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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



GARMISCH BEAUTY SPOT

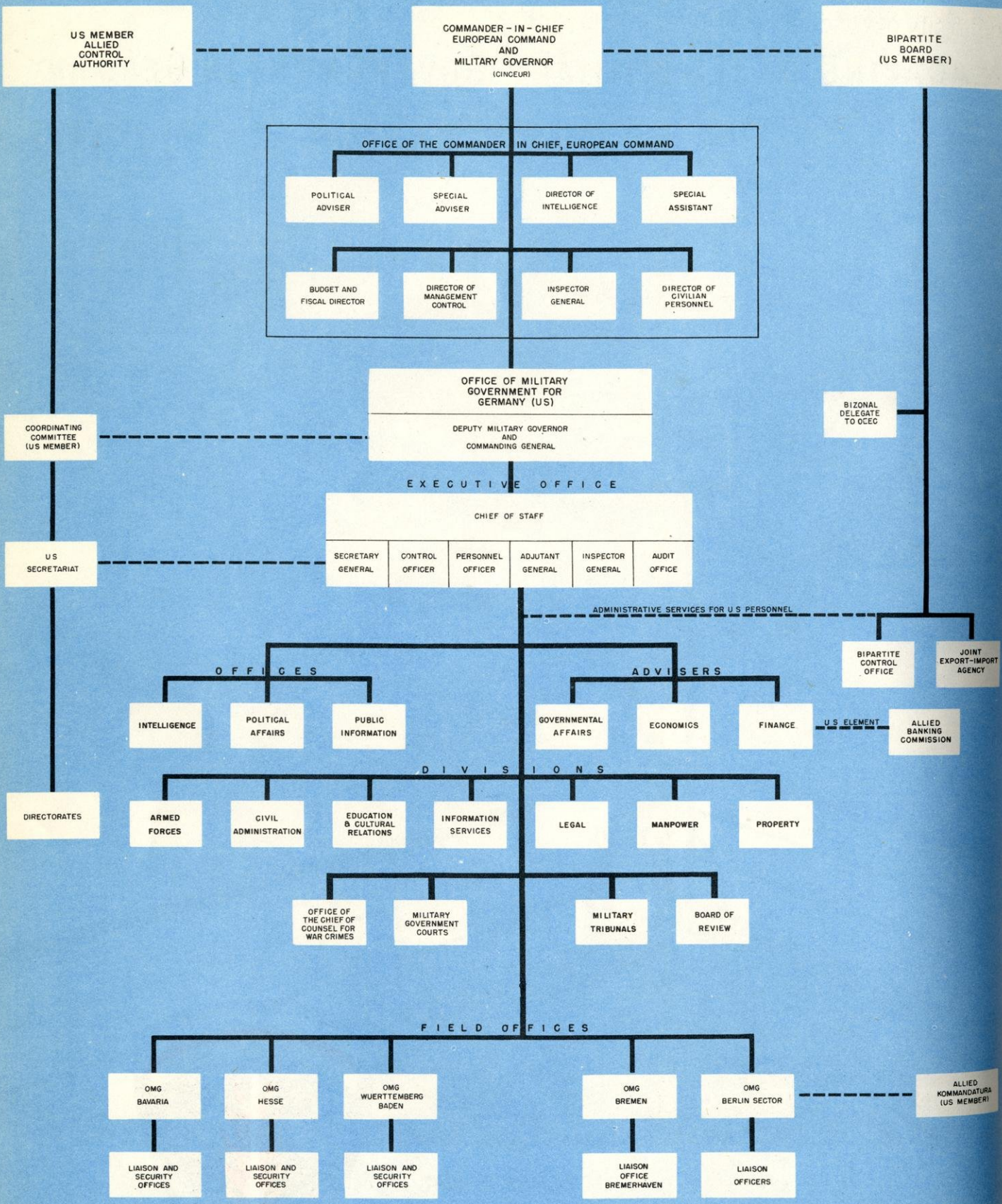


NO. 145

OCTOBER 5, 1948

THIS ISSUE • TODAY'S **WOMEN OF GERMANY**

# US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



## COVER PICTURE

**GARMISCH BEAUTY SPOT**—The Bavarian Alps provide a pretty background for this picture, taken from the terrace of the Schneefernerhaus, 9,000 feet above sea level. Enjoying the view is T/4 Henry Simpkins of the 1st Infantry, or Big Red 1, Division, troops of which visited the Garmisch rest area recently. Pictures of the event may be found on pages 16 and 17 of this issue.

(Army Signal Corps photo)

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
CONTROL OFFICE      REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH  
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Berlin women, using shovels, take the place of scarce machinery in clearing debris in front of bombed-out buildings. (DENA-Bild)

# TODAY'S WOMEN

**T**HERE IS a good nucleus among German women around which can be developed a basic movement toward German-rooted democracy. The women who form this nucleus already have confidence in Women's Affairs of OMGUS and in MG policies, and are anxious to help in the reconstruction of Germany.

Their leaders, trained largely during

Weimar Republic days, have suffered from both World Wars. They have learned that German nationalism does not pay. Their hope is for pan-Europa and peace, while in communism they see the same evils as those in nazism.

They do not have a very clear comprehension of the real meaning of democracy or of its methods and responsibilities, but they do have an

**By Mrs. Chase**  
Visiting Adviser

appreciation of its benefits and of its results.

This group is not large but it is intelligent; it is determined; it has suffered enough so that it is willing to pay the price necessary to achieve freedom. Moreover, it is the most articulate group (apart from the Communists, who also are better informed) among the German women. It looks to OMGUS for help.

In all Germany, there are 7,500,000 more women than men. According to the October, 1946, census in the Zone, there are 124 women to every 100 men. For every 100 men between 20-25 years of age there are 170 women; between 25-30 years of age, 170 women; 30-40 years of age, 133 women; 50-60 years of age, 133 women. This is the result of two wars and the figures mean that German women have great potential power.

Statistics, interviews, research members of Military Government all point to the same conclusion: in

Female members of a family seek stray ears of corn left after harvest.

(DENA-Bild)





*In industry, as well as on the farm and in the home, women play a big economic role in Germany.*

(US Army Signal Corps)

# OF GERMANY

## ing Woodhouse

's Affairs, OMGUS

fields, in the rubble, in the factories, it is the women who are and who will bear the major part in the reconstruction of Germany. The widow responsible for the support of her children is a very typical individual.

It is not only a question of numbers. Psychologically, women are better oriented to reconstruction on a democratic basis than are the men. They have no "face to save." Since 1933 they have had no status. In fact, their post World War I spurt to a better position flickered out by 1928. They were not part of policymaking in Nazi Germany. They have everything to gain, nothing to lose in a democratic reorganization which sweeps away old, stifling traditions.

For example, it was my impression that village women were more friendly to land consolidation than were their husbands. This was corroborated by members of Military Government who work in that field. The practical consideration of walking so far and in so

many different directions to till the fields quite overcame the attachment for "my father's land" held by the men.

**F**ORTUNATELY, German women have organizations which make it possible to reach them. There are no parallel organizations among the men. These organizations are of three main types: confessional; political; and non-

confessional, non-political independent. There are also women's groups connected with the trade unions and with the cooperatives, a few non-confessional welfare organizations and a few professional organizations.

Before 1933, German women's organizations were growing in influence. A number had international connections and a few were closely connected

*An elderly women casts her vote in the municipal elections at Munich.*

(US Army Signal Corps)



with American women's organizations. They were all wiped out by Hitler, but some started reorganization in 1945 shortly after the occupation. Some of the present-day women leaders were among the most courageous anti-Hitler group.

The church organizations came through with the last complete disorganization. Their program is chiefly Bible study and charitable work. In fact, relief work has been the key to the great majority of the women's organizations. This is natural considering the current situation, but it should be noted that the work done is almost entirely remedial and that German women seem to have little idea of preventive work, of legislation, or of a government that will make relief work less necessary.

Unfortunately, the traditional German attitude toward women—Kirche, Küche, Kinder (church, kitchen, children)—with the demoralizing Nazi emphasis upon the last in or out of marriage—still holds. The majority of Germans still believe that women belong in the home. An opinion survey by Information Services Division showed that Germans believe a man should have preference in any position which he can fill satisfactorily.

**A**S A RESULT of this attitude, German women who are working or who hold official posts feel ignored by their German men associates—and they are. The trade union women in Berlin, for example, did not know of plans for work projects and were worried as to what would happen if severe unemployment came. The American Berlin Sector officials had told the men trade union leaders of the work plans, but the men had not passed the word on to the women officials.

This tradition runs counter to reality — the excess number of women and the pressing need for reconstruction and for export production. It hinders the development of programs for more effective vocational guidance for girls, more effective education and training for industrial and business occupations, and delays the adaptation of working conditions to meet the needs of women, such as

the trade union demand for one day a month off with pay for household duties.

The Soviet authorities and the Communist Party of Germany (KPD) are making a bid for women's support. The equal-pay-for-equal-work idea which they push has great appeal. It is one topic always discussed at trade union meetings and among pro-

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse's article was adapted from a report she made recently to the US Secretary of the Army after a two-month study of women's activities in most of the larger cities of the US and British Zones of Germany.

Mrs. Woodhouse, who once studied in Berlin, has held posts as professor of economics at Smith College, economist with the US Department of Agriculture, and congresswomen from Connecticut (in 1945-46). She based her report on information gathered from Military Government officials and from German women leaders, organizations, schools and welfare institutions.

Previous articles in the *Information Bulletin* on women's activities include:

- German Women Shed their Shackles**, No. 47, June 24, 1946.
- American-German Women's Club**, No. 100, July 17, 1947.
- Farm Women in Germany**, No. 106, Aug. 18, 1947.
- German Women's Organizations**, No. 135, May 18, 1948.
- Women's Activities Appraised**, No. 136, June 1, 1948.

professional women. The great majority of the women are definitely anti-Communist, but the continued propaganda on recognition of women needs a counteracting action by US Military Government influence.

Another drawback is the lack of leadership among young women. Organizations today are headed by leaders from Weimar Republic days. These older women have been cheated since 1933 and now are eager to take what they feel are their right-

ful positions as heads of organizations. This has the secondary effect of blocking younger women from posts of importance (less so, apparently, in the trade unions than in other organizations).

Also, the disillusionment resulting from broken Nazi promises has left many of the younger women suspicious of public affairs and of anything touching politics. They don't want their "names on any list."

Moreover, they are uncertain as to whether the Americans will stay. All but the most courageous—those who have suffered greatly or feel most deeply—are fearful of taking any steps which might label them as collaborators. They reason: "If the Americans leave will I be considered a Quisling, or, if the Russians come, an enemy?" From this kind of thinking there is some danger that nationalism, encouraged by the Communists, may be reborn.

**T**HERE IS, however, a brighter side to the picture. An encouraging development appearing among women's organizations is the spirit of cooperation. The tradition has been for each group to keep its members isolated from other groups. Even today there is a real conflict in the Social Democratic Party (SPD) between those who hold that women members should be permitted to join other groups and those who maintain that the women members of SPD should devote all their energies to party work and have no connection with other organizations.

Formerly, class distinctions made it difficult for many to accept the idea of women of all types working together for the community. Especially, middle class women hesitated to work with trade union members. A few groups, however, are tearing this tradition down.

Starting in 1945, committees of women without respect to class organized in various communities to consider such problems as refugees and prisoners of war. In some of these groups Communist women took charge and the committees were discredited, but since 1947, many of these committees (Frauenausschüsse) have provided a real medium for the meeting of

women of different parties, different faiths, and different points of view.

With a majority of the potential votes, women may well decide the success or failure of democratic government. Political parties are coming to address their election appeals to them. The Christian Democratic Union (CDU) has separate women's groups in many towns. SPD men and women work together without special women's groups.

**S**OME GERMAN WOMEN leaders realize the importance of politically-educated women and are determined that there will be organizations to bring women together, keep them informed, train them and give them experience in group activity to the end of furthering democratic government. A few women know the deep meaning of individual responsibility. They remember the election before 1933 and realize how necessary it is not to have a politically illiterate mass open to dramatic appeals of any leader who would use them for his own ends.

And German women themselves seek more information. Many would like to have their own newspaper, or at least space for their interests in the licensed press and on the radio. To date, women's publications are not of a very high order.

Again, German women's organizations provide the most effective channel for dissemination of information on Military Government policies and relations between Military Government and the German people. They often act as a forum for the clearing up of propaganda rumors. The beliefs among some Germans that horse meat is served in school lunches or that poison is found in American brown sugar have been discredited in many localities through women's meetings.

On school reform, too, German women are interested in the subject but are not well informed. In fact, it was found that the women members of the Bavarian legislature had not been in first hand contact with any American official in regard to this problem.

Currency reform is another problem which is only partly understood by women. The Russian propaganda that

"something" could have been done to prevent the hardships which came to persons living on savings can be met by explanations of the cause and results of war inflation. Women can understand such subjects if discussed in non-technical terms with illustrations within the range of their experience.

At women's meetings, questions on coal have indicated interest only in consumer allocation. Ignorance of problems of man-hour production, conditions in other countries, and the situation in the United States show the need for more opportunities for discussion not only of subject matter but on how to read newspapers and how to sift rumor from fact.

**A**BOVE ALL, German women leaders need international contacts: a renewal of their pre-1933 relations with women's organizations in other countries. Organizations such as the American Nurses Association for Public Health and the US National Association for Social Work could provide a window to the outside world. International contacts are essential, especially for university women.

The more intelligent and well-informed the German woman, the more conscious she is of her responsibility. She hopes for American help. The most assured women have been the

officers of the Democratic Women's League (Communist sponsored). They, however, seemed less certain in late July than they were early in May, before the Berlin blockade.

The implications of the excess female population gradually are coming to be realized. Women know that many of them will never marry and have homes. They are becoming increasingly insistent that there be more opportunity for women in business and the professions, more adequate training for girls so that they may be prepared to earn a decent livelihood.

There is also the suggestion which creeps into discussions from time to time that women must learn to compensate for lack of home and family by participating in socially-significant community activities. The good mother tradition can be used in an appeal for more participation in public affairs. The good mother today must be a good citizen, for only so can she help assure the right community environment for her children.

Many of Germany's most acute problems touch the family—juvenile delinquency, returning prisoners of war, refugees, housing, and school reform. Women can see—when it is pointed out to them—how their families are affected by the solution or lack of solution of these community problems.

## Democratic Forces in Germany Are Lauded

"I have full confidence in the German people's capacity for democratic living," Charles M. LaFollette, director of the OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, asserted in Stuttgart recently before a conference of Wuerttemberg-Baden newspaper licensees.

"I know a county president (Landrat) in Pforzheim who works 16 to 18 hours a day at his job because he believes that as a public servant during these difficult times the needs of the people deserve his full attention. He worked himself into the hospital once but was going strong again when I saw him last," Mr. LaFollette said.

He warned against the resurgence of Nazis who wish to blot out the

struggling democratic forces in Germany in the same way the liberal revolution of 1848 was smothered.

"Military Government has the obligation to prevent such forces from torpedoing the labors of true democrats in rebuilding a Germany where decency and respect of others will prevail," he said.

### Scientists Inspect Council

Sir Edward Mellanby, secretary of the British Medical Research Council, and Lady Mellanby, also a scientist, visited Wuppertal and Duisburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, to inspect the work of the Medical Research Council.



## Workers' Families Conserve New Marks

Workers' families in Hesse were most economical in spending their initial Deutsche marks, according to Mr. Robert A. Irving, OMG Hesse statistical division chief. After the inauguration of currency reform on June 20, each person was allowed an initial DM 40 on the turning in of old Reichsmarks.

After studying and analyzing household accounts of more than 200 families in many walks of life, Mr. Irving concluded that an average white collar family spent two-thirds of its initial issue, a civil service family about three-fifths, while the laborer's family held on to almost half its new currency.

During the first 10 days after currency-reform day, all families spent about half their income for food, Mr. Irving stated. Expenditure for clothing used up 15 to 20 percent of the first new money earned, while minor expenditures were made for luxury goods, including beer and tobacco, and for household goods.

## German Plaque Honors Airlift Men

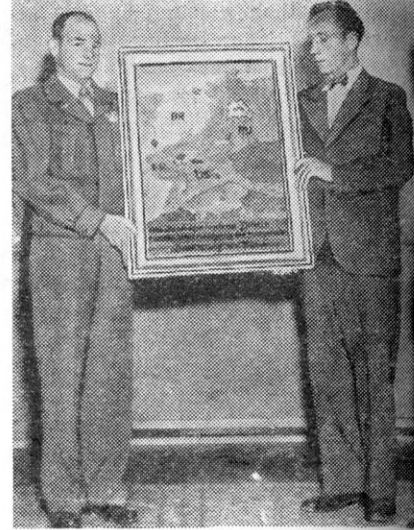
★ ★ ★ ★  
Woodworker Presents Gift as Token of Appreciation

An elaborately-carved inlaid plaque was presented at Ludwigsburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden, to Col. Bertram Harrison, commanding officer of the Berlin airlift's 60th Troop Carrier Group, by Wilhelm Kaklies, a master woodworker.

