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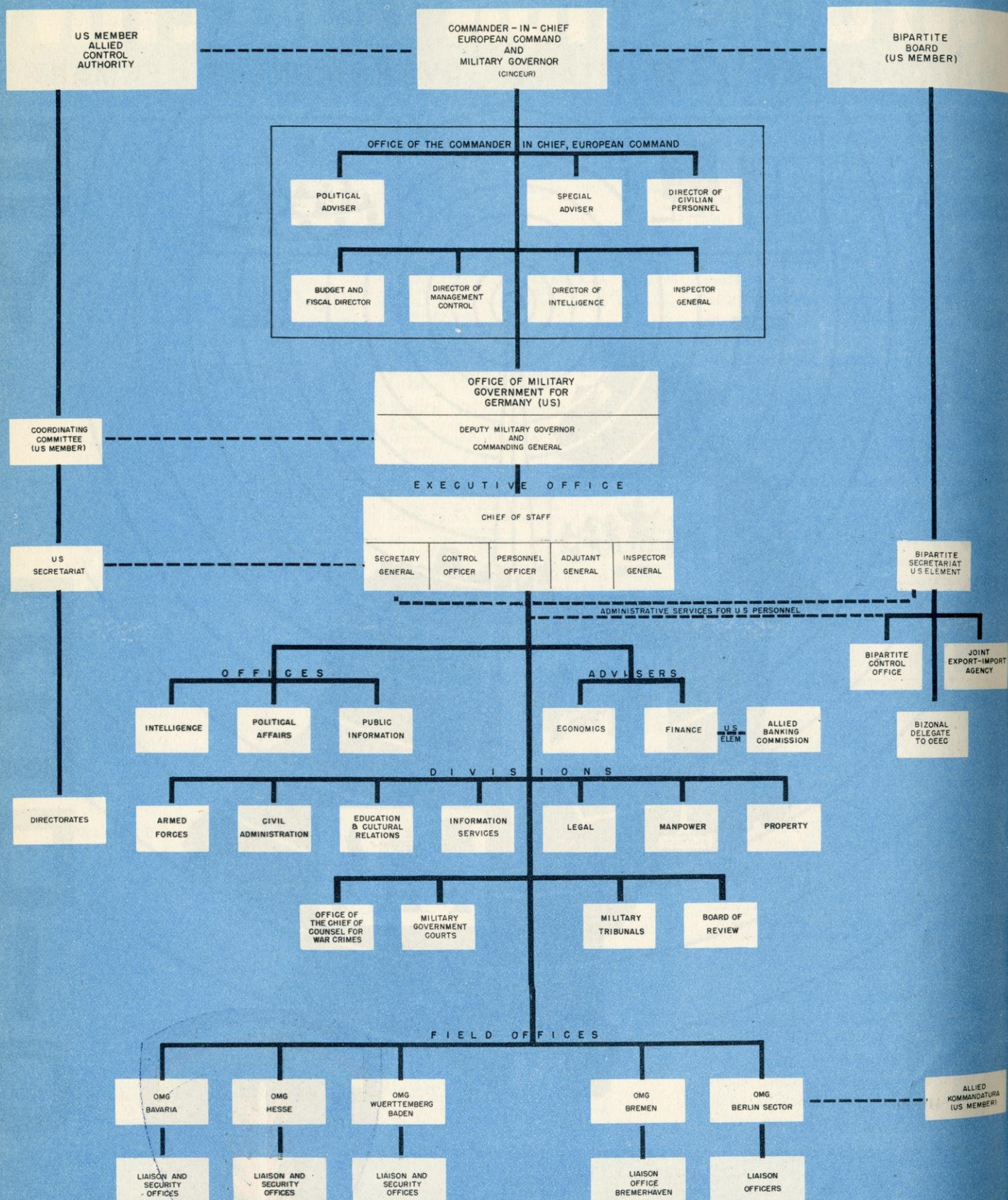
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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER DRAWING

EDUCATION BY RADIO—The five radio stations in the US-Occupied Areas of Germany—Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Munich, Bremen and RIAS in Berlin—have developed extensive educational programs, including lectures, lessons, discussions and music. All are well received by the German listeners. A summary of this MG-initiated project begins on page 9.

(Drawing from E&CR OMGUS)

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

Editorial Offices

Directors Building, Room 1050

OMGUS Headquarters, Berlin

Tel: 42227, 42252, 42923

Editor H. Warner Waide

Assistant Editor Henry S. Matteo

Editorial Writer Marjorie A. Yahraes

Mailing address:

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
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BUSINESS RECOVERY IN BIZONAL AREA

"Signs of Normal Conditions" Since Currency Reform Discussed Again
Despite Evidence of Unbalanced, Subnormal Economy, New Shortages

BUSINESS recovery has advanced so far and so rapidly since monetary reform that bizonal circles are discussing "signs of normal conditions." Such signs are, however, appearing in an economy which is still unbalanced and subnormal and in which, paradoxically, the recent increases in industrial output have brought about new shortages and unbalances while redressing some of those that were most serious in 1946 and 1947.

Three outstanding factors mark the Bizonal Area as a deficit economic region. First, it cannot yet export enough to pay for imports of foodstuffs, petroleum and industrial goods sufficient to maintain a minimum standard of living for its population, and it is, therefore, being heavily subsidized by the US and British governments.

Second, industrial plant and transportation equipment urgently need long overdue repairs and replacements, which require large-scale capital investment, still a serious problem, although Military Government and German officials as well as private industry are working toward its solution.

Third, the present higher production of consumer goods and housing facilities not only is insufficient to meet day-to-day requirements but also cannot make up the backlog of demand from the period of scarcity since 1943, when the first serious shortages developed. For example, although shoe production is now sufficient to provide every person in the Bizonal Area with the prewar rate of one new pair of shoes per year, this is inadequate in view of the depleted condition of consumer stocks, especially of children's shoes. This depletion applies to most wardrobe items, household goods, and furniture, as bomb damage was added to normal wear and tear, and large numbers of refugees must be re-equipped.

The Bizonal Area has not yet absorbed into its economic and social structure the influx of persons expelled from the east, and the housing shortage will remain acute for a long time, as the major cities are still in ruins. Nor has it yet solved the many problems arising from the change in boundaries, which interrupted the customary channels for exchange of raw materials, finished goods, semi-finished parts and industrial goods, and technical information with what is now the Soviet Zone.

However, manufacturers are beginning on an increasing scale to manufacture products formerly made exclusively in eastern Germany which is now the Soviet Zone, notably textile machinery, or are expanding their facilities to make up for the shortfall of deliveries from the east, as in the case of light bulbs, formerly manufactured almost entirely in Berlin. The Bizonal Area has, moreover, benefited from a migration of technical and managerial talent from the east, which began long before the traffic embargo.

The level of business activity rose during October, as the Bizonal Area surpassed its previous production levels. The major development was the rise in hard coal which brought the daily average production to more than 300,000 metric tons for the first time since the war, and the major industrial problem was the increasing burden on the already overtaxed facilities for generating electric power. The shortage of electric power affected the chemical and machinery industries most seriously, although all industry felt it to some degree.

Business and consumer interest was focused on prices, which were a leading topic on the agenda of the German Bizonal Economic Council as well as in the press and in conversation. The continuing rise in uncontrolled prices brought pressure to bear indirectly on those prices

remaining under regulations, and the lifting of the wage stop, approved by Military Government on Oct. 29, put more strain on the price structure.

The rise in industrial production in the last months has put great pressure on production facilities. For example, the serious situation in electric power has arisen primarily from the heavier demands of industrial users, particularly the steel industry, and from the strain on run-down generating and transmitting equipment. Similar pressure has been put on the production of cokeoven gas.

The expansion in production has resulted in a growing shortage of skilled labor, mainly in building trades, foundries and machinery industries.

The index of industrial production rose in October for the fifth consecutive month, reaching 73 percent of the 1936 base-period level, a gain of three index points, or four percent. The increase was smaller than in previous months since monetary reform, indicating that the rising trend was leveling off.

PRODUCTION gains in individual industry groups were more uniform than in September or August. The largest increases were in sawmills and woodworking production with 10 percent; vehicles and iron and steel, both with eight percent; and machinery and optical goods with seven percent. Smaller gains occurred in the output of coal, stones and earths, rubber and rubber products, paper and paper products, electricity and gas, non-ferrous metals, glass and ceramics, and leather and leather products. In all those industries post-war records were achieved.

Chemicals, textiles and clothing dropped slightly, and petroleum and coal products were unchanged. Three groups were at or above the 1936 level; mining (excluding coal), electricity and gas, and electrical equipment. — *From Bipartite Section of Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 40.*
+END

Feeding Blockaded Germans in Berlin

by **Leon J. Steck**

Chief, Food and Agriculture Section
OMG Berlin Sector

WHEN THE Russians decided to blockade the Western Sectors of Berlin, they obviously made some wrong guesses. One concerned the amount of food there was available in the Western Sectors of the city for the feeding of the blockaded population. Another was their belief that Western Berlin could not be supplied by means other than land or water.

The Russians thus expected a quick and easy victory in Berlin. These expectations were defeated, however, first, by the fact that there were sufficient stocks of food in the Western Sectors of Berlin to feed the German civilian population until the airlift could be developed, and, second, by the airlift itself.

On that eventful day of June 24, when railroad traffic to western Berlin was suddenly halted by the Russians, there was, to be precise, sufficient food in the Western Sectors to feed the population for 37 days. Flour

for the baking of bread, which during a hunger threat, becomes truly the staff of life, was available in a sufficient volume to meet the needs of the population for 30 days. Sugar and fat were available for 86 days and 48 days, respectively.

These reserve stocks had been provided for the US and British Sectors out of common sources in the Bizonal Area, but the French Sector, which had been less well prepared, was immediately allowed to draw on US and British stocks for the feeding of its population.

MILK HAD represented a special point of attack in the Russian-blockade strategy. Since the beginning of the occupation, infants, young children and sick people in the Western Sectors had been dependent on fresh milk from the Soviet Zone. For this, the Russians had received from the Western Powers dried skimmed milk in return. Russian

action in suddenly cutting off the fresh-milk supply from the Western Sectors could, therefore, have been disastrous for the population of these sectors, had not an adequate supply of satisfactory substitutes been provided.

As it was, there were available in the Western Sectors 65 tons of evaporated milk and 117 tons of dried whole milk, both imported from the United States, and sufficient to meet demands for 45 days. This milk had been brought to Berlin during the winter and spring of 1948, to serve as a special reserve and for the purpose of safeguarding the welfare of the population of the US and other Western Sectors of Berlin against all contingencies.

The evaporated and dried whole milk which were stored in the Western Sectors, and which were on the shelves in stores 12 hours after the

(Continued next page)

West Berliners could buy their bread without interruption as the shelves of the bakery shops in the three sectors always had sufficient to meet the established daily rations. (Photo-Donath)





Commercial hothouse in US Sector.

(OMGBS)



Flour is delivered in West Berlin.

(Photo-Donath)

Russians cut off the supply of fresh milk, were not only excellent substitutes for fresh milk of any type, but were much superior to the fresh milk from the Soviet Zone, which had been partly skimmed and of a very poor quality.

ONE OF THE interesting aspects of the milk action was that, when the Russians saw that we had adequate and satisfactory substitutes for fresh milk, they attempted to renew the old exchange arrangement. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that, on the one hand, they had no immediate outlet for the fresh milk which had been going to the Western Sectors of Berlin theretofore, and, on the other hand, to their desire to continue to get dried skimmed milk in exchange for fresh milk.

The population had, however, already become acquainted with the evaporated and dried whole milk and had gotten to like it. There was no inclination on the US side even to consider the Russian overtures.

Not only was there ample food available for the population of the Western Sectors when the blockade started, but it was all stored in warehouses in these sectors, as it had been for a considerable time before the blockade. The Russians, on the other hand, in spite of the fact that they were the ones who called the moves in this maneuver, had stored in warehouses in the Western Sectors, outside of their jurisdiction, 18,600 tons of feed and bread grains, all of which was immediately blocked and is still blocked.

