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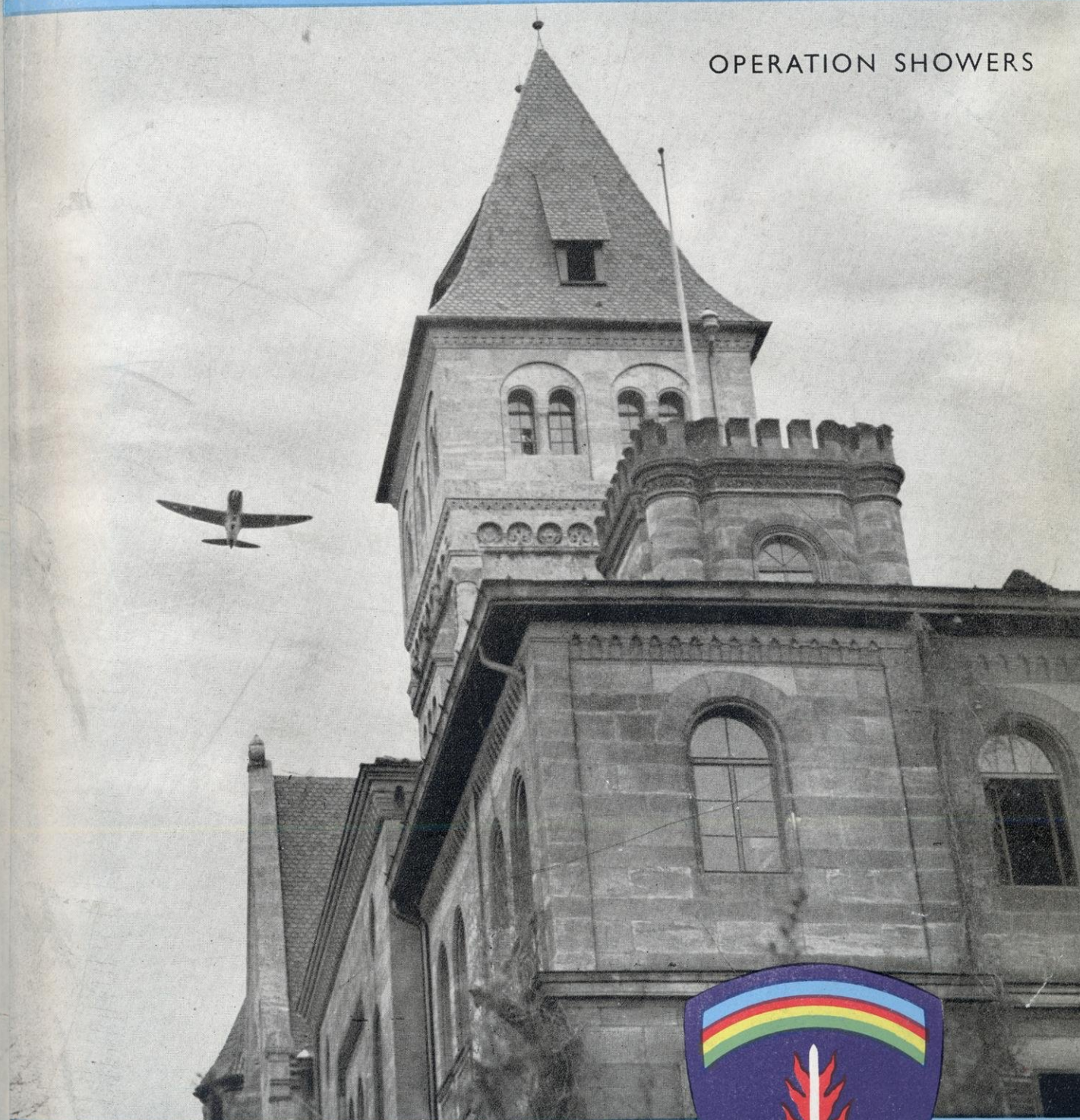
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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

OPERATION SHOWERS



NO. 161

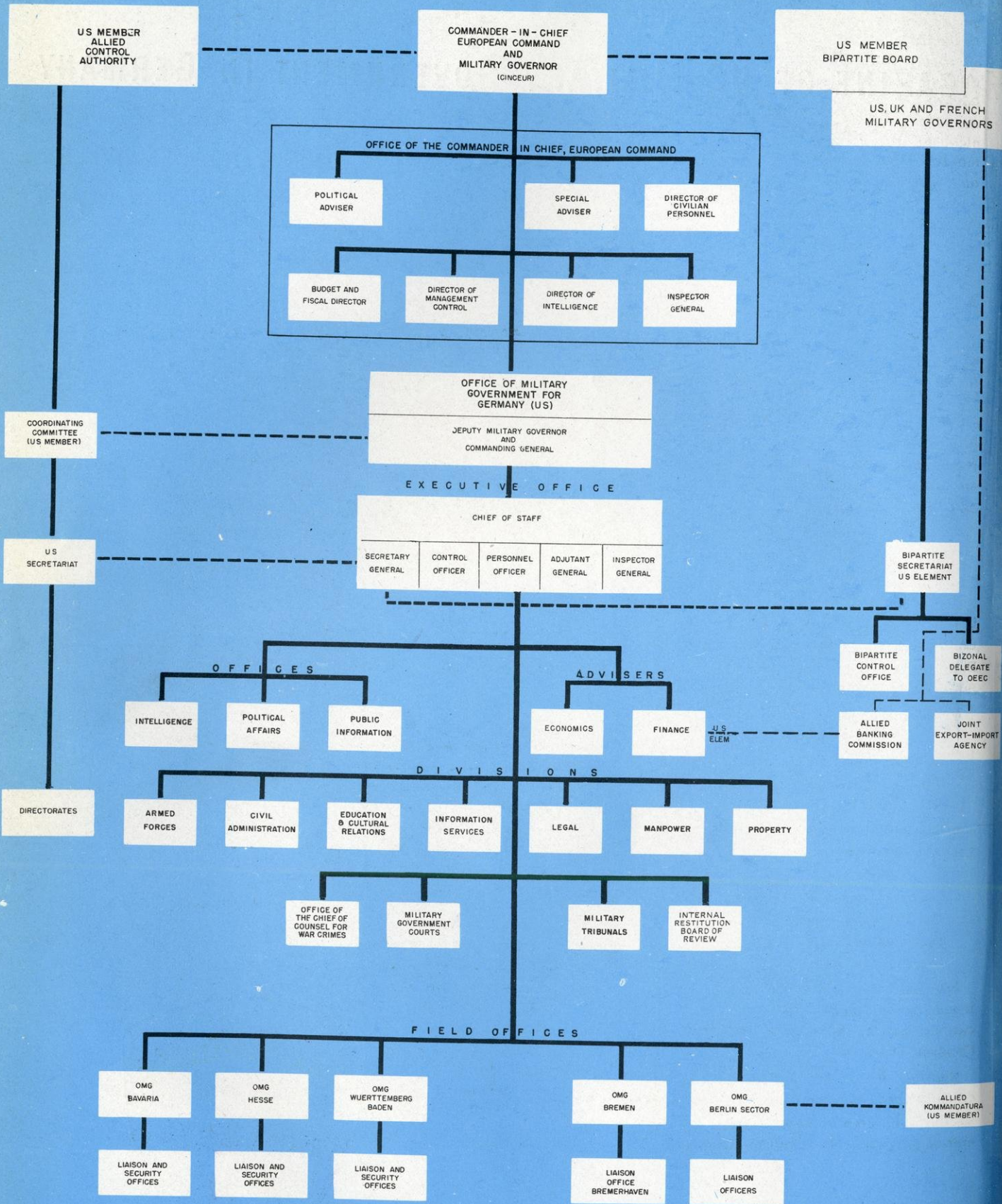
MAY 17, 1949

THIS ISSUE:
Tripartite High Commission
Institute of Public Affairs

New Horizons in Education
Military Security Board



US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

OPERATION SHOWERS—During the maneuvers of the US Armed Forces in the US Zone of Germany last month, an Army photographer caught this view of an F-47 over Stein Castle in Bavaria as the fighter plane was carrying out a strafing problem. A pictorial story of the maneuvers, labeled "Operation Showers," appears on pages 24-25.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 161

May 17, 1949

President Truman Lauds General Clay's Work	2
Institute of Public Affairs	3
<i>Article by Dr. Kurt Glaser</i>	
Formula for Peace —Military Security Board	5
<i>Article by Maj. Gen. J. P. Hodges</i>	
New Horizons in Education —Conference at Chiemsee	7
<i>Summary by Dr. Milton E. Muelder</i>	
Employee Utilization —A New Personnel Approach	9
<i>Article by Paul G. Lutzeier</i>	
Insult Law —Gives Special Protection to Officials	11
Civil Service Reform —Assurance of Democratic Opportunity	13
<i>Address by Capt. Charles R. Jeffs, USN</i>	
Practicing Democracy —Youth Leader Studies US Methods	15
<i>Article by Willy Birkelbach</i>	
Jedermann Program —Shoes, Clothes for Every Man	17
Personnel Changes Are Announced	18
Danube Bridge at Ingolstadt is Reopened	19
Polish DP's Return Home (pictorial)	20
High Commission —Agreement for Tripartite Controls	21
Press and Radio Comments	23
"Operations Showers" (pictorial)	24
Occupation Activities	26
US Zone Activities (pictorial)	29
Text of Occupation Statute for West Germany	30
Editorial Opinion in German Press	31
Report on Germany —Part 4: European Recovery Program	33
Part 5: Food for the Occupied Areas 34	
<i>Excerpt from Report of Secretary of the Army</i>	
Potsdam to Bonn —Chronology of Political Development	38
Bonn as Capital —Chosen by Parliamentary Council	43
Excerpts from Official Instructions, Announcements	46
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents	48

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
BERLIN, GERMANY APO 742, US ARMY

Pres. Truman Lauds General Clay's Work

STATEMENT by President Truman released by the White House on May 3:

"Four years ago on March 20, 1945, President Roosevelt announced the selection of Gen. Lucius D. Clay for service in Military Government in Germany. Historically the Army has had a great tradition of constructive achievement in the government of occupied areas, such as Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines. But nothing that Americans had hitherto been called on to deal with approached the grim prospect presented by the moral and physical collapse of Germany and the resulting unexampled chaos.

"Gen. Clay was selected for this task on his record of tireless effort, his firmness and his fairness, his quality as a soldier, and finally his understanding of and devotion to the American spirit of freedom.

"On May 15, 1949, I am acceding to his repeated request to be released from his task. Several times before it had been thought that his request could be granted, but in recurring emergencies I felt that his character and abilities were essential to the task in Germany to which we were committed. He could not be spared.

"The work of moral and economic reconstruction among the Germans in the Western Zone has proceeded to a point where they are about to obtain a greatly enlarged measure of political and economic responsibility. Gen. Clay has now completed a prodigious task of administration.

"As a soldier he has raised the morale and efficiency of our troops in Germany to levels in which he and the country can take justifiable pride.

"His name will always be associated with one of the toughest tasks and accomplishments of American history. He deserves and will receive the thanks of the American people.

"Gen. Huebner and Gen. Hays, Gen. Clay's Military and Military Government Deputies, will carry on his work pending the appointment of a civilian High Commissioner."

Institute of Public Affairs

THE Institute of Public Affairs* is a new kind of organization based on the idea of bringing Germany back into western culture — with Germans themselves taking an active role in the process.

Although the institute, opened in December 1948, is strictly a German undertaking, Military Government has played a vital part in its development. In turn, it acts as a German partner with the Civil Administration Division in cultural exchange programs relating to government and public administration.

Besides cultural exchanges, the institute has an equally important job in reorienting German public life outside and alongside the official organs of Government. In Germany, as in other countries, political life to a large degree is shaped by non-governmental organizations. Sometimes these groups lobby a bill through to legislation; or, they may try to influence the individual directly in his personal, social or economic behavior.

Likewise, some of these groups devote their energies toward advancing the special interest of a particular profession, industry or economic class. Other groups operate in the interests of the general public, such as activity in the field of public administration and local government, as well as concerning problems of housing, public health, welfare, statistics and personnel administration.

The Institute of Public Affairs was established by a group of associations of this latter type who wished to coordinate their activities so that they will serve the public interest as a whole. The more progressive people in the German organizations admit that there is a danger of becoming too specialized, of ignoring factors outside one's particular field and of slipping into pressure-group behavior. They welcome the institute as a means of overcoming this tendency.

The Civil Administration Division was originally planned to establish a

by **Dr. Kurt Glaser**

*Liaison Representative
Institute of Public Affairs
Civil Administration Div., OMCUS*

joint German-American Institute, governed by a mixed board of directors. After consultation with representatives of German associations this idea was abandoned, since it was considered too difficult to secure acceptance and eventual financial support for it from the German public.

Instead, eight German associations in the field of public administration were invited to take part in a meeting held in Frankfurt on Nov. 28, 1948. There, it was suggested that the Germans take the initiative in founding an Institute of Public Affairs as a purely German organization.

Because most of these associations were unable to make any substantial financial contributions for such an institute, the Civil Administration Division offered funds from its Deutsche mark reorientation allotment for a limited period. In addition, office space and facilities were provided as well as a library of American and European books and periodicals purchased with dollar reorientation funds. At the same time, it was made clear to the German representatives that they eventually must finance the institute from German sources and that they should start planning for the time, perhaps in several years, when

Military Government withdraws its financial support.

The German representatives accepted the offer and established the founding committee for the Institute of Public Affairs. This committee, which will become the membership assembly or governing body of the institute, consists of one representative of each of the following associations:

Deutscher Staedtetag (association of large German cities)

Deutscher Staedtebund (association of small German cities)

Deutscher Landkreistag (association of German rural counties)

Deutscher Gemeindeverband (association of German rural communities)

Deutscher Verband für Wohnungswesen, Staedtebau und Raumplanung (German association for housing, city construction and spatial planning)

Deutscher Verein für oeffentliche und private Fuersorge (German association for public and private welfare activities)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Gesundheitswesen (public health research association)

Deutsche Statistische Gesellschaft (German statistical society).