Acting as a private German citizen, Kaklies stated he wanted to give the American airmen some token of appreciation for helping blockaded Berlin. He added that the airlift touched him personally, for his mother lives there.

Colonel Harrison received the plaque on behalf of Lt. Gen. Curtis LeMay, USAF commander-in-chief. He told Kaklies that the United States was taking the only possible humanitarian course, and that the airlift will continue as long as there is a need for it.

The plaque consisted of an intricately-inlaid map of Germany, showing a large stockpile of food and coal near Frankfurt and several

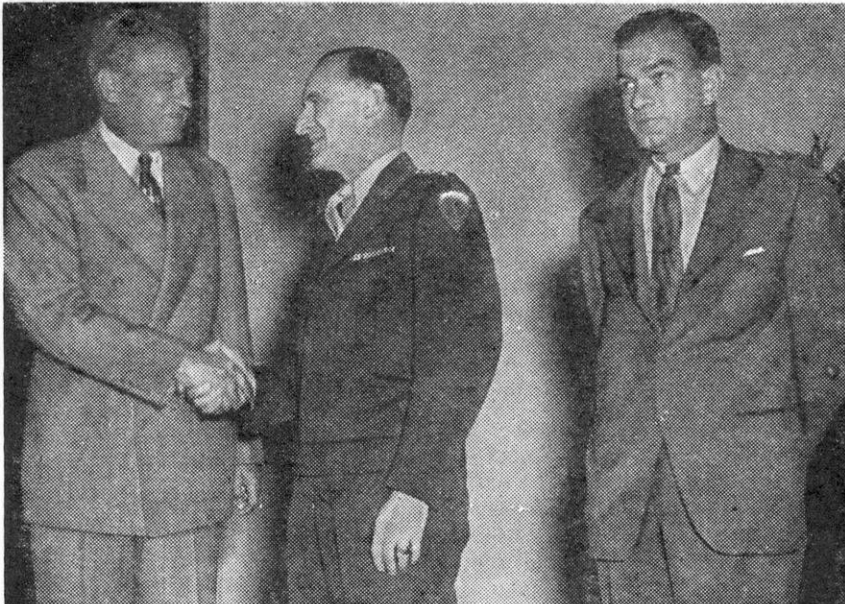


(US Army Signal Corps)

Col. Bertram Harrison, commanding officer of the 60th Troop Carrier Group (left) and Wilhelm Kaklies hold plaque carved by latter in honor of US airlift personnel.

United States planes winging towards Berlin. The inscription reads, "In thanks to the intrepid American pilots for their assistance to hungry Berlin."

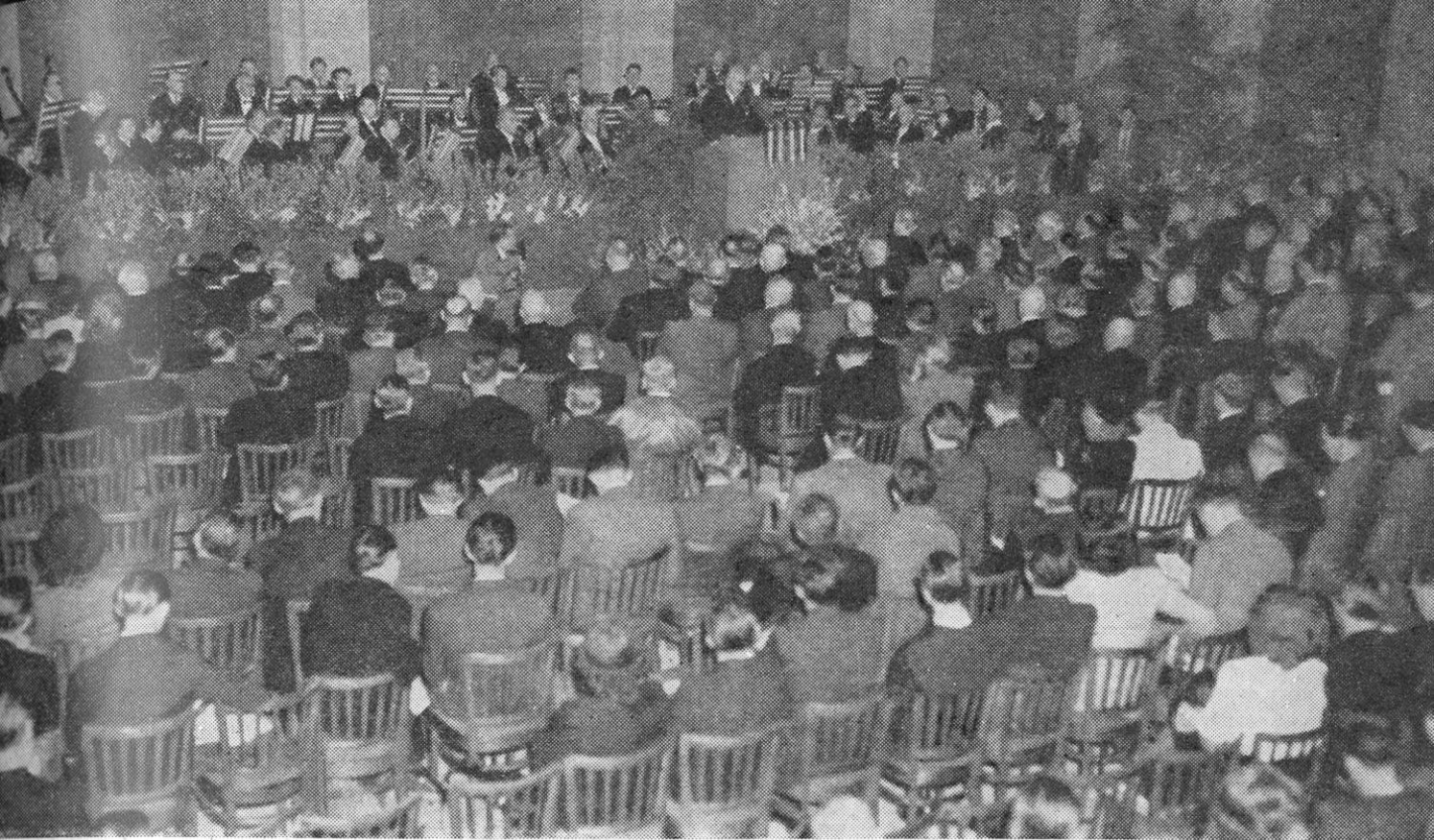
Present at the ceremony were Lt. Col. E. J. Drinkert, Jr., acting deputy director of the Office of Military Government, Wuerttemberg-Baden; Mr. T. E. Griswold, Jr., of the Ludwigsburg Military Government office; Lt. Col. Frederick M. O'Neill, Executive Officer of the 60th Carrier Group, and Ludwigsburg's deputy Mayor, Otto Ludwig.



Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D-Ill.) shakes hands in Berlin with Gen. Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) looks on.  
(US Army Signal Corps)

### 381 Periodicals in US Area

Periodicals now published in the US-occupied area of Germany total 381. Three Berlin periodicals, which have a wide circulation in the US Zone, are printing part of their issues in Frankfurt to avoid transportation difficulties caused by the Berlin blockade. The three magazines, "Horizont," "sie," and "Lilith," will continue to publish sufficient copies in Berlin for local distribution.



As 65 German delegates met at Bonn to draw up a constitution for the government of western Germany.

# Constitution-Making at **BONN**

**O**VERSHADOWED by the more dramatic developments that are taking place in Berlin, a conclave of 65 German political leaders is sitting these days at Bonn on the Rhine — a meeting that may rank in the perspective of history as a much more significant event. This "Parliamentary Council," as it is officially called, is engaged in the task of drawing up a constitution for the government of Western Germany.

These 65 men are the representatives of the 46,000,000 Germans who live in the states of the western zones of Germany. Assembled in this gathering are the delegates from Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse, and the city of Bremen in the US Zone; North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and the city of Hamburg in the British Zone, and the Rhine-Palatinate, South Baden, and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern in the French Zone. Furthermore,

**By John Elliott**

*Chief, Political Activities Branch  
Civil Administration Division, OMGUS*

Berlin, the former German capital, is represented by a delegation of five which may take part in the discussions but may not vote.

This constitutional convention was solemnly opened in the presence of leading Allied Military Government officials and the German ministers president in the western zones on Sept. 1, and is expected to sit at least until the end of October. Its debates are being held in the quarters of the "Pedagogical Academy," a teachers' training college. It is an ultra-modern building located on the banks of the Rhine, so that the delegates, looking through the window of the main hall, can see the ships

**Photography by The Stars and Stripes**

passing up and down on this storied river.

The significance of the assembly lies in the fact that it represents the first attempt to reconstruct Germany politically since Count Schwerin-Krosig announced the capitulation of Nazi Germany at Flensburg on May 7, 1945. It is a coincidence that this gathering should be held exactly 100 years after the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848 had finally attempted to bestow a democratic constitution on the people of Germany. And almost 30 years had elapsed since the Weimar convention drafted the constitution of the first German republic.

While both Frankfurt-am-Main and Weimar are closely associated with the name of Goethe, the present constitution-makers of Germany are meeting in the pleasant Rhine town that is known throughout the world as the birthplace of Beet-

hoben as well as the seat of an ancient and famous university. But there is one vital difference between the Frankfurt and Weimar congresses and the gathering at Bonn. While the earlier conventions represented all of Germany, no delegates from the Soviet Zone are permitted by the Russian authorities to attend the sessions of the "Parliamentary Council." Bonn is therefore no German National Assembly. And although it is the most important step that has been taken since the war to obtain the political unity of Germany, the Russians and their Communist supporters are shouting from the housetops that the Bonn convention is "splitting Germany."

The political leaders at Bonn are very sensitive about this accusation—so sensitive that they are careful to emphasize the fact that what they are doing now is laying the foundation of what they call "a provisional government of a state-fragment" and not the definitive constitution of a united Germany. This all-German constitution, they contend, can only be written when the representatives from all over the Reich can convene and when Germany's political sovereignty has been restored. And this constitution, they assert, cannot be drafted while Germany is under Allied occupation.

This German point of view was aptly expressed by Dr. Carlo Schmid, eminent professor of political science from the University of Tuebingen, in his address before the Social Democratic Congress in Duesseldorf early in September. Said Schmid: "No definitive solution will be sought in Bonn. All who work there, at least all Social Democrats, know that only a provisional government can be created. We will be able to create a state in the true sense of the word only when an agreement of the four occupying powers has been reached concerning an all-German policy. Every other solution would be bought at the risk of a world catastrophe."

This fear of leaving themselves open to the charge of being guilty of "splitting" Germany was the cause of the protracted debate on nomenclature between the three Allied



*Ambassador Robert D. Murphy (center), special political adviser to the US Military Governor, and other observers at Bonn representing the French and British occupying powers.*

Military Governors of western Germany and the ministers president of the 11 states. The Germans objected to calling the document which they were summoned to draw up a "constitution" as stipulated in the London Agreement concluded by the US, British and French governments, which constitutes the legal basis of the Bonn meeting. The Germans succeeded in getting the name changed to "Fundamental Law of a Provisional Constitution," (Grundgesetz Vorläufige Verfassung). Likewise, instead of labeling itself a "Constitutional Convention," the Bonn gathering styles itself a "Parliamentary Council."

Finally, the German ministers president objected to the proposal to have their constitution ratified at a referendum. They feared that this would give a binding character to a document—a distinction which they felt should be reserved for the definitive constitution of Germany. They pleaded that this charter should be ratified by the parliaments of the states. The Allied Military Governors in the end agreed to pass on the German objections to their respective governments. While no decision has as yet been taken on this point, it now appears likely that the German wishes will be respected and that

ratification of the document will be made by the state parliaments.

**T**HE DELEGATES to the Bonn convention were named by the state parliaments according to the political strength of the political parties represented in them, in the ratio of one delegate to every 375,000 inhabitants. Hence, the Bonn convention reflects the political division of Germany as recorded by the last state parliamentary elections (these were held in the US Zone in November and December, 1946), and do not indicate existing German political thought.

The Bonn Convention is made up as follows:

CDU/CSU . . . . .	27
SPD . . . . .	27
Liberals . . . . .	5
Communists . . . . .	2
Center Party . . . . .	2
German Party . . . . .	2
Total . . . . .	65

It will be seen that the "Parliamentary Council" is dominated by the two big parties, Christian Democratic Union bloc (including its sister party, the Christian Social Union of Bavaria and the French Zone) and the Social Democratic Party.

The Bavarian Party, which is today rivaling the CSU in that state, is not represented at all in the convention because it did not exist at the time of

the Bavarian elections. It is a party composed of dissidents from the CSU. It represents extreme Bavarian home rule, if not separatist elements, and its failure to have a voice in the convention weakens the federalistic faction.

The Bonn convention has been organized by these two big parties. Konrad Adenauer, long time mayor of Cologne and leader of the CDU in the British Zone, was unanimously elected president of the Assembly. Its deputy chairman is Adolph Schoenfelder, Social Democratic president of the Hamburg Buergerchaft.

**S**OME of the ablest political figures of contemporary Germany are sitting in the Bonn Parliament. Besides Adenauer, the CDU is represented by Anton Pfeiffer from Bavaria, who dominated the Chiemsee meeting which drew up a list of proposals for the Bonn gathering.

The Social Democratic delegation includes Dr. Walter Menzel, the Minister of the Interior in North Rhine-Westphalia, who has drawn up the Social Democratic paper on what the new constitution ought to be; Professor Bergstraesser, an authority on international law who comes from Hesse, and Carlo Schmid, who next to Dr. Kurt Schumacher is probably the dominating figure in his party.

The Democrats have sent Theodor Heuss, a veteran German liberal who was formerly Minister of Education in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Although the Communists have only two delegates at the convention, one of them is their leader in western Germany—Max Reimann. He is an able and aggressive debater.

Berlin is represented by a delegation consisting of Paul Loebe, the former Reichstag president; Ernst Reuter, Otto Suhr, Speaker of the Berlin City Council; Jakob Kaiser, the former CDU leader in the Eastern Zone who was deposed from his office by the Russians, and Dr. Reiff of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The Communists' attitude towards the convention was laid down by Reimann in the opening meeting. They deny that the Bonn convention has any authority to draft a constitution for Western Germany. Reimann submitted a motion to the

effect that the "Parliamentary Council was instituting discussions on a separate West German constitution," and warned that the Bonn meeting would have disastrous consequences on the Moscow and Berlin negotiations. After rowdy scenes that recalled the debates in the prewar German Reichstag, his motion was defeated with only the two Communists supporting it.

As in the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 that drew up the American Constitution, the principal issue at stake in the Bonn gathering revolved around the distribution of power between the central government and the state. The London Agreement stipulates that the Western German government shall be federal in character, but then what is federalism? The US Constitution, as it is interpreted and applied today, would seem perilously like an "Einheits-Staat" (unified state) to James Madison and most of the Philadelphia delegates.

The Social Democrats are the champions of a strong central government. They would like to see the western German government have powers closely analagous th those of the Weimar Republic. Their views on the subject have been embodied in a report bearing the name of Walter Menzel, the SPD minister of the in-

terior in the government of North Rhine-Westphalia.

**T**HE CHRISTIAN Democratic-Christian Socialist bloc, on the other hand, wants a central government of limited powers with all rights not expressly given to it reserved to the states. The Bavarians, in particular, are the exponents of the states-rights school of thought, and their ideas have found expression in the so-called "Ellwangen Document" named after the town in Wuerttemberg where this paper was drafted by a group of Bavarian politicians last spring.

Generally speaking, it may be said that the Social Democrats represent the ideas of Alexander Hamilton so far as central government is concerned, whereas the Christian Democrats embody the Jaffersonian ideas of states rights.

As the SPD and CDU/CSU are equally balanced in the Bonn convention, the struggle between the unionists and the federalists is likely to prove close and tense, with the issue perhaps being decided ultimately by the 11 voters of the minor parties.

The principal point at issue will probably center around what body is to raise and distribute the taxes—the central government or the states.

In the Bismarckian Reich the central government could indeed raise revenue



*Pedagogical Academy is the site of the discussions of Bonn.*

from custom duties, but for most of its funds it was dependent upon the states. But under the Weimar Republic, the central government levied practically all the taxes, including income taxes, and distributed part of these revenues to the states, which were therefore rendered financially dependent on Berlin.

This reform, the work of the able Center Party financial expert, Matthias Erzberger, constituted what is probably the most important distinction between imperial Germany and the Weimar Republic. Bonn may witness a bitter controversy as to whether the future Western German government will adhere to the Erzberger reform or set the clock back to Bismarck's day.