THE RESULT of all this was that, far from creating an immediate food crisis in the Western Sectors, the Russians created one in their own sector. For days at a time, after the blockade was imposed, bakery stores in the Russian Sector ran out of bread, and it was only after the Russians had stripped their zone of what flour stocks they could lay their hands on for shipment to Berlin, that the bread supply in the Soviet Sector again became normal.

The favorable food situation which we enjoyed at the beginning of the blockade should not, however, tend to minimize the seriousness of the

(Continued on page 19)

German Imports

by **John French**
Chief, Import Branch
Joint Export-Import Agency

WHAT DOES the Bizone import, and why?

A full answer to this question touches on most of the major policies of the occupation.

The most important import is, of course, food. Germany was never self-supporting in food. Even before the war, Germany produced not more than 75 percent of its requirements. Moreover, 25 percent of its food came from the region east of the Oder-Neisse line, the area now under Polish administration. At the present time, the Bizone can produce at most only half of the food required for a minimum standard of living.

Accordingly, from the beginning of the occupation, large quantities of foodstuffs have had to be imported, in order to prevent "disease and unrest." This formula was also applied to certain other items, namely seed, fertilizer and petroleum products. These imports, which are classified as "Category A", are financed by appropriated funds contributed by the US and UK governments.

In the first 10 months of 1948, Category A imports totaled \$7,942,365 metric tons, having an estimated landed cost of \$822,323,000. Wheat and other grains from the United States make up the bulk of these imports. Items originating in the United States and United Kingdom are purchased by government agencies in the respective countries, while items to be purchased elsewhere are procured through the Joint Food Procurement Office, which is under the import Branch of the Joint Export-Import Agency.

ALL OTHER imports are classified as "Category B". These are procured by JEIA, or by German importers, out of the proceeds of German exports.

The major Category B imports consist of industrial items, running the entire scale of essential raw materials from crude rubber to Mongolian animal hair. Virtually every major

German industry, particularly those making goods for export, needs materials that must be imported from abroad. The purpose of these imports is to revive German economy, and at the same time enable the export industries to develop to a point where Germany may eventually become self-sustaining.

The largest single items included in the adjoining table are cotton (\$58,260,229) and wool (\$47,587,685). In addition to serving internal requirements, these purchases reflect the desire to develop textile exports. The success of this program is evidenced by the fact that textile exports for the first 10 months of 1948 amounted to \$36,051,001.

Other basic industrial needs are served by the large imports of items such as iron ores for the steel industry (\$19,128,110 in the first 10 months of 1948), crude rubber for the manufacture of tires and other rubber products (\$13,913,977), hides and skins for leather industry (\$12,063,010) and wood pulp for the manufacture of paper and rayon (\$12,158,590). In

addition there are many specialized needs such as the requirements of the world-famous Bavarian ceramics industry for kaolin from Czechoslovakia.

THE PURCHASE of iron ore is a typical example of the use to which Category B funds are put. This year, the JEIA plans to purchase more than 3,000,000 tons of iron ore from Sweden, plus lesser amounts from other countries. These imports are based on the decision of the Military Governors to permit the steel industry of the Ruhr to expand to a point where it can serve essential German needs and at the same time contribute to the reconstruction of Europe. Without substantial imports of high grade ore, there would be little chance of reaching the agreed level of 10,700,000 tons of steel a year.

One item of a slightly different nature is the expenditure of \$6,061,040 in the first 10 months of 1948 for the purchase of aluminium. Normally, Germany would buy bauxite, the raw material from which aluminium is made, and the aluminium would be produced in German aluminium works

(Continued next page)

Category "B" Imports for First ten Months of 1948

Commodity Groups	(January—October)	
	amount	Pct.
Textiles, fibers and products thereof	\$136,241,000	39.8
Crude vegetable products	25,687,000	7.5
Ferro and non-ferrous additive alloys and metals	22,267,000	6.5
Metallic ores	23,353,000	6.8
Crude animal products	13,772,000	4.0
Chemicals	13,753,000	4.0
Oils, fats, waxes and derivatives	13,494,000	3.9
Rubber products and basic materials	10,793,000	3.2
Pulp, paper and products thereof	14,504,000	4.2
Food, manufactured	13,345,000	3.9
Coal and coal products	19,259,000	5.6
Crude non-metallic minerals and products thereof	8,448,000	2.5
Drugs and medicines	2,058,000	0.6
Wood and timber and products thereof	1,325,000	0.4
Machinery (incl. electric) and vehicles (incl. locomotives and ships)	2,258,000	0.7
Invisible imports	9,148,000	2.7
Other imports	12,778,000	3.7
Total Category B Import Deliveries	\$342,183,000	100.0

at a substantial saving in foreign exchange. But because of the fact that aluminium was considered a dangerous war potential, the four occupying powers agreed in the Level of Industry Plan of March 1946 to prohibit its manufacture. However, the position regarding the import of bauxite is being reviewed in the light of the present situation.

Similar to the purchase of aluminium is the expenditure of large sums for freight. Before the war, when Germany had her own merchant fleet, the situation was entirely different; freight was Germany's most important invisible export. Now, Germany has no ocean-going merchant fleet and the Potsdam-Agreement has prohibited the production of sea-going ships.

WHILE THE BULK of purchase made with Category B funds are for industrial use, they also include a number of non-industrial items. For instance, certain badly needed drugs, such as insulin, penicillin and streptomycin, are bought with Category B funds. JEIA has even bought some Rhesus monkeys, needed for medical research in the field of infantile paralysis.

Other imports, useful to the German economy but not of such primary importance as the basic raw materials, have been bought under trade agreements with other countries, where the Bizone may have agreed to take a certain quantity of consumer and semi-manufactured items in return for the promise of the other country to do the same. Items in this category would include finished textiles from Switzerland and Belgium, doors and window frames from Sweden and paper goods from the Netherlands.

The above items and a host of others make up the Bizone's import budget. This budget is prepared by the German Economic Administration, on the basis of the requirements submitted to it by the various industries, and within the limits of the foreign exchange which the JEIA has determined to be available. After screening by the Bipartite Control Office, the budget is forwarded to the JEIA,

which then has the responsibility for procurement.

THE RAPID growth in the volume of imports has required constant changes in the method of procurement. In the early days of the occupation there were practically no industrial imports; industry was at a virtual standstill, accumulated stocks were in some cases available for the small amount of essential production that did take place, and in any event there was no money from exports to pay for imports.

As accumulated stocks were used up, and as the economy began to revive, the needs for industrial imports became more pressing. Funds, however, still were insufficient. This impasse was broken in the case of one large item, cotton, though a financing arrangement worked out with the Commodity Credit Corporation where \$36,000,000 worth of American cotton was shipped to the Bizone with payment to be made out of the proceeds of the resulting exports. Gradually, more funds for imports became available, largely through the exports of coal, and in the latter part of 1947, industrial imports began to arrive in substantial volume.

In the first months of the occupation there was no special staff to handle these imports; the few transactions that did arise were concluded (for the American Zone) by the Export-Import Section of the Trade and Commerce Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, and by corresponding sections in the state Military Government Office. This, however, was to be a purely temporary arrangement, pending the formulation by the Allied Control Council of an import program for all four zones and the establishment of a German central department for foreign trade, in accordance with the agreement reached among the four occupying powers at Potsdam in August 1945.

The failure to reach quadripartite agreement on these matters led to the economic fusion of the US and British Zones in December 1946 and the establishment of the Joint Export-Import Agency with headquarters in Minden. The central procurement of

industrial imports then became the responsibility of the JEIA.

The method of procurement followed at first was that of direct purchases by the agency. The agency assembled a staff of skilled negotiators, each an expert on his line, whose job it was, by keeping in touch with world markets, to buy his commodities at the most favorable prices available. Title to the goods remained with the agency until the German consignee made the corresponding Reichsmark payment to his bank. The distribution of the goods after arrival was the responsibility of the German Economic Administration.

Central purchasing, however, has obvious disadvantages from the point of view of the individual manufacturer or consumer because of the delay and the red tape involved in securing the particular imports which he needs. Accordingly, procedures were developed for turning over the procurement responsibility to the German importers and consumers. In order to encourage exports, German firms needing certain raw materials from abroad for export production could contract directly for these materials with foreign suppliers if they could show that the resulting exports would bring in at least three times the foreign exchange expended for the import.

Another encouragement for exports was the Bonus "A" plan, under which the exporter could spend five percent of the foreign exchange received from his exports for the purchase of raw materials or machinery or for any other purpose calculated to increase the export production of his plant. Still another procedure was developed, not primarily related to exports, where the purchase of items needed for the German economy could be delegated to German firms. Prior to currency reform, however, the bulk of the purchasing was done by JEIA on a centralized basis.

The currency reform marked the beginning of the final stage in the return of German import procurement to normal business channels.

(Continued on next page)

Before currency reform, even where procurement had been turned over to German firms, it was still necessary to keep a close price check on all purchases made. The reason for this was that regardless of the foreign exchange cost of the import, the importer paid only the internal Reichsmark price. Moreover, the amount of Reichsmarks he paid meant little to him, because of the worthless nature of the Reichsmark. There was therefore no incentive for him to buy at the lowest world market price.

This situation has been entirely changed by the introduction of the new currency, which has real internal value, and by the new requirement that the importer must pay not the internal price, but the exact foreign exchange price calculated at the rate of 30 cents equals 1 Deutsche Mark. An importer who buys \$100 of raw materials must pay 333 Deutsche marks in order to obtain the goods. Accordingly, he now has a direct interest in buying at the lowest possible price.

This fundamental change makes it possible to accelerate the turn-over of procurement-responsibility. It is hoped that very shortly substantially all industrial procurement will be in the hands of the German manufacturers and importers, subject only to budgetary and foreign exchange limi-

tations and to over-all JEIA supervision.

THE FEAR has been expressed that this turn-over of responsibility will lead to a flood of illegal foreign exchange manipulations. It is believed, however, that this danger has been much exaggerated. Cases will no doubt occur, where importers will be found to have abused the responsibilities placed upon them under the new procedure. On the other hand it must be recognized that such abuses are inherent in any system where the value of the currency is artificially controlled. The gains resulting from at least this partial return to free enterprise should far outweigh the few losses that may develop.

The increase in German imports is a cause, as well as a measure, of the rate at which industrial recovery in western Germany has taken place. It is significant that in the first 10 months of 1948 industrial imports totaled \$342,000,000, or nearly two and a half times the amount for all of 1947 (\$133,000,000). With the full impact of Marshall Plan purchasing still to be felt, the rate of increase in imports should continue, and with a parallel expansion in exports the year 1948 should see western Germany well started on the road to self-sufficiency.

However, even should the hopes for 1948 be realized, the goal of

self-sufficiency will still be far distant. It is estimated that the Bizone needs imports of almost \$3,000,000,000 a year in order to sustain the population and to develop enough exports to pay for these imports. (Foodstuffs alone would account for more than \$1,200,000,000 of the total.) While the present plans call for reaching this goal in 1952-1953, this timetable could, of course, be upset by a variety of factors, particularly by any further deterioration in the international situation or by any economic factors reducing the ability of other countries to purchase German exports.

But to give this program a chance to succeed, it is essential that Germany's trade be returned as far as possible to normal business channels. As German recovery progresses, its foreign trade becomes increasingly complex. The number of items desired from abroad is constantly increasing; the specifications change from day to day, depending on changes in markets or styles or improvements in basic techniques. When matters have reached this point, as they now have, no bureaucracy, however well intentioned, whether Allied or German, can take the place of the initiative and enterprise and business judgment of the individual trader.

The policy of central purchases by JEIA, as followed in the past, has served its purpose of priming the pump of German recovery. Further progress depends on the successful relaxation of present controls. Accordingly, in turning over to German firms the responsibility for purchasing their own requirements, JEIA is taking one of the preliminary steps that must be taken before German production can reach the levels on which the recovery of Germany, and of western Europe, now depends. +END

Bibliography of Trade Articles

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- ERP—and Germany's Opportunity, Issue No. 134, May 4, 1948.
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- Germany's Role in European Recovery, Issue No. 141, Aug. 10, 1948.
- Bizonia's Trade Agreement Program, Issue No. 142, Aug. 24, 1948.
- The Bizonal Economic Administration, Issue No. 143, Sept. 7, 1948.
- Bizone's Participation in ECA Program, Issue No. 148, Nov. 16, 1948.