The committee began immediately to prepare for the formal establishment of the institute as a registered association and agreed to move into its new quarters on Dec. 15, 1948. The

(Continued on next page)



Dr. Reschke, delegate of the German County Union briefing Institute members in preparing first hand survey of housing procedures in 11 German cities. Observing at the left are Professor Harvey Mansfield and Dr. Glaser. PIO OMGH PHOTO

* Institut zur Förderung öffentlicher Angelegenheiten, Liaison and Security Building, 45 Bockenheimer Anlage, Frankfurt/Main.

only basic requirements made by the Civil Administration Division, and readily accepted by the German associations, were that the institute have a democratic form of organization, that its membership be restricted to associations themselves democratically governed and operating in the public interest, and the activities of the institute be non-profit, non-partisan, and dedicated to the furtherance of democratic and effective government.

At the various meetings of the founding committee there was considerable discussion of what the institute should do, reflecting the fact that the Germans have no such clear concept of the field of "public affairs" as that in the United States. Since it was important that the founding of the institute should itself be a lesson in democracy, the Civil Administration Division let the Germans settle this question themselves. The committee finally decided upon the following fields of activity:

- Constitution and Law
- Administration and Organization
- Public Finance
- Public Order and Safety
- General Personnel Matters of the Public Service
- Social and Welfare Problems
- Public Health
- Spatial Planning, Housing and Settlement
- Community Enterprises and Public Utilities
- Statistics.

The type of activity in the above fields is described in the by-laws as "cross-fertilizing the work of the member associations by continual exchange of ideas and coordination of their programs by voluntary collaboration, as well as lending depth to these activities by scientific research." The institute specifically intends to present results of its work to government and people and thereby promote the development of a public life based upon the interests of the community as a whole.

The membership assembly of the institute, which is able to meet frequently because of its small size, determines the general policies and program, adopts the annual budget and elects the director of the institute

and the executive secretary who also serves as deputy director. The committee has, with CAD concurrence, taken its time in selecting the director, in order to find a man who combines practical government experience with the research qualifications necessary to develop and carry out a program meeting the urgent social needs of Germany today.

It was agreed at the outset that the institute should avoid setting up a large overhead organization, but should instead base its program on

Dr. Glaser is a graduate of Harvard University, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1935 and a Doctor of Philosophy in Government and Economics in 1941. He entered government service in 1938 as an administrative analyst with the Department of Agriculture and later became Chief of Personnel Methods with the Social Security Board before coming to Europe in March, 1946.



Since June 1946, Dr. Glaser has been with the Governmental Structures Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, and is currently assigned as CAD liason representative with the Institute of Public Affairs in Frankfurt.

He is the author of: "Administrative Procedure" (1941), "Art and Technique of Administration in German Ministries" (1940) written in collaboration with Dr. Arnold Brecht, professor of social science at the New School of Social Research, New York, the Military Government publications "Land and Local Government in the US Zone" (1947) and "Comparative Federal Constitutions" (1948).

the activities of its member associations. As an organizational device to meet this need it was decided that each member association could establish a permanent office at the institute, consisting of a delegate and his secretary.

The delegates, who are professional specialists in the subject matter of their respective associations, do most of the actual work in research projects sponsored by the institute. The expenses of the permanent staff are carried on the institute budget. The institute also has funds for the employment of research personnel for projects which are too large to be done by the delegates or which re-

quire special qualifications or experience.

The institute did not wait for the appointment of a permanent director to begin actual work. Within the first week after the delegates moved into the building, they formed themselves into an executive committee which plans the day-to-day activities of the institute and distributes the work assignments. This committee has already developed an extensive research program on the economic and social problems of refugees in Germany, numerous sections of which are already being worked upon.

In setting up this program it was decided to do two things: (1) to combine the results of numerous separate investigations made in various parts of Germany during the last four years on particular phases of the problem and (2) to concentrate on relief and rehabilitation measures for refugees which the Germans can accomplish themselves without waiting for help from abroad.

Another project underway is an investigation of organization and procedure in public agencies, with the objective of cutting out unnecessary operations and abolishing superfluous agencies altogether. The committee decided to begin with a procedure which has affected almost every citizen at one time or another: the processing of applications for a settlement permit by the housing offices.

The institute is also making a start on an extensive publications program. This program will be directed not at the expert, but at the average citizen. Emphasis is being placed on a program of readable pamphlets, like the public affairs pamphlets in the United States, designed to enlist the interest of the average citizen and get him to think intelligently on such subjects as civil service, the election system and the new constitution. In addition, the institute proposes to support various publications sponsored by its member associations, such as a series of textbooks for social workers and the German statistical archives, which before the war had an international reputation.

The institute is also assuming increasing responsibility in planning

(Continued on page 37)

Formula for Peace

— The Military Security Board

AS THE WEST German people gradually take over Military Government functions, the question of military security arises — and what role a recently established organization, the Military Security Board, will play in guaranteeing a lasting peace.

The signing of the Occupation Statute and the reconciling of differences over the German federal constitution have opened the way to political responsibility. At the same time, the relaxation of controls over prohibited industries and the resurgence of production in the western zones indicates that Germany is moving toward more and more economic power. Can security against a revival of German militarism be maintained in these changing times?

Used in the sense, the term "security" implies that the trend of thought, the trend of production and the trend of living of the German people will not be directed toward warlike ends. Mental and moral demilitarization, as well as physical and industrial disarmament, is needed for security.

The objective of the United States and her victorious Allies is to ensure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbors or the peace of the world. This will be ensured only if Germans learn to think, believe and act in the terms of democracy, peace and the rights of others.

But, unless we take an active part in teaching democratic principles and suppressing aggressive nationalism, German psychology, molded by history, may be expected to react to defeat after this war as it reacted after other defeats. Such a change in the German people will have to come from within — it will have to be a moral and spiritual change. This does not imply destruction of patriotism but does mean the destruction of militarism.

THE CRUSHING DEFEAT at Jena in 1806, which was followed by the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807, brought

Article
by **Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges**

US Commissioner
Military Security Board

the great European power, created by Frederick the Great and his father, Frederick Wilhelm I, to an end. The treasury was depleted and the army disorganized. Yet even while the negotiations at Tilsit were still in progress, a Commission for Military Reorganization was set up, the army was purged, the higher command re-

War Department exercised such ingenuity in getting around the terms of the treaty that it succeeded in seven short years in building up a national army which was able to play an important part in the overthrow of Napoleon.

Immediately after the first World War, inter-Allied commissions were appointed to control the execution of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Members of these commissions or sub-commissions thereof were authorized to proceed to anywhere in Germany



The three commissioners of the Military Security Board—(left to right) Engineer General Etienne Paskiewicz, French; Maj. Gen. V. J. E. Westropp, British; and Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges, American, discuss an organizational topic (US Army Photograph)

juvenated, and a system of universal military service planned.

The literature of the period immediately after this defeat reverberates with the echoes of the efforts made to rouse the nation to revolt and cast off the yoke fastened upon it. During this period the plan was to profess complaisance outwardly but to hoodwink and build surreptitiously until Prussia was strong enough to defy. The terms of the treaty were sufficiently stringent to make evasion difficult. Nevertheless, the Prussian

whenever required. All facilities were to be given and the German government was to attach a qualified representative to each commission to receive instructions and to supply information. German laws were to be modified in accordance with the clauses of the treaty and necessary administrative measures were to be taken for enforcement.

The Germans, however, profited by the mistakes that the Allies made in preparing the peace. The over-elabo-

(Continued on next page)

rate details of the Treaty of Versailles led the Germans to infer that anything not specifically forbidden was permitted. The loose drafting of certain articles and the differences between the French and English texts enabled them to twist the interpretation to suit their secret aims and to indulge in legalistic hair-splitting which the Allies were not always firm enough to reject.

THIS TIME the victors are determined that history does not repeat itself. The system of security established takes into consideration the mistakes made after these last two wars and is molded accordingly.

The Military Security Board was conceived at the London Conference and came into being with the appointment of its Commissioners by the three Military Governors on Dec. 10, 1948.* In accordance with the London Agreement it was established to ensure observance of clearly-worded laws regarding disarmament and demilitarization. Its task is that of ensuring that the development of general activity in Germany, the purpose of which is economic and political recovery, is not deflected from its peaceful aims, and does not create significant war potentials. This does not mean needless prohibitions and limitations upon industry, restricting education, or controlling the birth

* See Page 46, this issue of the Information Bulletin for text of directive establishing the Military Security Board.

rate. Some people see a "war potential" in everything that is produced in Germany.

THE ROLE of the Board is twofold: It must, first of all, ensure the harmonization and completion of all the legislation required in the field of security. For this purpose it will base its review on previously-established quadripartite laws and directives.

It will then have to ensure the regular implementation of laws and regulations thus published, by means of inspections conducted in accordance with certain rules. The inspectors of the Board will be empowered to make inspections of plants and establishments. If advisable, they may make these inspections without giving prior notice to the management of the plant.

The Military Security Board, by the terms of reference laid down by the Military Governors, is essentially an advisory and fact-finding agency. Through statistical analyses and on-the-spot inspections it obtains facts upon which to base reports and make recommendations to the Military Governors. The Board does not intrude in the area of either judicial or executive authority. It recommends but does not promulgate laws; it observes and reports, but neither enforces nor prosecutes.

In the military field it will ensure disarmament and guard against the resurgence of military organizations

and the militaristic spirit; in the fields of industry and scientific research, it will make sure that no activity is directed towards war objectives.

The general structure of the Military Security Board corresponds to this partition of duties and includes, in addition to the directing bodies (the Commission and the Committee of Deputies) three specialized Divisions: Military, Industrial and Scientific Research. Inspection groups from these Divisions will make investigations in the field. A Secretariat is in charge of the administrative functioning of the Board.

THE COMMISSION consists of three general officers appointed by and representing the respective Military Governors.

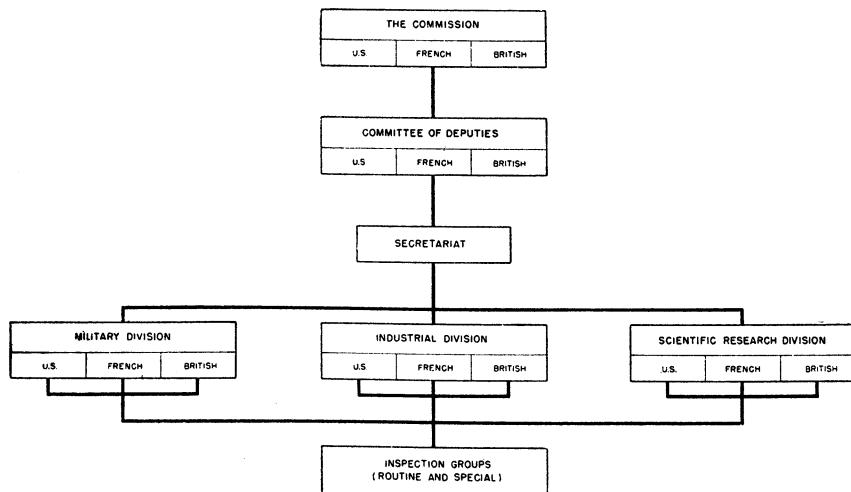
The Deputies to the Commissioners form a permanent committee at the headquarters of the Board. It is their job to direct and coordinate the work of the Divisions.

Within each Division, each power (US, UK and France) maintains its own national element. These elements operate on a coordinated basis. Each Division is responsible, in its sphere, for the adequacy of existing regulatory measures, for inspections to ensure compliance therewith, and for recommendations to the Commission regarding violations discovered.

Since its creation last December, the Board has been engaged in studying its tasks and responsibilities with a view to determining its detailed internal organization and operating procedures. In so doing, it has completed much of the prerequisite work in connection with the review and codification of legislation pertinent to disarmament and demilitarization.

At the present time, surveillance duties of the Divisions are being performed as in the past, by the various agencies of Military Government. Transfer of these duties to the Board is to be accomplished gradually so as to avoid the mistake of tearing down the old machine before the new one is built. For this reason, key personnel in many instances are wearing two hats pending the time when they will be assigned to full time duty with the Board. + END

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE MILITARY SECURITY BOARD



New Horizons in Education

— — International Conference at Chiemsee

THE EDUCATIONAL reconstruction in a divided world, the theme of the welcoming address by Dr. Alonzo Grace, director of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, was the motif of the five-day International Conference on Comparative Education, held at Chiemsee, Bavaria, late in April.

More than 200 educators from Great Britain, France, Austria, Luxembourg, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, UNESCO and the United States attended the sessions from April 25 to 29.

The planning of the conference, both as to selection of problems for discussion and technique for selection, was predicated on certain basic assumptions which, whether right or wrong, should at the outset be briefly and frankly stated:

1. That education must be integrated and related to the needs and requirements of society and that the patterns and systems of education should be constantly reexamined with reference to the requisites of an ever-changing world (education both as to method and content).

2. That many of the most important problems and needs of the countries of Western Europe are similar, and successful solutions which are developed in one country may have applicability in other countries.

3. That one of the fundamental requirements of society and democracy must be its ability to grow and develop and that solutions which were valid for conditions and circumstances of an earlier period may have lost their validity as conditions and circumstances have changed.

The summation of the Chiemsee International Comparative Education Conference was prepared and delivered by Dr. Milton E. Muelder, deputy director, of the Education & Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, at the close of the five-day meeting. A transcript of the address, adapted for magazine publication, appears here.

Summary

by **Dr. Milton E. Muelder**
Deputy Director, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS

4. That in the development of new patterns and forms of education it is better to mend rather than to rend. That the inevitable laws of history, namely, that of dynamic change and continuity can be satisfied better by evolution rather than revolutions.

5. That the solutions of problems common the western society can be attained more satisfactorily through the creative and new thinking which is stimulated and developed by joint participation than dependence upon ready-made solutions contained in elaborate analyses of a few. The final product which thus emerges and crystallizes is not the product or property of any one individual, but the common possession and conviction of the participants. This is the reason why the procedure of this conference favored panel and group discussions and restricted the function of addresses to the statement of basic facts and problems.