**S**OME IDEA of what the future constitution of Western Germany may contain, or what the chief issues are that will be fought out before the Bonn convention, may be gleaned from the majority report submitted by the Chiemsee conference. This was a body of 22 men—two from each state—appointed by the ministers president to work out a draft to be laid before the Bonn convention as a basis for its debates. These delegates met from Aug. 10 to Aug. 22 in the gorgeous palace built by King Louis II of Bavaria upon an island in the middle of the idyllic Chiemsee.

The Chiemsee experts recommended that the Western German state should constitute a "state-fragment" (Staats-Fragment), not a "full state" (Vollstaat). This was done to stress the provisional character of the Western German constitution.

This solution was chosen as the best of three alternatives. The other two possibilities were, (1) creation of a Western State which it was feared would be tantamount to separation, (2) a formation of a "German federal republic" with claims to exerting its authority over all Germany, even though it was obvious that it could not make its laws effective in the Russian Zone. This alternative was regarded as being too aggressive in character and was not seriously considered.

The Chiemsee majority report recommends that the states shall have control over educational and cultural affairs, but that the central

government shall have far-reaching powers in the matter of financial legislation. It specifies that the central government shall have exclusive legislative authority to impose custom duties and shall have priority in regard to legislation concerning income and property taxes as well as sales and consumption taxes.

It is proposed that the union shall have a bi-cameral parliament. The lower chamber shall be a "Bundestag" representing the people, like the American House of Representatives, while the Upper House, the "Bundesrat," shall consist of representatives of the state. Unlike the American Congress, however, the delegates of the Bundesrat shall not be elected by the people, but shall be appointed by the state governments, as in the Weimar Republic.

The majority report further recommends that the executive branch of the government should be headed by a Bundespraesident. He is to be elected by the joint votes of the two houses of parliament just as the French president is elected by the National Assembly.

The Chiemsee experts propose that the Western German state should have the cabinet system of government as is common in Europe, in preference to the American presidential system in which the chief executive remains in power for a fixed period of time.

The Chiemsee majority report also suggests that the West German state should be called the "League of German States."

The struggle in the Bonn convention between the unionists and the federalists is foreshadowed by two proposals concerning the text of the preamble to the constitution. According to one version, all constitutional power emanates from the German people, while according to the federalist school of thought, the source of power resides in the individual state.

Social Democratic headquarters have made it clear, however, that they did not consider the Chiemsee Report as a document that had to be accepted or rejected *in toto*. Fritz Heine, the party's secretary at Hanover, said that the Chiemsee paper might well "be thrown in the wastebasket"

although he conceded that some points from it might be incorporated in the future German constitution. But he declared that the SPD would never consent to the proposal that the West German state should be called a "League of German States"—a name that doubtless suggested to him a Confederation rather than a Union.

Coincident with the drafting and ratification of a constitution for Western Germany, two other important papers in accordance with the London Agreement will be promulgated. One is the Occupation Statute, which will be decreed by the three Western Powers. This document will serve as the Magna Carta of the people of Western Germany, defining their rights vis-à-vis the occupying powers.

The second will be alteration of German state boundaries which the German leaders had been authorized to make. It seems likely at present that only one such change will be made, namely the amalgamation of Baden and Wuerttemberg. This merger would be a territorial reform all to the good, since it would correspond to the claims of both history and tradition and would create a well balanced state in southern Germany approximately equal to Lower Saxony in respect to population.

**T**HE WORK of the Bonn convention bids fair to be an historic milestone in German history. The creation of a political government for western Germany will be an important step towards the ultimate unification of all Germany. The western German state will be a magnetic force that will tend to attract into its orbit the part of Germany now under Russian rule. In this sense, the western German state may well play the same role for Germany that the kingdom of Piedmont did in unifying Italy in the 19th century.

It may be regarded as a striking coincidence that the Bonn convention is meeting on the 100th anniversary of the German Revolution of 1848. The Frankfurt Parliament that met that year tried to establish German unity on the basis of liberty and democracy but failed because of the political dilettanteism of many of the delegates and because of the lack of

(Continued on Page 29)

# EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



## Berlin Events Arouse Wide Comment

Events in Berlin—mass demonstrations, the city hall siege by the Communists, and the shootings, but especially the treatment accorded to Allied liaison officers and newspapermen—created a deep impression in the US-licensed press. Editorials expressed indignation about Russian aggressiveness and so-called Western weakness.

The *Rhein Neckar Zeitung* (Heidelberg) said the Western powers were burying their heads in the sand and playing a passive, ostrich-like role in Berlin:

"The burden of the fight for freedom is being carried by the Berlin population practically alone. The moral support by the Western powers may be significant but it has at present no practical effect, as the events of last Monday (Sept. 7) show. An American liaison officer and members of the western Allies were treated no differently from the Germans by the Soviets and the Markgraf (Paul Markgraf, Soviet-recognized chief) police. That is bad. There is simply no trace of any help for the population and representatives of the West sectors against SED (Communist-dominated Social Unity Party) organs which receive emphatic support by the Soviet occupation power...

"In spite of political realities which seem to contradict it, freedom is more than a word. As it can be won only through action, it will fail if it is upheld only by words."

Hans Kapfinger said in the *Pas-sauer Neue Presse*:

"The attack on the (Berlin) city hall and the demonstrations before the Magistrat building are links in a chain aiming at violent overthrow. The situation can be compared to the weeks preceding the assumption of power by Hitler on Jan. 30, 1933. Then, too, SA men demonstrated and forced the hand of the Reich president... The Berlin population, of course, knows and feels quite well what is at stake. It is its liberty and

the question whether it will be definitely absorbed into the circle of eastern satellites. This psychological background explains the demonstrations of the West sectors at Brandenburg Gate. A feverishly-excited crowd does not think, but acts instinctively. The natural consequence is a worsening of the Berlin situation which affects the relations between the big powers themselves."

*Der Neue Tag* (Weiden) said:

"The reports which come from the former capital of the Reich are so incredible that one feels oneself transported to the Shanghai of old-fashioned mystery novels. Kidnapings, violent occupations of the city hall by eastern sector police, fights of various police groups against each other... all this characterizes the SED terror which quite obviously aims at driving the city into a chaos that appears to the East a desirable political solution."

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* said that "there is only one topic of discussion left in Germany: Berlin," but warns Germans against taking sides in the conflict:

"Only Eastern intervention can save socialism (in Germany) from being overwhelmed by western capitalism' some Germans say. 'Only intervention by the West can preserve (German) freedom from being drowned in the red waves,' say the others... The result of this logic was very clearly

This section is devoted to translations prepared by the Scrutiny Board for the Information Services Division, OMGUS, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to inform the readers among the occupational forces of what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

illustrated by recent events in the Berlin city hall, when German policemen under Soviet orders chased their colleagues from the West sectors, drove them together, fettered them like criminals..."

The *Schwaebische Post* (Aalen) suggested that Communist terror in Berlin may eventually lead to reprisals in the West zones:

"The followers of Markgraf and Pieck (Wilhelm Pieck, co-chairman of SED) endeavor to emulate their brownshirted predecessors under Goering and Himmler... Uniformed Germans beat up other Germans, terrorists storm parliamentary buildings... Opponents are deprived of civil as well as human rights... We seem to have experienced all this before..."

"The proverbial forbearance of the Berliner may one day cease—and perhaps Communists in western Germany, who are for the present still beneficiaries of democratic rules of fair play, may be made to feel that they are *persona non grata*."

The *Weser Kurier* (Bremen) said the SED in Berlin has about reached the end of its rope:

"When the SED called on the Berlin population to register in the eastern sector in order to receive food rations supplied by the Soviet occupation powers, only 21,000 out of 2,200,000 responded, although the SED received 180,000 votes in the 1946 fall elections... This betokens the moral and factual collapse of the SED in Berlin... The cruel starvation blockade, which was meant to impose the triumph of SED upon the intransigent Berliners, sealed its collapse... The western zone Communist Party will be lucky if it is not plunged into the chasm of disintegration."

### Journalists' US Visit

The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* published an article on the trip to the United States of 15 German journalists who were invited by Columbia University at the suggestion of Gen. Eisenhower, president of the University. The article, by Heinrich Kierzek, described

how Germany had been out off from the world since 1933, first by Nazi propaganda ("The farther we get away from those times, the less we can understand how a nation with the intellectual and cultural standing of Germany could fall for so crude a swindle"), later by the wall of hatred which Nazi aggression built around Germany:

"As it was the first invitation of this kind, the American papers have given the visit of the German journalists big advance publicity... with pictures and life stories... They have thought of all details to make the stay of their German guests as profitable and pleasant as possible. For example, every invited German journalist was assured that immediately after arrival in New York he would receive \$150 to buy clothing, because it was impossible to take along heavy baggage on the air trip."

### Defends Gen. Clay

The *Schwaebische Post* (Aalen) carried a spirited defense of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, US Military Governor, "the most significant figure in German postwar history," against his American detractors:

"Sumner Welles and Walter Lippman (newspaper columnists) belong precisely to that group of men which has maneuvered US policy into the present impasse between East and West. They have done that under the illusion that one can deal with the Soviet partner as democratically as with London and Paris..."

"As to the failure of democratization in Germany, General Clay harbors probably the least illusions. But here, with western help, a clearly recognizable change is taking place as evidenced by Berlin and its universally-acclaimed resistance to dictatorship..."

"The deep respect with which Berliners look up to General Clay is shared throughout the West by all who know with what energy he is working to lay the foundations for the new structure of Western Germany."

### Better Farming

In the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoeningen, director of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry department, Bizonal Economic Administration, told of his impressions of US agriculture:

"German agriculture certainly does not need to be ashamed of its achievements; with its average production per acre it stands among the leading countries in the world. Visiting foreigners, however, are always amazed that these achievements are attained with horse-and-buggy age methods which in other countries were discarded decades ago..."

"Mr. Draper (US under secretary of the Army) has given me permission to send some of the best German experts and scientists to the United States to study agricultural progress. We shall adapt the knowledge they bring back to our conditions, and I know my German fellow-

farmers well enough to be convinced that they'll eagerly pick up new and better methods and will know how to use them."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* published a special supplement for the Frankfurt agricultural exhibition with two pictures—one of a caterpillar tractor pulling a battery of ploughs on a field in South Dakota, the other of a German couple awkwardly ploughing with two cows.

Dr. Schlange-Schoeningen, in a second article on his trip to the United States, wrote:

"The impressions I brought back with me from the 'country of unlimited opportunity' have far surpassed my expectations... I am convinced that in the last 15 years we have paid far too little attention to progress in other countries... I was amazed to find in the United States 275-acre farms being cultivated by the owner with two assistants..."

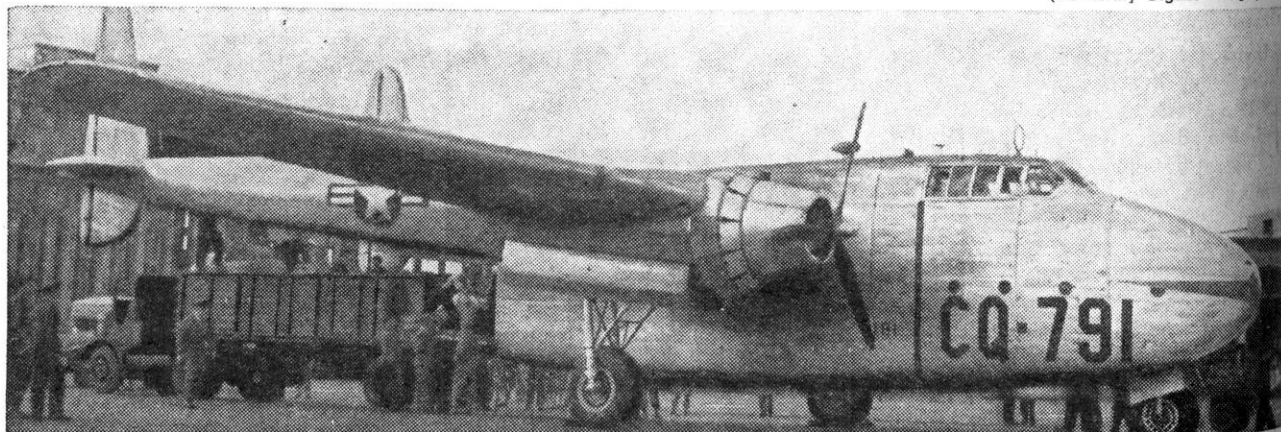
"In the so-called 'Extension Service,' a connecting link between science and practice, the United States has an exemplary institution. A staff of scientists in universities, numerous employees in the counties and communities, farm organizations, rural women's associations and youth clubs serve to carry the newest research results—results of which our science has had no inkling—to the farmer in the shortest time."

### Dismantling Criticized

In the *Nuernberger Nachrichten* (Nuremberg) Heinrich Mertens appeal-

*This is the first C-82 "flying boxcar" to arrive at Tempelhof airfield in the current airlift operations. It brought a load of quartermaster supplies. The big twin-fuselage plane has a capacity of about seven tons.*

(US Army Signal Corps)



ed to Germans to oppose dismantling through passive resistance.

"The young generation some day will find it hard to understand why we accepted the disastrous destruction of their means of employment with such passivity. We want to restore the damage the Nazis have caused in the world... but the destruction of factories has nothing to do with restoration... Anybody participating in dismantling must ask himself whether he can answer to his conscience and to his fellow workers, whom he deprives of their daily bread. We cannot prevent factories from being dismantled by DP's and by unfree men. We can refuse to do it ourselves. And we owe that to ourselves, to our children, and to the coming Europe, too."

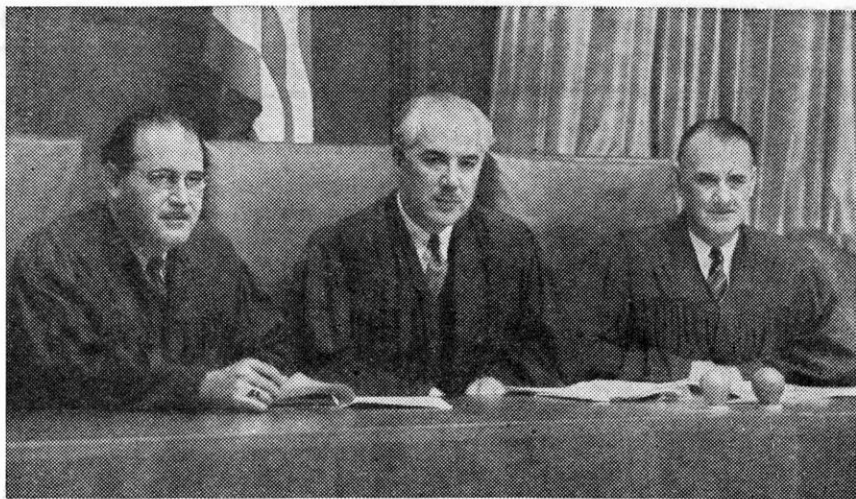
The **Offenbach Post** found the press campaign against dismantling a good sign for democracy in Germany, because without democracy "there would be no criticism, no resistance! One would take our factories and we would stand at attention and shout all together: 'MG command, we follow!' We in the western zones can be proud that we have discarded this 'Fuehrer principle' of the totalitarian state..."

*(Editor's note: To understand the basic reasons for the necessity of the reparations program, attention is directed to the article, "Level of Industry," in the Weekly Information Bulletin, Issue no. 109, Sept. 8, 1948.)*

## European Unity

The **Darmstaedter Echo** said the United States rightly insists on European unity as a prerequisite to continued ERP aid:

"Washington has made it clear that the appropriation of more billions by Congress next April will be dependent on the state of European unity. It quickly and emphatically welcomed the French proposal for a European Parliament. Instead of cooperation, America notes a very lively nationalism here, and countries which are completely absorbed with their own interests... Great Britain strives... for independence from the dollar. On the Continent it continues to seek a balance of power, as the



*Associate judges of the newly-established Military Government Court of Appeals, highest judicial authority in the US Zone of Germany, after taking their oath of office at the Nuremberg Palace of Justice. They are (left to right) Marc J. Robinson of Boston; Juan A. Sedillo of Santa Fe, N. M., and Carl F. Fulgham of Denver, Colo. The oath was administered by Chief Judge William Clark of Princeton, N. J.*  
(PIO OCCWC)

**Times** recently reminded us... France's security policy is the greatest obstacle... But in the end Europe will be forced to come together through the very fact that the peace policies of the UN world parliament have tragically collapsed."