School Building Derequisitioned

The Deaf Mute School building at Neckargemuend, Wuerttemberg-Baden, was derequisitioned by the US Army, and returned to use for its original purpose. The Deaf Mute Institution at Zurich, Switzerland, contributed DM 2,000 for the reequipping of this school.



QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

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

It is US policy that membership, both to trade associations and to trade unions, must be voluntary. No German businessman or wage-earner may be forced or coerced against his will, to join a trade association or a trade union. It is also US policy that trade associations and cooperatives or their representatives may not be permitted to exercise governmental functions. Trade associations or industry groups may advise governmental agencies, and in the export-import fields they may assist governmental agencies in the allocation and sub-allocation of materials. (OMGWB)

* * *

Is it possible for a businessman to go to the United States in order to establish an agency for several German export firms?

Yes, it is possible. Such travel may be sponsored by a branch office of JEIA, and travel expenses paid from Bonus "A" funds. (JEIA)

* * *

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

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

The argument advanced by many Germans that DP's commit the most crime is false. If it were possible to

remove from Wuerttemberg-Baden all non-Germans, of which group the DP's are only a part, the total number of crimes committed would be reduced a mere five percent approximately. In 1947 such a move would have eliminated only 3,640 cases out of a total of 76,226 known cleared cases. (OMGWB)

* * *

Why are Germans not permitted to hunt?

At the end of hostilities it was necessary for the Allies to issue decrees forbidding any German to possess firearms of any description. These regulations are still in effect and will remain in effect, probably, until a peace treaty is signed. However, hunting without firearms is not forbidden. Farmers whose crops are suffering from boar damage may construct pig traps to kill the boar. (OMGWB)

* * *

Why are the Allies stripping Germany of her forests and shipping the lumber abroad?

It is to the interests of Military Government that Germany's forests be managed in an efficient, non-destructive manner, both to sustain the occupation and to further the revival of the German economy. While the present cutting program is dipping into the reserves of old timber, it is not endangering the forests. The actual cut is at present 180 percent of the

annual growth. Replanting now in cut over areas is a part of the MG program.

Germany lumber production today goes for three purposes: approximately nine percent of the total cutting is used for occupational requirements and for the crating of reparation items; five and a half percent for the lumber export program to Great Britain and Holland, for which food and other items are shipped back to Germany; and about 85½ percent goes to the German economy. The Allies are neither destroying nor looting Germany of her forests and lumber. (OMGWB)

* * *

Will JEIA make funds available for filing copyrights in any country?

No. JEIA will only make funds available for filing in countries which have given official notification that they will protect German copyrights. To date only the United States, Great Britain and France have amended their war-time regulations to permit filing by Germans. Several other countries have this under consideration at the present time. (JEIA)

* * *

Is it true that Americans are gaining control of German industry by investments in German concerns?

Absolutely not; there are laws that strictly forbid this practice, and anyone attempting to do so would be punished. Secretary of state Marshall recently made a statement to this effect, that not one percent of any stock in any industry in Germany has been taken over by an American firm. (OMGWB)

* * *

Are German publishers or authors able to copyright material in foreign countries?

Yes. Provided that they have the necessary foreign exchange available to defray the cost of copyright fees and other expenses incidental to filing and JEIA states there is no objection to this amount being paid by a foreign publisher or individual. (JEIA)

In this section are printed the best and most repeated questions and answers which are forwarded to the Information Bulletin. Questions, especially those addressed by Germans to occupational personnel, may be sent to the Editor, and the competent authority on the subject will be requested to prepare the reply. The questions must be confined to the sphere of US Military Government or affiliated activities in Germany.

Education by Radio

by **Harry A. Jacobs**

Reports & Information Officer
Education & Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS

RADIO BROADCASTS for use in schools have been invaluable to the postwar German teacher struggling against the handicaps of inadequate supplies of books, pencils, paper and other essential teaching aids.

During the first two years of occupation not more than one new textbook was printed for every school child in the US Zone—a condition which led educators to seek other methods by which teachers could be helped in their work. Conditions such as a shortage of radio sets and repair material were not favorable to the development of school radio programs, but children brought sets from their homes and a few were obtained from Military Government—radios which had been the property of the German army and the National Socialist Party. And so, gradually, a program of education by radio took its place in schools all over the US Occupied Area.

The use of radio for instruction is not a recent development in Germany. The Weimar Republic, for example, encouraged the educational use of radio. A generous allotment of air time on Germany's most powerful station at that period (Deutschlandsender) was provided for education.

ALTHOUGH THE government supported these radio programs, the Ministry of Education made no attempts to centralize the work. The German government's part in the production of programs was an indirect one, that of offering guidance and advice rather than orders and directives. On the other hand, the ministries of education in the individual states actively participated in the production of educational radio programs, but control was by no means absolute. The amount of school time earmarked for instruction by radio depended to a large extent on the local school authorities' attitude.

With the ending of the Weimar Republic in 1932, steps were taken to

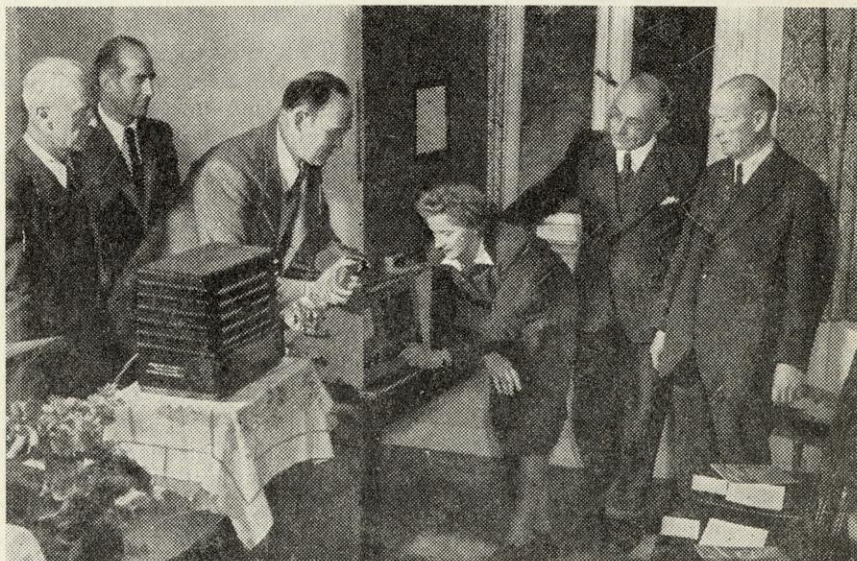
centralize the direction of the school system, including educational radio (Schulfunk), and within a short time after 1933, educational programs ceased altogether. Instead, educational radio was exploited by the National Socialist Party for political aims, shifting the emphasis from offering instruction to providing political indoctrination for actual and prospective members of the Nazi Party Youth Movement (Hitler Jugend).

IN THE FALL of 1945, the German radio stations, notably Frankfurt and Stuttgart, were anxious to start broadcasting educational material. In 1947, Military Government brought five radio education experts from the United States to the US-Occupied Area. They were Dr. Ronald Lowdermilk, specialist in radio education, US Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Charles MacInnis, director of radio and public relations, Public School System, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. Sam H. Linch, supervisor of radio education, Public School System, At-

lanta, Ga.; Dr. Charles Palmer, superintendent of schools of Cleveland, Ohio; and Dr. J. Keith Tyler, director of radio institutes, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

For a 90-day period each consultant worked with German and MG radio and education authorities on the production and utilization of radio, supervising the writing of scripts and making suggestions as to how the programs could be improved. At that time, Radio Frankfurt, Radio Stuttgart, and America's Berlin radio station (RIAS) had included educational broadcasts on their regular schedules. Mr. Linch, one of the visiting consultants, was appointed as MG Specialist in radio education in September 1947. Under his guidance educational radio has rapidly expanded in scope.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT has placed emphasis on the establishment of friendly relations between the radio stations in the US Zone and
(Continued next page)



German school superintendents in Bavaria examine two of the 35 radios donated to Nuremberg and Furth schools by the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS. Military Government has purchased 1,000 sets for distribution to German schools throughout the US occupied areas.

(Photo by Meisinger)

educational radio departments of stations in other countries. More than 100 scripts from the United States have been distributed among the German stations to be used for translation, adaptation or study. Atlanta, Detroit, Cleveland and Philadelphia have contributed scripts, and the US Office of Education has sent manuals, scripts, magazines and other useful material to assist in program development. European countries, among them Denmark, France and Switzerland, have also been contributing programs, recordings and related materials.

The major problem in educational radio has been to find enough radios for use in classrooms. Until currency reform, the scarcity of raw materials made it impossible for German firms to keep up even with minimum requirements for radio receivers. To make more sets available to schools, Military Government has assisted in the procurement of radios. For example, MG and Radio Munich cooperated in giving special assistance to the Staudigl firm at Darmstadt so that the production of receivers for schools could be speeded up.

In the spring of 1948, Military Government bought, 1,000 radios from the Netherlands for German schools. Several German firms, especially Staudigl, Lorenz and Blaupunkt, are making radios with sufficient sound volume for ideal classroom reception. With more raw materials available after the completion of the currency reform in the Bizonal Area, these firms have been able to turn out sets in increased numbers.

A SECOND problem has been the lack of teacher training in the field of educational radio activities. Most German teachers have had little experience with audio aids and no practical instruction on this subject in teacher training institutions. However, with the direct encouragement of Military Government, the radio stations and the ministries of education are cooperating to operate in-service radio institutes.

In addition, the participating radio stations have been publishing journals or program schedules with helpful suggestions as to the proper use of

educational radio programs. The Institute for Educational Film in Munich publishes a journal called "Films, Slides, Radio" ("Film, Bild, Funk") and the directors of educational radio stations have laid the groundwork for a zone-wide radio education journal. First copies are expected to come off the press early in 1949.

Regular conferences of educators and other professional people directly concerned with school radio programs have been a vital factor in the development of educational radio in the US-Occupied Area. Initially, these gatherings were merely for staffs of the various radio stations. However, after the first meeting which was held in February 1947, it was felt that these conference should widen their scope. As a result, the later conferences

Time Devoted by Stations to Educational Programs

Location	Hours per month
Stuttgart	22
Frankfurt	25
RIAS (Berlin)	54
Munich	22
Bremen	23

were attended by German educators, government officials, MG education officers, visiting education consultants, as well as the educational radio staffs of the stations.

A WORKSHOP conference in this field of education, first of its kind to be held in Germany, was held in Nuremberg last August. It was attended by ministry of education representatives of the four states and Berlin, principals and teachers from several schools, and staff members of the school education departments of the radio stations. Besides, two visiting experts on radio education from the United States, nine observers from the British and French Zones were present.

Problems in educational broadcasting and in utilization of the radio programs were studied in various subcommittees. Themes for discussion were "Teaching with Radio Programs," "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Radio Program Use," "The Role of Related Media as a Supplement to Education by Radio" and "Training Teachers to

Use Radio and Related Media Effectively."

Each working group tried to find practical solutions to these problems and at the end of the conference, several concrete recommendations were made: that teacher training institutions should establish obligatory courses for all teacher trainees in radio education and related media; that every radio station offering these broadcasts should maintain a separate section with its own separate staff, programming material, production facilities and budget; that each radio education department should encourage the forming of student committees which would help plan and produce programs, and finally, that every German radio education department should cooperate closely with foreign radio stations in exchanging educational program recordings.

RADIO Stuttgart broadcast the first educational program of the US-Occupied Area on Dec. 12, 1945. Scripts for this station's broadcasts are specifically prepared to cover subject matter in the school curriculum and they reach approximately 60,000 school children in Wuertemberg-Baden.

The next station to establish an educational radio department was Radio Frankfurt, which put its first broadcast on the air on Oct. 21, 1946. The station recognized from the beginning that close cooperation between the Hesse Ministry of Education, the Hesse teachers and the station was necessary.