THERE WERE three major addresses given on successive evenings. Their subjects were the "Economic and Social Crisis of Europe," delivered by Dr. Bryn Hovde, director of the New School for Social Research, New York City; the "Philosophical and Spiritual Crisis of Europe," delivered by Dr. Conrad Bergendorff, president of Augustana College, Moline, Ill., and the "Trend Toward a United Europe," delivered by Dr. David White, chief of the Historical Branch, OMGUS, Berlin.

FOR EACH MAJOR ADDRESS a general panel discussion was organized to allow participation and discussion by the entire assembly on those aspects of the philosophy of education which are common to all levels of education. The assembly was regrouped in the afternoons into five

smaller bodies in order to discuss, for a given field of education, the practical implications of the common problems and principles as they were brought out in the addresses and the general panel discussions. The fields of the group discussions were as follows:

Group I. Adult Community Education

Group II. Elementary, Secondary & Vocational Education

Group III. Higher Education

Group IV. Teacher Education

Group V. Youth Activities

An interesting thing about the titles of the addresses, as well as the addresses themselves, is the frequent use of the word "crisis." It is true that the times were difficult but if one were to judge only from the documents of the convention, one would be likely to come to the conclusion that the period was the most critical in the history of the world...

It must be said in extenuation, however, that the delegates reaffirmed in many of the sessions that these crises should not lead to pessimism, but should be a stimulus to create a new world. As one person remarked: "The crises of our time constitute the opportunities of our time."

THESE CRISES were thought of as not limited to one field or phase of society, but as cutting across the whole complex of society. Their resolution would have to be found on a correspondingly broad front. Mr. Olaf Bertolt, Worker's Education Organization, Copenhagen, Denmark, appropriately asked that the obligations and responsibilities of education, with reference to groups outside of the formal education institutions, should be carefully considered and employed.

Mr. Theodor Baeuerle, minister of church and education of Wuerttemberg-Baden, reminded the delegates in simple and direct language, that Germany went to its disaster, not for lack of learning but for the neglect of things of the heart and spirit. Education dare not, then, concern

(Continued on next page)

itself with learning just for learning's sake, but must be related to certain basic values—values nonetheless for their being stated by some in spiritual terms and by others in secular terms.

The difference in the terms in which the values were stated had a profound effect upon the approach the delegates made to the analysis of the social, economic and political problems which they faced. The difference, stated in its most opposed form, was the reference to absolutes on the one hand and to the pragmatic on the other.

It should not be thought that this difference was only one of words or of method. The difference had already expressed itself concretely in political machinery which split the world into two camps, East and West. The conflict had not reached the stage of declared war, but it was none the less recognized for what it was—a war, a "cold war."

Even in the West, which was presumably united in its aims, there was a conflict. This conflict, too, was recognized as not yet having destroyed the social equilibrium of the West, but its potentialities to do so were admitted. This inner western conflict was expressed in the terms, "right" and "left."

Dr. Grace proposed that this struggle of ideologies was not basically in the realm of economics and politics, but between spiritual value and materialism. But what the consequences might be of the failure to solve social and economic problems upon the intellectual and spiritual content of our society was not generally discussed except from the floor by the Rev. George Higgins, visiting consultant, Religious Affairs Branch, OMG Bavaria, who pointedly stated:

"Unless we in the United States and you in Europe realize that the average working man speaking through his trade unions is determined to have an equal voice, we are headed for very serious troubles. He is not going to take leadership from the so-called superior classes; he is going to play the determining role in the new society. Unless the religious-minded people of Europe, the Christians of Europe and the so-called doctrinaire

socialists, can arrive at a better understanding on cultural, religious and other issues of that type, Europe is, in my opinion, headed for a vacuum, a vacuum which has been filled over a period of the past few years with the same thing, namely, Marxist Communism. Unless the western tradition has something better to offer in the field of justice, this meeting and all others are rather a waste of time."

Dr. Hovde's thesis that social problems were, in fact, more fundamental in character than the economic ones, and that the demands for

economic change were to satisfy certain social wants, went unchallenged. He submitted that solutions to social demands and wants may be found in the pragmatic approach of experiment and science, "keeping in mind the ultimate goal of the good of society, protecting all and serving all in the best interests of all humanity."

It was suggested from the floor that in the United States, with its problem of racial justice that unless man was convinced on spiritual and philosophical grounds of racial justice, he would not be convinced by any

(Continued on page 44)

* * *

Discussion Group Leaders Summarize Ideas

Gunnar Hirdman, executive secretary, Workers Education Organization, Stockholm, Sweden: In countries which are democratic, the State can and should assume responsibility for the provision of consultative services in adult education. Such services can be of great assistance in the furtherance of adult education and can be completely free of the elements of control and interference.

Amelie Hamaide, director of De Croy School, Brussels, Belgium: The child must be liberated; he must be educated to understand the economic and social problems of life; and he must have equality and the opportunity to share the same rights to education. Teaching must be based on scientific facts, on experimentation, permitting the child to actively and personally participate... The school must be transformed into a community where we can consider the personality of every one in the interest of social life. It must be a true society where each will have his responsibilities, duties, charges... We must provide for the child teachers who understand his needs and who by their example of a sincere, tolerant life, try to attain the spiritual life which forms true human beings.

Dr. Erwin Stein, minister of church and education, Hesse: The universities have the responsibility to use the whole of their research for the spiritual welfare of society. They

need a clear understanding of the ideas which are compatible or incompatible with the dignity of freedom of man... The freedom of the individual is conditioned by the essential freedom of others. No one person is in possession of truth, which can be reached by different methods and approaches.

Dr. Elizabeth Rotten, vice chairman, New Education Fellowship, Saamen, Switzerland: Elementary teachers should receive better scientific training and vocational teachers—in view of their significance to the nation as a whole—should be given more respect. Educators should have a better knowledge of economic and social functions outside the school and should have the opportunity to undertake active and constructive work in these fields.

Dr. Kurt Berger, official in charge of youth culture, Kassel (Regierungs-Referent fuer Jugendpflege): The State should grant financial aid to youth groups without involving any spiritual interference. Non-organized youth should receive the same assistance and facilities as organized youth. Teachers should be brought into touch with the problems confronting youth during their non-school hours and closer cooperation should be established between schools and families. The aim of building a unified Europe can only be achieved if the youth of Europe be inspired... to feel themselves as Europeans beyond their national limits.

Employee Utilization

— — A New Personnel Approach

EMLOYEE UTILIZATION is a program of personnel management which seeks to select and place the right person in the right job at the right time and to retain him as a satisfied and satisfactory worker by developing and using his highest skills.

When the merging of placement, recruitment and employee relations into a new unit to be known as the Employee Utilization Section (See Charts A and B), was announced by the OMGUS personnel officer, many MG employees were under the mistaken impression that there would follow a curtailment of numerous long-accepted personnel services.

This, however, is not the case. In fact, employee utilization widens the base of many essential personnel services and brings them closer to the employee through the effective use of the employee's supervisor. Employee utilization does not introduce any radical innovations into the field of personnel. It is, instead, a new method of operation or a new approach to personnel management.

Since the new Utilization Section was established the personnel engaged in OMGUS employee relations, placement and recruitment have been going through an intensive period of cross-training to prepare them to offer a coordinated program on the operating level. By pooling the "know-how" they have gained since the origin of a civilian MG organization in Germany these employees are, through this in-service training, developing into technicians who will be able to serve as supervisors in each of these areas of personnel administration. At the completion of this transition period, these representatives will leave their desks and offices and spend the greater portion of their time out with the operating units.

How did this new approach to personnel management come about? What was wrong with former De-

by **Paul G. Lutzeier**, Chief
Employee Utilization Section
Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS

partment of Army civilian personnel organizational patterns?

During the war, most civilian personnel offices at military installations in the United States were organized with separate sections established for administration, payroll, classification, placement, employee relations and training. All reported directly to the personnel officer. Inasmuch as this was a common pattern in many government need was the immediate a convenient formula to follow at a time when the rapid expansion of Army organizations made the ability to produce immediate results the most important factor to be considered.

During hostilities and in occupation areas after the war the primary government need was the immediate recruitment and employment of personnel. This called for specialized technicians and large placement activities were authorized. After the workers were on the payrolls it was found that many needed to learn new skills or required help in brushing up or improving skills or talents they already possessed. Training activities assumed greater importance due to these wartime needs and for that reason became an important element in the personnel program.

AT THE SAME TIME the effective management of vast numbers of employees called for greater attention to the employee-management relationships involved in this complex and expanding employment situation. A need for good counseling, labor relations, welfare help, recreation assistance, grievance processing and similar services became acute. Those technicians engaged in the activity known as *employee relations* therefore played an important role in wartime and occupation area personnel management.

Many excellent programs functioned under this plan, but in spite of its "emergency" advantages it had certain weaknesses. Sometimes there was competition for prestige among the various programs and often the sections operated as tight little units. This resulted in a lack of cross-section coordination and the piecemeal treatment of operating problems. Further, it was often difficult in the larger installations for civilian personnel officers to coordinate all programs effectively due to the number of personnel section chiefs reporting to them. All too often during these war years, there was personnel administration for the sake of the personnel office rather than for the operating officials and supervisors—the men and women who actually had the problems.

THESE obvious weaknesses, plus the necessity for postwar staff economy, largely motivated the development of what now is known as the Employee Utilization program.

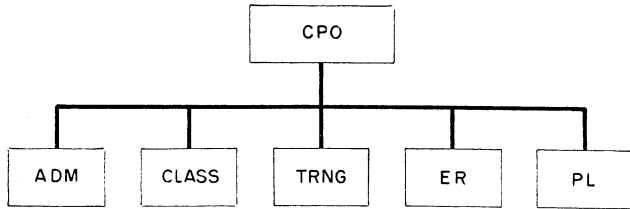
One of the first ideas advanced in installations in the United States as early as 1946 was the superimposing of an Employees Utilization chief over the Placement, Employee Relations and Training Sections. This idea was not accepted by OMGUS since it was clear to those in charge of personnel administration in Military Government that it would merely add another member to the staff and not solve the basic problem.

True, it would have brought together those personnel activities engaged in handling people but it did little to integrate the activity. Under the approved OMGUS program those previous functions disappear completely as separate sections and Employee Utilization emerges as a program in its own right.

Thus, MG personnel activities in Berlin and Frankfurt emerge as four units: Administration, which deals largely with paper; Classification,

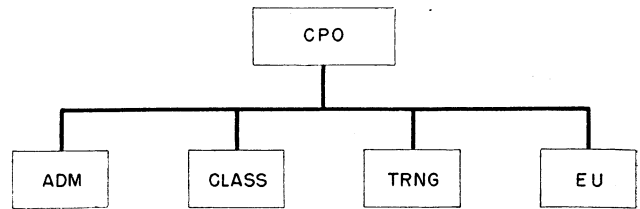
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CHART A — SEPARATE FUNCTIONS



Under organizational chart (A) the supervisor had to contact three separate personnel technicians. Through Employee Utilization (B) these personnel service are provided by one individual in on-the-job contacts.

CHART B — COMBINED FUNCTIONS



Abbreviations used in charts: CPO — Civilian Personnel Office, ADM — Administration, CLASS — Classification, TRNG — Training, ER — Employee Relations, PL — Placement, EU — Employee Utilization.

which is concerned with positions; and Employee Utilization and Training, which are interested in people. However, it is the supervisor who manages people, not the personnel office. The responsibility of the Employee Utilization representative is to assist and advise the men and women who supervise OMGUS employees.

AMONG the traditional responsibilities of the supervisor in dealing with his employees are to plan the work, to establish which jobs are needed, to place the worker into the position, to instruct and evaluate the employee, to inspect the work, to assist and direct the employee and to plan personnel changes. The supervisor also must keep his workers interested and satisfied by incentives, fair evaluations, delegation of responsibility, development of team spirit, maintenance of discipline and by giving each employee the proper credit for a job well done.

As a service to supervisors the Employee Utilization representative will coordinate his efforts with the Administrative and Classification Sections to ensure that a complete personnel program is being presented to supervisors.

However, in carrying out this program no sound personnel services are eliminated or side-tracked. Such previous employee relations and placement activities as the employee emergency loan fund, the processing of marriage papers, the suggestion and award program, community information service, awards and decorations program, US recruiting activities and related services will

continue to be given in Employee Utilization offices.

This new Employee Utilization personnel management program is not merely the sum total of previous services offered in OMGUS by placement, employee relations and training technicians. If it were it would merely perpetuate the shortcomings of the former program. The OMGUS program will be tailored to meet the needs of each organizational segment and will attempt to meet directly each problem as it arises within each unit of the organization.

THIS will be a challenge to the Employee Utilization representative to know thoroughly his assigned organizational units, their jobs, their operational problems and the personalities involved. With this knowledge he can assist in building better personnel management through each supervisor.

Employee Utilization places the emphasis of personnel management on the supervisor where it has always belonged, and puts the personnel representative in his proper position of providing services to the supervisor to assist him in his work. Under ideal conditions, the employee will never seek the personnel office; Employee Utilization representative will come to the supervisor and his organization.

Whether this program will result in a saving of time, paper work and staff as well as promoting better supervisor-employee relationships remains to be demonstrated during the coming months. There will be no high-pressure approach. The Office of

the Personnel Officer is not installing a new program. It is merely setting about to extend personal contacts and to give added services at an operating level. These changes cannot and will not be made overnight but the new course of action has been set and approved.

In OMGUS, through this new approach to employee management, it will be the common goal of Employee Utilization technicians and supervisors to manage men and women so that they can and want to do their best work in the right job, to utilize the employee's highest skills and to help the worker develop his talents to the highest point of developability. Then the personnel man, the supervisor and the worker can move together toward the successful completion of the occupation mission.

Books Repay for Former Aid

To repay Bavarian Catholics for assistance given Catholics in the United States from 1838 until 1922, the Catholic library association in the United States is shipping to Bavaria an libraries thousands of books collected in connection with the 1949 Catholic book-week celebration. A special shipment is intended for the Wuerzburg seminary library, which was totally destroyed.

Sudeten Transfers Completed

The last transfers of Sudeten Germans moving in groups from Czechoslovakia to the US Zone of Germany were completed in December. Effective Jan. 1 all Sudeten Germans enter the US Zone on an individual military entry permit basis.