## MG Liberality Praised

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim) praised the liberality of US Military Government in German radio matters, in contrast to the attitude of the Copenhagen Conference:

"There are meetings taking place in Interlaken, Luxembourg and Rome with the avowed purpose of promoting European unity. Western statesmen continue to assert their desire for peaceful cooperation. Yet the Copenhagen Conference decided to award only one wave-length and one chief transmitter to each occupation zone in Germany. In this case nothing was said about cooperation or equality in the European community..."

"Despite this the US Military Government intends to carry through the plan to license one broadcasting station in each state of the US Zone, thereby assuring that Germany's voice in Europe is not stilled. We

must express our thanks to the Americans for this truly European gesture."

## Genuine West State

The **Main-Post** (Wuerzburg) in a detailed analysis of the constitutional conference of western zone ministers president at Herrenchiemsee, arrived at the conclusion that "It undoubtedly represents a suitable basis for the work of the constitutional assembly at Bonn. The groundwork has been laid that will make it possible for the parliamentary council to consolidate the political and economic institutions of western Germany on a federal basis.

"Nothing lies more in the interest of the whole German people, including Berlin and the Soviet Zone, than the creation, as quickly as possible, of a genuine state in the West."

## Respirators in Operation

As part of public health plans to place a respirator in each of the states of the US Zone, two of the six respirators lent to the Germans during the Berlin epidemic last year by the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation were put in operation at Hof, Bavaria, and Frankfurt, Hesse.



# SOVIET ORDER TIGHTENS PRESS SHACKLES

## Makes a Mockery of Assurances That Western-Licensed Newspapers Would Be Permitted Unrestricted Distribution in Eastern Zone

**T**HIS IS the story of two men who live in Eastern Germany. One is a news dealer. The other is a customer, a businessman who likes to stop at the newsstand every morning on his way to the office and pick up his papers.

Back in the 1930's, and until 1945—when the Nazis were in power—there wasn't much of a choice in reading matter at the newsstand. The papers had different names, yes, but were filled with the same words. The same distortions. The same propaganda line.

After the war the newsdealer was given to understand that he could sell any newspaper, magazine, or other publications his customers wanted to buy. He need no longer be afraid that a Gestapo spy was watching every sale he made at his newsstand.

In March, 1947, Germany's new freedom from the old "thought control" was made official. When the Council of Foreign Ministers met in Moscow, the Soviets accepted an American proposal for a free flow of information, news and ideas throughout Germany. Accordingly, soon after the Moscow meeting the four military governors in Germany issued Allied Control Authority Directive No. 55.

This directive said very explicitly: "The exchange of information and democratic ideas shall not be subject to any pressure of any sort, administrative or economic, on the part of the central government or land (state) governments." The Soviet military commander put his signature to it. And the newsdealer and his customer accepted Control Council Directive No. 55 in good faith.

It was not long, however, before the newsdealer began to wonder if the signature of a Soviet official on such a guarantee was anything more than a name scratched on a piece of paper. First, his consignments of western-licensed newspapers and periodicals frequently failed to arrive because of "technical difficulties."

Then one day German police pulled up to his newsstand in a truck and confiscated all of his copies of *Der Tagesspiegel*, a US licensed newspaper published in Berlin, and of the US licensed trade union weekly *Freiheit*. The police said the publications were confiscated by the order of the Soviet

forth. But always the same words. The same never-ending glorification of communism. The same frantic denunciations of the Soviet Union's wartime allies. The same propaganda line—which appeared to be dictated by a new Goebbels.

**B**UT IMPORTANT events were taking place in western Germany that the businessman was eager to know about—democratic, free elections, ERP shipments, a successful currency reform followed by news of increased production and industrial recovery in western Germany. So the businessman said to himself, if "technical difficulties" are keeping the newspapers of western Germany off the newsstands, he would subscribe. So he put his name on the subscription lists of the papers that gave him the truth—*Berliner Kurier*, *Muenchener Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, *Frankfurter Neue Presse*.

Then something happened in the spring of this year which appeared to settle the question of a free flow of information and ideas. Accusing the Soviet Military Administration of throttling the distribution of American-licensed publications in eastern Germany, US Military Government on May 19 prohibited any further sale of Soviet-licensed publications in the American Zone until the Soviets guaranteed that there would be no such further interference.

At once, the Soviets announced that it was all a big mistake. They had certainly not meant to interfere with the circulation of American-licensed publications. And in the future, if the Americans would only lift their prohibition, the Soviets would guarantee that measures would be taken to ensure a free and unhampered flow of publications into the Soviet Zone.

On June 1, as a result of the Soviets' solemn assurances, US Military Government suspended its prohibition of Soviet-authorized publications in the US Zone. And on June 9 the

This article was adapted from the US Military Government broadcast, "SMA Makes a New Press Impasse," delivered over RIAS in Berlin and the radio stations of the US Zone on Sept. 9.

The impasse was created by the Soviet Military Administration's order No. 105, issued June 9, which imposed strict control over newspaper distribution in the Soviet Zone and the eastern sector of Berlin.

Having received no reply from the Soviets to a request that order No. 105 be rescinded, US Military Government on Sept. 24 banned for the second time in four months the import of Soviet-authorized newspapers and publications in the US Zone. The first ban, imposed on May 19, was lifted June 1.

commandant. Other confiscations followed soon.

A few weeks later the newsdealer was ordered to appear at the Soviet Kommandatura, where he and 19 other newsdealers were told by the Soviet major that further distribution of all newspapers and periodicals published in the western zones was prohibited.

The businessman, too, began to experience the same frustration of the earlier years. Most mornings, when he stopped at the newsstand on his way to work, he didn't have any choice. There was only one newspaper for sale. Of course, it had different names—*Taegliche Rundschau*, *Neues Deutschland*, *Tribuene* and so

Soviet Military Administration issued Order No. 105.

The newsdealer and the subscriber to the papers from the West could read the first part of this Order 105 with satisfaction. For it piously acknowledged the past abuses, and it stated its purpose as the elimination of "the aforementioned irregularities, which lead to misunderstandings between the occupational authorities, and in order to install the proper procedure necessary to insure the strict and undeviating execution of Control Council Directive No. 55."

**B**UT WHAT WAS THIS in the following paragraphs? What did this mean about establishing a single organization—a Press Distribution Agency to control the distribution and sale of all newspapers, magazines and other publications in the Soviet Zone? What did this mean about a single organization—a Postal Newspaper Office being set up to control the circulation of all printed matter through postal channels? And this sentence! What did it mean—that the Postal Newspaper Office would be given the authority... to organize the collection of individual subscriptions through local branches...?

Well, it didn't take long. Soon it became obvious that Order 105 reestablished in an even stricter form a system of control over the reading public developed by the Nazis to prevent the circulation of ideas and news which that dictatorial regime considered inimical to its political interests. Order 105 placed in a state agency, the Postal Newspaper Agency, and in a state-controlled monopoly, the Newspaper Distribution Agency, the power to determine what the individual German may or may not read.

By now the businessman in the eastern zone city, who had subscribed to the western-licensed newspapers, knows what Order 105 means for him. He knows what the sentence meant which said the Postal Newspaper Office would have authority over "individual subscriptions." He had heard rumors about the criminal police and the NKVD trying to obtain lists of subscribers to Western-licensed papers. And now he learns that the

post office in the city where he lives has been ordered to report the names of all such subscribers.

He walks with the same old fear as in the years past. Now it is the fear that the presence of his name on those subscription lists to free papers will mark him as an enemy of communism, as a candidate for the new concentration camps.

What this means to retailers and wholesalers of publications is also all too clear. Under the Soviet order they must re-register for a license to stay in business. They become dependent agents, virtually employes in their own shops.

Not every retailer has been able to obtain a license, particularly those who had been so bold as to sell papers from the West. The specific dealer referred to at the beginning of this article was a case. When he tried to re-register in his city he was denied a license. The SMA had scratched his name from the list of eligible dealers. That made him unemployed, so he had to register with the local labor office. Very soon that office gave him a card. It told him that he had "volunteered to work in a uranium mine." He was due there about two weeks ago, but he and his wife have succeeded in escaping to the West, and remain free people.

**Y**ES, that is what SMA Order 105 means to dealers and to readers. Recently, US Military Government officials studied the effect of Order 105 on the circulation of American authorized publications in the Soviet Zone. This study showed beyond all doubt that despite repeated assurances the Russians had not only failed to correct the situation existing in May, but had even created new obstacles to the free interchange of information.

As it has made abundantly clear at international conferences, and by its actions in Germany, the US Government has maintained a fixed policy to further the development of a free, democratic press in Germany. It is also the aim of US authorities to achieve a free flow of information, news and ideas throughout Germany.

When the Soviet Military Administration was signatory to the

four-power Directive 55, which guaranteed this, it was necessarily assumed that these principles would be adhered to. However, it seems that no international agreement is of any more value than the good faith evidenced by each of its signatories.

## MPC Collections

The collection of Military Payment Certificates (US occupation money) by the Deutsche Post for personal communications services provided to members of the occupation forces in the US-occupied area during June totaled more than \$220,000, the highest monthly sum since the Deutsche Post was authorized to accept MPO's from Allied personnel in May, 1947.

This brings the total of MPC collections since that date to \$1,900,000. Allied payments for international telecommunications services accrue to Germany's export credits in the JEIA account.

In June, some \$120,000 of the total collections was for international service. The total collections in this category up to July had been more than \$900,000, not including a balance of \$45,000 from private carriers' collections for international services while they were still operating in the Bizonal Area of Germany. — From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 37.

## Claims for Properties

In anticipation of many petitions expected to be filed under Law No. 59 for properties not presently under property control custody, Property Control Circular No. 2 has been issued, setting forth the general procedure to be followed to safeguard such properties until claims are settled.

Upon receipt of a proper petition, German property control authorities will automatically take steps to control or to inform holders of the blocking of such properties, as the case may require. Such control or blocking shall be maintained until the final disposition of claims in question.



An MP is on hand to guide the first elements of the 1st US Infantry Division to their bivouac area at scenic Garmisch, in Bavaria.

## The Big Red

Troops of the US Army's 1st Infantry Division enjoyed a well-earned week's rest at Garmisch recently after performing strenuous manoeuvres on the former German army training grounds at Grafenwoehr.

The 1st Infantry Division, better known as the Big Red 1 because of the shoulder patch which its troops wear, really "took 10" upon moving into Bavaria's famous resort area. The boys pitched their tents in the shadow of 10,000-foot Zugspitze, highest mountain in Germany, and relaxed.

Photography by US

Almost totally covered and snowed out, the mental photographer, is awakened



Chicken for hungry troops of the 26th Infantry Regiment. Kitchen personnel of the Service Company are shown preparing the meal.

Pvt. Robert J. Marcell (left) and Pfc Hombert Lozada put their pup tent in order after arriving in the Garmisch area for a week's rest.





*A view of the tent area of the 26th Infantry Regiment, with Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Germany, towering high in the background.*

# 1 "Takes 10"

For seven days they took it easy—that is, most of them. Some had to keep busy, for example the various regimental photographers who snapped the pictures on these pages. Duty also called for the kitchen personnel, which had to keep on feeding hungry men.

But there was time for strolls during the day along Garmisch streets, and trips by cog-train and cable car to the top of Zugspitze. At night there was dancing and music.

y Signal Corps

peacefully, T/4 Joe Sloan, regi-  
y Pic Gilbert G. Luebbent.



*Pic Clyde Hearold (left) and T/4 Jacob Coxen view the wonderland of snow and mountains from the top of Zugspitze mountain.*

*Pic Louis D. Randall (left) and Pic George J. Kreusling, "on the inside looking out" of their pup tent, relax and enjoy a pre-breakfast smoke.*



# Impact of CURRENCY REFORM

**N**O EVENT since the capitulation of the German armies has had such an impact upon every sector of German life as did the currency reform of June 20 in western Germany. Overnight the financial and commercial life of tens of millions of persons was transformed. The foundation, upon which normal ways of life could be reestablished, had been erected.

By the end of July, it became evident that the first phase of currency reform had been successful. The new money brought out of hiding a relatively large and well-assorted supply of goods. Wages and salaries again acquired genuine purchasing power. Job efficiency rose and there were indications of increased output in almost all fields of manufacturing.

Encouraging as the gains have been there remained a number of basic problems to be solved. Included among them were the equalization of burdens, which was to be settled before the end of 1948, and, in the field

of manufacturing proper, the need of reducing manufacturing costs.

Prior to currency reform production efficiency was generally low throughout the mining and manufacturing industries. Roughly, during the second quarter of 1948 it required perhaps one and one-half to two workers to produce, in the entire field of industry, what one worker had turned out in 1936.

**M**ANY FACTORS contributed to this great decline in productivity. Due to the heavy losses in the most productive age groups, the male working population was overaged. The young workers were inadequately trained due to the war-caused interruption of apprentice schooling. Less food and poorer food had made workers less able to do heavy physical labor and less willing to work hard.

Machinery becoming obsolete, and equipment inadequately maintained and repaired had reduced manufacturing efficiency, as had the reduced rate of operations in many fields of in-

dustry. Above all, the fact that cash wages, up to currency reform, bought little aside from rationed essentials, deprived the working population as well as the entrepreneur of the incentive to exertion required in a free enterprise money economy.

The achievement of the planned standard of living for the bizonal population and of the expert targets established under the European Recovery Program depended to a significant extent upon improved labor productivity and manufacturing efficiency.

The inevitability of currency reform had long been known to the German population. For months it was the principal topic of discussion in the press and in private circles alike, and its coming was awaited with resignation and foreboding. Business activity throughout the western zones began to fall off during the last days of May and almost ceased in June.

Enterprises held back in expectation of better terms for business after the currency reform. Political, financial

*Berliners queue up in front of bank in the US Sector to receive 40 new Deutsche marks each for 60 old marks.*  
(US Army Signal Corps)



and industrial figures on the German side led the population to believe that the first months after currency reform would be a period of sacrifice and hard readjustment.

Fortunately these gloomy predictions did not materialize. Although the German economic system, with its dislocations and limited production in key industries, continued to present a mixed and somewhat unbalanced picture, the prevailing impression, nevertheless, was distinctly favorable.

**C**URRENCY REFORM created a psychological as well as a material revolution in German life. Psychologically it introduced the hope of better times and of improved conditions. Cheer and optimism took the place of the skepticism and pessimism which previously prevailed. A certain sense of the importance of the individual was also recaptured.

Today the customer has resumed his importance in the majority of business houses in contrast to his precurrency reform status. Politeness to the public has returned in shops, restaurants, hotels, railroad stations, and in other places, where the customer's money is once again respected.

Evening service of street car systems in many cities has been lengthened by one to three hours a day. Gas companies now supply consumers on a round-the-clock basis. Retail shops have extended business hours by earlier openings and later closings and by the elimination of the lunch hour shutdown and the weekly half holidays. Railroad passenger and bus fares have been reduced, and increased efficiency has effected great improvements in telegraph and long distance telephone service.

Consumer resistance, for the first time since the war began, has returned to commercial life. Ersatz articles, from baking flavors to perfumes and fuels, have become unsaleable even at lowest prices, whereas prior to currency reform, these ersatz commodities were frequently the only items of their kind available in the shops.

Consumer resistance is effecting improvements in quality and creating



*German citizens at Duisburg-Hamborn, in the Ruhr area of the British Zone, turn in old marks for new as currency reform goes into effect. (Photo by Byers, JEIA)*



*A Munich miss receives her share of Deutsche marks as a policeman displays a placard announcing currency reform in western zones of Germany. (PIO OMGB)*

an ever-increasing demand for standard trade mark items. The advertising of consumer goods through newspapers, billboards and other publicity media is increasing. It is noteworthy that advertising agencies reported scarcely any cancellation of orders after currency reform.

The sense of individual importance which rose as a consequence of a more stable financial position for the individual manifested itself in many ways. In several widely separated areas there were protest demonstrations against the price increases in non-rationed goods, which occurred in late July.

On a Bremen street an angry crowd smashed a wagon-load of eggs of a farmer who offered them for sale at 55 pfennigs (about 16 cents) each. The price before currency reform had fluctuated between RM 8 and 10. At Augsburg, Bavaria, a farmer who tried to sell partly spoiled fruit at 40 pfennigs (12 cents) a pound was handled roughly. Such demonstrations were rare prior to currency reform, when prices of the same articles were many times greater.

**M**ANY MATERIAL improvements were effected by currency reform. By July 21 the majority of price controls had been removed. Eggs, fruit, vegetables and most of the other consumer goods were placed on free sale. Basic foods, shoes, textiles, rent, coal, and certain chemicals, minerals, and metals were the principal items remaining under control.

MG authorities had expected that the currency reform would bring into the open a great quantity of hoarded goods. The results far exceeded expectations. The previously empty shops were filled almost overnight with extensive lines of merchandise, including furniture, household articles, textiles, electric appliances, bicycles, radios and similar goods.