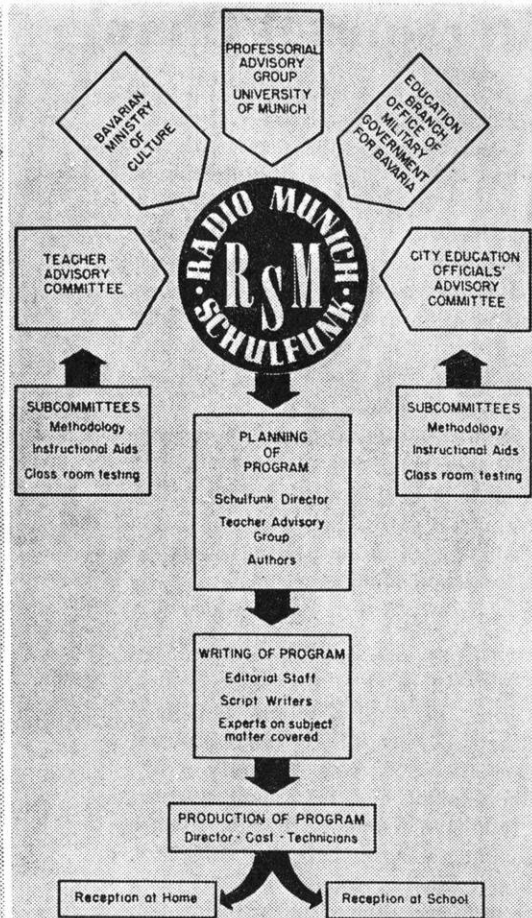
To achieve better contact with the school audience, Radio Frankfurt, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, sponsored the forming of an advisory committee in July 1947, consisting of representatives of all the schools in Hesse. This committee is a contact between the station, the Ministry of Culture and the listening audience. Among other tasks, it collects suggestions for broadcasts from listeners and individual school teachers. It also gives advice to the individual teachers on how best to use the broadcasts in their work.

Lately the education staff of Radio Frankfurt has felt that still closer

(Continued next page)



Educational Radio Publications of Five Stations in US Area



Creating Educational Programs at Munich

contact with the schools was desirable. Therefore, in the past few months the station has established direct liaison with the schools themselves, sending staff members on regular tours to schools to observe how the broadcasts are handled.

THE RADIO station in the American Sector of Berlin (RIAS) started its educational radio broadcasts on Sept. 7, 1947. RIAS approached its programs from a different angle. Each educational broadcast is introduced by a RIAS speaker called Jack who begins with a little talk designed to make the listeners interested. RIAS programs are planned with the assistance of the schools and the Berlin education officials.

From the beginning attempts were made to keep in close contact with school children. Each individual broadcast is presented to a different school class for preview before it is put on

the air. This custom was introduced to give the school children an interest in the production and presentation of the broadcast.

To create still more interest, RIAS requested each school in 1947 to select several pupils to become liaison students. In January 1948 all liaison students were called to a meeting, from which was developed the RIAS Schulfunk Parliament. The parliament has given invaluable suggestions to script writers and to stations for improving school broadcasts in general.

RADIO Munich was not able to establish a radio education department until July 1947. Between January 1946 and the summer of 1947, it included topics of educational interest in its Radio Program for Youth (Jugendfunk). A group of about 20 Bavarian teachers has been very helpful in the development of the program of Radio Munich, assisting

the radio education department in carrying out its tasks. The station has recognized the value of their services by submitting to the teachers, for recommendation, its future program.

The current program contains a series of broadcasts on geography and history which is coordinated with the curriculum of the Bavarian schools. Many teachers have written to the station expressing their approval and appreciation of the idea. In order to support the Bavarian schools in their participation of the program, Radio Munich decided to rent, for a period of six months beginning October 1948, 50 radio sets per month for use in Bavarian schools.

Early in January 1948, the education department of Radio Munich prepared a script for use in the Cleveland station describing the present conditions in German schools. In return, the schools in Cleveland made a

(Continued on page 18)

Personnel Changes Announced

Dr. John B. Canning has resigned as chief of the Food and Agriculture Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, terminating his second tour of duty with OMGUS because of ill health. Dr. Canning originally retired in July 1947 after six years of government service but returned to his position as assistant chief of Food and Agriculture in Berlin in March 1948. He was promoted to branch chief in August.

Until a successor is appointed, the assistant chief, Mr. Philip Raup, will assume the duties of branch chief. Mr. Raup served as chief land specialist from 1945 until his appointment as assistant chief in August.

Mrs. Frances M. Werts has been appointed chief of the Berlin Office, Office of the Civilian Personnel Branch, Office of Personnel Officer, OMGUS. She was formerly chief, Recruitment and Placement Section, Civilian Personnel Branch. Before coming to Europe in July 1945, Mrs. Werts was for two and one-half years chief of recruitment and placement of civilian personnel at Headquarters, Army Air Forces in Washington.

Mr. Frederick L. Sheets has been appointed chief of the Frankfurt Office, Office of the Civilian Personnel Branch, OPO. He was formerly assistant chief, Recruitment and Placement Section. Before service with OMGUS, Mr. Sheets was personnel officer at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Paul Lutzeier has been appointed chief, Employee Utilization Section, Office of the Civilian Personnel Branch, OPO, following 27 months service as chief, Employee Relations Section. Mr. Lutzeier was formerly director of public relations, Detroit Civil Service, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Peter Szluk has been appointed chief, Training Section, Office of the Civilian Personnel Branch, OPO. Before coming to Berlin he was employee utilization officer for personnel and



Brig. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard (above) has been reassigned as of Feb. 1, 1949, as chief of the Public Information Division, Washington. He was formerly chief of the Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division, EUCOM. (US Army photograph)

administration, Headquarters EUCOM. Miss Betty Stickney has been appointed acting chief, Administration Section, Office of the Civilian Personnel Branch, OPO. Miss Stickney was with Office Chief of Counsel for War Crimes in Nuremberg before coming to Berlin.

New Political Party

A new political party calling itself the "Union der Mitte" was formally launched in Stuttgart. One of the chief sponsors is Dr. Josef Wirth, former German chancellor and leader of the left wing of the Catholic Center Party under the Weimar Republic.

Dr. Wirth's return to Germany to address the meeting was his first trip to this country since he went into exile in Switzerland in 1933. Another leading figure in the new party is Dr. Karl Spieker, of the postwar Center Party in North Rhine-Westphalia (British Zone).

Dr. Wirth hopes through the Union der Mitte to form a party on the model of the British Labor Party, which will draw votes from the right wing of the SPD and the left wing of the CDU as well as the Center Party.

Rise in Public Relief

The increase in public assistance which has occurred since currency conversion is largely to be attributed to such groups as the aged and sick who lost their savings as a result of the currency reform or who formerly received the help of relatives.

Not only has a larger number of individuals been forced to apply for general relief as a result of the currency reform, there has also been an increase in the number applying for institutional care, primarily because of the loss of savings of old people. To ease that burden imposed on institutions and to help offset the financial stress due to shrinkage of the institutions' resources, state loans have been made in most states.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, the German minister of finance granted a loan of DM 900,000 to the League of Private Welfare Agencies for distribution to the league's members. Caritas-Verband, Innere Mission and the Red Cross each received 25 percent; Arbeiterwohlfahrt 20 percent; and smaller agencies the remaining five percent.

In Bremen, DM 407,000 have been supplied, partially through loans and partially in gifts, to the voluntary welfare organizations by the state government.

In predominantly Catholic Bavaria, a loan of DM 2,000,000 has been made, of which approximately half was allocated to the Caritas-Verband and the remainder divided among the other private agencies.—*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 40.*

Central Banking System

The Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of the German States) together with the Allied Central Banks (Landes-zentral-Banken) constitute the central banking system of the three western zones of Germany. The Bank Deutscher Laender is subject to such directions as may be issued by the Allied Bank Commission. It now bears the main responsibility for the collection of reports and statistics on banking developments in the western zones, but must submit to the Allied Bank Commission such reports and information as the commission may require.

Berlin Chooses Freedom

by **Dr. Harry L. Franklin**

Chief, Civilian Administration
and Political Affairs Branch
OMG Berlin Sector

COMMUNISM—at least that of the Soviet totalitarian type—received its most smashing defeat in postwar Germany on Sunday, Dec. 5. In fact, the city election which took place that day in western Berlin was more in the nature of a plebiscite against communist totalitarianism and the Soviet-imposed blockade than an election in the customary sense.

Because the outcome could be guessed in advance, the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party (SED) refused to participate in the election and the Soviet Military Administration (SMA) made polling in its sector impossible.

Of the 1,586,090 eligible voters (603,101 male and 982,989 female) in the three western sectors, approximately 1,331,270 went to the polls, representing 86.3 percent participation. This was a much higher participation percentage than many of the German political leaders had anticipated. Participation in the October 1946 election in the US, British and French Sectors reached 91.4 percent of the eligible voter total but that figure included the 13.7 percent registered by the SED which this time was not on the ballot by its own (or Soviet) choice.

IN OTHER WORDS, the 86.3 percent participation in the Dec. 5 election indicates a repudiation of the SED and a rejection of totalitarian communism based on a police state. Between 1921 and 1933, the highest city-wide participation in a Berlin City Assembly election was 70.3 percent of the qualified voters, and in 1925 it was only 63.7 percent.

Spoiled ballots in this December's election numbered 36,156 or 2.7 percent of the total cast, compared with 1.9 percent in 1946, despite the SED exhortation to its adherents to cast spoiled ballots this time in protest

against that party's allegation of an "illegal and terroristic" election.

Because the election campaign this time by the three democratic parties—the Social Democratic Party (SPD), Christian Democratic Union (CDU), and Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)—was not conducted along party platform lines but against totalitarianism and its Soviet-sponsored bearer, the SED, no significant shifts had been generally anticipated in their relative party strength as registered in the 1946 election.

The actual outcome, however, was otherwise, as may be seen from the following tabulation based on preliminary returns in which the figures in parentheses indicate the 1946 election results (in the three west sectors):

	Voters registered	Percent of Total
SPD	858,461 (674,209)	64.5 (51.7)
CDU	258,664 (316,205)	19.4 (24.4)
LDP	214,145 (133,433)	16.1 (10.2)

Slightly over one-half the total valid votes cast in 1946 in the three west sectors went to the SPD, but that party this time received almost 65 percent of the total. This large gain, in part at the expense of the CDU but chiefly, it is assumed, from the SED, is probably due primarily to the very strong and uncompromising stand taken by the SPD in the ideological battle for Berlin, particularly since the Soviet-imposed blockade last June.

The Soviet-sponsored groups—the SED, FDJ (Communist-led youth organization), FDGB (trade union), DFB (women's league) and so on, considered the SPD their most hated enemy, and the Soviet-licensed press reserved its worst epithets for the SPD leaders Neumann, Reuter, Suhr and Mattick, although LDP leader

(Continued on next page)



Members of the Special Allied Inspection Committee (left to right) Lt. Col. Hays (British member), Dr. Franklin (US member), author of this article; Capt. Vistor Siegelmeier, (French member). Ironically, a portrait of Maj. Gen. A. G. Kotikow, commandant of the Soviet Sector, is on the wall above the group.

(US Army photo)

Schwennicke also shared in the honors.

AS IN THE 1946 election, many Berliners doubtless voted SPD not because of Marxian socialist convictions or leanings, but because they considered such action the most effective protest against the Soviet-sponsored groups which have supported the blockade, mob demonstrations against the constitutionally-elected city government, the establishment of a puppet Magistrat in the Soviet Sector devoid of any legal basis whatsoever, and other high-handed acts against the vital interests of the Berlin citizenry.

Instead of sharing in the proportionate gain over the 1946 election anticipated by the three democratic parties by reason of the SED non-participation this time (the SED accounted for 13.7 percent of the total valid votes in 1946), the CDU dropped from 24.4 percent to 19.4 percent.

It may be because the Berliners felt that the CDU was not consistently energetic enough in opposing the Soviet-sponsored groups and their injurious activities, or at least not as determined and adamant as the SPD and also the LDP. Some observers feel that a speech in the City Assembly a few weeks ago by the CDU chairman, Dr. Schreiber, in which he failed to come out clearly for the Westmark as sole legal tender in the western sectors cost the CDU a substantial number of votes and helped the LDP correspondingly.