Insult Law

— — Gives Special Protection to Officials

A PRE NAZI German law which is unique to United States officials and which is frequently in incoked, is the so-called "Insult Law" of the German Criminal Code operates often to give special protection to government officials. These special additions to the Criminal Codesections, incorporated in the Fourth Emergency Decree for the Protection of Internal Peace of Dec. 8, 1931, read as follows:

"In the case of insult (Section 186 of the Code) if the injured person is in public life and if the offensive fact was publicly asserted or disseminated and if the injured person was made to appear unworthy of the trust which he needs in his public activities, the punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than three months, provided the offender was evidently not in excusable good faith as to the truth of the utterance.

"In the case of defamation (Section 187 of the Criminal Code) if the injured person is in public life and if the offensive fact was publicly asserted or disseminated and if the injured person was made to appear unworthy of the trust which he needs in his public activities, the punishment shall be imprisonment for not less than six months.

"In addition to the punishment in the cases of Sections 1 and 2, and independently of the compensatory fine (Busse) to be imposed under Section 188 of the Criminal Code, the court may impose a compensatory fine not to exceed one-hundred thousand Reichsmarks to be paid to the state treasury."

The Insult Law was recently given a court test when it was brought before the Hessian State Supreme Court at Kassel on an appeal. The high court declared the 1931 law was still valid because it was set up in the interest of democracy and has never been rescinded. However, the state supreme court at Tuebingen, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, in the French Zone, had previously handed down an opposite ruling in a similar case.

IN THE Hessian case, Hans Struebing, president of the Kassel public forum and former board member of the Hesse Liberal Democratic Party, had been sentenced last September to four months in prison for publicly accusing Georg A. Zinn, Hessian justice minister, of deliberately delaying prosecution in an embezzlement case by withholding the files from the prosecutor. In deciding the appeal, the State Supreme Court declared this accusation was not true.

Military Government officials, in observing the application of the law, has found the public to be reluctant to criticize anyone in an official position for fear of hearing the familiar civil-servant retort: "I must report what you have just said to my superiors (for possible action under these sections of the German Criminal Code)."

Likewise, many German officials, including policemen, are now cautious about invoking the Insult Law because of the current unsettled economic and political conditions. However, there are many recent examples of resort to the law to silence irate citizens.

The city housing office of the city of Stuttgart requisitioned an apartment under the pretense that Military Government had requested the requisition and then assigned it to a German family. The former resident filed a complaint with the Supreme Administrative Court, which decided that the action of the housing office was unlawful.

THE HOUSING office would not permit the former occupant to move back. The latter addressed a letter to the mayor, branding the official behavior as "stupid pettifoggery." The mayor, and the minister of interior filed a charge that the writer of the letter had insulted an official, as defined by the Insult Law, and the local courts of Stuttgart sentenced him to a fine.

In Nuertingen the police attempted to close a restaurant in which guests were consuming alcoholic beverages

long after the legal closing hour. One citizen made derogatory but harmless reference to the drunkenness of another police official. He was hauled before the court on a charge of circulating "libelous rumors" against the law enforcement agencies of the government.

A resident of Waiblingen was informed by relatives in the United States that they had sent him numerous packages, though he only received one or two of them. On finding that the signatures on some of the receipts were not made by him nor any member of his family, he charged the post office clerk with forgery and embezzlement.

During the trial it was revealed that the post office considers it proper for its clerks to sign the receipt in place of the actual recipient, because "farmers usually have dirty hands and deface the official documents while signing them." The post office employee was thereupon acquitted, but in turn charged the complainant under the Insult Law. The latter was convicted and fined.

A Hessian mayor, visiting Eltville, was accused last September of insulting the local police by referring to them as "vagabonds." Brought before a court, he was given the choice of a DM 50 (\$15) fine or 10 days in jail.

A rural policeman at Ziegenhain, Hesse, sued a mason for calling him the German equivalent of a "jug-head." The mason was sentenced to a DM 35 (\$10.50) fine or a week in prison. A woman at Allengronau was fined DM 50 (\$ 15) for a public remark, in referring to the local police chief, "Who knows with what he has been bribed?"

A resident of Fulda was accused of insulting both the county administrator and the mayor because he had called the mayor the county administrator's ventriloquist dummy. The resident was found guilty of the charge and fined DM 200 (\$60).

(Continued on next page)

Dr. Ludwig Bergstraesser, member of the Hessian legislature and president of the former governmental district of Darmstadt, recently lost an insult suit against a Darmstadt architect. The latter, who had been refused a license for his automobile, had seen Dr. Bergstraesser's official car in a theater parking lot during a performance and sharply criticized its use for recreation. Dr. Bergstraesser sued under the Insult Law and lost when investigation disclosed that the architect's charge was true.

Dr. Josef Mueller, Bavarian deputy minister-president and leading member of the Christian Social Party, won a case last August against Alfons Gassner, member of the Bavaria Party, who had been accused of having declared that Mueller had made himself leader of the CSU, had come to terms with the Communists and had gone to Karlshorst* to receive orders

THE COURT declined to allow various leading members of the Bavaria Party to be summoned to give evidence, and decided that, on his visits to Karlshorst, Mueller had only been serving the interests of the German people. Gassner was sentenced to three month's imprisonment.

Recent studies of Insult Law cases have brought to light an interesting point that German courts are sometimes willing to dismiss charges and in return order the defendants to "donate" specific sums to welfare funds. Action of this nature is taken only with the agreement of the complainant.

This practice of welfare donations in lieu of a sentence is an unwritten, though not-too-generally used, court procedure in Germany as well as in most Central European countries. Generally it is used only in cases of an altercation between two individuals involving a misdemeanor or in cases where the court is convinced that more harm than good would be done by a formal court sentence.

One typical example is that of a citizen of a Hessian town who was accused of calling the mayor "a crook, a liar and a bucket of lard." When

* Section of Berlin where the Soviet Military Administration Headquarters is located.

his case was brought before a court under the Insult Law, both parties came to a voluntary agreement whereby the accused had to pay the trial costs of DM 65 (\$19.50) and donate DM 50 (\$15) to the Hessian Red Cross. The insult charge was then dropped.

The Insult Law, according to the Legal Division, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, has a tendency to restrain, and is restraining, the citizens from criticizing or otherwise expressing, their views on the conduct of public officials or private persons, and it also has a tendency to bolster, and is bolstering the autocratic attitude of the average German official. Such a law is diametrically opposed to the principle of free speech, one of the cornerstones of democracy, and operates as a gag to prevent that freedom of expression which is necessary in all democratic societies.

The Stuttgart Senate of the Wuerttemberg-Baden Administrative Court, in deciding a case in favor of an accused, stated: "According to tenets of the Constitution it is reasonable that a citizen who believes that his appeal to an authority was not given proper consideration should plainly express his annoyance."

This decision by the Administrative Court provides a basis for some optimism, though it is an exceptional deviation from the past trend in the adjudication of insult cases.

Further evidence of attempts to correct the traditional practice are contained in a recent circular issued by the minister of justice for Wuerttemberg-Baden to all district attorneys and courts in Wuerttemberg-Baden concerning insult of public officials. He wrote that courts have had to deal with cases of petty insult which do not warrant judicial procedures.

"It seems as though the use of harsh and popular expressions is being taken entirely too seriously. In many cases the entire affair does not warrant preferring charges," he wrote, stating that verbal attacks of drunks and excited persons should not be interpreted as insulting or malicious by oversensitive officials.

"A truly honorable and conscientious official should not feel insulted because of vulgar attacks," he

continued, specifically pointing out that officials should make a clear distinction between criticism and insult. Unfavorable criticism is not to be interpreted as insult, particularly when there is some justifiable basis for criticism.

THE MINISTER declared that the conception that the insult of officials or a group of officials is a greater offense than the insult of another individual, has no basis in German law. He stated specifically that the impression that the honor of one group of people enjoys greater protection than ordinary citizens must be erased. He ordered:

"The term 'Beamtenbeleidigung' (insult of officials) is to be eliminated from all charge sheets, arrest warrants and other legal instruments and that any executive orders issued contrary to these directives are hereby rescinded."

The usual custom of punishing anyone who insults an official indicates that the historic concept of the superiority and authority of the official is still nurtured by German officialdom. It is doubtful that many of those in official positions would take steps to alter the provisions of the Insult Law which protect them from public scorn.

The theory of a special insult law for public officials, in addition to the remedies which they have as private persons, is contrary to the theory and practice in most democratic states. In the law as applied in the United States public officers and governmental officials are considered fair game for those inclined to be critical.

Comments upon public officials or their acts are not regarded with the same strictness as utterances against private persons. Public criticism and even vilification are regarded as one of the prices paid for high public office. Every high public American official of recent times has been the butt of many open, identified or identifiable attacks.

While the abuse of the privilege is to be condemned, the fairness of the average citizen has shown itself to be a good guardian of public honor and public morals as well as the

(Continued on page 14)

Civil Service Reform

— — Assurance of Democratic Opportunity

RECENTLY, an order was issued by the Military Governments of the Bizone requiring the Bizonal German Administration to make certain changes in the laws and regulations governing qualifications for, appointment to, and the holding of, civil office in Germany.

As has been the case with so many Military Government directives in the past and undoubtedly will be in the future, the cry is raised in some quarters that this is an undemocratic and dictatorial procedure, inconsistent with the principles which the occupying powers so often and so widely proclaim in the name of democracy. We have recently heard, too, that democracy is not a thing which can be imposed by an occupying power.

This has been said by certain German individuals as though it were a discovery on their part. I should like to quote a short passage from the United States Government directive to the Military Governor, dated July 15, 1947 which sets forth the basic United States policies with respect to Germany:

"Your government does not wish to impose its own historically developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany, and believes equally firmly that no other external forms should be imposed. It seeks the establishment in Germany of a political organization which is derived from the people and subject to their control and operates in accordance with democratic electoral procedures and which is dedicated to uphold both the basic civil and human rights of the individual."

Evidently, then, the United States has been under no misapprehension in this respect. Indeed, we might go much further than do these German critics and say that neither can democracy be imposed by a German political party organization nor a German state government. As a matter of fact, democracy cannot be imposed. By its nature, it must be rooted in the con-

Address

by **Capt. Charles R. Jeffs, USN**
Director, OMG Bremen

victions of the people themselves and must be learned by experience and practice. It is possible to aid in this process of learning, however, by tactful precept and example and by the extension of encouragement and material aid. In this, the occupying powers and the democratic political governments in office and the democratic political parties can, and do, help.

IN this connection, attention is invited to the basic concept upon which all of our democratic institutions are founded, namely, that the majority of the people, well informed, are capable of determining their own destinies wisely. In amplification of this concept, the Military Government Regulations contain seven important tenets of democracy, of which for our purposes, it is sufficient to quote only two.

First, "All political power is recognized as originating with the people and subject to their control" and Second, "Political parties must be democratic in character and must be recognized as voluntary associations of citizens, clearly distinguished from, rather than identified with, the instrumentalities of government."

With these facts firmly in mind, some of the so-called "dictatorial acts of the occupying powers" should be analyzed. The first "dictatorial" act, of course, was the winning of the war, in the process of which all opposition was swept aside, even at the cost of millions of lives on both sides. That probably was the most "dic-

tatorial" act of all but was necessary in order that there might be even the opportunity for the development of democracy within Germany.

However much one, as a German, may disagree with the procedures set up for the implementation of denazification, demilitarization, restitution, reparations and other disagreeable measures, I believe that there are few Germans who will today find fault with the spirit in which they were conceived, i. e. fair play and justice to the aggrieved. I think one will also agree that in such matters as decartelization, school reform and *Gewerbefreiheit* (freedom of trade), the underlying motive has been to distribute throughout the whole number of the people the privileges previously enjoyed by a relatively small number of persons constituting certain privileged groups.

TO this extent, then, democracy has been, is being, and will, I am sure, be continued to be imposed on Germany until the common man learns through education and experience to exercise control of government and political parties in his own right. It is for the German people to determine whether that period is to be a long one or a short one. The opportunity for development is being given them, by forceful measures when necessary, and it rests with them to become familiar with the opportunities being afforded them and to take advantage of them. That, the occupying powers cannot do for the Germans. They must do it themselves.

I believe that there is today room for little doubt as to Military Government attitude toward the German civil servant. For years, he has been known as a most efficient, competent and devoted agency of government in Germany, but for years too, Germany has been governed from the top and he has been an agency of government from the top. Because of his traditionally long and faithful service, his

(Continued on next page)

This article is abridged text, adapted for magazine publication, of the address delivered by Captain Jeffs at a public forum in Bremen on April 7.

studiousness and experience, he undoubtedly feels that he knows more about his special field than any other men not so engaged in Germany, and probably in the world. I, as a naval officer of 38 years experience can sympathize with him. I should be a poor naval officer, indeed, if, with so much specialized study and experience, I did not know more about naval affairs than the ordinary man on the street.

But here let us return to the fundamental concept of democracy; i. e. that the majority of the people, well-informed, are capable of determining their own destinies wisely. When it comes to a matter concerning the good of the whole people, the naval officer and the civil servant are much too apt to become so engrossed with the characteristics of certain individual trees in which they have an interest, that they lose sight of the welfare of the whole forest. The naval officer, the civil servants, the elected politician in office, all must be servants of the whole people and subservient to their will.

We do not believe that ideal to be practicable of accomplishment under circumstances where the law-making body of a state is composed in any considerable measure of civil servants who are thus in a position to formulate laws in accordance with concepts which will facilitate execution in the other capacity of the civil servant as an executive. The legislative and the executive functions in a democratic government must be kept separate.

To the extent that a civil servant is permitted to formulate policy in a political party and to advocate its acceptance by the people, the same objection holds. In the matter of political parties, we have a peculiar situation in the state of Bremen. Of a population of some 500,000 people, the total enrollment of members of all parties in the state numbers some 11,000.

THese party members make up the list of delegates to represent their parties' proportionate membership of the city council as a result of the elections, and to determine party policies. There are even indications

here and there that, after the election, certain parties would like their elected party delegates to the council to consider themselves directly responsible to the party leadership, instead of to the people as a whole.