Small articles, previously equally scarce, including nails, needles, twine, shoelaces, sewing cotton and flashlight batteries, became available in quantities, at pfennig prices. New books which in former times were among the scarcest of commodities, filled the shelves of booksellers.

Except in shoe and textile shops, the formerly ever-present queues for the most part had vanished. The fear that stocks were limited in size and would be sold out in a matter of minutes or hours had disappeared.

The supply of food in the cities increased substantially. Deliveries of milk and of cattle for slaughter increased from week to week during July. In consequence, the July meat ration was tripled and potato supplies became so heavy that consideration was given to removing them from rationed sale.

Railroad passenger traffic declined in the vicinity of the larger cities, not alone because the previous

This article was taken from the recently-issued *Monthly Report No. 37 of the US Military Governor*. Previous articles in the *Information Bulletin* concerning currency reform included the original announcements in Issue No. 138 of June 29 and "Reform Brings Out Consumer Goods" in Issue No. 139 of July 13. Another detailed resume of the currency reform situation was given in the *Monthly Report of the British Military Governor for June*.

bountiful supply of money had vanished, but also because city dwellers found it unnecessary any longer to make trips to the country for fruits and vegetables. Instead, farmers brought these products to city markets. For the first time in years itinerant fruit and vegetable hawkers appeared on city streets.

In restaurants, the bills of fare, for the first time, featured eggs, fish, potatoes, coffee (genuine), fruits, vegetables and a variety of specialties, without ration coupons. Restaurant prices throughout declined during the entire month.

Black markets in all communities shrank sharply. Police forces displayed enthusiasm in the arrest of suspected operators. Black-market operations concentrated on coffee and cigarettes because of the extremely high excise taxes on these commodities in legitimate sales.

**I**N THE FIELD of unemployment the predicted near-critical condition fortunately did not arise. The number of registered unemployed in all the states of the US Zone (population around 17,000,000) increased in the period June 2-July 31 by some 110,000. The number of employed persons, however, decreased by only a fraction of the latter figure. A great number of persons who registered for employment had previously lived of the black market or unregistered jobs, or had found it unnecessary for other reasons to work.

In Hesse alone, during July, some 14,000 persons who registered for employment for the first time since the close of the war also had to register, at the same time, under the provisions of the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism. It was reported that in Wuerttemberg-Baden three escaped internees had returned voluntarily to their internment camp when they were no longer able to live off the black market.

Currency reform acted as a tonic upon employee morale. Absenteeism declined to a minute fraction of its former average of 20-30 percent. The very workers who previously had pleaded lack of strength to remain all day on the job now demanded that the working day be lengthened, so that their earnings would be increased.

Among the unemployment casualties resulting from currency reform, unskilled and white collar workers formed by far the most numerous group. However, no reports of severe dislocations in the field of employment had been received by the end of July from any of the states in the US Zone.

**C**URRENCY REFORM also acted as a tonic to industrial production. Many industries, in particular metal producers, established peak production records in the latter days of June and yet higher peaks in July. The chemical, textile, leather and machine industries were in so strong a position that they made additions, after June 20, to their labor forces.

The construction industry, on the other hand, was reported to be in

difficulties because of the large number of order cancellations. Nevertheless, at the end of July the widely predicted construction crisis in Hesse had failed to arise, and the number of workers employed on construction work continued to exceed that of the pre-currency reform era.

The cancellation of orders in a number of industries, though extensive in volume, came to a virtual halt on July 10. Scarcely any cancellations were reported after that date; in fact the withdrawal of many previous cancellations was reported. The cancellations served to clear the atmosphere and to establish a definite frontier between orders representing genuine requirements and those representing mere speculative interests.

Freight movements, one of the basic indices of the state of business, slumped in the week of June 21-26 to some 30-40 percent of the pre-currency reform average. From that point onward, volume increased steadily from week to week, and at the end of July had attained an average of 90 percent of the earlier traffic.

**C**URRENCY REFORM, to certain sectors of the population, brought difficulties and hardships in its wake. Church and trade union groups complained that the failure to grant some measure of special consideration to small savers created social hardships and struck a severe blow at the savings habits of the entire nation.

Others affected adversely included persons living from the income of modest annuities with private insurance companies as well as benefit recipients of accident insurance, many of whom collected benefits in installment payments over a period of years or for life.

The correction of severe social hardships created by currency reform has been made a responsibility of German legislative bodies which have been directed in the Currency Reform Law to enact by Dec. 31 an Equalization of Burdens Tax.

Widespread concern became evident over the problem of prices. The price structure up to the end of July had failed to achieve uniformity of char-

acter, and regional variations were frequently in evidence. Goods in great demand were frequently absorbed in the vicinity of the places of production.

A rising trend in the price of many goods, in particular those in great demand, such as textiles, shoes, household articles, and fruit, is apparent. The price increases were created by the far reaching decontrol of prices in the wake of currency reform, by legal price increases of basic materials such as coal and iron, by the need of adaptation to world market prices for imported raw materials, and in certain cases by the failure of current production to equal consumer demand.

Price reductions in the period under review have taken place in fresh vegetables and in the cases of those consumer goods of which large supplies have become available.

**O**NE OF THE GROUPS which complained of social hardships and difficulties arising after currency reform was the Communist Party in the western zones. They concentrated their initial propaganda on the attempt to draw unfavorable comparisons between the execution of the currency reform in the western zones and that in the Soviet Zone. Later they focused their propaganda upon the subject of price increases which they labored to exploit as a medium for the creation of social unrest.

On the subject of the basic and visible differences in effect between the currency reform in the western zones from that in the Soviet Zone, they have maintained silence. In contrast to the western zones with their shops filled with goods of many descriptions, returning travelers from the Soviet Zone brought back with them a different picture.

Shops in the Soviet Zone, they stated, were as bare of goods during July as during May. The exorbitant prices of former times, however, continued unchanged. The food supply was equally inadequate and vegetable shortages even during the peak period of the season were reported.

They described the consumer supply picture prevailing in the

western zones versus the Soviet Zone as a study in direct contrasts.

The currency reform in the western zones, in itself, is no permanent cure-all for the economic ills which are the legacy in Germany of the Nazi regime and of the war. Currency reform alone cannot put western Germany back on its feet. It is believed, however, that the currency reform has established the basis and created the incentives for the great production increases which are required for the recovery of western Germany.

## Payment for Ex-PW's

Although the program for the payment of former German prisoners of war ended formally on June 30, a basis for the continuation of payments in the post-currency reform period was provided by Law No. 63. Certificates in the currencies of the United States, United Kingdom or France held by former prisoners of war are declared to be mark obligations, which are convertible into Deutsche marks.

If the former prisoner of war returned to the western zones prior to May 16, 1948, a conversion ratio of RM 10 to DM 1 is established; the return after that date entitles him to a conversion ratio of RM 1 to DM 1. If he resides outside of Germany he will also be entitled to a conversion ratio of RM 1 to DM 1, and payment will be made to his account at a financial institution.

Payment of the certificates is to be effected out of a fund, to which each of the three western Military Governments is to become a contributor. The fund will thereupon be apportioned among the states on the basis of population.—From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 37.

## Newsprint Purchase Plan

To assure the continued appearance of all licensed newspapers, despite the new competitive newsprint market, the several associations of German publishers agreed to purchase newsprint through a central cooperative agent.



# Occupational ACTIVITIES

**Pre-Cooked Food**—Preparation for supplying Berlin with pre-cooked food, to save vital fuel in the blockaded city, is being made in accordance with an extensive study of the possibilities by Mr. Mathew H. Highlands of the University of Maine Experimental Station. The survey of existing dehydration facilities in the northern states of the Bizonal Area has been completed. Plant capacity to produce dried strip potatoes is considered sufficient to meet the 180-ton daily requirements of this food for Berlin. Details involving prices, prior contracts, size and types of packages are being worked out.

**Prussian Crown Returned**—The Prussian crown and 14 snuff boxes, recovered from a hiding place in a North Rhine-Westphalia church, were turned over by CCG(BE) property control officials to Count von Hardenberg, representing Prince Oskar in behalf of the House of Hohenzollern. The valuable items were unearthed Jan. 5, 1946, under a staircase below the vestry of the Kleinen Bremen church near Minden. The snuff boxes had belonged in Frederick the Great. Prince Oskar claimed the crown was that of the kings of Prussia and had been retained by the Hohenzollern line.

**Hessian Glass Industry**—The world-famous Sudeten German glass industry, uprooted through the expulsion from Czechoslovakia of its artisan workmen after the war, is being rebuilt anew in Hesse. Sudeten experts comprise 95 percent of the state's glass-worker population, creating one of Hesse's most important businesses. A professional training school will be opened at Bad Homburg in mid-October under the direction of Prof. Max Tischer, noted glass authority and vocational teacher, himself a Sudeten expellee.

**GI Study in Germany**—The GI Bill of Rights for veterans of the US armed forces has been extended to provide attendance at approved German universities in the US Zone. These universities are at Marburg, Frankfurt, Wuerzburg, Erlangen and Heidelberg; the technical universities at Darmstadt, Stuttgart and Karlsruhe, and the Stuttgart Academy of Music.

**International Sports**—Two all-star European football teams will play German teams in Karlsruhe and Stuttgart on Oct. 10 in the first major international sports events to be held in Germany since the war. Upon invitation by the OMGWB Youth and Sports Activities Section, an all-star team from Zurich will meet Stuttgart's best players, while a similar team from Basel will meet Karlsruhe's best. Return matches in Switzerland are slated for sometime before January. Proceeds from the two matches will be donated to the Ruit Youth and Sports Leadership School and will form the foundation of a long-range endowment fund.

**French-Youth Train**—A French-sponsored "Youth Train," containing exhibits designed to promote better understanding among the youth of European nations, is touring the US Zone this month. The train of about 15 cars is to visit Stuttgart, Augsburg, Munich, Regensburg, Nuremberg,

The section on Occupational Activities is compiled from the Semimonthly Report of Military Government 98, official announcements by MG and affiliated organizations, and public information offices throughout the US Zone, to give a summary of developments throughout the occupied area of Germany.

Wuerzburg, Heidelberg and Frankfurt, stopping two or three days at each place. Exhibits illustrate the opportunities offered to French youth, covering the fields of agriculture, electric power, industry, transportation and reconstruction. One car contains a small movie theater, in which scenes of France are shown. French youths are in charge of the exhibits.

**Political Information**—Four pamphlets were issued early in September in editions ranging from 30,000 to 100,000 copies under an MG program for providing political information to the German people. "Der Fall Kosenkina" (The Kosenkina Case) included the text of a radio dramatization by RIAS, US-controlled radio station in Berlin, and news pictures of the desperate escape of the Russian school teacher from the Soviet Consulate in New York. "Animal Farm" contained a satire by George Orwell on life under an authoritarian regime. "Sowjet-Mythos und Wirklichkeit" (Soviet Myth and Reality) consisted of excerpts from "The Yogi and the Commissar" by Arthur Koestler. "Die wahre Weltbuehne" (The Real World Stage) exposed the Communist propaganda organ "Die Weltbuehne", which exploited the name of the late Carl von Ossietzky, German Socialist leader and 1936 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. "The Real World Stage," through excerpts from Ossietzky's anti-Communist writings in the earlier, original "Die Weltbuehne" which he edited, revealed the deception attempted upon the German people by the present-day purveyors of totalitarian ideology.

**JEIA Transactions**—More than 2,800,000 cubic feet of fuel gas a year will be sold by two Ruhr firms to the Netherlands under a long-term contract... Three Hamburg firms are to produce \$388,000 worth of cement

for the United Kingdom, utilizing coal imported from the United Kingdom ... German firms may be licensed to book freight space on foreign sea-going vessels operating on liner services. Previously German firms could book space only on German vessels which were restricted to domestic and Scandinavian shipping ... Other contracts include the making of a gold-plated silver chalice and paten by a Hessian goldsmith for a religious institution in Louisiana, export of 15,000 canaries to the United States, and light automobiles from Lower Saxony to Denmark and Luxembourg.

**Harvests**—Although the harvesting in the Bizonal Area has been about a month later than usual, almost all the breadgrain crops are now under cover. Despite some losses due to weather conditions, better yields than in 1947 were in prospect ... Sugar beet crops looked excellent and actual yields might fall only slightly short of the prewar average ... Early potatoes were good and the prospects for the later crops were excellent.

**Berlin Situation**—Mrs. Louise Schroeder, Berlin's acting lord mayor, replied from a Hamburg hospital to a letter from the three western Allied commanders in Berlin wishing her a speedy recovery. Mrs. Schroeder, who recently underwent an operation, said she hoped to be able to resume her work within a few weeks ... A plaque to the memory of those killed in the collision of a British airliner and a Soviet Yak plane at Gatow airfield in April was unveiled in Kreuzkirche (Church of the Cross), Berlin ... The British authorities have banned all political meetings in the part of the British Sector adjacent to the Soviet Sector. The order followed the tragic aftermath of an anti-blockade rally in front of the old Reichstag building when a part of the crowd surged through the Brandenburg Gate into the Soviet Sector and was fired on by Soviet Sector police.

**Trolley Bags Boar**—A streetcar motorman in Kassel killed a 200-pound wild boar, using his trolley car as his weapon. Reporting the unusual hunt, the *Kasseler Zeitung* said the motorman spotted a small herd of boar about to cross the street and

immediately sent the car ahead at full speed. One of the largest of the animals failed to make the crossing in time.

**Political Parties**—The Worker's Party has been licensed by OMG Bremen as the ninth political group in Bremen state. It hopes to attract workers who are dissatisfied with either the Social Democrats or Communists ... OMG Hesse has denied an application of the newly-formed extreme right-wing National German Republican Freedom Party for a temporary license for the Frankfurt district, since only four out of its 10 sponsors were found to possess a non-criminal and political background.

**Fertilizer**—The farmers' shortage of cash has caused serious difficulties in the distribution of superphosphate and nitrogen fertilizers. Storage facilities are overtaxed and German production has been curtailed about 30 percent. However, fertilizers, imported from the United States and the United Kingdom, are selling satisfactorily as the farmers prefer their more concentrated content to the German product. Prices on nitrogen fertilizers increased between 15 and 36 percent during August and on potash fertilizers between 16 and 23 percent.

**Livestock Deliveries**—Military Government has been forced to act to correct a serious deficiency developing in the legal channels supplying meat to consumers. Deliveries of cattle had fallen so slow as to threaten the September ration. However, there was plenty of meat on the black market and little effort was made in butchers shops and slaughter houses to control distribution and rationing, indicating loose supervision by German state authorities. MG food and agriculture officials told German food ministers to keep illegal distribution to a minimum. Although the German officials insisted that no quotas be fixed for movements between the states, it became necessary to establish monthly delivery quotas in September and to study the possibility of reinstating interstate movement quotas.

**Child Assistance**—Five hundred German children have returned to North Rhine-Westphalia from Sweden where they had been staying for a year on

a health vacation. Some of the younger children had become so used to Swedish that they found some difficulty in speaking German with their parents ... Eighty-three young children of North Rhine-Westphalia were taken to Portugal to spend six to eight months in recuperation ... Forty-one German secondary school children of the British Zone are in the United Kingdom on a six-month visit, spending the autumn and spring terms and the Christmas holidays as guests and pupils of British public schools.

**Aid to Businessmen**—The privilege of using US Army post exchanges and petroleum supplies has been continued for foreign businessmen in the US Zone. An earlier announcement had said these privileges would be withdrawn Sept. 15, but this later was rescinded. A limited supply of cigarettes, chocolate, toilet articles and other traveler's comfort also are available for sale in US Zone hotels licensed by JEIA to accommodate foreign visitors ... Since the inception of the JEIA plan for German businessmen to travel to foreign countries, 4,388 individuals have been approved for this purpose. They visited more than 40 countries throughout the world, selling German products.

**Experiment with Dangerous Cargoes**—In an effort to study the risk of shipping ammonium nitrate, which caused the disastrous explosions in Texas City, Texas, and in Brest, France, in 1947, and to develop precautionary measures, the British Government initiated an experiment with the storage and transportation of the chemical on Dune Island, in the North Sea, near Helgoland. Three hundred tons of nitrate in drums were used in the experiment. The RAF suspended its bombing practice on the island during the period.

**Art Treasurers**—A total of 64,274 German and foreign art lovers visited the Wiesbaden Collecting Point to see the Rembrandt exhibition this summer. The next exhibition, to be opened this month, will be a group of more than 100 world-famous German-owned master paintings which had been shipped to the United States late in 1945 for safekeeping and returned to Germany this year ... Bavaria's

Art Collecting Point in Munich was transferred by Military Government to the Bavarian government. The point contains more than 14,000 paintings and also the famous collection of antique Greek statuary of the Munich Library.