COMMENT is also heard to the effect that Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg (CDU), acting Mayor of the City during the recent long illness of Mrs. Louise Schroeder (SPD), by the futile tenacity with which he held to maintaining the Magistrat intact in the City Hall in the Soviet Sector in the face of all warning signals, also cost the CDU votes, although Dr. Friedensburg at times took an extremely strong attitude towards the SMA.

The phenomenal gains of the LDP percentage-wise are due in large part to the very strong stand taken on the Berlin "cold-war" front by its leader Carl-Hubert Schwennicke. The



The final pre-election rally was held jointly by the three participating parties in Titania Palast in the US Sector. Shown at the rally are the candidate of each party for mayor—chosen by the City Assembly, not directly by the electorate—(left to right) Ernst Reuter (SPD), Carl Hubert Schwennicke (LDP), Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg (CDU). (US Army photo)

LDP received a sizeable share of the votes lost this time by the CDU. Many non-Marxian voters evidently felt the strongest way to voice their repudiation of communism and all Soviet-sponsored activities in Berlin was to cast their ballot for the LDP. There is considerable elation in the LDP (and also in the SPD) for the gains made, coupled with introspective analysis by the CDU leadership on their vote decline.

Immediately preceding the election there were widespread rumors—doubtless SED-inspired—that severe disorder would occur in many polling places in the western sectors. Another was to the effect that the Soviet Zone police surrounding Berlin were in a state of high alarm. A whispering campaign, again SED-inspired, was launched saying the polling lists with voters' names checked off, would come into Soviet hands upon the early western Allied evacuation of Berlin and then the voters would be subject to severe reprisals.

In an attempt to make the whispering campaign more plausible, the Soviet occupation organ *Taegliche Rundschau* on the Saturday morning preceding election day carried an ADN (Soviet-licensed news agency) dis-



Mrs. Louise Schroeder, who was acting mayor for nearly two years, smiles as she leaves her polling place.

patch under a big front-page headline, "The Western Powers Will Leave Berlin in January."

TO ALL these veiled threats and intimidations interspersed with certain Soviet-SED blandishments, West Berliners responded by going to the polls in a most orderly but determined fashion and indicating unmistakably their stand. There were no disorders at the polls and only a few minor incidents. (Continued on next page)

The election was conducted in a fair and democratic manner in accordance with the Election Regulations (Wahlordnung). This was the conclusion of the Special Allied Inspection Committee based primarily on the work of 12 Allied inspection teams (one in each West Berlin borough) by whom 477 polling places were visited on election day.

Soviet-licensed press reaction to the outcome of the Berlin election has been vituperative, coupled with the use of falsifications as was to be expected. According to these sources, the election was rigged by the American and British, terroristic methods were employed, and the result is "neo-fascism." Soviet-controlled radio comment was equally flattering. Some of this reaction stems from the Soviet realization that election results stated clearly West Berlin's reaction to Soviet strong-arm tactics.

NINETY-EIGHT City Assembly members were chosen in the three western sectors' election on Dec. 5 (full membership of the City Assembly is 130 for all four sectors). Because polling, in effect, was banned by the SMA in the eight boroughs comprising the Soviet Sector, the 32 City Assembly members elected from that area in October 1946 (16 SPD, 5 CDU and 11 SED) remained in office until a free, democratic election in those boroughs is possible.

Of the 98 newly-elected City Assemblymen, the SPD accounts for 63, the CDU 19 and the LDP 16. Including the 32 holdovers from the Soviet Sector elected in 1946, the party strength of the new City Assembly which will take office in mid-January, with 1946 comparisons, is provisionally estimated as follows:

	1948	1946
SPD	79	63
CDU	25	29
LDP	15	12
SED	11*	26
	130	130

This gives the SPD a clear majority in the new City Assembly sufficient for the enactment of ordinary legisla-

* Hold-overs from 1946 (as SED refused to participate in the Dec. 5, 1948 election) who have not appeared in sessions of the City Assembly since the latter was forced to move from the Soviet Sector City Hall to West Berlin on Sept. 6.

tion and with votes of the LDP (or CDU) sufficient for constitutional amendments (a two-thirds majority of the entire 130).

TWO DAYS after the Dec. 5 election, the present City Assembly elected City Councilor Ernst Reuter as mayor (Oberbuergermeister) because he was slated to be elected anyway in mid-January when the new Assembly is sworn in. Besides, the Magistrat by reason of its having been forced out of the Soviet Sector City Hall needs to shape its reorganization in the new offices in West Berlin. Reuter, who is one of Germany's outstanding municipal government ex-

This summary and analysis was prepared by Dr. Franklin whose office, the Civil Administration and Political Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, had the responsibility of observing and checking the conduct of the election and its results for the US Military Government. Dr. Franklin was the author of the article, "Berlin Votes," a preview published by the Information Bulletin, Issue No. 149, Nov. 30.

perts, was chosen mayor of Berlin by an overwhelming City Assembly vote in June 1947, but a Soviet veto precluded his taking office at that time.

Moreover, the establishment of an SMA puppet Magistrat in the Soviet Sector on Nov. 30 chosen "unanimously" in the State Opera (Staatsoper) building by a conglomerate group without any constitutional or parliamentary basis whatsoever, was doubtless an additional reason for Reuter's designation as mayor by the legally constituted City Assembly.

Incidentally, this flaunting of the Berlin constitution through formation of the Opera-Magistrat (also dubbed "East Sector Soviet" by many Berliners) by the SMA-SED constellation less than a week before election day contributed substantially to the very high turnout of the West Berlin electors at the polls in order to register energetically their protest.

IN ADDITION to a new City Assembly, borough assemblies (Bezirksverordnetenversammlungen) were also separately chosen in each of the 12 boroughs of West Berlin on Dec. 5. Here again, the election returns reflect the large gains made by both the SPD and LDP and corresponding losses by the CDU. The SPD now has a majority in 11 of the 12 boroughs, instead of in only seven resulting from the 1946 election. Disregarding the SED (not on the ballot this time), the LDP ran third in all the 12 boroughs in 1946, but now ranks ahead of the CDU in Schoeneberg (US Sector) and Wilmersdorf (British Sector).

By sectors, the highest participation of qualified voters was in the American (87.9 percent), followed by the British (86.2 percent) and the French (82.5 percent). By borough, the highest was Tempelhof (90.8 percent) in the US Sector, and the lowest Reinickendorf (82.4 percent) in the French Sector.

Western world press reaction to the Berlin election results was highly laudatory for the courageous stand taken by the electorate. Berlin democratic press comment stressed that Germans in the Soviet Sector and in the Soviet Zone (where elections apparently have been indefinitely postponed) look to West Berlin after the Dec. 5 election as a rampart of political and social freedom and the outcome of that election as really speaking for them, the disenfranchised. As to West Berlin proper, a German newspaper editorial headed "Berlin Chose Freedom" aptly characterizes the result. +END

3 Plants Allocated

The Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (IARA) has announced the sub-allocation of three additional plants located in the US Zone. Geiseler in Bavaria and Kalle & Co. in Hesse have been sub-allocated to the Netherlands, and Hommel-Werke in Wuerttemberg-Baden has been sub-allocated to India and the Netherlands. Of the 136 plants in the US Zone which have been allocated to the IARA, 122 have not been sub-allocated to specific recipient nations.

Nuremberg Girls' Club

The Work of US Dependents in Army's Assistance to GYA

WHAT IS the future for German girls? Not many of us can expect to marry because German men are less numerous than the women, and when we do meet a man he is so poor that life with him would promise only poverty and struggle for years and years," declared a young German girl in Nuremberg a year ago during a conversation with an American dependent.

"At home conditions for us are often unpleasant," she continued. "For example, four in my family eat, sleep and cook in two rooms. My father is a semi-invalid. There is no place to go in the evenings for recreation.

"Can you tell me what I should do? I can't go to school and finish my education as the schools are overcrowded, and we need the money from my employment. What should I do?"

Another girl came to a young American wife and asked: "Why do all foreigners hate us? American women despise us German girls, don't they?"

THESE WERE rhetorical questions to which no satisfactory simple reply could have been given. The American to whom the queries were addressed believed that the only way to help these disillusioned young people was to aid them find their own answers.

Discussion clubs for youthful Germans had already proved a very satisfactory medium for social adjustment to the difficulties of the postwar world, but while there were 29 registered youth groups in Nuremberg at that time, there was not one girls club among them. American women in the community, with the assistance of GYA personnel, decided to inaugurate a girls' program which they hoped would have far reaching benefits.

The way in which this program grew is interesting primarily because it is typical of the way similar projects have developed throughout the American occupied area of Germany.

AMERICANS who assist in the organization of such clubs and programs are trying to help young

German women face their future with greater hope and more self confidence. The establishment of youth centers is to give these young people a place where they may come together for diversion and meet friendly people who are interested in helping them achieve a goal of progress and peace.

The Nuremberg Girls' Club developed slowly, by the trial and error method. In the beginning, the nucleus of interested Americans sent invitations to professional girls' schools, the public schools and organized groups for interested girls to hear a lecture and discuss the "Future of the German Girl."

The meeting room was packed with 200 curious, somewhat distrustful young women who listened politely to Dr. Edman of the Education and Religious Affairs Branch of OMG Bavaria as she explained her views on the subject. At first the girls were shy, but in the discussion that followed it became evident that they were interested in setting up a girls' program in Nuremberg.

THEY WANTED sewing classes, a singing group, library, sports, English classes and dramatics. The subjects they chose for discussion featured such topics as "Famous Women," "Careers for Women," "Girls

(left) To witness the work being done in the Girl's Club, the mothers are entertained at tea by the dependent-sponsors. Pouring is Mrs. August Regnier, wife of a colonel at the Nuremberg Military Post. (right) The governing council prepares the club's constitution with the assistance of US sponsors. In the foreground are (left) 1st Lt. Crowley, in charge of girl's activities of the GYA and Mrs. Selsor. Next to Mrs. Selsor is Mrs. Gyorgy.

(Army Signal Corps photos)



in the US," "American Fashions and Customs," while "Reasons for a Free Press," "Constitutional Government" and similar suggested topics received a cool response.

As some of the girls were employed, or in school, two programs were planned to fit the needs of the group. An afternoon group, known as the "Nuremberg Girls' Club" built a program largely around general discussions.

At first one of the members explained, "The girls were afraid to speak their minds at the discussions. The idea was totally new to us. We thought we might be punished for what we said. Now we are all over that and we aren't shy any more. We feel we are not just led by Americans now, we feel rather that we are working with them."

The discussions led naturally into plans for the operation of the club. It was decided that a governing committee should be elected to run the club temporarily until a constitution was formed and permanent officers elected. Each activity group, such as craft shop, sewing class and English study, would elect one member of the governing committee for every 10 girls in its special division. In addition to the group representatives two committee members would be elected by the membership at large.

THE FIRST attempt at a secret ballot election for representatives to the governing committee was unsuccessful. The girls had never heard of a secret ballot and the attempt to work out nominations was too new to be fully grasped at once. Therefore, a simple election was held. Each

(Continued next page)



(top) Club members use the Nuremberg Youth Center library. A book party netted 2,500 German books. (center) Nuremberg Maedels Club rehearses a Christmas play under the guidance, in their free time, of US personnel from the Office of Chief of Counsel for War Crimes. In the foreground is Mr. Fosberry and at upper left is Miss Povey. (bottom) Club members start for the summer camp at Hohenstein Castle under supervision of US dependents. At extreme left are Mrs. Erward Duffin and Mrs. Lormanyos, and at extreme right Mrs. Selsor.

(Army Signal Corps photos)



member write down her choice for representative on a slip of paper. The girls who received the most votes was elected to the governing committee. The temporary president of the club was elected in the same way.

American women volunteers who were instructors for group activities served as councilors to the governing committee, which met once a week. The councilors voiced their opinions but had no voting power unless invited to vote by the council.