We hear, from time to time, particularly in public forums, much about the restricted political-party-viewpoint of members of the government who are accused of acting in party interests rather than in the interests of the people as a whole. Yet there exists at the same time, a pride in these same quarters in not belonging to any party nor subscribing to any party point-of-view.

These people are not very consistent. They leave the formulation of policy to 11,000 of their fellow citizens and then complain that the actions of these 11,000 are not to their liking. It would seem then, that there exists the possibility in Bremen for the organization of a league of some 499,000 independent voters, or at least the portion of that number eligible to vote.

We often hear of complaints on the part of citizens that they are discourteously treated by some of the officials, usually of lower rank, in the various state and civil administrative agencies. Germans are in a better position to judge the accuracy of such accusations and the extent to which such practices are prevalent.

Certain it is, however, that when an administrative official is made to feel that he is the servant of all of the people, rather than of any political organization, political party or legislatively favored group, an improvement can be expected in his attitude toward the general public. This statement should not be regarded too literally as an attack on civil servants and officials but rather as a recognition of one of the frailties of human nature.

Freedom of Travel for DP's

During December the Military Governors of the three Western Zones of Germany extended to displaced persons the freedom of travel within the three zones. Interzonal changes of residence are not affected and are still subject to approval.

(Continued from page 12)

Insult Law

privacy and honor of the public servant, and the freedom of justified criticism is not impaired.

Violations of good taste and excesses of public abuse have found their retribution for the offender as well as the reward for the victim in public reaction. United States public officials and candidates have avoided even those means of relief afforded by the law to private individuals. An untimely loss of temper by an official or candidate, though justified, has proved the turning point of many a political career. Excessive personal abuse, or carping public criticism, have frequently resulted in the return to public office of the person attacked.

The unlimited freedom of criticism has not only subjected the public official to the most intense scrutiny of his public and private lives, as well as official acts, but within itself has provided for the punishment of its own excesses. +END

Publishing Ban Upheld

Military Government has denied an appeal by attorneys for the former Ludendorff Verlag from a MG ruling, which banned distribution of Ludendorff publications published prior to May 8, 1945. The ruling was occasioned by the appearance of mail advertising offering these publications for sale. In 1946, Military Government had refused to issue a publishing license to the head of the Ludendorff Verlag, Mathilde Ludendorff, on the grounds that the firm's output was largely devoted to promoting a mystic type of nationalistic racism.

Higher Education Study

A study by Military Government in February indicates that 61,380 students are currently attending institutions of higher learning in the US-occupied Area. Of these 28,147 are enrolled in Bavaria, 15,846 in Wuerttemberg-Baden, 11,892 in Hesse, 5,040 in the US-Sector of Berlin, and 455 in Bremen. In the fall of 1948 a similar study showed 59,411 students attending college level institutions.

Practicing Democracy

— — Youth Leader Studies US Methods

Article

by **Willi Birkelbach**
*Cultural Exchange Student
to the United States*

ATENDING a class on group work at the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve University, I tried to imagine how it would work out if German students were sitting around me instead of Americans. What would they think of the subject matter and to what extent would they be able to participate in the discussion?

In Germany it still is the custom to look at the learning process as a fairly one-sided affair. The students are trying to absorb as much knowledge on a subject as the most authoritative speaker can present in the shortest possible time. We need to realize that learning is not just the taking over of ready-made concepts. Learning means to develop one's own abilities; it is a process of growing, of becoming aware of new facts by using one's own critical judgment. To learn means to be active, to conquer new fields and to make discriminative choices.

Besides appreciating the discussion-method in teaching, there is another precondition to learning which American students meet: that democracy is really the only way of life which can be accepted by modern man and that democracy can function in our time. The meaning of democracy, its philosophical foundation and the minimum requirements for its institutional setup—this to most Americans is no problem, whereas to many Germans it still is.

Perhaps one could hope to bring about this recognition of democratic values simply by letting people have the experience: by talking on an equal basis with others, taking on responsibilities and realizing the differences in human relations which exist in a democratic compared with a totalitarian society.

This surely will work in our German groups but these groups must then have leaders. Therefore, the training of leaders should begin with an inquiry into the basic principles of free, useful living. At the same time,

all sorts of group activities may go on, but without this introduction to the philosophy of democracy the leaders will fail to establish a positive relationship between the single group and the community as a whole.

In a training course for a group of German youth leaders, the discussion method and the problem approach should be used, giving opportunities for all types of illustrations which originate in past experience. The course should cover the whole range of rights and responsibilities which make up the real meaning of the word "democracy."

At the same time there should be a chance to learn something about the importance of organized groups in society; of their influence on the behavior and the activities of individuals. This would lead to the field of social group work.

IN GERMANY there is critical need for experience in practical democracy. Youth especially should have many opportunities to experience a democratic group life to overcome the feeling of being a lost generation, of having no real aim and of finding no way out of the present situation.

Young Germans must acquire a sense of security and of self-confidence so that they may make their own decisions without looking for new leaders to command them. They must adjust themselves to hard facts and grow up to the point where they will contribute their best voluntarily to build a future for the German people.

The Nazi system condemned the values of democratic group life. In our present situation we cannot afford to wait for our own experience to grow out of practice; therefore, we should try to benefit as much as possible by the extensive research work done in the United States in the field of group work.

WHAT is the contribution of social group work as a method of fulfilling the recreation function? It contributes to the increase of enjoyment through more satisfying human relations; it helps individuals who are unable to enjoy themselves because of personal difficulties; and it adds to the significant by-products of recreation experience.

While we know that many people join clubs, classes or teams because of an interest in the sport, or the art, or the subject to be discussed, there is evidence that the chance to make friends is a predominant factor in bringing and holding them to the activity. (Continued on next page)

Trying to visualize the reaction and effect if his classmates were Germans instead of Americans prompted Willi Birkelbach to write this article analyzing the experience as a cultural exchange student under a Rockefeller Foundation grant for five months at the School of Applied Social Science at Western Reserve University in the United States. On his return to Wiesbaden in January, he discussed (shown right) his work with Mr. Francis E. Sheehan, deputy director, OMG Hesse (left) and Mr. Glenn Garrett, OMGH manpower chief. Mr. Birkelbach, who is 36 years old, is now giving his Hessian colleagues some of the finer points of youth education he learned in the United States.

PIO OMGH PHOTO



The recreation leader, of course, needs an adequate acquaintance with recreation skill—music, drama, craft or sport. He needs to help his group use these resources to the full; he needs equally to understand how to assist the interplay of personalities. One of the principles upon which social group work rests is its conviction that a chief source of positive fulfillment for the individual lies in the mutual inter-actions of a democratic and creative group. The group worker and the member at this point share the same purpose.

We are all familiar with the fact that while people play they are also doing much more besides. Therefore, the recreation worker cannot provide recreation without being aware of the indirect and extremely significant by-products of what he is doing. The group worker must insist that the methods of organizing and conducting groups be constantly and critically re-examined so that their educational by-products contribute to democratic conviction and experience.

His function is to influence the group in ways which will lead to the growth of socially desirable attitudes and to experiences in mutually developing relationships. In addition, he should promote new interests, the broadening of knowledge and the acquiring of new skills. Programs will be different according to group interests and facilities, but they should always aim at certain objectives.

WHILE constantly promoting these aims, the group worker himself will become much more aware of the values of democratic life. There is reason to believe that even some former autocratic leaders might change. In Germany, this alone could be regarded as a success.

This new type of group leader will not consider an outside purpose more important than the harmonious development of the individual personality of his group members; he will not consider them a means to an end. There must be overcome the habit of building up a strong loyalty toward the group leader.

Members of a group should not be blind followers but should make decisions of their own. All group activities should be planned and

performed by the group itself growing out of their own interests. The group leader may make suggestions and give advice, but never should he try to do everything himself. Individuals should take responsibilities as the leader delegates his authority. This will lead to increased interest and participation, and members may gain self-reliance and skill.

Acknowledging the fact that between recreation and education there does not exist an exact line of demarcation, we must admit that group work in Germany should use direct methods as much as possible to increase knowledge of our cultural life, especially the functioning of our society. Group discussion is a preferred method.

IN THIS FIELD, too, we need to draw upon American experience. As long as people do not feel free to reveal their inner thoughts, fearing intolerance and violence, no discussion is possible. There is no real education without free discussion.

The Nazis had to suppress free discussion to manipulate the people into a fanatical attitude, otherwise the most intelligent young Germans would have been able to see clearly that their companions were dreaming. To form an independent opinion, the chance to hear different views and to know where to get further unbiased information is essential.

Very few of our young generation have had an opportunity of exercising their own judgment. They did not even have the opportunity of expressing an opinion, and none could develop the skill of presenting views before an audience. I found it one of the most striking things in America that even a child is not afraid of talking to a group and obviously possesses a certain skill in expressing himself. Without timidity he will ask questions if he does not agree or understand.

And almost everyone seems to know how to handle a committee-meeting or understands the responsibilities of the chairman, so that rights in democratic assembly may be protected. To provide experience in this field everywhere—in classrooms, meetings and group discussions—is

one of the most urgent tasks in Germany.

Discussions may have quite different purposes. Sometimes they are used to exchange information; sometimes they define a common policy; sometimes they are a means of arriving at decisions for action, and sometimes they release tension and clear the atmosphere. There is no doubt that as a means of learning facts and testing one's own views, discussion is very helpful. As it stimulates independent thinking, it attracts interested people. If a discussion is well led, participants may see different aspects of a problem and get a real understanding of it so that they may find a decision of their own.

It is necessary also to know something about public discussions involving a larger audience. In Germany, we often choose the form of a lecture with a short discussion period following it, but there are other forms of discussion which have the advantage of arousing audience interest and participation, such as the panel forum and the symposium forum.

Many persons find listening easier than reading and they prefer to have an uninterrupted lecture which gives the speaker an opportunity for a more unified presentation of material. If the audience is to follow, the speaker is compelled to talk directly to his hearers stimulating them to more than passive listening.

AS contrasted with other types of discussion, the lecture has its disadvantages. A specialist, particularly in a controversial topic, finds it difficult to make an objective presentation. Because he is a specialist he knows enough about the topic to have formed his own opinion. Then the lecturer may be inclined to conclude his remarks with an emotional climax precluding discussion rather than encouraging it.

Group experience of all kinds brings about the growth of the individual, provides hours of pleasure, enables the individual to think and act on his own judgment and makes him realize that the group is something more than the sum of its members. A feeling of belonging arises, the members become ready to make

(Continued on page 37)

Jedermann Program

— — Shoes, Clothes for Every Man

JEDERMANN — every man — has become a household word in west Germany. For the man with only a little money in his pocket it means a chance to buy products which only a few months ago were either unavailable, of inferior quality, or astronomically priced.

Production of goods does not guarantee sound economic recovery when consumers can not buy products. This was the problem last fall when the Jedermann Utility Program was organized to bring shoes, clothes and other necessities to the average person at prices within reach of all.

Adopted in October 1948 with approval from Military Government, this far-reaching consumer program was launched by the Bizonal Economic Administration. It calls for production, among other consumer goods, of shoes at prices 30 to 40 percent below pre-program shoes of like quality. Specifications of quality and workmanship are adhered to. But what sets these products apart from earlier postwar goods are their standard, uniform quality and their prices. Selling prices, ranging from DM 24.50 to 29.50 (\$7.35 to 8.85), are stamped on the shoes by the manufacturer. Thus, there is no fear of excessive middleman profits.

For the first phase of the program, October to November, the shoe target of 700,000 pairs was reached, and when the target was raised to 1,500,000 pairs monthly for December and January, this goal also was reached.

This is in dramatic contrast to the 800,000 pairs produced by all bizonal shoe manufactures last June—a production figure so low that it would have taken almost five years to supply each bizonal German with shoes. At present, more than 3,000,000 pairs are being produced each month, enough to provide a new pair of shoes to the entire bizonal population every 14 months.

Shoe firms welcomed the Jedermann Program once it was fully

understood. The plan placed them in a favorable bargaining position with bizonal hide tanners. A substantial share of foreign exchange available for purchasing hides is now allocated directly to the shoe manufacturer by the Economic Administration. The shoe manufacturer can place this foreign exchange with the tanner of his choice. He can make it a condition that the tanner delivers leather suitable in price and quality for Jedermann specifications. Foreign exchange is allocated to the shoe firm on the basis of its Jedermann deliveries.

Many consumer necessities besides utility footwear are included in the Jedermann Program. Work and everyday-use clothing for men, women and children is an important part of the plan. Production of bicycles and porcelain and earthenware are other consumer fields coming under the Jedermann label.

A three-month Jedermann production plan was adopted in the textile field. Contracts were awarded to bizonal textile firms which could best fulfill the conditions of low prices, quality output and quick delivery. The expected monthly production is 2,500,000 pieces of clothing including everything from men's work shirts and suits to bed sheets and women's aprons. Clothing stores are displaying goods with the Jedermann tag because the low-price, good-quality combination is in high demand. The German public is receiving clothing it can afford to buy. Even prices of textile goods flowing through free channels are coming down at least partly due to the program.

BICYCLES are a newcomer to the Jedermann plan. Low prices are being made possible by dispensing with nickel and chromium plating and

other superfluous parts. Jedermann bicycles range in price from DM 142 to 145 (\$42.60 to 43.50) for men's bicycles and DM 147 to 150 (\$44.10 to 45.00) for women's. Bicycle makers joined the program Feb. 1, and 55,000 bicycles, or one-half the total monthly bizonal production, is being turned out for the Jedermann Program. These bicycles are now on sale to the public.

Through its varied products, the Jedermann Program is bringing down prices of everyday necessities, and is assuring that large quantities can be supplied on the market. As prices continue to drop in various fields of free channel goods or show some indication of not climbing immediately, various parts of the program will be terminated. Then, when consumer goods are in adequate supply, free competition will give the protection that the Jedermann Program does now.