**Help for Berlin**—Flying facilities were provided by British Military Government to help sick Berliners and undernourished children to travel to western Germany for hospitalization and recuperation . . . . A doctor's certificate of absence of infection is required by the British Travel Bureau of all Berliners applying for special air passage to western Germany . . . . Nearly 1,400 pounds of foodstuffs were donated by the Latvian Konstantine DP camp at Fulda, Hesse, from one day's rations to help Berlin's children.

**Help for England**—539 volunteer students from the western areas of Germany were taken to the United Kingdom to spend two months in agricultural camps in England, helping with the harvest. All will receive a standard wage . . . . Up to 200 German woman in the British Sector of Berlin may volunteer for domestic employment in hospitals, hotels, farm households and the textile industry in Great Britain.

**Exhibitions and Fairs**—Examples of the newspapers of all four zones were included in the Press Exhibition organized by the Northwest German Newspaper Publishers Association and presented last month in Hanover . . . . An import show has been opened in the Haus der Kunst (House of Art) in Munich to compliment the Bavarian export show . . . . An exhibition of mining equipment will be presented from Oct. 19. to Nov. 2 in Essen . . . . Export contracts totaling approximately \$3,470,000 were signed by bizonal exhibitors at the St. Erik's Fair in Stockholm . . . . An Information booth was maintained at the recent Trade Fair in Utrecht, Holland, by the German Economic Administration and JEIA for representatives of six major cities in the Bizonal Area.

**US Army Activities**—Officers of the infantry, field artillery, coast artillery and cavalry of the US Regular Army are to be selected to take graduate

courses in physical and social sciences in universities in the United States . . . . Five members of the Woman's Army Corps in the European Command were selected to attend the first class of the new WAC Officer Candidate School at Camp Lee, Va . . . . American army officers who possess special qualifications fitting them for assignment to US military mission posts are advised to make application to the AG Military Personnel Branch, Hq EUCOM, before Nov. 15 . . . . Members of the US Army who are returning for discharge in distant US territories or possessions are permitted to report to Bremerhaven 60 days ahead of their separation date.

**Licensed Press**—A second newspaper, the *Augsburger Tagespost*, was licensed in Augsburg, Bavaria . . . . Publication in Stuttgart of the English-language *American Daily Times* is being planned by its publisher, Hilton Greene, with an initial circulation of 50,000 copies . . . . The newly licensed Communist paper *Neue Volkszeitung* in North Rhine-Westphalia replaced the British MG-suspended *Westdeutsches Volksecho*. Its first edition of 150,000 copies was published in Dortmund . . . . The Sept. 4 issue of the *Hamburger Volkszeitung* was banned from publication because it contained a quotation which the British authorities said the paper must have known to be untrue. This was the first issue of the *Volkszeitung* to be banned since pre-publication censorship was ordered Aug. 21.

**Management-Labor**—Equal participation by employer and trade union representatives was voted by the Bizonal Economic Council in approving the final reading of the proposed ordinance concerning the establishment of functional economic agencies. The adoption of this SPD motion ended a heated debate on the proposal to provide that such agencies should be functional in nature, with temporarily-delegated powers in certain fields, such as the allocation of scarce materials.

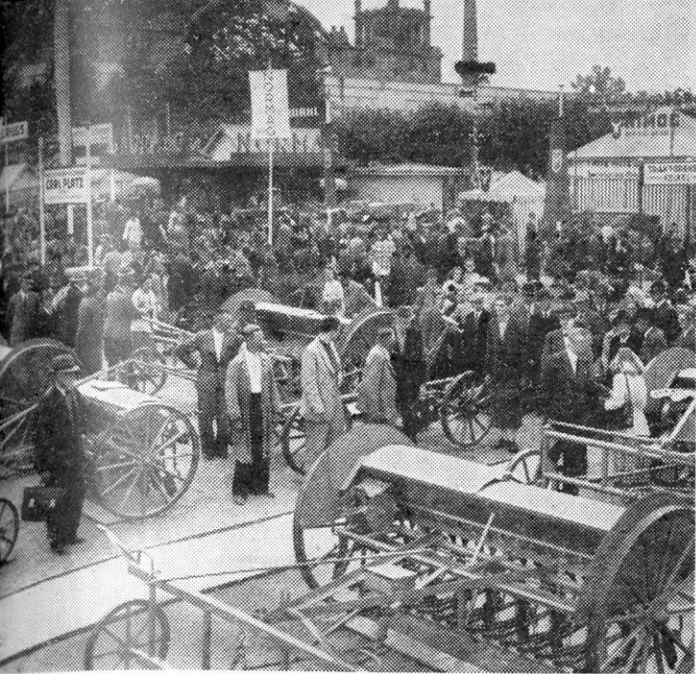
**Entertainment**—A concert tour by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra is being arranged this month in England. The orchestra reopened its season in September under the direction of

Sergiu Celibidache . . . The Saddler's Wells Ballet, England foremost ballet company, is to give performances in Duesseldorf and Hamburg during October.

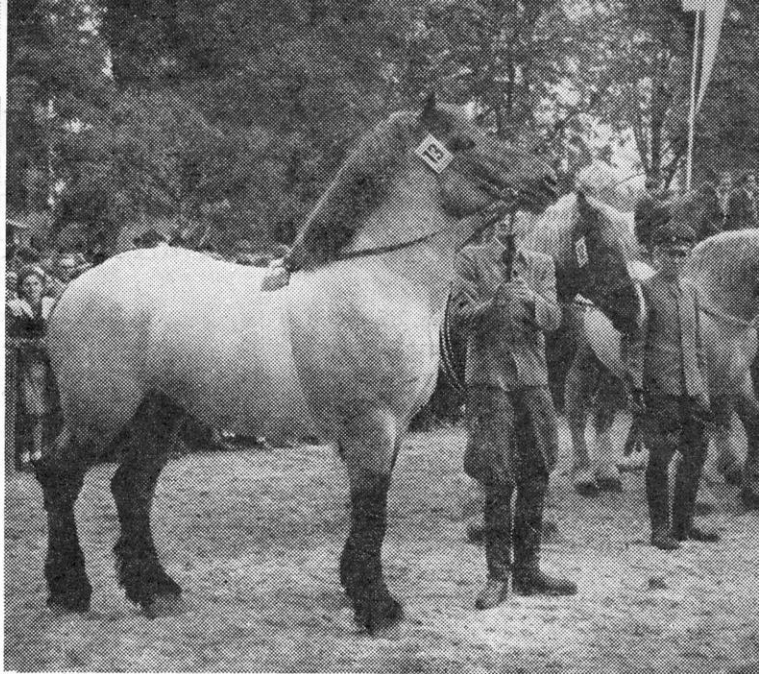
**Economic Items**—Food imports during August for feeding the German population in the Bizonal Area and in the British and US Sectors of Berlin set a new record of 913,457 metric tons, approximately 200,000 tons more than the previous record set in June . . . . The first export transaction financed by ERP funds provided for \$635,000 worth of fish net yarn from the Bavarian Hemp Works of Fuessen for the Fishing Management of Norway . . . . The first fully fashioned stocking machines made in the Bizonal Area are being produced at the Boeringer firm in Goeppingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden. Formerly these machines were manufactured only in Saxony, Soviet Zone . . . . The number of ration points required for purchasing numerous items of clothing and textiles and certain articles of US Army surplus stocks has been reduced 20 to 75 percent. The largest reduction was for remnants and faulty pieces.

**Actions against Publisher**—The license of Dr. Rudolf Agricola, last Communist newspaper publisher in the US Zone, was rescinded by Military Government because of prolonged neglect of his duties as co-publisher of the *Rhein Neckar Zeitung* in Heidelberg. He has been serving as a professor at Halle University in the Soviet Zone since last fall and has been in Heidelberg only four known times in that period . . . . Two Communist editors, Kurt Weber of the Baden Communist information paper *Badi-sches Volksecho*, and Hans van Dyck of the Wuerttemberg Communist bulletin *Die Volksstimme*, were ordered arrested by OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden and held for trial before an MG intermediate court at Ludwigsburg on charges of having unjustifiably attacked American occupation authorities, Allied forces and the United Nations. They were released after a hearing on DM 350 bail each.

**Abandoned Munitions Rounded Up**—Almost 6,000 pieces of explosives were found and removed by Hessian bomb disposal squads during August.



The recent German agricultural fair in Frankfurt attracted large crowds. Here farm implements are studied.



Many fine-appearing farm animals were displayed at the fair, first post-war major event of its kind held in Germany.

German-made tractor on exhibit.



## Germany's First Major Postwar Agricultural Fair

Germany's first major postwar agricultural fair drew large crowds of visitors, representing all four zones, in Frankfurt recently.

Sponsored by the reestablished German Agricultural Society, the week-long show presented a realistic picture of present-day German agriculture, its requirements and possibilities. Six hundred and fifty exhibits, including entries from bizonal and state offices and showings of

farm implements, machinery, and livestock, were on display.

The fair was opened by Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG Hesse, who paid tribute to the ingenuity and hard work involved in preparing it. He called the exhibit an indication of what must still be done rather than an example of accomplishment.

*Dr. James R. Newman, director of OMG for Hesse, inspects pump.*

Photograph by US Army Signal Corps

This splendid-looking livestock specimen drew expressions of admiration.



# US ZONE GERMANS OPTIMISTIC ON FUTURE

## Survey Shows Three Out of Five Persons Believe Their Situation Will Improve in 1949; Currency Reform Overwhelmingly Approved

**G**ERMANS in the US Zone have considerable confidence in the future—three persons in five believing they will be better off in 1949—according to the results of a public opinion survey released by the Information Services Division, OMGUS. Moreover, the Germans have given overwhelming approval to the recent currency reform measures instituted by the three Western Powers, the survey revealed.

The study, conducted in the US Zone, including the Bremen-Bremerhaven area, by ISD's Opinion Surveys Branch to measure public reaction to monetary reform, disclosed that 90 percent of the southern zonal residents and 96 percent of the Bremen area citizens recognized its necessity.

However, 57 percent of those who voiced approval criticized its timing, the majority believing that the corrective action should have been taken earlier than the date of its inauguration on June 20. The division of German opinion on the matter is indicated in the following table of percentages:

Best time	South States	Bremen
When it took place . . . . .	27	39
Sooner . . . . .	53	53
Later . . . . .	4	4
No opinion . . . . .	6	—

An indication of German confidence in the immediate economic future was the expressed intention of seven persons in every 10 to buy more clothing, shoes, household utensils and furniture than they had bought in the six months preceding currency reform. In addition, the study disclosed that 55 percent of the southern state residents and 77 percent of the Germans in the Bremen area contemplated no reduction in purchases of any sort within a six-month period.

Despite the general feeling of optimism, 38 percent of the zonal Germans and 23 percent of those in the Bremen area admitted planning to cut down purchases of certain items, including coffee, spices, beer, ex-

pensive foods and ersatz products. This, according to MG analysts, indicated an intention to buy more discriminately with the new "hard" currency than with the old, more plentiful Reichsmark.

**T**HE SURVEY further indicated that a large majority of Germans expected currency reform to reduce the black market appreciably. Along with general questions regarding the existence of a black market, interviewers made this inquiry: "In your opinion, will the black market be overcome by currency reform, will it be somewhat limited, or will it continue on unchecked?" The percentage of opinions of the German respondents was:

	South States	Bremen
Overcome . . . . .	14	8
Limited . . . . .	71	73
Continue as before . . . . .	9	18
No opinion . . . . .	6	1

Evidence of the effect of currency reform on the black market was found, the survey explained, in opinions concerning the existence of local illegal trading. Only one-half of those interviewed after the currency change stated that such trading existed locally, while three persons in four held such belief before the advent of reform. The majority of those replying affirmatively to the question, "Do you believe there is a black market in this community?" held that it was unimportant in extent.

One of the significant aspects of the survey concerned Germans' opinions on the food situation in the first month following the change in German currency. One-half of those interviewed in the southern states declared that they were doing better than formerly in obtaining food supplies; 43 percent claimed to be getting along as usual, while only six percent reported an adverse food condition. In Bremen, the figures were: "better," 78 percent; "the same," 21 percent, and "worse," one percent.

Parallel evidence of the improved food situation was provided in the

continous MG survey of trends in German public opinion. Asked this question, "What at present are your chief cares and worries?" the proportion of Germans mentioning food as their chief anxiety dropped from more than 50 percent to about 13 percent.

**A**DDITIONALLY, the survey pointed up the importance of food in postwar German thinking. Thus, the report explained, people who said their rations had improved tended to attribute it to changes brought on by currency reform and to express favorable attitudes. In contrast, considerably fewer of the smaller group whose rations had not improved were inclined to view the changed conditions with favor. The percentage of relationship between food supplies and attitude toward currency reform is shown in the accompanying percentage table:

Currency reform was:	Food Supply in Past Few Weeks Was:		
	Better	Worse	Same
Necessary . . . . .	53	6	41
Not necessary . . . . .	28	16	56
If necessary, currency reform:			
Came at right time . . . . .	49	4	47
Should have been done sooner . . . . .	58	6	36
Should have been postponed . . . . .	32	16	52
During coming next year will:			
Get along better . . . . .	62	4	34
Get along worse . . . . .	38	12	50
Get along the same . . . . .	33	8	59
Intend to buy certain goods . . . . .	54	5	41
Do not intend to buy more . . . . .	42	11	47
Through currency reform, black market will:			
Be overcome . . . . .	52	4	44
Be limited . . . . .	54	5	41
Go on as before . . . . .	45	13	42

### Spanish Consul in Frankfurt

An office of the Spanish consulate general has been established at Frankfurt with Don Eduardo Garcia Comin, in charge.

# Medical Supplies **by** AIRLIFT



**T**HE PURCHASE and distribution of adequate amounts of all types of medical supplies has always been a problem in Berlin and has been especially so since the blockade. Yet in many ways, thanks to the airlift and to better organization, the supply situation is no worse or possibly even better than it was during the time when supplies were brought by rail.

Before the imposition of the blockade medical supplies were ordered from manufacturers and wholesalers in the four zones of Germany in two principal manners. The city hospitals, including the great majority of Berlin hospitals, were provided for by orders placed under the supervision of the City Health Department by civilian medical supply depots.

The depot for the US Sector is a few blocks from the 279th Station Hospital with which it is not connected but often confused. There is also a large depot in the British Sector. These depots stored different types of supplies according to their own facilities, and distribution was not on a sectoral basis.

The US Sector depot stored all of the large amounts of penicillin because of its special refrigeration facilities. Ether and alcohol were

**By Major Richmond S. Paine**  
*Chief, Public Health Branch, OMGBS*

stored in the British Sector depot, and all insulin was stored and distributed to diabetics through a Central Diabetic Office, also situated in the British Sector. Private hospitals

physician. In addition to narcotics this group included bandages and dressings, vitamin preparations, cod-liver oil, liver extracts and a number of internal medicines of potential danger if used incorrectly.

The first medical impact of the Russian blockade of Berlin was felt June 29 when the Soviet Military

Administration informed the Berlin City Health Department to block the issue of all types of medical supplies from the Soviet Sector to the British Sector, and blocked certain items to all three western sectors. This was in violation of a 1945 Allied Kommandatura agreement to furnish medical supplies not available locally on a proportional basis in accordance with the population of the four sectors of Berlin, the supplies to be

pooled and distributed on a city-wide basis under the supervision of the City Health Department.

The Russian blocking order was extended Aug. 11 to include all types of medical supplies to any western sector, except deliveries of retail prescriptions to inhabitants of western sectors from Soviet Sector pharmacies. US Military Government, acting in conjunction with the British and French, reacted to this situation by



*Medicine flown into Berlin is shown being packed at the German medical supply depot, in the US Sector, for distribution to German hospitals.*

(US Army Signal Corps)

and practicing physicians obtained their supplies through wholesale drug firms in Berlin, which ordered their supplies from local or distant manufacturers much in the manner that the wholesale drug business is conducted in the United States.

Certain scarce items were subject to control by the City Health Department in order to conserve supplies, and could be sold to individuals only on order of a

ordering that no medical supplies on hand or imported by air into the three western sectors should be released to the Soviet Sector or Soviet Zone.

With the establishment of the airlift operation, a quota of 45 tons per month of medical supplies to be brought in by the combined US and British airlift was obtained. This was considerably less than the estimated 180 tons previously brought in by rail, and necessitated the most careful planning in order to provide for essential needs.

Estimates of requirements for the three western sectors were prepared by a German subcommittee of medical supply experts and were ordered from drug houses in the western zones to the extent that they could not be obtained locally. Drug wholesalers could continue to place private orders but they had to be approved by the German subcommittee as to the need for the supplies ordered, and had to be channeled through the depots. All material scheduled for Berlin is sent to a Frankfurt warehouse where it is stored until shipment.

The selection of items from the Frankfurt warehouse for shipment is coordinated by Mr. John Wells, medical supplies officer of the Public Health Branch, OMGUS, who is working on the scene.

