operative and fulfilled in his Kreis.

But between the initiation of these principles and their final implementation many specific questions often arise. Fuller explanation is needed than that actually contained in the texts of the official documents. Situations arise in the Kreise that do not seem to be covered in the available information.

To narrow and bridge this gap, a program of Field Seminars has been initiated by the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, to bring together the specialists who assist in the interpretation and implementation of the policies from higher authorities and the L&S officers who are charged with seeing that they are carried out.

**T**HE FIRST of these Field Seminars was conducted late in September in Bavaria. Because of the size of Bavaria, four separate conferences were held in as many days. It was an experiment, but its value was evident,

so much so that plans were immediately inaugurated to hold similar seminars in all Laender and on monthly schedules.

The progress of the initial seminars in Bavaria was directed by Lt. Col. L. G. Kelly, deputy chief of the Policy Enforcement Branch, CAD. He repeated the program on successive days in Würzburg, Nuremberg, Regensburg, and Munich, and each time encouraged lively, pointed discussions to bring out the problems confronting the L&S officers and to seek logical solutions.

The agenda did not attempt to cover all of the extensive field of Military Government but was scheduled to include those subjects which seemed to be of utmost importance at the time because of the general

## FIELD SEMINARS

responsibilities of the L&S officers and the new impetus being given certain programs.

The five subjects taken up at the initial series were: relation of the MGO to local German authorities, jurisdiction and operation of MG courts, border violations, youth activities programs, and agriculture and food programs. The final two periods were devoted to other policy programs and administrative problems.

A specialist from OMGUS or the Land MG office in the particular subject led the discussion. He briefly outlined the latest principles and instructions from the policy-making viewpoint. No attempt was made to speak with finality, but more as an introduction to initiating discussion and submitting questions. These explanations were brief, only 10 to 15 minutes in length, but they set the stage for the remarks from the floor.

**D**URING THE AGRICULTURE and food discussion, one L&S officer asked why the recent harvest check was made. The specialist related how an L&S office in Württemberg-Baden, in making a cursory inspection, found irregularities and discrepancies in the

reports from the German farmers. Another L&S officer wanted to know why so little time was given to prepare and conduct the survey. It was pointed that the harvest, being well advanced this season because of the drought, needed to be inspected while it was being gathered and thrashed. This led to explanations of how various L&S officers, acting on their own initiative, obtained the cooperation of their subordinates and Germans to get the fullest possible results.

The discussion on MG courts took a different turn. Some L&S officers cited specific cases in which they were puzzled by the decisions. The specialists sought to fit these inquiries into the single over-all program of Military Government but indicated some needed more detailed explanation and implementation from higher levels. An administrative court official explained the reasons behind some actions of his court. The impression prevailed that all gained clearer views of the work on "the other side of the fence."

The youth activities session brought out the progress being made in discussion and service club groups. One question raised by an L&S officer who sponsored an active gathering of some 150 Germans in unrestricted discussion of world events was "How can we get German-language newspapers and periodicals published in the United States?"

The course of the various sessions brought to the front the question of the thousands of refugees being settled in Bavaria. Thus, when the time came for other policy problems, an official in charge of this situation in Bavaria gave a detailed report. His explanation acquainted the L&S officers with many of the problems and activities in this field.

Just as the Troop Information and Education Program of the US Army makes the US troops the best informed soldiers in the world, the Field Seminars comprise one of the greatest steps in making MG personnel in the field the best informed persons on MG affairs.