Shift in Reading Interest

There has been an increased demand for "popular" reading matter and a lessening of interest in religious publications in the US Zone. Illustrative of this was the complete sale of the initial edition of Margaret Mitchell's "Gone with the Wind," priced at 35 marks (\$10.50) per copy, and a 50 percent reduction in the circulation of the religious magazine "Mannheimer Kirchenblatt" (Mannheim Church Paper).

Tour of American Play

Preparations are being made for a tour of schools, universities, and religious organizations with the English and German version of Emmet Lavery's "Monsignore's Great Hour" with a cast of prominent English-speaking German stage and screen actors. The English version will be given wherever there are groups interested in English or learning English.

Material for this article was collected and furnished the Information Bulletin by Mr. Fred W. Welty, staff writer of the Bipartite Control Section of the OMGUS Public Information Office (Frankfurt).

Major Mather Returns to United States



Major Walter E. Mather, US Secretary for the Bipartite Board (US/UK Military Governors), has returned to the United States for postgraduate study in engineering.

Shortly after his arrival at OMGUS Hq. in November 1946, Major Mather was appointed US Secretary for the Bipartite Board with responsibility for ensuring that the US Military Governor was adequately briefed for meetings with his British, and sometimes French, colleagues.

During the early period when the Military Governors met informally and intermittently, the Bipartite Secretariat (BISEC) staff was small and the work characterized by periods of frantic endeavor—followed by periods of relative inactivity. However, as the bipartite movement extended and

formalized itself by implementation of the Bevin-Byrnes agreement (economic fusion of US/UK Zones), BISEC expanded to handle its broadened functions and at the present time employs eight professionals; organizationally, BISEC is a staff agency for the Military Governor under the Chief of Staff, OMGUS.

Major Mather's principal duties consisted of preparing the Military Governor for Bipartite Board meetings by writing "briefs" of subjects on the agenda, and for implementation of decisions made by the Military Governors at these meetings.

As preparation for his work with OMGUS, Major Mather was graduated from the Command & General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, in addition to previous staff assignments at Ft. Leonard Wood and MacDill Field.

After graduation from West Point, where he was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers in 1941, Major Mather's service was marked by colorful assignments both in the field and in army staff work. His initial duty post was in Hawaii, where he commanded a combat engineer company through the period of the Pearl Harbor attack until November 1942. There followed brief staff assignments at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., and MacDill Field, Ala., until he was recalled to West Point from 1943 to 1946 as an instructor during the accelerated wartime officer training programs.

Personnel Changes are Announced

Lt. Col. Milton L. Ogden was appointed secretary general of OMGUS, succeeding Mr. James E. King, Jr., who is now deputy chief of staff, OMGUS (Bad Nauheim). Colonel Ogden, a graduate of the US Military Academy, arrived in Germany from the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va. His most recent assignments have been with the Operations Division, US Army General Staff in Washington, and with General Headquarters, Pacific Theater, Tokyo, Japan.

Major Gordon L. C. Scott, who had been US secretary of the Allied Secretariat, was named US secretary of the Bipartite Secretariat, succeeding Major Walter E. Mather. Formerly he was head of the bipartite staff of the Bizonal Delegation to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris.

Mr. Melvin L. Alter was named deputy US secretary of the Bipartite Secretariat, succeeding Mr. John F. Gokay.

Mr. Shepard Morgan, vice president

and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Services of the Chase National Bank, has been named finance adviser to the US Military Governor. He succeeded Mr. Jack Bennett, who had returned to the United States.

Mr. Morgan has been active in the field of finance since 1913, when he became secretary of the Department of Finance, and later deputy comptroller of the City of New York. He became associated with the Chase National Bank in 1930.

Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman, who had been serving as acting finance adviser, was appointed director of the newly-established Finance Division, OMGUS. He is a former employee of the National City Bank of New York, London, Yokohama and Kobe, and the Central Bank of China at Shanghai and Chungking.

Mr. Albert G. Sims, executive secretary of the Committee on Tripartite MG Organization, CINCEUR, has been appointed deputy control officer for the Control Office, OMGUS, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. Alfred D. Mittendorf was named chief of the Organization and Program Branch, Control Office, OMGUS, succeeding Mr. Gordon P. Freese, who has returned to the United States.

Mr. Gerald P. Bushnell succeeded Mr. Mittendorf as deputy chief of the Organization and Program Branch.

Mr. Freeland Judson, chief of the Statistics Section, Reports and Statistics Branch of the Control Office, was named deputy Branch chief.

Mr. John E. DeWilde, executive officer for the Control Office, OMGUS, was appointed deputy chief of the Budget and Fiscal Branch, Control Office, OMGUS (Frankfurt).

Mr. Robert H. Lochner, liaison officer with Radio Frankfurt, was appointed editor-in-chief of the new Frankfurt edition of the MG-published "Die Neue Zeitung." Son of Mr. Louis P. Lochner, for many years Berlin bureau chief of the Associated Press, Mr. Lochner was educated in Berlin and at the University of Chicago. Formerly with the National Broadcasting Company, he came to Germany in 1945 with the US Strategic Bombing Survey. Subsequently he was

chief news editor of the US Zone German radio network, and control officer and chief of Radio Frankfurt completing its transfer this year to the Hessian broadcasting organization.

Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold, director of Civil Affairs Division, EUCOM, since August 1947, left for a new assignment as assistant commandant of the armored school at Fort Knox, Ky. Prior to the MG reorganization last year, he was also director of the Prisoner-of-War and Displaced Persons Division, OMGUS. His successor as Civil Affairs Director is Col. Benjamin Ferris, who had been deputy chief of staff, 1st Army, in New York.

E&CR Branch Redesignated

The Group Activities Branch of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS has been redesignated the Community Education Branch. All subordinate offices in the US Zone are affected by the new designation.



Mr. Theo E. Hall was appointed deputy director of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, in addition to his duties as chief of the Public Safety Branch, CAD. Mr. Hall joined Military Government in 1945 as deputy chief of the Public Safety Branch and became branch chief in May 1947. He has also served as acting deputy director of CAD since June 1948.

(US Army Photograph)

Danube Bridge at Ingolstadt is Reopened



Partegas/OMGB Photo

Bishop Josef Schroeffler walks the length of Ingolstadt Danube Bridge during solemn consecration ceremony marking reopening of the bridge.

Four years after the Ingolstadt Danube Bridge was destroyed by SS troops, ceremonies marking its reopening for traffic took place. Taking prominent part in the ceremonies was Dr. Schroeffler, Bishop of Eichstaett. He gave a brief address, said dedicatory prayers and walked across the full length of the bridge, blessing it with holy water.

Mr. Murray D. Van Wagoner, director, OMG Bavaria, also gave an address in which he congratulated his audience on the rapidity with which Bavaria was reconstructing its physical, moral and spiritual bridges. "This bridge, which was destroyed in a few seconds, took four years to the month to rebuild," Director Van Wagoner said: "Many of your ideals, undermined, and in some cases completely destroyed over a period of 13 years, are in proportion, being rebuilt much more rapidly."

He cited as examples town hall meetings in which public officials were called to task for by-passing

responsibilities and also the tolerant and understanding manner in which some communities attempted to absorb refugees into the economy of their towns.

Another speaker, Dr. Willi Ankermueller, minister of the interior, pointed out that completion of the bridge was a healthy indication that Germany was trying to help herself. He stated further that few Bavarians in 1945 believed that they would progress to the point where they are today.

Other dignitaries attending the consecration ceremonies were: Dr. Oscar Daumiller of the Protestant Church Council, Rabbi Dr. Aaron Orenstein and Dr. Franz Fischer, secretary of state.

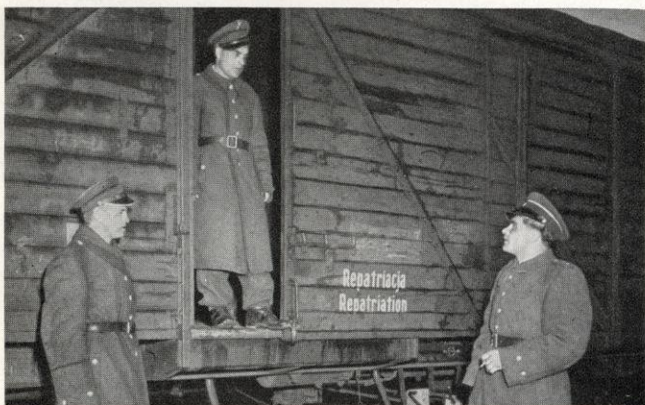
The destroyed span of the bridge was approximately 360 feet in length and weighed over 1,000 tons. In its reconstruction, 40 tons of steel and 215 tons of concrete were used. The work required more than 192,000 working hours.



Polish displaced persons leave their barracks at repatriation center at Lauf and ride trucks to the train to Poland

POLISH DP'S RETURN HOME

(US Army photos)



Polish Lt. (right) checks his two guards on prisoners car of repatriation train. Fifteen prisoners were repatriated



1st Lt. Leon Haduch, Nuremberg Military Post, hands a Polish DP a cigarette ration for the long trip ahead

Repatriating Polish displaced persons take a last look from their "temporary home" railroad car into the bleak rain. A little boy clutches his cherished cat as he starts back to Poland after spending several years in camp in Germany. This converted box car holds 15 bunks with straw mattresses a rest room and a coal burning stove with a box of coal. This group is part of 225 persons that boarded the special train for Poland from Lauf, near Nuremberg



High Commission Agreement

— — Basic Principles in Three Zones Merger

THE DEPARTMENT of State made public the text of the agreement reached in Washington on April 8, between the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the basic principles for the merger of the three western German zones of occupation. The purpose of this agreement is to define the organization and procedures through which the powers of the occupying governments will be exercised after the establishment of a provisional German government.

The agreement provides for a High Commission, to be composed of a high commissioner for each of the occupying governments, and it outlines the manner in which the commissioners will vote and reach their decisions. The nature and extent of the powers to be exercised by the occupying governments have been fully set out in the occupation statute, which has already been released for publication.

The provisions of this agreement as to Tripartite Controls will be applied so far as practical to Berlin.

The three governments also agreed on the principles according to which their powers and responsibilities will be exercised after the establishment of a German Federal Republic. While the occupying governments will retain supreme authority, it is intended that Military Government will be terminated and that the function of the occupation officials will be mainly supervisory.

The German authorities will be free to take administrative or legislative action, and this action will be valid unless it is vetoed by Allied authority. The fields in which the occupation authorities reserve the right to take direct action themselves, including the issuance of orders to German and local officials, will be restricted to a minimum, and it is expected that, with the exception of security questions, the exercise of direct powers will be of a temporary and self-liquidating nature.

AFTER the German Federal Republic has been established, the Economic Cooperation Administration will assume the responsibility for supervising the use of funds made available by the US government to the German economy for purposes of relief and recovery. It is envisaged that the German Federal Republic will become a party to the convention for European Economic Cooperation and will also conclude a bilateral agreement with the Government of the United States.

When the German Republic has been established and Military Government has been brought to an end, the strictly military functions of the occupation authorities will be exercised by a commander-in-chief and all other functions by a high commissioner, who will direct each of the Allied establishments in Germany other than the occupation forces. It is intended that the size of the staffs to be maintained in Germany will be kept to a minimum. A major objective of the three Allied governments is to bring about the closest integration, on a mutually beneficial basis, of the German people under a democratic federal state within the framework of a European association.

The Department of State also made public the texts of two further agreements reached by the three governments on April 8, concerning a plebiscite in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and the administration of the port of Kehl.

The texts of certain other agreements on Germany have already been made available for publication. These include the Occupation Statute, the International Authority for the Ruhr, the agreement concerning Prohibited and Limited Industries in Germany, and the agreement on the German reparation program*. The three new documents follow:

Agreement as to Tripartite Controls

The Governments of the United Kingdom, France and the United States agree to enter into a Trizonal Fusion

Agreement prior to the entry into effect of the Occupation Statute. The representatives of the Three Occupying Powers will make the necessary arrangements to establish tripartite control machinery for the western zones of Germany, which will become effective at the time of the establishment of a provisional German government. The following provisions agreed by the governments of the United Kingdom, France and the United States shall form the basis of these arrangements:

1. An Allied High Commission composed of one high commissioner of each occupying power or his representative shall be the supreme Allied agency of control.

2. The nature and extent of controls exercised by the Allied High Commission shall be in harmony with the Occupation Statute and international agreements.

3. In order to permit the German Federal Republic to exercise increased responsibilities over domestic affairs and to reduce the burden of occupation costs, staff personnel shall be kept to a minimum.

4. In the exercise of the powers reserved to the occupation authorities to approve amendments to the federal constitution, the decisions of the Allied High Commission shall require unanimous agreement.

5. In cases in which the exercise of, (or failure to exercise), the powers reserved under paragraph 2 (g) of the Occupation Statute would increase the need for assistance from United States government appropriated funds, there shall be a system of weighted voting. Under such system the representatives of the occupation authorities will have a voting strength proportionate to the funds made available to Germany by their respec-

* "Occupation Statute" on page 21 of this issue; "Ruhr Authority" in issue No. 153 of Jan. 25, 1949; "Prohibited and Limited Industry is Defined" and "Reparation Revision" in issue No. 160 of May 3, 1949

(Continued on next page)

tive governments. This provision shall not, however, reduce the present United States' predominant voice in JEIA and JFEA while these organizations, or any successor organization to them, continue in existence and are charged with the performance of any of their present functions. No action taken hereunder shall be contrary to any inter-governmental agreement among the signatories or to the principles of non-discrimination.

6. On all other matters action shall be by majority vote.

7. (a) If a majority decision alters or modifies any inter-governmental agreement which relates to any of the subjects listed in paragraph 2 (a) and 2 (b) of the Occupation Statute, any dissenting high commissioner may appeal to his government. This appeal shall serve to suspend the decision pending agreement between the three governments.

(b) If a high commissioner considers that a majority decision conflicts with any inter-governmental agreement which relates to any of the subjects in paragraph 2 (a) and 2 (b) of the Occupation Statute or with the fundamental principles for the conduct of Germany's external relations or with matters essential to the security, prestige, and requirements of the occupying forces, he may appeal to his government. Such an appeal shall serve to suspend action for 30 days, and thereafter unless two of the governments indicate that the grounds do not justify further suspension.