It was realized that in order to operate the club efficiently the girls would need to know some basic procedures. A simple lesson course was introduced covering such matters as constitutions, elections and nominations, duties of officers and parliamentary procedure. Interest proved to be highest when instruction pertained directly to the running of the club and not to abstract ideas.

In the election which took place on Dec. 17, 1947, a nominating committee was selected and three nominations were proposed. An opportunity was given to the membership at large to nominate from the floor and one other candidate was added.

ON ELECTION night the nominees were invited to sit at a table in front of a general meeting. The candidates were asked such questions as, "What do you believe are the purposes of the club? Do you believe we should be interested in the welfare of the community? Should education be one of the purposes of the club?" The girl who had served eight months as temporary president declined to be a nominee for this election on the grounds that another person should have the benefit of the experience of being president.

Representatives from each individual activity group were elected to help write the constitution for the club. The pamphlet "Democratic Group Leadership of German Youth Groups" prepared by the GYA Section of EUCOM Headquarters, served as a guide in drawing up the constitution.

The evening group of girls, "Nuremberg Maedels," sponsored almost entirely by members from the office of Chief of Council for War Crimes, became keenly interested in debating

and discussions. Parliamentary procedure was thus learned as it is used in real life situations. This group of girls followed the same procedure as did the afternoon group in organizing a governing committee, writing its constitution and electing its officers.

IN THE SUMMER of 1947, the members of the club, with American and Allied volunteers assisting, set up a camp in the ancient Hohenstein Castle. The camp, which operated for a month, gave each girl an opportunity to spend one week at camp. The difficulties encountered due to lack of experience and organization served to teach all concerned a valuable lesson for the next camping season.

This year, plans were started in the spring for the summer camping season, but currency reform in June wiped out the funds which had been collected. However, 30 of the girls stuck doggedly to their purpose, and the morning of Aug. 1 found them on their way to a youth hostel high in the Bavarian Alps. American dependents gave enough additional food to supplement the German rations so that the daily calories were adequate.

Three American dependents accompanied the group and shared the pleasures and rigors of camp life. In addition to being the high point of the year's program, the summer camp served the purpose of teaching group living and increasing the spirit of comradeship and understanding.

During the club's 18 months of existence, American sponsors believe members have begun to develop a measure of self-confidence and ability to express themselves. They are coming to realize that they have a responsibility in the social structure of a peaceful and democratic Germany.

+ END

Material for this article was furnished by Mrs. Mark Selsor, wife of Major Selsor, Headquarters, Nuremberg Military Post. Mrs. Selsor has been active in organizing the Nuremberg Girls' Club and in offering the members continued guidance and encouragement.

(Continued from page 11)

Education by Radio

record about American school life to be broadcast over Radio Munich.

Shortly after the establishment of Radio Bremen in December 1945 plans for the creation of an education department were considered. Preliminary work was begun early in 1947 with the idea of starting the actual broadcasts as soon as the schools had been supplied with radio receivers. A survey made on September 20, 1947, showed that of 129 schools in operation in the state of Bremen at the time 40 percent had radio receiving sets.

In December 1947 actual work on the production of programs began. In order to receive closer cooperation from Bremen schools, a committee of teachers is being formed in the Education Service Center in Bremen. Plans for an advisory body have been formulated to criticize the proposed broadcasts.

ENCOURAGING aspects of the development of educational radio in Germany have been the enthusiasm and readiness with which the German educators have accepted radio as a medium of instruction. With few exceptions the German teachers have been glad for the opportunity of using radio broadcasts. Even more important has been the desire of the teachers to participate in the planning, preparation, production and utilization of broadcasts. Radio stations have cooperated with professional educators by appointing either teachers or persons interested in education as directors of their radio education departments.

The recent Nuremberg conference greatly boosted interest in radio education in the US-Occupied Area. An increasing number of German educators are developing a favorable attitude towards the use of radio as a media of instruction. Military Government radio education experts feel that although the German radio educators need guidance and assistance, they are headed in the direction of democratic reorientation for Germany.

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Berlin Blockade

blockade or the threat to the Western World which it represents. If it did, it would give a false picture. The blockade imposed by the Russians created difficulties for the Western Powers and great hardships for the population of western Berlin, all of which have so far been overcome only by effort, endurance and the sacrifice of human life. The blockade remains what it has been from the beginning, an attempt to force the Western Powers out of Berlin. If it has so far not succeeded, it is due primarily to the development of the airlift, which supplies western Berlin not only with food but also with medicines, fuel and other essential supplies.

The first deliveries of food to western Berlin by airlift were made on June 28, four days after the blockade was imposed, the entire shipment consisting of 140 tons of flour. Since then, deliveries of many times this amount have been made in a single day. While deliveries on some days have been much smaller, the food stock position has always remained good. Stocks of food have at no time fallen to less than a four-week level.

ONCE IT became clear that the blockade would not succeed in driving the Western Powers from Berlin, the Russians began a series of moves within the city itself for the purpose of making the feeding of the population harder and the task of the Western Powers more difficult. The city organization, known as the Central Food Office of the Magistrat of Berlin, which receives, handles and distributes the food to the population became an early object for the splitting tactics of the Russians.

Thus, the Military Government food and agriculture offices of the Western Sectors were one day faced with the fact that the organization of the Central Food Office was no longer in existence. This necessitated the immediate creation of a new Central Food Office which would serve the population of the Western Sectors. It was up to the MG food and agriculture offices of the Western Sectors to help organize, house and equip the new



School children receive their special daily meal despite Soviet blockade which sought to drive out the Western Powers. (Photo from OMGBS)

office, for not so much as a pencil would the Russians permit to be removed from the old headquarters.

But with good planning, hard work and an element of luck, it was managed. The Central Food Office, newly reorganized, began functioning in its new quarters in the British Sector on Aug. 12, after an interruption in its activities of not more than three days.

The Central Food Office of the Magistrat of Berlin is, and always has been, more than a food department of a municipal government, of the type known to Americans. It is also the food monopoly for the area under its jurisdiction. All the food which is brought to Berlin by the Western Powers—and this was also true before

the blockade—is turned over to the Central Food Office for distribution to the population through private retail outlets, in accordance with ration scales, uses and procedures established by the Military Governments.

THE FEEDING of the 2,100,000 people of the Western Sectors was a task of considerable magnitude even before the blockade started, for the Western Sectors were fed since the beginning of the occupation, not from their normal sources of supply, but from distant and artificial sources. With the imposition of the blockade, this task of feeding the Western Sectors has become even more difficult, aside from the obvious problems

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which were bound to arise in transporting food to Berlin by air.

All the food needed by the Western Sectors of Berlin must be planned for and supplied by the Western Occupation Powers in Berlin. This includes not only food which the population receives directly, but also food for other uses. It includes feed needed for livestock and seeds for agricultural production. Food must also be supplied for the manufacture of medicines, for the animals in the zoo, and for dogs working with the police and guiding the blind. Flour must be supplied for the manufacture of dry batteries, so essential in a city which has only a few hours of electricity a day. It must also be supplied for the poisoning of rats, for this too is essential to the maintenance of the health of the population.

The dependence of the population of Western Berlin on the official ration is almost complete. Under the best of circumstances, before the blockade, the population was able to supplement the official ration with only limited amounts of food, which it obtained from the surrounding Russian-controlled area. Estimates of the amount of extra food thus procured differ, but probably did not exceed an average of 200 calories per person per day.

WITH THE imposition of the blockade, the difficulties, which had therefore been growing all the time, became almost insurmountable. The average Berliner no longer dares to go into the Soviet Zone to get extra food, for fear that he might be picked up by the police and may never come back. Purchases from black-market merchants in the city itself have also become more difficult, as sources of cash money have dried up since the monetary reform.

Ordinarily, about 2,000 tons of food used to be required daily to supply the population of the Western Sectors of Berlin. Now, 1,313 tons are needed daily, of which 1,044 tons are for the US and British Sectors, and 269 tons are for the French Sector. The reduction in tonnage has been achieved, in spite of an increase in the ration, by introducing new foods and dehydrated foods in Western Ber-

lin. Thus, dehydrated potatoes and dehydrated vegetables are substituted for the fresh commodities, and dried eggs are substituted for one-third of the meat ration, at a ratio of one gram of dried eggs for three grams of meat.

Limitations on cooking facilities in Western Berlin, arising because of the power and cooking-gas shortage, has led to the introduction of foods requiring little or no cooking. Pre-cooked beans and quick-cooking oats are imported in substantial quantities and substituted for other products on the cereal ration. Meat has been shipped to Berlin largely in the form of canned meat, which has been distributed at a ratio of 75:100, thus not only saving valuable airlift space, but reducing also the need for cooking.

To offset the lack of sufficient vitamins in dehydrated potatoes and dehydrated vegetables, vitamin C tablets have been flown to Berlin and issued to the population at a daily ration of 25 milligrams per person.

A CONSIDERABLE proportion of food supplied to the US and British Sectors originates in the United States, as it did even before the blockade. (The food being supplied to the French Sector is repaid by the French zonal authorities to the Bizonal Area.) All of the flour for the baking of bread, which is by far the most important item on the ration, and the flour issued for distribution to the population as a substitute for cereals and potatoes, comes from the United States, either as milled flour or in the form of grain.

The same is true of all the cereals. Beans originate in Portuguese Africa, and are precooked in the Bizonal Area before being shipped to Berlin. Potatoes, in the form of dehydrated potatoes and other potato products, come from a variety of sources, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Holland and the Bizonal Area. Canned meat comes from the United States, Mexico, Canada and the Bizonal Area; and dried eggs from the United States.

Dried whole milk and dried skimmed milk are shipped from the United States and Denmark; and fat, from

the United States, the United Kingdom and the Bizonal Area. Sugar comes from the United States, Cuba and the Bizonal Area. Coffee has so far been supplied from old US Army stocks, while ersatz coffee has been supplied from the Bizonal Area.

In addition to supplies from outside of Berlin, some foods, particularly fresh vegetables and fresh fruits, are supplied from local production. Local farms and gardens have always been an important source of fresh vegetables for the population. With the imposition of the blockade, this has become the only source.

THE SUPPLYING of food to an urban area is only one side of the picture. The other side is distributing the food to the population in a fair and equitable manner, for nothing will create discontent among the population greater than an unfair system of food distribution which favors some persons and discriminates against others. What is needed first of all for the fair distribution of food is an established rationing system, efficiently operated and justly administered.

The rationing system in Berlin differs from that in use in the Bizonal Area. The Berlin system is a reminder of the fact that the Russians were the ones to occupy Berlin first. The plan which they put into effect then is, with some modifications, still in use today. It divides the population into four categories of consumers. Category I covers heavy workers and important personalities in the political, cultural and religious life of the city. Category II consists of other manual workers and important white collar groups. Category III covers the ordinary white collar workers and the nonworking population. Category IV covers children up to the age of 15, and is itself divided into three subgroups.

AT THE time the blockade was imposed, the population of the Western Sectors received food rations which, on the average, gave each person 1,779 calories daily. With the imposition of the blockade, however, the Western Powers were immediately faced with the question of raising the

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food rations. The need for such action arose out of two conditions.

First, the Allied Kommandatura Food Committee, in its last act before the suspension of the Kommandatura, had agreed to increase the ration for the population by varying amounts for the different categories, but averaging 133 calories per person per day. While the order for this increase was actually dispatched to the city's mayor on June 25, and was to become effective on July 1, its operation had to be suspended in the Western Sectors. The population had, of course, in the meantime been led to expect the increase, and was disappointed.

Second, as already pointed out, western Berliners were by and large deprived of supplemental sources of food after the imposition of the blockade. There were, therefore, strong demands for additional food from official sources. Not until Nov. 1 was it possible, however, to grant an increase, and, much to the surprise of the population, to an extent even greater than what had originally been planned. The population now receives an average of 1,998 calories daily, an increase of 219 calories over the pre-blockade ration. A large portion of the increase was in the form of fat and sugar.