**T**HE EFFECT of the currency reform in the western zones was to make drugs and medical supplies, along with almost all types of consumer goods, more plentiful in the open market and easier to purchase. The existence of two currencies in Berlin has proved a complicating factor, however. As a matter of public policy and of necessity, the Berlin City Government has required that all pharmacies sell drugs on an equal basis either for Deutsche marks or East marks.

The inevitable result of this, of course, has been the gradual depletion of stocks by East mark purchases, leaving the druggists with almost no Deutsche marks with which to replenish their stores by new orders from the West.

This problem has been solved temporarily by making available in the City Government a fund of DM 1,500,000 monthly, to be used

for exchange of East marks for Deutsche marks at a rate of one to one, for the specific purpose of replenishing pharmacy stocks.

In the US, British and French Sectors, there are no items in critically-short supply, although controls must be continued over perennially-short items. There are no essential drugs formerly obtained from the Soviet Zone which cannot now be purchased in the West.

The principal shortages that harass hospitals are the same shortages which also affect the population as a whole. These include bed linen, blankets, soap, electric light bulbs and similar items. X-ray film is probably the scarcest thing of a strictly medical nature, but adequate stocks of this cannot be obtained anywhere in Germany and a chronic shortage will exist until it can be relieved by increasing the productive capacity of the plants in the US Zone and by JEIA imports.

Penicillin is available in quantities sufficient not only for life-saving emergencies and venereal disease cases but also for elective use (cases which would recover without penicillin but can do so more quickly and in greater comfort if penicillin is used).

Streptomycin is more-recently available. At present its use is limited to military tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis, two relatively uncommon forms of the disease for

which the drug is a specific treatment in most cases (which were 100 percent fatal before the discovery of streptomycin). Its use for other conditions is still in an experimental stage in the United States and present supplies, while enough to take care of the two types of tuberculosis just mentioned, do not permit experimentation in Berlin.

The early streptomycin was obtained through JEIA, but recently, considerable amounts have been donated through CRALOC and other charitable organizations. The services of these groups has been invaluable in supplying a large variety of scarce or expensive medical supplies which can often be obtained for the German population of Berlin in no other way.

From all that can be learned, the situation in the Soviet Sector of Berlin is not so favorable as in the western sectors. There are several items which cannot be obtained from eastward-oriented areas, such as penicillin, streptomycin, arsenicals and, to a certain extent, insulin. It is reported that considerable shortages of these items exist in the Soviet Sector of Berlin.

In the small limited field of medical supplies, there is no doubt that all essential needs of the 2,500,000 Germans in the three western sectors can be met indefinitely by the airlift under the present quota and no hardships are expected to result from any lack of supplies of this particular kind.

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## JEIA Simplifies Hiring of Agents

Revision and simplification of the procedure for employment of German agents on behalf of foreign principals was announced by the Joint Export Import Agency in its Instruction No. 9.

The new procedure eliminates the requirements for screening and prior approval of prospective agents. A German agency for a foreign firm may now be established as quickly as the agent and the principal can reach written agreement.

JEIA continues to assure, however, that the salary for the agent's services is paid in hard currencies into the JEIA fund and that the agent

receives the equivalent in Deutsche marks at the rate of one mark equals 30 cents.

The new procedure opens the way for the employment of German agents in several fields where it was previously not practicable or not permitted, such the handling of goods on consignment for sale against foreign exchange in accordance with MG laws and regulations. Previously German agents were not permitted to hold foreign goods awaiting sale.

Shipping, forwarding and transport agents are excluded from the new instruction and will continue to be governed by Instruction No. 11.

## Constitution-Making

vision of the King of Prussia. German unity was, instead, effected on the basis of autocracy by the methods of militarism with disastrous consequences not only to the Reich but to the whole world.

Today the Bonn Parliamentary Council is attempting to make good where Frankfurt failed in establishing German political union on a democratic foundation. The combined German-American Carl Schurz Memorial Celebration, which was held in Frankfurt just two days after the opening of the Bonn convention, to do honor to the Forty-Eighters who emigrated to America, was a significant reminder of the close and sympathetic interest with which not only US Military Government but the American people are following the efforts of the men of Bonn to carry this mission to a successful conclusion.

## School To Be Enlarged

Military Government has decided to enlarge the Munich School of Journalism, which was established early in July to provide practical training for young German newspaper men, as part of the organization of Die Abendzeitung (The Evening Paper), the experimental non-profit daily originally published at the International Press Exhibit.

## MG Scans Neustadt Denazification Rulings

All denazification decisions reached by the special tribunal of the Neustadt internment camp against former German army commanders and general staff officers will be reviewed by OMG Hesse.

Due to the manner in which the tribunal was conducted, and the extremely lenient sentences and disposal of cases, the special tribunal was dissolved in May, with the remaining cases transferred for trial before home tribunals.

Mr. Hubert I. Teitelbaum, OMGH denazification chief, confirmed in a

# Berlin Protest Impresses Senator

Sen. Chan Gurney, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, described the anti-Communist demonstration by 250,000 Germans before the ruins of the old Reichstag building in Berlin on Sept. 9 as "the greatest mass protest I have ever seen to come from people of their own free will."

"It proved to me," said the Senator upon leaving Berlin, "that the Germans are definitely against the Red ideology, and their courage in turning out in the face of the Berlin crisis is worthy of commendation everywhere."

On the situation in general in Germany, he said:

"In my brief tour I have been impressed with the amount of recovery which is evident everywhere—impressive evidence that American aid made available to Germany is showing results.

"I am deeply impressed by the record of the US Army of Occupation in the conduct of its mission in Germany. Our people at home can be proud of the accomplishments of the members of the European Command, who are operating under very difficult circumstances. I am shocked by the spectacle of a supposedly four-power city in which all semblance of cooperation has been destroyed by unilateral action.

"No one who has not actually seen the precision and efficiency of the airlift can fully appreciate the magnificent performance of the US Air



Sen. Chan Gurney (R-S.D.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, prepares to board his plane at Tempelhof airfield after a two-day visit to Berlin. (US Army Signal Corps)

Force and the RAF in maintaining the food and coal supply of the western sectors of Berlin. This performance has defeated a calculated and ruthless effort to starve out 2,500,000 helpless people.

"The recent Congress of the United States in approving many national security measures, has expressed its determination to hold a firm course. I personally will continue to support vigorously all necessary measures for peace and I am confident that our policy in Germany will continue to receive the full support of Congress and the American people."

## Cunard Granted License

A special license has been issued to the Cunard White Star Ltd., Liverpool, for the establishment of a branch office in Frankfurt. This office will sell passage on Cunard line vessels and will render supervisory services to its authorized German agencies, in connection with the transportation of emigres and repatriates. The sale of passage for Military Payment Certificates, in the absence of specific authorization from US Army authorities, is forbidden.



# EXCERPTS TAKEN FROM OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

## TRANSFER OF PRISONERS

The director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, may order the transfer of any prisoner sentenced by a US Military Government Court and confined in a prison or other place of confinement, to any appropriate prison or place of confinement in the US area of control which he may designate whenever, in his opinion: the prison or other place where the prisoner is confined is not adequate to insure his safekeeping or, the life, health or personal safety of the prisoner may be endangered by continued confinement in that prison or place. — From OMGUS letter AGO10.6 (CO), Sept. 2, concerning change in MGR Title 5.

## UNSATISFACTORY MESSAGES

All subordinate EUCOM commanders are directed to select each week from the written messages originating in their commands three messages which are considered by the commander to be lacking in clarity, brevity and essentiality. The selected messages will be brought to the attention of the writer and the writer will be instructed how to improve the message. — From EUCOM Cir 77.

## REQUISITIONING SUPPLIES

Drastic reductions in the staffs of state OMG's necessitate changes in the procedure for requisitioning of supplies and services by the US occupation forces from the German economy. The Bipartite Control Office has assumed responsibility for review of requisitioning documents formerly delegated to the state OMG's and OMGUs, in accordance with specified limitations.

At the direction of BICO, a central agency has been established within the Bizonal Economics Office (Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft) which is to be directly responsible for processing of Army orders, insuring allocation of necessary raw materials, and other responsibilities as delegated by BICO. In addition, the Vfw has established a representative in each state, prepared to give any needed assistance to suppliers and manufacturers in obtaining materials for fulfilling Army orders.

All procurement, both "field" and "headquarters," are to be governed by the provisions of this directive. Nonappropriated fund agency procurements are subject to the same review and approval by BICO as procurement by military procuring agencies, but are not subject to review and approval by EUCOM chiefs of technical services. This directive is not applicable to procurement of real estate and related utilities, solid fuels or labor, which are governed by provisions of other EUCOM directives.

Paragraph 5b of Part I USFET-SOP 75 was revised to read:

"Items that are rationed or controlled, or involve the use of imported or controlled materials, are designated as critical by the Bipartite Control Office, and procurement thereof will not be undertaken except as authorized by the Commerce and Industry Group of that agency. Items of food in any form, livestock, or agricultural transport will not be procured under any conditions. Items currently designated as critical are limited to: electric lamps; soap and soap products; tobacco and tobacco products; iron and steel; semi-finished iron and steel products; scrap metal; heavy working boots, gum boots, etc; fertilizers; non-ferrous and precious metals; industrial diamonds; peat, coal, oil, and their products; chemicals; ball bearings; footwear; rubber; and technical textiles, i. e., canvas, belting, hose, tire lining, etc."

Procurement of items of supply or materials not designated as critical, whether inventory items, or items necessitating production, the aggregate cost of which is less than DM 300, may be effected by authorized purchasing and contracting officers without prior approval. Procurement of contractual services not involving the furnishing of materials by either the supplier or the service concerned and not involving manufacture, the aggregate cost of which is less than DM 100,000, likewise may be effected by authorized purchasing and contracting officers without prior approval.

Procurement of items of supply or materials not designated as critical, the aggregate cost of which is DM 300 or greater, and items designated as critical in any amount will be effected only with the prior approval of the appropriate chief of service, EUCOM Headquarters, and BICO.

Any project, the aggregate cost of which is DM 100,000 or greater, will be treated as "headquarters" procurement and be programmed by the appropriate chief of service, EUCOM Headquarters, in accordance with provisions of USFET letter AG 400 GDS-AGO, "Military Requirements for Indigenous Supplies and Materials," Jan. 18, 1947.

Splitting of procurement by use of several requisition demands for amounts less than the maximum authorized, or effecting payment for partial deliveries, for the purpose of evading the intent of the above limitations is prohibited.

All headquarters procurement, except that which could not be foreseen or in connection with circumstances constituting an emergency, will be planned and programmed. Quarterly requirements will be submitted to the Logistics Division, EUCOM Headquarters, at

## TORT CLAIMS

MG Regulation, Title 16, has been revised to conform with the practice in other zones whereby tort claims against the occupation forces are charged against the German economy, but not against occupation costs. This step was taken in keeping with the designation made by the Bipartite Board. (From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 36.)

A tort claim may be defined as a cause for action accruing to any person who has sustained injury or damage resulting from the act or omission of US military personnel, US civilian employees who are US citizens acting within or without the scope of their employment; prisoners of war, interned enemy aliens, volunteer workers, and civilian employees not citizens of the United States when the act or omission is within the scope of their employment; from operations of the Army when no negligence is involved. A procurement claim is one purely contractual in nature, arising from the procurement of supplies, services and facilities. — From EUCOM cable SC-11748.

least 75 days in advance of the first day of the quarter in which procurement is desired to be effected, for review, consolidation, and transmitted to BICO.

BICO will publish approved production assignments in the form of mandatory production assignments, indicating in detail the items approved for procurement and the state in which procurement is to be effected. No changes in these production assignments will be made without prior approval of the US Military Requirements Office, BICO.

With the exceptions indicated above, all procurement will be effected by requisition, and will require issuance in advance of a Requisition Demand, Form 6GA, prepared in seven copies and handled through specified channels. — From EUCOM letter AG 400.12 GSP-AGO, Sept. 1.

## EQUALIZATION OF BURDENS

The Bizonal Economic Council shall, within the US Zone, have power to adopt and enact ordinances dealing with the equalization of burdens. — From Order No. 2 under MG Proclamation No. 7.

## HANDLING THE FLAG

Commanding officers of units and detachments possessing flags of the United States will take all necessary steps to insure proper usage and handling of these flags. Commanders will initiate measures to effect control of the flag by US military or civilian personnel only. — From EUCOM Cir 79.

## INQUIRIES ON INVENTIONS

Numerous inquiries are being received from German nationals who desire to offer their services or inventions to US firms or individuals. Usually these inquiries are general in character and do not give sufficient information to permit evaluation of the proposal. Recently, by agreement with the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Army, procedure was agreed upon which is now being put into effect.

Any office receiving such inquiry is requested to reply directly to the German, utilizing the attached form letter as a guide. This letter is sufficiently self-explanatory to indicate to all concerned what steps will be taken by OMGUS headquarters to place proposals deemed worthy of consideration before interested US firms or individuals. Text of the form letter follows:

"This will acknowledge your communication of (date) offering your (services — invention) in the field of — — — — —"

"If you will furnish a factual written document regarding your (services — invention), with sufficient technical data to permit interested United States firms or agencies to evaluate it, to the Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGUS, APO 742, US Army this office will undertake to examine it and, if found acceptable, forward it to the United States Department of Commerce. It will then be published in appropriate technical and scientific journals so as to reach the greatest number of parties of possible interest.

"As an indication of your bona fide, it will be necessary for your document to be accompanied by a sworn statement to the effect that your document may be published in whole or in part.

"Should a United States firm or agency be interested in obtaining your (services — invention) they will contact you directly by mail. Further, if a contract is agreed upon, it will be completed and approved in accordance with the appropriate regulations of the Joint Export—Import Agency, as necessary." — From OMGUS letter AG 004 (EA), Aug. 28.

## REICHSMARK FUNDS WIPED OUT

OMGUS has decided that Reichsmark funds held by the occupying authorities for German Youth Activities are abolished by Article 34 of MG Law 63 (Monetary Reform).

This directive constitutes authority to drop all Reichsmark instruments from the assets of GYA funds established under the provisions of EUCOM Cir 38 of 1948.

Reichsmark instruments still in the physical possession of GYA fund custodians will be turned in to a German bank for proper disposal and a receipt obtained therefor. — From EUCOM WD 34.

## PROHIBITED SOLICITING

Representatives of certain private industries are soliciting personnel of various EUCOM commands to encourage and promote the sale of products to members of units. Such representatives are offering as inducement for this promotion either a donation of currency to unit funds, or personal compensation to the individual whose services are being solicited.

The items being offered are critical items in the occupied zone, the sale of which on a large scale promotional scheme would tend to promote unauthorized and illegal transactions on the part of occupation personnel.

Money received in the manner indicated in paragraph 1, above, cannot be considered as a contribution but rather as a commission and is, therefore, in violation of the Army regulations. USFET Cir. 140 of 1946, "Prohibited and Permitted Transactions in the European Theater," precludes the participation in such activities by personnel subject to EUCOM jurisdiction. — From EUCOM WD 34.

## PERMANENT STATION ADDRESS

Civilian employes traveling from the United States will, upon arrival at their permanent duty station, be advised by civilian personnel office specialists conducting orientation training to fill out one copy of EC Form 55-1, "Notification of Permanent Station Address," and mail it immediately to enable the Bre-

merhaven Port of Embarkation to expedite the shipment of luggage. — From EUCOM Civilian Personnel Memorandum No. 47.

#### FOLDERS FOR EMPLOYEES

Descriptive folders of the War Agencies Employees Protective Association have been distributed throughout the European Command. It is desired that these folders be made available to US civilian employees either during orientation sessions or at the time employees are paid. — From EUCOM Civilian Personnel Memorandum No. 47.

#### LEGAL ADOPTIONS

Children legally adopted by occupation personnel under the provisions of MG Law No. 10, "Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations," acquire the same status as other authorized dependents of non-US nationality.

Minor children legally adopted by US personnel who are themselves entitled to possess WD AGO Form 65 under the provisions of EUCOM Cir 5, of 1948, will be issued WD AGO Form 65 or EC Form 1-16. Adoption of a German child will not cause a family group to become ineligible to remain in the European Command.

The nationality of an adopted child will in no way modify the granting of privileges authorized dependents under the provisions of EUCOM Cir 22, of 1948. — From EUCOM Cir 77.

#### DOCUMENTS FOR VEHICLES

All personnel entering Holland by privately owned vehicles must have in their possession a valid "carnet de passage" or "triptique." These documents may be obtained through American Express Agencies. The international motor carnet as sold by the American Express Company is valid for one year and costs \$25 plus a \$50 deposit. The deposit is returned to the carnet holder at the end of the period of validity. — From EUCOM cable SC-14667.

#### TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

It is desired that major commanders establish and conduct, primarily by local publicity means, a continuing program to encourage the reporting of traffic violations observed by members (military and civilian) of their commands. They should be encouraged to make a verbal or written report to the nearest provost marshal of violations by drivers of military vehicles. Such reports preferably should be in writing and should include the license number, vehicle DA number, vehicle description, driver description, circumstances of violation, and such additional information as will serve to definitely identify the time, place, offender and the unit to which the vehicle is assigned. This report should then be forwarded by the provost marshal to the appropriate unit commander. — From EUCOM Cir 71.

#### CUSTOMS INSPECTION

All personnel of the European Command are subject to customs inspection by foreign customs officials when crossing international boundaries in a tourist status. Refusal to submit to such customs inspections when crossing international boundaries is a violation of international agreements and the individual concerned is subject to disciplinary action. — From EUCOM Cir 71.

#### UNAUTHORIZED LODGING

Transient personnel on non-duty status touring through the Bremen Enclave will not request overnight hotel accommodations at the Dependent Staging Area in Bremerhaven. Accommodations of the Dependent Staging Area must be reserved for personnel returning to the United States and are not available for visitors to the Bremen Enclave. — From EUCOM Cir 70.

#### DP ASSEMBLY CENTER

A displaced persons assembly center is a camp or an accommodation area properly requisitioned by the US Army and under control of the International Refugee Organization, established for the purpose of providing temporary care for displaced persons/refugees, as defined in the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization. An assembly center is construed to include such housing facilities as are considered annexes thereto, properly requisitioned by the US

Army, and under control of the assembly center authorities. Such housing must be capable of control and supervision and the residents thereof must be properly registered, possess valid displaced person refugee identity cards, and must maintain regular contact with assembly center authorities. — From EUCOM Cir 69.

#### CONFINEMENT OF MG PRISONERS

When a person subject to trial by Military Government Court is arrested, the arresting personnel shall fill out and sign, in quadruplicate, Arrest Report Form MG/PS/G/4 (MGR 9-901). One copy of such arrest report form shall be taken promptly by the arresting personnel to the nearest MG summary court. The original and two other copies of the arrest report form shall be promptly delivered by the person making the arrest or his commanding officer to the prison officer of the military stockade or guardhouse or to the warden of the jail where the person arrested is confined. Such prison officer or warden shall forward the original or said arrest report form to the nearest MG summary court, shall forward one copy to the nearest MG liaison and security officer, and shall retain the remaining copy for his own files. The military authorities having custody of the person arrested shall cause such person to be brought before the nearest MG summary court within 24 hours from the time of arrest. (EUCOM-SOP 96.)

Military prisons, stockades and guardhouses will accept MG prisoners authorized to be confined in such places of confinement pending trial before an MG court, upon presentation of a properly executed Arrest Report Form, in triplicate. Acceptance will be made whether the MG prisoner is placed in confinement by military law enforcement agencies or by MG authorities. When signed by a MG authority, such order will have the same force and effect as the orders of a military superior officer, whether the MG authority is in a civilian or military status.

When a prisoner is accepted by the prison officer, the prison officer shall transmit the original of the arrest report form immediately to the nearest MG summary court, a copy of the same to the nearest MG liaison and security officer, and shall retain a copy in his own file. Normally, the MG authorities will initiate the order for the appearance of a prisoner before such court within 24 hours following arrest. However, if it appears that such action will not be taken by the MG authorities within such time, then the post commander of the post in which the place of confinement is located should cause the prisoner to be brought before such court.

In any event, after three days from the time of his initial confinement, a prisoner held for MG authorities in a military prison, stockade or guardhouse may be released by the post commander concerned unless confinement is ordered by virtue of a "Commitment" (MGR 5-905) or "Commitment on Reference to a Higher Court" (MGR 5-907), or other order of confinement, signed by a MG court judge. When the release of such an accused is contemplated, written notice of such intended action must be personally served upon the MG judge concerned at least 24 hours before accomplishment of the proposed release. — From EUCOM Cir 69.

\*) Summary courts have been replaced by magistrates under the recent civilianization of the MG court system. See Information Bulletin No. 143 of Sept. 1, 1948.

#### VISAS FOR STEPCHILDREN

American Consuls in Germany have resumed issuance of visas for stepchildren of American personnel who served in the Armed Forces between Dec. 7, 1942, and Dec. 31, 1946, and thereby qualify for entry of alien dependents into the United States under provisions of Public Law 271 (War Brides Act).

In addition, letters issued by American consuls stating that alien-adopted children may enter the United States under provisions of this law without visa will be accepted in lieu of visa or waiver of documents prescribed in EUCOM Cir 29 of 1948.

Personnel being retained under provisions of a EUCOM message of July 22, 1948, are to apply at nearest American consul for proper clearance. — From EUCOM message SC-14001.

#### UNUSED RAIL TICKETS

US military rail tickets purchased by non-duty travelers from German Travel Offices (Deutsches Reisebureau) will be valid only for a period of four days after date specified by the traveler. This does not necessarily mean four days from the date the ticket is purchased, as the travel office (DER) will stamp the date requested by the traveler on the ticket. Unused tickets are subject to refund any time within their valid date. — From EUCOM WD No. 33.

#### REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL

Dr. Chaim Hoffman, director of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, has been formally recognized by EUCOM Headquarters as official representative of the provisional government of Israel for the US occupation Area of Germany and is authorized to issue visas.

In view of the current withdrawal by PCIRO from participation in support of the movement of Jewish DP's to Israel, EUCOM Headquarters has undertaken to give direct support to the Jewish Agency for Palestine as official agency sponsoring such movements.

Post commanders are therefore authorized to deal directly with representatives of JAFP and provide such assistance as is necessary in processing and movement, in that same fashion as normally provided to PCIRO.

Normal procedure will require Jewish emigrants to possess CTB temporary travel document (or other valid passport) and exit permit. Procurement of same will be by same procedure as for PCIRO-sponsored movements, except that collection and submission of 265 forms to CTB offices will be handled by JAFP personnel, who will also submit certification to effect that applicants: will be issued bona-fide immigration visas to Israel; and are scheduled to depart from Germany on a given date, under sponsorship of JAFP.

JAFP will file directly with CTB offices concerned sample signatures of personnel authorized to sign such certifications. No certification of DP status IRO eligibility will be required, as JAFP sponsorship is recognized in lieu thereof.

JAFP will collect, at time of departure, DP identity cards or kennkarten from all emigrants for whom a CTB temporary travel document has been issued. These surrendered documents will be alphabetically arranged and forwarded by JAFP to the CTB branch office from which the travel documents were issued. JAFP will also promptly return to the issuing CTB office for cancellation such travel documents as remain unused.—From EUCOM cable SC-11115.

#### PAPERS FOR REFERENCE

The Office of the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, has on file a complete set of Combined Chiefs of Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff and State Army, Navy, Air Coordinating Committee papers which have been received in Europe since the beginning of 1943. These papers have been obtained from the Department of the Army (and its predecessor, the War Department) for the specific purpose of providing a single reference library for the command.

To prevent duplication in requests made to the Department of the Army, all requests for these papers should be processed through the Office of the Secretary General Staff, Hq EUCOM, APO 403. Inquiries by telephone with reference to these papers should be made to Heidelberg Military 294 or 537. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 29.

#### LOST, ABANDONED PROPERTY

The provost marshal, EUCOM Headquarters, will have the custody of all lost or abandoned private property, and may delegate custody and responsibility for disposition to provost marshals of subordinate commands.

The provost marshal shall seek to ascertain the owners of such property and, if ascertained, shall deliver such property to the owners, their heirs or legal representatives, or to their duly-appointed agents for such purpose.

If ordinary and usual inquiry does not disclose the owner of such property it shall be the duty of the provost marshal to insert in some American newspaper of general cir-

...ulation, or other publication medium of general circulation, published in the US Zone of Germany, a weekly notice to the effect that certain described property has been found and that unless satisfactory proof of title is presented said property except firearms will be sold at public auction under the same rules and regulations as surplus government property, three months from the date of appearance of such notice in said newspaper.

All lost or abandoned property except perishable property shall remain in the custody of the provost marshal for a period of three months after initial published notice. After having been three times advertised said property, except firearms, shall be sold at public auction. The proceeds of such sale shall be turned in to the nearest finance office for deposit into the Treasury of the United States.

All perishable property shall be sold at once. The proceeds of such sales, having been retained by the provost marshal for a period of three months without being claimed, shall be turned in to the nearest finance office for deposit into the Treasury of the United States. All firearms, having been retained by the provost marshal for a period of three months

without being claimed, shall be turned over to the nearest Ordnance officer for disposition under the same rules and regulations as surplus government property.

Lost or abandoned private property believed to be of German ownership will be held by the provost marshal for a period of three months. If property has not been claimed at the end of the three-month period (published notice not required), the provost marshal shall determine whether the property is useful to the occupation forces. If found to be usable by the occupation forces, it will be turned over to the appropriate agency for accountability and distribution, otherwise it shall be turned over to the nearest MG liaison and security officer for disposition. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 29.

#### RESTITUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Issuance of Regulation Implementing Article 17, paragraph 2, of MG Law No 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property" by ministers president (in Bremen the president of the Senate):

"Pending the issuance of general implementing regulations under Article 17, para 2, concerning the valuation of property which, because not now determinable, is at present

not subject to property tax, the Restitution Authorities shall, of their own accord, effect the valuation necessary to decide the matter by giving due consideration to all circumstances pertaining to the individual case. A suspension of the procedure merely because the general implementing regulations provided for in Article 17, para 2 have not yet been issued, shall be inadmissible."

Issuance of Regulation Implementing Article 30, paragraph 3, and Article 32, paragraph 2, Last Sentence, of MG Law No 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property" by ministers president (in Bremen the president of the Senate):

"Pending the issuance of general regulations under Article 30, para 3, and Article 32, para 2, fifth sentence, concerning rates of profit for property, the Restitution Authorities shall, in each individual case in which the claimant has availed himself of the right designated in these provisions, determine the rate of profits by giving due consideration to all circumstances pertaining to an individual case. A suspension of the procedure merely because the general implementing regulations provided for in Article 30, para 3, have not yet been issued, shall be inadmissible."

## OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Overseas Separation of Enlisted Personnel, AG 220.8 AGP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 26 Aug. 1948.

Automobile Parts Status Report (Reports Control Symbol ECORD-39), AG 451.01 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 31 Aug. 1948.

Comparisons of Personnel Utilization by Military Posts, AG 200.3 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 1 Sept. 1948.

Reduction in Use of Telecommunication Facilities, AG 311.1 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 2 Sept. 1948.

Revision of Personnel Utilization Analysis Instructions, (Reports Control Symbol ECGOT-37), AG 230 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 3 Sept. 1948. Requires report by Oct. 15.

Weekly Directive No. 35, Hq EUCOM, 3 Sept. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—Secondary Training Missions.

Sec II—Black Marketing in Strasbourg.

Sec III—Courses Conducted at the European Quartermaster School.

Sec IV—Individual Purchase of Food. Quotes change in MGR Title 15.

Sec V—Status of Immunization.

Sec VI—Visits to Austria on Leave. Gives new instructions.

Sec VIII—Course of Instruction in Property Accounting.

Sec IX—Monthly Physical Inspection.

Sec X—Official Travel by Private Conveyance, Germany.

Sec XI—Regrading of Security Classification. Lists three letters.

Sec XII—Procedure for Return of Military Personnel to the ZI for Rotation, Separation or Discharge, and for Return of Dependents of such Personnel. Amends previous instructions.

Sec XIII—Orders for Foreign Assignment Personnel.

Sec XIV—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers Aug. 27 to Sept. 2.

Sec XV—Rescission. Lists WD No. 30 of 1948. Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 003 (FA), OMGUS, 4 Sept. 1948. Gives Regulation No. 7, under MG Law No. 63.

Awards and Decorations, AG 200.6 (AGMPO), OMGUS, 7 Sept. 1948. Cites procedure.

Downgrading of Documents, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 9 Sept. 1948. Lists letter Hq TUSA & EMD AG 230-GNMCB, Evacuated German Scientists, Nov. 16, 1945.

Consolidation of Class B Clubs and Class B Messes, AG 123 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 9 Sept. 1948.

European Command Equipment Modification Lists and Tables of Allowances, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 8 Sept. 1948. Supercedes Aug. 12 letter.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin 36, Hq EUCOM, 9 Sept. 1948. Covers Aug. 30 to Sept. 3.

Regulation No. 1, Revised, under Military Government Law No. 10, "Adoptions by

Nationals of the United Nations," AG 010 (LD), OMGUS, 10 Sept. 1948. Incorporates all amendments.

Weekly Directive No. 36, Hq EUCOM, 10 Sept. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—Rail Transportation for High School Students in Germany.

Sec II—Supply Discipline.

Sec III—Commercial Transportation to ZI at no Expense to the Government.

Sec IV—Authorization for Travel within Germany of Certain Displaced Persons and Germans.

Sec V—Regrading of Security Classification. Lists 15 letters.

Sec VI—Audit of Nonappropriated Funds. Corrects wording in Sec IV, WD No. 34 of 1948.

Sec VII—Jewish High Holy Days.

Sec VIII—Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Pro Patrias Vigilans," "Pacific Coast" and "Principles of Cooking".

Sec IX—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers Sept. 3 to 9.

Sec X—Rescission. Lists Sec IV, WD No. 28 of 1948.

Revised Telephone List of Education and Cultural Relations Division, AG 311.3 (AG), OMGUS, 11 Sept. 1948.

Transmission of Classified Traffic to and from Berlin, AG 311.3 SIG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 13 Sept. 1948.

Character Guidance Program, AG 250 GPA-AGO, Hq US Army Europe, 13 Sept. 1948. Replaces Venereal Disease Control Councils in the European Command.

Personnel Survey of the Army (Reports Control Symbol CSGPA-35), AG 320.2 AGU, Hq EUCOM, 13 Sept. 1948.

Charging of Fees for the Administration of Absentee Owned Property in the US Zone of Occupation of Germany by the German State Property Control Agencies, AG 004.21 (PD), OMGUS, 14 Sept. 1948.

Inspection of Transportation Truck Companies, AG 333 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 Sept. 1948.

Procedure for Obtaining Counsel for Military Government Court Proceedings, AG 015 Mil Govt Courts (ID), OMGUS, 15 Sept. 1948.

Procedure for Revising OMGUS Organizational and Functional Statements Contained in Section D, Part 4, Military Government

Regulations Title 1, AG 322 (CO), OMGUS, 15 Sept. 1948.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin 37, Hq EUCOM, 15 Sept. 1948. Covers Sept. 7 to 10.

Correct Mailing Addresses for OMGUS Installations Located in the US Zone, AG 312.4 (AG), OMGUS, 16 Sept. 1948.

Quotas for EUCOM Schools (Reports Control Symbol ECGOT-OT-50), AG 352 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 Sept. 1948.

Weekly Directive No. 37, Hq EUCOM, 17 Sept. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I—1948 EUCOM Football Championships. Amends Sec II, WD No. 31 of 1948.

Sec II—Alteration of Clothing for Issue to Enlisted Personnel.

Sec III—Evacuation and Replacement of Vehicles.

Sec IV—Clearance of Accounts of Personnel Assigned to Detachment of Patients.

Sec V—Ammunition Salvage Components.

Sec VI—Availability of Chemical Laboratory.

Sec VII—Department of the Army Song Contest.

Sec VIII—American Red Cross Comfort Items.

Sec IX—Company Grade Officers' Supply and Administration Courses, Kitzingen Basic Training Center.

Sec X—Messages to USAG and USMA, Athens, Greece.

Sec XI—Efficiency Reports.

Sec XII—EUCOM Central Locator File. Supercedes Sec I, WD No. 6 of 1947.

Sec XIII—Recruiting, Regular Army and Air Force. Amends Sec XIX, WD No. 28 of 1948.

Sec XIV—Use of Anti-Freeze Solution in Automotive Vehicles.

Sec XV—Master List of EUCOM Absentees.

Sec XVI—Quotas for the Military Police and Investigators' Courses, EUCOM Intelligence School.

Sec XVII—Regrading of Security Classification. Lists 11 letters.

Sec XVIII—Enlistment of WAC Personnel. Amends Sec I, WD No. 29 of 1948.

Sec XIX—Deletion of Letter "R" in Certain MOSs.

Sec XX—Immigration of Alien Stepchildren and Adopted Children.

Sec XXI—Sedan Towing Device.

Sec XXII—Morning Report Couriers.

Sec XXIII—Address of AG Machine Records Branch.

Sec XXIV—Interim Policy Pertaining to the WAC.

Sec XXV—EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables, Covers Sept. 10 to 16.

Appointment of Legal Counsel to the Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization, US Element, CINCEUR, AG 013.2 (SPA-B), Hq EUCOM (Berlin), 21 Sept. 1948.

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