(c) If such appeal is from an action of the Allied High Commission either declining to disapprove or deciding to disapprove German legislation, such legislation shall be provisionally disapproved for the duration of the appeal period.

8. A high commissioner who considers that a decision made by less than unanimous vote involving any other matter reserved by the Occupation Statute is not in conformity with basic tripartite policies regarding Germany or that a state constitution, or an amendment thereto, violates the Basic Law, may appeal to his government. An appeal in this case shall serve to suspend action for a period not to exceed 21 days from the date

of the decision unless all three governments agree otherwise. If such appeal is from an action of the Allied High Commission either declining to disapprove or deciding to disapprove German legislation, such legislation shall be provisionally disapproved for the duration of the appeal period.

9. All powers of the Allied High Commission shall be uniformly exercised in accordance with tripartite policies and directives. To this end in each state the Allied High Commission shall be represented by a single state commissioner who shall be solely responsible to it for all tripartite affairs. In each state the state commissioner shall be a national of the Allied power in whose zone the state is situated. Outside his own zone each high commissioner will delegate an observer to each of the state commissioners for purposes of consultation and information. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the functions of bodies established pursuant to inter-governmental agreement.

10. To the greatest extent possible, all directives and other instruments of control shall be addressed to the federal and/or state authorities.

11. The Trizonal Fusion Agreement will continue in force until altered by agreement among the governments.

* * *

Wuerttemberg-Baden Plebiscite

It was agreed that the status quo in Wuerttemberg and Baden would be maintained for the time being and that the plebiscite recommended by the German Minister Presidents would be postponed in the interest of avoiding any possible delay in the establishment of the German Federal Government.

It was further agreed that the question of the Wuerttemberg-Baden land boundaries would be re-examined after the establishment of the German Federal Government.

* * *

Agreement on Port of Kehl

The French Control Authorities with the assistance of the Strasbourg French Authorities will maintain under existing conditions jurisdiction over the Kehl Port Zone until establishment of the German Federal Government and conclusion of negotiations

between the French and German authorities with respect to a Joint Port Administration for Kehl.

It was agreed, on a proposal of the French Government, that the city of Kehl would gradually be returned to German administration. It was foreseen that the French temporarily domiciled in Kehl might remain during a four-year period required for the preparation of additional housing in Strasbourg. Around one-third of the French inhabitants will be able to leave Kehl within several months, and the remainder progressively thereafter as housing becomes available.

The final decision with respect to the Kehl Port Zone will be made in the peace settlement. If the port authority develops harmoniously, the US and UK will be willing at the time of the peace settlement to bring an attitude of good will toward the establishment of a permanent joint authority.

Crossing Soviet Borders

Soviet authorities at Bavarian border crossing points do not recognize interzonal passes for transit into the Soviet Zone if the reason for the trip, which has to be included in the pass, consists, of securing of personal property of dowry-type. Interzonal passes stating the above grounds as reasons for the trip are being invalidated by a Russian stamp so that the holders of such passes cannot try to enter the Soviet Zone at other places.

Soviet authorities at the same border crossing points insist, furthermore, that interzonal travel passes bear a stamp of the employer or the local labor office of each person intending to cross the border.

Repatriation of Displaced Persons

Approximately 13,930 displaced persons were repatriated from the US Zone to their various homelands during 1948. Of this number, 7,167 were United Nations displaced persons, and 6,763 were enemy or ex-enemy nationals. In addition, a total of 86,264 displaced persons from the US Zone were resettled in various countries during the year.



German Progress

Letter to Editor, **Washington Post**: Your editorial (March 7) speaks of the "growth of the Germany luxury trade" and says that "the shop windows are filled with expensive articles of clothing and nonessentials." Don't you agree with me that it might be misleading to judge the living standard of a country from its show windows? Certainly Germany increased her luxury trade, for instance her production of fine leatherware. But those things are, just like in France, the country's outstanding export goods. By those exports of luxury goods Germany pays at least for part of her food imports from other countries and thereby reduces the needed support from other countries' taxpayers.

Surely, you find many show windows filled with expensive articles. But this does not prove that the Germans purchase those things. Every salesman in Frankfurt or Duesseldorf is glad, of course, when members of the occupational forces or their families step into his store for shopping because that helps to increase his returns. But you will hardly find Germans buying the expensive goods. Besides your luxurious show windows in the main streets (where visitors from abroad usually walk) you find hundreds of stores where the average citizen can buy ordinary things at reasonable prices and in fair qualities.

The German authorities started some months ago the so-called "Everyman's Program"* by which a high percentage of the raw material available was determined to be used for cheap but good commodities at fixed prices. Now the show windows are as well filled with these goods for everybody.

The second point I would like to clarify further is your statement that "luxury spending" was the result of the "premature abolition of price and distribution control on most raw materials and manufactured goods." Leading economists, and I think the United States Military Government,

too, believe that just the contrary is true. The abolition only in part of the control and rationing system for about 300 groups of commodities freed the economy from its strangling bureaucratic chains and gave it a tremendous incentive.

The "German progress" you speak of is due—besides to the currency reform and the deliveries of raw materials and food from abroad—to the new policy that resolutely abolished the system of rationing every safety pin in the country. With that system kept entirely rigid Germany would have goods now neither in her show windows nor in her stores but only in the hoarding stocks of black-marketeers. And only they would live luxuriously. (Signed) K. H. Knapstein, Chief, Press Section, Executive Committee of the Bizonal Economic Counsel in Germany.

* * *

Occupation Statute

Baltimore Evening Sun: The Allied Occupation Statute . . . is probably not so oppressive a document as the Germans believe it to be on first sight. Inevitably, German resentment centers around the nine fields in which 'powers . . . are specifically reserved' to the three Military Governments. Here the Germans find a retention of authority which, if exercised fully, could leave the German government virtually powerless . . .

Whatever the document means, however, it does seem to be drawn up in such a manner as to call forth the maximum protest from the Germans. At a critical period of the constitutional negotiations at Bonn it would have been wiser to lay emphasis on the powers being given to the projected government rather than on powers reserved to the Allies.

New York Herald Tribune: The Occupation Statute for Germany and the agreement between France, Britain and the United States, are very considerable achievements. They conceal differences as serious as those which they resolve; at best they represent

the end of the beginning' on the problem of Germany rather than the beginning of the end, which would still seem to be a long way in the future . . . The Germans are under no real pressure to solve their own problems, so long as everything can be blamed upon the occupiers and the occupiers will in the end continue to pay the bills . . .

In some cases it may be impossible now to lay down final solutions. But it is imperative that the Western Allies come to full and firm agreement on temporary, if not on permanent, solutions for the major issues of policy; that they know their own minds; that they thus lay down clearly the limits within which the Germans must work, and that they impose clear responsibility as well as opportunity upon the German parties in the rebuilding of a new German community.

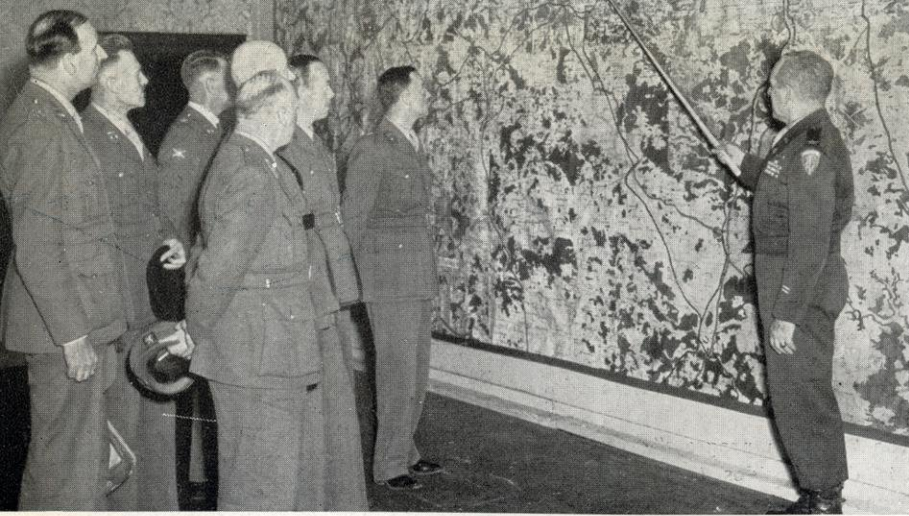
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Task for a Civilian

Washington Post editorial: The United States now has a golden opportunity to make a new start in Germany, General Clay has asked to be relieved before July, and he deserves to have his wish fulfilled. The general himself is irreplaceable . . . Many generals have been mentioned as possible successors, but each has the disadvantage of being a military man in a situation which calls for a civilian in supreme charge.

Once General Clay is out of the picture, the State Department can have no excuse for ducking its German responsibilities. We have argued repeatedly that it is time to put a civilian high commissioner in unchallenged control, subject only to the instructions of the Secretary of State and the President. It is time to end the present division of authority and to bring our policy in Germany into line with our policy in western Europe.

* See "Jedermann Program" Page 15.



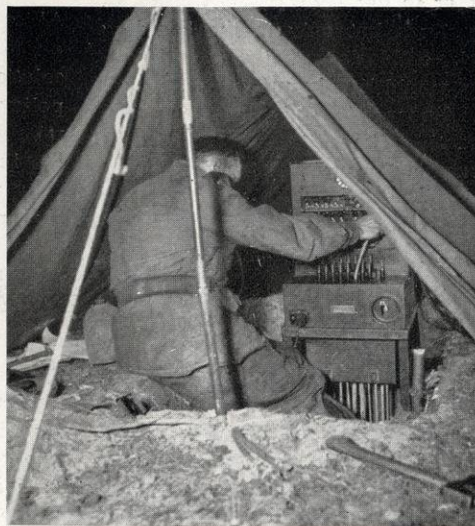
Col. Samuel Conley (right) director OPOT and deputy director of "Operations Showers" briefs group of Dutch Liaison officers at Stein Castle.



French observers (Left to right) Maj. Pierre Clery-Melin; Capt. Noble W. Abrahams (US); Maj. Paul J. Clery-Melin; Col. S. G. Conley (US).



Loading gasoline into a German boxcar at supply point No. 1 at Neustadt, during STX-49.



Operating a 20-drop switchboard from a trench at 2nd constabulary headquarters near Roth.

"Operation

One of the largest maneuvers of the Western Command was held last month at Hof and Regensburg with support over a wider area. Commanding "Operation" was Clarence R. Huebner, deputy commander of the 7th Army.

Commanding the participating units were US Constab; Maj. Gen. Frank W. B. Arthur G. Trudeau, 1st Constab. Brig.; Brig. Gen. Operations, Heidelberg; Col. C. R. Air Div., and Rear Admiral John V. also observed the maneuvers.

Military officials from Britain, France also observed the maneuvers.

Water is pumped from running stream, filtered, purified and put into vats for use of 2nd Armored Cavalry.

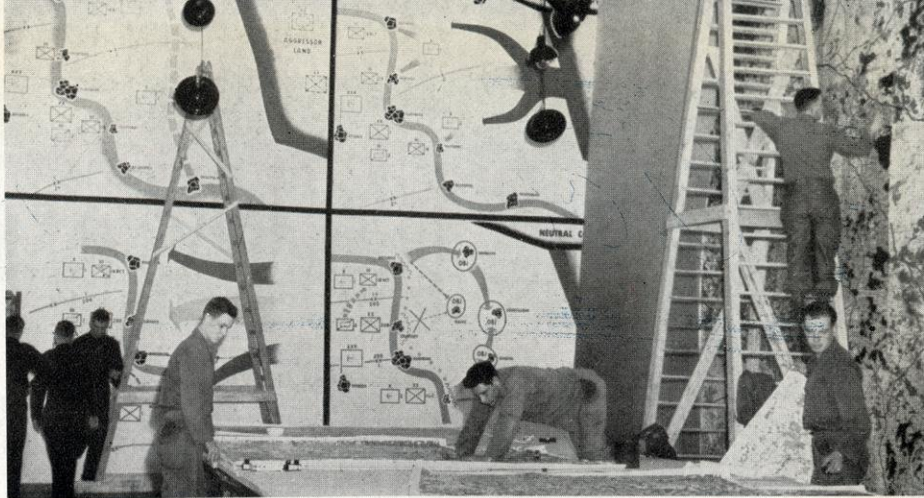


Wiremen of the 776 Signal Service Company set up wires for telephone and teletype operations at Stein Castle.





ward, Maj. Guy Boery; Lt. Col. Jean Voyer, eaux, Maj. Andre Delcourt, Capt. Robert



Operations room in Stein Castle where the units participating in the maneuvers receive their orders. Maps and plans are being put on the walls for the master plan.

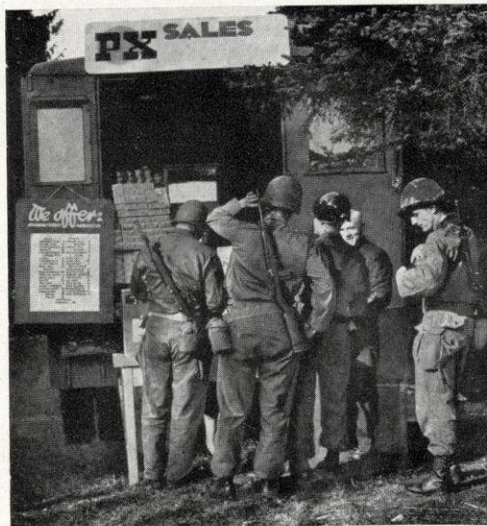
Showerers"

er to take place in the European efly in Northern Bavaria between ng units participating in a much ations Showerers" was Lt. Gen. mander in chief, EUCOM.