The specific rations furnished give 2,609 calories to consumers in category I, which is the highest ration, and 1,633 calories daily to children from 6 to 9, which is the lowest ration. Category III, which includes the largest number of people, and corresponds to the normal consumer group in the Bizonal Area, receives 1,883 calories per day. Supplementary rations are issued to sick people, and to expectant and nursing mothers. Children, and youths in schools below university level, receive an extra meal on school days of about 300 calories.

THE RATION in Western Berlin is a guaranteed ration. Whatever the population is entitled to get on the ration card, it has always received and will continue to receive. Losses of food, which may occur in handling or distribution, are not passed on to

the population by reducing the ration. This means that great vigilance has to be exercised in safeguarding the supplies of food which are flown to Berlin, for any dissipation of these supplies would require a replacement with new supplies.

As a final word in this account of feeding the population of western Berlin under the blockade, it should be stated that food continues to be the pervading thought in the minds of the people, as it was before the blockade. The increased ration which was granted in November is still not enough to maintain the population in a condition of health and vitality considered necessary for its welfare. Nevertheless, as long as the blockade continues, further increases in the ration are likely to be made only with great difficulty, for food must compete with other supplies for an allocation of the available air lift space. Even the people recognize that food alone, vital as it is, is not the only factor in withstanding the blockade. —END

School Enrollment Up

Because of the postwar influx of refugees, there are about 310,000 children enrolled in elementary schools in North Wuerttemberg as compared with 194,000 in 1938. This represents an increase of 60 percent. The pupil-teacher ratio in this area has increased from 31:1 in 1938 to 63:1 today.

Population data, however, indicate that after next year elementary school enrollment will progressively decline because the enrollment of refugee pupils has reached its peak and the new attendance will gradually return to normal. In the upper grades of elementary schools and in the vocational and secondary schools, however, there will be no such decrease for several years.

Premiere of Gal Symphony

Musical activities in Wiesbaden during October were highlighted by the world premiere of Hans Gal's Second Symphony by the Wiesbaden Municipal Orchestra.



Two US Congressmen and a general inspect the 777th Honor Guard and 427th Army Band in front of EUCOM Command headquarters, Heidelberg. Left to right are Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Deputy Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM; Rep. Walter Nordblad (R-Ore.), and Rep. Leon H. Gavin (R-Pa.)

US Army photograph

BIZONE BUDGET AT DM 408,000,000

Total Revenues and Expenditures for Administration of Combined Area for 1948-49 Less than Any of Eight States Except Bremen

THE PASSAGE of the 1948-49 budget of the German Bizonal Economic Administration (Economic Council Ordinance No. 57, Budget Ordinance) six months after the beginning of the fiscal year was due in part to the great delay in the passage of the 1947-48 budget, which was not approved until May 24, 1948. The 1947-48 budget furnished the basis for the personnel establishment and interim budget until the new budget had been approved by the Bipartite Board.

The 1948-49 budget provides for total revenues and expenditures of DM 408,000,000 of which DM 43,000,000 were held as a reserve and in blocked accounts.

The 1948-49 budget of the Bizonal Administration was smaller than any of the eight state budgets except that of Bremen and only about three percent of the total state budgets for the same period. This proportion was considered reasonable under the prevailing conditions.

The proposed increase of about DM 100,000,000 over expenditure during the fiscal year 1947-48 was not due to increased expenditure by the existing departments of the Bizonal Administration.

THE LARGEST single item contributing to the increase of DM 100,000,000 over the 1947-48 budget was DM 61,000,000 provided by the states as a subsidy to marginal coal mines for the period April 1 to July 1, 1948. Despite a rise in price of DM 7.50 per ton of coal effective Aug. 1, some mines still had difficulties, and the Bipartite Control Office recommended that marginal mines be subsidized as a temporary measure.

Almost a third of the increase in the 1948-49 budget is accounted for by larger appropriations—DM 46,000,000 in 1948-49 as compared with RM 15,000,000 in 1947-48 (before monetary reform on June 20, receipts and expenditures were in Reichsmark)—

for Deutsche mark occupation costs resulting from the expansion of the Bipartite Control Office, more accurate estimates of the Deutsche mark costs of that office, and new commitments by the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) and the US-UK Coal Control Group.

HOWEVER, most of the additional DM 31,000,000 represented a shifting of expenditures from the British zonal budget and the US state budgets to that of the Bizonal Administration and thus was not a net addition to occupation costs. Provision for new administrations such as the German Bizonal Executive Committee and the Office of its Chairman, the Office of Legislative Council, the German Bizonal High Court, the Institute of Hydrography, and the General Accounting Office also accounted for the higher bizonal budget for the fiscal year 1948-49.

More than half the revenues for the bizonal budget were to be provided by contributions from the German railroad and postal systems. In the absence of an exact legal formula covering the contributions of the railroads and the postal systems, the amounts of DM 174,000,000 and DM 100,000,000, respectively, were agreed upon.

Moreover, the budget for the German Bizonal Department for Food, Agriculture, and Forestry included expenditures for the storage of both imported and domestic food of DM 27,000,000 from revenues to be obtained from the proceeds of the sale of other imported food (Category "A" imports). The Allied Bank Commission disapproved this proposal, which would utilize funds that would otherwise be transferred to the proceeds from the deferred imports account of the US and British Military Governments, and therefore other sources of revenue must be found. (Proceeds in Deutsche mark of Category "A" and ERP imports and of

US Army surplus goods for which payment in dollars is deferred indefinitely.)

Arrangements were made to finance the storage of the potato crop with loans from the postal banking system. The budget ordinance authorized the director of the Department for Finance to obtain short-term credits up to DM 300,000,000 in anticipation of current revenues. A special amendment was necessary to permit DM 45,000,000 of this credit to be lent to the Berlin Magistrat.

The bizonal budget also made no provision for the following expenditures recommended by the Bipartite Control Office: funds for the Bizonal Meteorological Office; capital for the Reconstruction Loan Corporation; financing the support of Berlin; and financing the US zonal agency, Ships Inspection and Water Police, after Sept. 30.

The Bipartite Board placed new responsibilities upon the bizonal budget by requiring that it be charged with expenditures for the support of Berlin except the cost of food, fuel, medical supplies, newsprint, seeds and fertilizer, which would be financed by interest free credits from the deferred imports account of the US and British Military Governments.

The principal expenditures of the bizonal budget for the supply of Berlin would be for industrial supplies and unemployment relief. The Bizonal Administration was instructed to appropriate DM 50,000,000 per month for three months for this purpose.

Therefore, the Bizonal Administration was faced with the problem of raising DM 150,000,000 in addition to the sums for food storage, coal subsidies and other purposes. Supplementary budget estimates would be necessary as the extent of the additional expenditures became known.—*From Bipartite Section of the Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 39.*

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Report No. 9 on Status of Pending German Bizonal Legislation, BICO/P (48) 278, BICO, 16 Nov. 1948.

Antiaircraft Personnel (Reports Control Symbol ECGPA-OT-109, AG 200.3 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 Nov. 1948.

American Frontiers — Puerto Rico, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 47, TI&E Division, Hq EUCOM, 21 Nov. 1948.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 148, ISD OMGUS, 26 Nov. 1948.

JEIA Press Digest, No. 26, PIO JEIA, 26 Nov. 1948.

Weekly Directive No. 47, Hq EUCOM, 26 Nov. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — **Signal Corps Training Films.** Lists "China-Burma-India Military Pipeline System", "International Problems of 1947" and "Road to Democracy".

Sec II — **WD AGO Form No. 5, Daily Sick Report.**

Sec IV — **Manning of Signal Communication Agencies during Holiday Period.**

Sec V — **Course at Hammelburg for Officers of Transportation Truck Companies.**

Sec VI — **Reimbursable Dayroom Furnishings Program.**

Sec VII — **EUCOM Quartermaster School Center Courses.**

Sec VIII — **Courses of Instruction at the EUCOM Signal School.**

Sec IX — **Character Guidance Councils.**

Sec X — **EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables.** Covers Nov. 20 to 24.

Sec XI — **Procurement of Second Lieutenants for Active Duty.**

"Follow Me", Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 48, TI&E Division, Hq EUCOM, 28 Nov. 1948.

Licensing of New Businesses, AG 010 (PD), OMGUS, 29 Nov. 1948.

Order No. 4 Pursuant to Article III (5) of Military Government Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration.", AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 29 Nov. 1948.

Regrading of Classification, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS 29 Nov. 1948. Cites EUCOM WD 45, Sec. V.

Secondary Training Missions, AG 353 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 Nov. 1948.

1949 EUCOM Boxing Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 29 Nov. 1948.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 4, No. 95, ISD OMGUS, 30 Nov. 1948.

List of Army Extension Subcourses Available as of 30 September 1948, AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 Dec. 1948.

1949 EUCOM Company Level Basketball Championships, AG 383.4 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 Dec. 1948.

EUCOM Publication, Depot Bulletin No. 48, EUCOM Publications Depot, 1 Dec. 1948.

Covers Nov. 22 to 27.

Heute, No. 73, ISD OMGB, 1 Dec. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 57, ISD OMGUS, 2 Dec. 1948.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 003 (FA), OMGUS, 2 Dec. 1948.

a. Regulation No. 10 under MG Law No. 61, effective date Nov. 15.

b. Regulation No. 9 under MG Law No. 63, effective date Nov. 20.

c. Regulation No. 10 under MG Law No. 63, effective date Oct. 13.

d. Regulation No. 11 under MG Law No. 63, effective date Dec. 1.

e. Regulation No. 12 under MG Law No. 63, effective date Dec. 1.

f. Regulation No. 1 under MG Law No. 65, effective date Nov. 1.

Economic Press Digest, No. 27, PIO OMGUS (Frankfurt), 3 Dec. 1948.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 149, ISD OMGUS, 3 Dec. 1948.

Weekly Directive No. 48, Hq EUCOM, 3 Dec. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — **Course in Military Justice.**

Sec II — **Utilization of Officers with Legal Experience.**

Sec III — **Safety Bulletin.**

Sec IV — **Photographs of Engineer Activities.**

Sec V — **Address of EUCOM Central Film and Equipment Exchange.**

Sec VI — **Quotas for Military Police and Investigators' Courses, European Command, Intelligence School.**

Sec VII — **Stolen Pol Books.**

Sec VIII — **Courses of Instruction at European Command Engineer School.**

Sec X — **Clearance and Documentation for Leave and Duty Travel.**

Sec XI — **European Command Central Locator File.**

Sec XII — **Tire Gauges.**

Sec XIII — **Signal Corps Training Films.** Lists "Our Food & Our Health," "Sixth Infantry Division," "Front Line Chaplain," "Assembly Training, Airborne Units," "Team-work," "Atomic Energy" and "9th Army — Aachen to the Ruhr River."

Sec XIV — **Disposition of High Precedence Traffic Prior to and During Hours Out-Stations are closed.**

Sec XV — **Increased Domestic Postage Rates and Special Service Fees Effective 1 Jan. 1949.**

Sec XVI — **Basic Education (Literacy Training) at Frankfurt and Munich Education Centers.**

Sec XVII — **Security Violations.**

Sec XVIII — **Recruit Training.**

Sec XIX — **Investigation and Processing of Personnel Claims.**

Sec XX — **Courses of Instruction at European Command Engineer School.**

Sec XXI — **EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables.**

Sec XXII — **Sale of New Automobiles.**

Sec XXIII — **Rescissions.**

Semi-Monthly Military Government Report, No. 103, PIO OMGUS, 3 Dec. 1948.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 4, No. 96, ISD OMGUS, 4 Dec. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 58, ISD OMGUS, 4 Dec. 1948.

Know Your Neighbor—Switzerland, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 3, No. 49, TI&E Division, Hq EUCOM, 5 Dec. 1948.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 4, No. 97, ISD OMGUS, 7 Dec. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 59, ISD OMGUS, 7 Dec. 1948.

Labor Relations in Western Germany, by R. Taylor Cole, Visiting Expert Series No. 2, Manpower Division, OMGUS, 8 Dec. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 60, ISD OMGUS, 9 Dec. 1948.

Die Neue Zeitung, Vol. 4, Nr. 98, ISD OMGUS, 11 Dec. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 61, ISD OMGUS, 11 Dec. 1948.

Information Bulletin, No. 150, CO OMGUS, 14 Dec. 1948.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 62, ISD OMGUS, 14 Dec. 1948.

Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

Forms Control

The Control Officer, OMGUS, has been designated as Forms Control Officer for this command and is responsible for establishing and enforcing effective control over all forms originating and issued under his jurisdiction, in accordance with AR 310-100 and TM 12-600.

The Forms Control Officer is responsible for:

1. Reviewing and approving all new or revised forms originating in and for use by any or all units of this command for determination of essentiality, design, simplification, consolidation, standardization and elimination of unnecessary forms.

2. Assisting all OMGUS offices in setting up adequate control for forms.

3. Determining maximum amounts of approved OMGUS forms to be reproduced and amounts to be stocked.

4. Assigning OMGUS form numbers to approved forms and maintaining master records.

5. Advising offices concerned whenever a form is revised or becomes obsolete, and issuing lists of active OMGUS forms.

6. Reviewing forms control problems of OMGUS offices and divisions and rendering technical advice and assistance so as to insure maximum efficiency at minimum costs.

The Adjutant General will produce and distribute approved OMGUS forms in accordance with specifications indicated by the Forms Control Officer.

Offices and divisions of OMGUS will designate an official to act as forms control and procurement agent with responsibility for the coordination and control of forms. — From OMGUS directive AG 315 (CO), Nov. 22, 1948.

Postage Rates to Increase

Pursuant to the act of July 3, 1948 (Public Law No. 900), 80th Congress, effective Jan. 1, 1949, postage rates will increase on domestic air mail, and on third and fourth class matter, including books and catalogues. Fees will increase for special delivery, special handling, money orders, postal notes, domestic registered mail, COD mail and return receipts. The rate on domestic first class mail will not be increased, but will remain at three cents per ounce or fraction thereof. International postage rates will also remain the same.

EUCOM personnel will be affected principally by the rate of postage on domestic air mail weighing up to and including

eight ounces, which will increase from five cents to six cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Air mail weighing more than eight ounces will be subject to the zone rates and conditions presently prescribed for air parcel post service for which the rate is 80 cents for over eight ounces to one pound, and 80 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof. These rates will apply to mail transported by air to or from EUCOM APO's and the following:

1. Any post office in the continental United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Canton Island, Canal Zone, Guam and any other place where US mail service is in operation.

2. Army and Navy post offices not in Europe. (No air mail service is available between EUCOM APO's).

3. Canada and Mexico.

Six-cent air mail stamps are now available at all APO's. The Post Office Department has issued instructions which prohibit the sale of the new six-cents stamped envelope prior to Jan. 1, although a supply is now on hand in the command. The sale of six-cent air mail stamped envelopes may be further delayed as they cannot be placed on sale until the Post Office Department determines the sales price and notifies this command. The five-cent air mail stamps and five-cent stamped envelopes may be used after Jan. 1 by use of additional postage to cover the difference

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

in rates, i. e., one-cent for a letter weighing less than one ounce.

Postal laws and regulations prohibit the exchange of stamps for cash and normally prohibit the exchange of stamps for other stamps; however, the Post Office Department has issued instructions that the five-cent air mail stamps and five-cent stamped air mail envelopes may be exchanged subject to the following conditions.

1. Only exchange transactions are authorized; neither stamps nor envelopes will be redeemed for cash.

2. Prior to Dec. 31 both the five-cent air mail stamps and the five-cent air mail stamped envelopes may be exchanged for other stamps or envelopes. It will be noted, however, that the new six-cent air mail envelopes will not be available during this period. Stamps offered for exchange will be accepted at face value. Air mail envelopes will be exchanged for the appropriate price for which sold or a fraction of a cent above the value of the postage. The fraction of a cent is the value of the paper.

3. After Jan. 1 no postage stamps will be exchanged, but stamped envelopes may be exchanged for the value of postage only, i. e., five cents.

Additional information regarding the increased rates may be obtained at any APO. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 48.

Restrictions on Visits to Athens

Due to the present overcrowded conditions in Athens, Greece, persons contemplating visiting that city on leave are advised that hotel accommodations are unobtainable without early advance reservations. The US military attaché will give assistance to personnel arriving in Greece on official business, but no assistance can be given personnel on leave. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 45.

Travel to Austria

In all cases for travel to Vienna, regardless of mode of travel, an occupational force travel permit commonly known as a "Grey Pass" will be issued. For travel by automobile, a counter-signature by one of certain designated senior officers of the following commands is necessary for the driver of the vehicle only: Adjutant General, USFA; Zone Command, Salzburg; or Adjutant, Land Upper Austria Area Command, Heersching; travel by motor to be performed via Highway No. 8 from Enns to Vienna. For travel to Vienna on the Mozart military train, an authorization to ride the train will be issued in addition to the Grey Pass. Both documents can be obtained at all major command headquarters. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 45.

Reimbursement will not be made for official travel from Germany to a point in Austria served by the Mozart train (Munich-Vienna), or between any consecutive points in Austria served by the Mozart train, when travel is performed by privately owned conveyance. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 45.

Travel in French Zone of Austria

Pending publication of changes to EUCOM Circular 131, 1948, the following instructions supersede any conflicting instructions:

Travel to and from French Austria. In addition to authorized border crossing points designated by par. 13, Cir. 131, the following control points are designated for travel between the French Zone of Austria and the countries and territories indicated:

1. US Zone of Germany: Scharnitz (road and rail); Kufstein (road and rail).
2. French Zone of Germany: Bregenz (rail); Lochan (road).
3. Switzerland: Feldkirch (rail); St. Margreten (road).
4. Italy: Brennero (rail); Brenner Pass (road).

Travel to Italy. US citizen civilians with a valid US passport may enter Italy without a visa for a period not to exceed three months. A visa is required for visits of civilians in excess of three months, and individuals having the visa may leave and reenter Italy at any time during the validity of the visa; application for the visa should

be made at least two months before expected date of entry into Italy.

US Army, Navy and Air Force personnel must have a visa to enter Italy. The visa will be stamped on valid leave or duty orders by the Italian consulates or travel control offices in Frankfurt, Munich or Berlin without charge. The Italian Travel Document, Annex B to Circular 131, need not be used. Proper identification is required. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 48.

Voluntary Welfare Agencies

A current list of Voluntary Welfare Agencies presently operating in the US Zone of Germany under the supervision of International Refugee Organization is attached to EUCOM letter AG 004 GCA-GA of Nov. 23 as follows:

AFSC	American Friends Service Committee: Zone representative, Mrs. Hanstein, Pasing.
AJDC	American Joint Distribution Committee: Director for Germany, Mr. S. Haber; Deputy, Mr. T. Feder, Munich.
ANCHA	American National Committee for homeless Armenians: Senior representative, Gen. Haig Shekerjian, Stuttgart.
APWR	American Polish War Relief: Zone representative, Mrs. R. Radziwill, Ludwigsburg.
BSIR	Boy Scouts International Bureau: Senior representative, Mr. J. R. Monnet, Pasing.
CWS	Church World Service, Inc.: European director, Mr. B. Landstreet, Pasing.
HIAS	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society: Zone director, Mr. M. Newman, Munich.
IRRC	International Rescue & Relief Committee: Senior representative, Mrs. Fischer, Pasing.
JAFP	Jewish Agency for Palestine: Senior representative (vacancy), Munich.
JCRA	Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad: Director for Germany, Miss. M. Fischer, zone director, Miss. M. Malachowsky, Pasing.
LWF	Lutheran World Federation: Director Dr. Hong, Pasing.
NCWC	National Catholic Welfare Conference: Zone director, Rev. S. Bernas, Frankfurt; Miss Ryan, Pasing.
NRC	Netherlands Red Cross: Zone representative, Miss E. Balthussen, Bad Kissingen.
ORT	Organization for Rehabilitation through Training: European director, Dr. Dutch, Pasing.
PRC	Polish Red Cross: Zone director, Mr. S. Blazejewski, Pasing.
UIRFA	United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America: Senior representative, Miss I. Rovas, Pasing.
USCom	United States Committee for Care of European Children: Zone representative, Miss T. Allen, Pasing.
UUARC	United Ukrainian American Relief Committee: Zone director, Mr. R. Smook, Pasing.
VAAD	Vaad Hatzala: Zone director, Mr. Rabbi N. Baruch, Pasing.
WCC	World Council of Churches: Director, Dr. Hong, Pasing.
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association: Zone director (vacancy), Pasing.
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association.
IRC	Italian Red Cross.

Licensing of New Businesses

OMGUS letter, AGO 10 (PD), "Licensing of New Businesses", June 15, 1948, requested review of the licensing legislation in effect in each state, as well as existing implementing regulations or delegations of authority under these laws; and to report, within 90 days, definite proposals concerning their abrogation or change to meet the objections of Military Government.

By reason of the proposal and enactment of Ordinance No 49 by the Bizonal Economic Council, and its subsequent consideration and reconsideration by the Military Governors, adherence to that 90-day limitation was not insisted upon. However, now that the Bipartite

Board has disapproved Ordinance No 49, OMGUS feels that the June 15 directive must be complied with at once.

Licensing legislation in the states is impairing the development of a free and democratic economy, and preventing the fullest utilization of German economic resources, by requiring persons desiring to open new businesses, or to enlarge existing businesses, to establish the "economic need" for their proposal as well as their personal "reliability", that they have "sufficient" capital, and similar requirements. In addition, as a result of the various implementing regulations issued, established businesses, trade associations, and guilds, have been given a decisive voice in passing upon these questions.

Carrying out the purposes and objectives of Paragraphs 11-110, 11-111 and 11-112 of Revised Title 11, "Commerce and Industry", effective March 15, 1948; of MG Law No 56, issued Feb. 12, 1947; and of OMGUS letter, AG 080 (CA), "Policy Regarding Non-Governmental Business and Professional Associations", March 19, 1948, requires licensing of businesses to be eliminated except in matters affecting the public health, safety and welfare; and in connection with such matters, OMGUS feels that specific objective standards should be spelled out and clearly defined in appropriate legislation, with which all persons must comply.

This matter has the greatest urgency in view of the program now being carried out to revive German industry.

Therefore, the OMG Director for each state is requested to direct the state government to comply, on or before Dec. 20, 1948, with the June 15 instructions issued by OMGUS, and with this letter. The report to be filed by each state government shall be transmitted by the OMG director for such state, through the Chief, US Element, Bipartite Decartelization Commission Bipartite Control Office, APO 757, US Army. — From OMGUS letter AG 010 (PD), Nov. 29.

Film Exchange Address

The EUCOM Central Film and Equipment Exchange is located and will be addressed as follows: EUCOM Central Film & Equipment Exchange; 7796 Signal Photo Company; APO 807 (Friedberg) US Army.

Selective Service Act

The Selective Service Act of 1948 requires that all US males between the ages of 18 and 25, inclusive, except military personnel on active duty, must register for Selective Service.

US male civilian employees repatriating to the United States or its territories upon termination employment in the European Command are required to register within five days after their arrival in the United States or its territories. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 38.

Procurement Procedure

It has come to the attention of this headquarters that military post procurement personnel have made repeated visits to the Zentralstelle für Besatzungsbedarf of the Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft, (Central Office for Occupational Requirements of the Economic Administration) attempting to expedite, through personal contact the approval of Forms 6GA. These visits result in confusion and delay rather than in the expeditious handling of procurement documents. Such contacts are not authorized and it is desired that they be discontinued.

The Zentralstelle fuer Besatzungsbedarf of the Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft (Central Office for Occupational Requirements of the Economic Administration) also has complained on behalf of a number of German suppliers that delay is being experienced in the receipt of requisition receipt Forms 6GR after delivery of goods. In the presently existing free economy, it is imperative that the US Army retain its advantage as a holder of ready cash by prompt payment. It is desired that receiving reports and Forms 6GR be issued immediately upon receipt of goods and services, or as soon thereafter as possible, to permit expeditious payment to suppliers. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 38.

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY



JANUARY

S	2	9	16	23	30
M	3	10	17	24	31
T	4	11	18	25	
W	5	12	19	26	
T	6	13	20	27	
F	7	14	21	28	
S	1	8	15	22	29

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