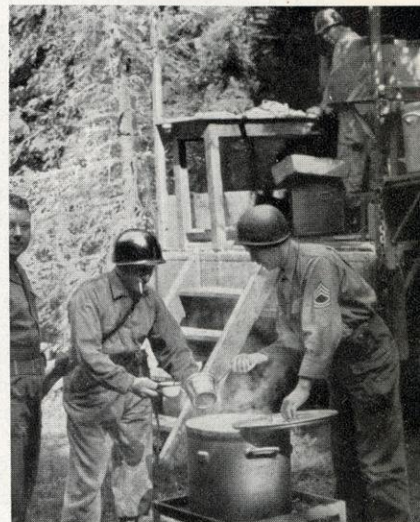
units were: Maj. Gen. I. D. White, lburn, 1st US Inf. Div.; Brig. Gen. rig.; Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Sebree, Williston B. Palmer, Logistical C. Edwinson, USAFE, Provisional Wilkes, Naval Forces.

ance, the Netherlands and Norway

PHOTOGRAPHY by US ARMY



Mobile PX put into service to keep troops supplied with necessary items during spring maneuvers.



Field kitchen set up in Salzburg autobahn area for the 7822 Ordnance of Munich.

Sherman tank crosses the 1st Combat Engineer Bn's bridge at Neu-markt, during advance on Bamberg. Bridge supports 50 tons.

Manning positions at a 50 cal. anti-aircraft gun installation which protects troops crossing the engineer bridge.



Occupational ACTIVITIES

Mark Conversion

Occupational personnel have until June 3 to convert their blue DM 20 notes to the green DM 20 specie. The blue so-called "bird-dog" notes were withdrawn from circulation by order of the Bank Deutscher Laender and were not accepted in payment for goods or services after May 3. However, all such notes acquired from US finance offices in exchange for dollar instruments may be converted at any US Zone finance office until June 3.

Talking on Rhine

A ship-to-shore radio service on the Rhine river for the use of approximately 7,000 inland water craft of five countries is expected to be in operation by July. All countries using the Rhine have reached agreement on the new service subject to confirmation by their respective governments. Three of the seven projected shore radio stations are located in western Germany.

This new radio service for Rhine river ships will expedite the inland shipping of Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland and Western Germany by connecting Rhine ships with the international telephone and telegraph network of those countries.

Employment Trends

A recent lifting of restrictions on short-term loans in the Bizonal Area is expected to reduce the number of unemployed below the March high of 1,111,065 persons (9 percent of the working force). The full effect of the credit relaxation will probably be felt in late April and May when industries and businesses have been able to translate the short-term loans into

expanded activity. Unemployment in the manufacturing and building construction fields has already shown recovery tendencies....

Agreement has been reached by US and UK Military Governments for the recruitment of 10,000 young Sudeten German women from the US Zone for employment and eventual citizenship in Great Britain. Under the terms of the agreement, recruitment will be effected in cooperation with the ministries of labor of the respective US Zone states, and the majority will be employed in the British textile industry.

Only unskilled single women or widows in good health and of good character, without dependent relatives, over 18 years of age and under 36, will be eligible. These volunteers will be employed under the same conditions as British workers and will receive the same wages. After five years' residence in Great Britain the women will be entitled to apply for naturalization as British subjects.

Airlift Notes

An easing of the strain on German airlift workers in Berlin has been made possible by switching to a five day work week with shorter hours daily. The changeover provides opportunities for fulltime employment of an additional 250 workers, reduces fatigue of the working force and promotes more efficient operation of the airlift.

Meanwhile, Berlin businessmen profited by a ruling of the bizonal economic advisers exempting industrial air freight to and from Berlin from the recent 40 percent increase in bizonal freight rates. One

of the first items to reach the city under this ruling was a shipment of six ambulances for German public health authorities in Berlin's western sectors.

Better Transportation

New freight cars to carry Ruhr coal, agricultural products and industrial goods essential to German economic recovery are beginning to be put into service by the Reichsbahn (German railroads). The first 196 cars of the 4,750 being constructed by Italian firms under JEIA contracts have reached Germany and placed into service.

Other foreign countries from whom early deliveries of new freight cars are expected include Belgium (661 frames delivered by mid-March), Czechoslovakia (1,550 delivered), Austria and Hungary. Under the bizonal freight car building program 1,199 new bizone-built cars have been added to the rolling stock since Jan. 30.

Quick servicing by the Bremen Civil Port Authority of a Norwegian freighter resulted in a new record for discharging ore at that port. Seven thousand two hundred twenty-six tons of iron ore were unloaded from ship to freight cars in 15 hours and seven minutes.

Trade & Industry

Overtures from Soviet-Zone German officials to reopen trade and traffic with west Germany met with a restatement of existing American policy by the OMGUS economics adviser, Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, who said, "No trade until the blockade of Berlin is fully lifted." The "natural



inference" of these overtures, he continued, was that they were prompted by the Allied counterblockade, which has cut off east Germany from Ruhr coal and steel and other important west German commodities.

While this continued as one of the major question marks for discussion, JEIA further liberalized export procedures for western German businessmen by lifting controls on exports from the French Zone. Under the new arrangements, prior approval for exports is not required, except as specified in JEIA Instruction No. 1, and export contracts are to be negotiated in accordance with the customs of the trade.

Exports—At the same time, Instruction No. 1 was amended to permit exports from all western zones of occupation to all countries in the western hemisphere without prior approval of JEIA. Until now, only the United States, Canada and Newfoundland were in the non-prior-approval category.

New additions to the export list included: the German film "Berliner Ballade," a satire portraying the tragic-comic life of Berlin, which will be shown in Switzerland and the United Kingdom under long-term contracts; and the Munich opera singer, August Seidel, licensed by JEIA for foreign appearances in South Africa, where he will appear in leading German productions of the South African State Opera.

Patents—Wartime restrictions on the filing of German patents, designs and trademarks abroad have been relaxed by 22 countries, following similar action by the occupation authorities' governments last September. To facilitate filing of new ideas, an office to receive applications has been set up for the combined area at Darmstadt. Applications may be submitted to that office direct or through a German patent attorney. In addition, German nationals may apply for international registration of designs and models to the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property, Berne, Switzerland.

Steel—Production of steel in the bizonal area during March reached a

new high level and in excess of recently revised targets. The goal of 2,000,000 tons of steel ingots for the first quarter was bettered by 65,000 tons, placing current output within 18 percent of the level fixed by international agreements. BICO stated that as a result of the high output during March the annual rate is now up to 9,000,000 tons.

The rise in steel production also had a direct effect on the agricultural outlook. Increased supplies of basic slag, a by-product of steel production and one source of agricultural phosphate for fertilizer, will probably make imports of phosphate and nitrogen unnecessary during the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Coal—Germany's western coal mining, power and electrical industries will share an immediate cash advance of DM 400,000,000 (\$120,000,000) out of GARIOA (government and relief in occupied areas) counterparts funds to be financed by the (German) Reconstruction Loan Corporation with a bond issue to provide for long term capital investment. A supplementary program for the advance of DM 143,000,000 (\$42,900,000) for the immediate needs of agriculture and housing is now under study.

The initial utility advance also includes allocations to meet the interim needs of the inland water transportation system, the chemical, mechanical engineering, textile, non-ferrous metals, precision tools and optical industries.

Postal Union Anniversary

The 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union and the part played in its foundation by the then



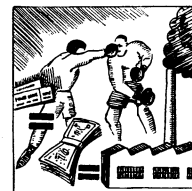
German Postmaster general, Heinrich von Stephan, are commemorated in a new series of stamps placed on sale in the western sectors of Berlin, April 18.

The new stamp series is the first special issue in western Berlin since the termination of quadripartite city rule last spring. Fourteen million stamps in seven denominations ranging from 12 pfennig to two marks (3 1/3-60 cents) have been printed, all

of which depict the Stephan monument in the old National Post Office Ministry Building in Berlin.

Sports

German sportsmen may now accept invitations to participate in sporting events outside Germany, either on individual or club basis, provided all expenses are borne by the sponsor abroad. Exit travel documents for individuals accepting such invitations must be obtained through the normal MG channels....



The combined hunting and fishing licenses issued to US and Allied personnel in Bavaria remain valid until superceded by new separate hunting and fishing permits to be issued on a zone-wide basis....

Argentine boxing fans soon will see two leading German boxers "fighting for the German economy." Hans Haefner and Ludwig Petri, two well known Munich boxers, are scheduled for 12 fights during the next year under a JEIA license which provides that a share of the boxers' gate receipts will accrue to the German foreign exchange pool for the benefit of the German economy.

Living Space

New housing units for Allied air-lift personnel in the Wiesbaden and Erding areas of Hesse are planned. The additional accommodations will be financed by the Reconstruction Loan Corporation out of an advance of DM 32,000,000 (\$9,600,000) from STEG counterpart funds, which are derived from the proceeds of sales of surplus US army goods to the German economy.

Frankfurt Housing—Continuation of the public works project set up to rehabilitate housing and office space for the Bizonal Economic Administration has been assured by the Bipartite Control Office in a recent instruction to bizonal officials.

The German officials were instructed to release DM 5,000,000 (\$1,500,000) to the Frankfurt Construction Company to pay its debts and keep it in

(Continued on next page)

operation until work on the Frankfurt bizonal building program is completed. The building program of the company was financed at first by voluntary contributions from the German states but since currency reform this revenue has failed.

Political Sidelights

Prisoners of war released from Soviet internment denied they had received political indoctrination courses, when questioned in Hesse. However they would not believe, a German driver who told them that he was voluntarily working for the Americans....



Three Polish stowaways on a German vessel out of the Soviet-Zone port of Stettin notified MG marine security officers that they fled Stettin to avoid being forced to join the Soviet army....

Minor Nazi party members in Berlin will avoid all penalty under the terms of a sweeping amnesty ordered by the Allied Kommandatura. All persons covered by the order will receive a new identity card indicating their non-incrimination under Allied denazification laws in Berlin.

Propaganda-wise—Rumors of a communist-inspired whispering campaign in Bavaria aimed at retarding west-German unification drew an expression of confidence in the Bavarian people from OMGB. An official declared that "the Bavarian people are certainly propaganda-wise by now. Surveys have proved that during the past three years they have automatically rejected such subversive campaigns in every case. They have developed a rumor-evaluation sense which will undoubtedly see them through anything as obvious as this latest communistic ruse."

Gift Packages

Poland's refusal to accept further gift parcels from America for forwarding to the western sectors of Berlin drew a strong written protest from Mr. Eugene H. Merrill, chief of the OMGUS communications group in Berlin. In a letter to the Polish

Military Mission, Mr. Merrill discounted the Polish explanation of "technical difficulties" as the basis for termination of the gift parcel service, stating:

"By this move your administration lends active support to the inhuman blockade of the city of Berlin instituted by the Soviet Military Administration, and deprives residents of the city of needed help and assistance from friends and relatives in the United States."

Concurrently, the 33,333,333rd gift parcel mailed to Germans by Americans since the end of the war arrived in Bremen. To encourage residents of the United States to continue the substantial flow of goods into western Germany, the ECA has made arrangements with the occupation authorities and the US Post Office Department for the assumption of a large portion of the costs involved in handling gift parcel post. As a result, the current postage rate is six cents per pound as compared with the former rate of 14 cents per pound.

Cultural Tastes

On the basis of American book titles selected by German publishers for German editions, the reading tastes of the German people for American books shows a continuing preference for American fiction, history and biography over other types of literature.

German publishers in the US Zone so far have completed publication of 112 of the 390 American book titles which they have bought for translation into the German language; their preference was indicated in the type of book most frequently selected for translation and publication.

Publication of the German-language editions is being aided by US Military Government through the import and sale of paper stock to supplement supplies from the German economy.

Professors—American professors from the University of Chicago will continue on the faculty of Frankfurt University during the summer semester. Prof. Otto G. von Simson, associate professor of art and author of *Sacred Fortress*, heads the third group of seven professors from Chicago to

come to Germany under the cultural exchange phase of the OMGUS re-orientation program.

Food Prospects

A survey of bizonal farmers' spring sowing plans reveal a pronounced trend toward an increase in fodder crops and a decline in the cultivation of crops for human consumption.

Reports from 6,000 west German farmers point toward a decline of 3.3 percent in the area of potato cultivation compared with last year, which is far below the original plan given the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation). Indications are that the area under bread grains will also decline by 3.4 percent, while fodder grains may be expected to increase by 3.2 percent.

In a broadcast to the Bavarian people on the subject, a spokesman for the Food & Agriculture Ministry reassured the people that Bavarian farmers could meet their quota of potatoes (5,400,000 tons), citing the 14 percent planting increase last year in spite of shortages of seed potatoes and fertilizers. This year, he said, "sufficient seed potatoes and imports of fertilizers were guaranteed."

Border-Foraging—West German food conditions were attractive enough, however, to induce Soviet-Zone parents



to send their children on 15 mile hikes into the US Zone to beg for food, Hessian reports indicated. The children who are usually between 8 and 14 years of age, are not bothered by Soviet Zone border guards as they cross the zonal border....

To aid in long range food planning for the three western zones, an extensive agricultural census will be undertaken this spring as part of the world-wide census of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The first census of its kind in Germany since 1939, the questionnaires will conform to those in the more progressive countries throughout the world and will utilize the services of 100,000 census takers on an honorary basis.

US Zone Activities



Webster Aiken, well known concert pianist, is making a three week tour of Germany.



The 7851 QM Group organized this Polish guard section in Munich to train dogs as another safety measure for night patrols. A total of 42 animals are in training. US Army Photos



Refugee women receive blankets from Bishop Neuhaeusler. Blankets were purchased from STEG by Gov. van Wagoner with relief funds.



Children of the Allach refugee camp receive toys collected in the refugee toy drive sponsored by OMGB. OMGB Photos



Col. Harry W. Bolen, greets Col. Mary Halloren, WAC Director, and Capt. Joy Hancock, WAVES Director, in Munich.



"Vittles" sets a new record as total tonnage reached 12,940—3,940 over the amount handled by former rail lines. US Army Photos

TEXT OF OCCUPATION STATUTE FOR WEST GERMANY

We, General Pierre Koenig, Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the French Zone of Germany, General Lucius D. Clay, Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Zone of Germany, and General Sir Brian Hubert Robertson, Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British Zone of Germany, do hereby jointly proclaim the following Occupation Statute:

1. During the period in which it is necessary that the occupation continue, the Governments of France, the United States and the United Kingdom desire and intend that the German people shall enjoy self-government to the maximum possible degree consistent with such occupation; that federal state and the participating Laender (states) shall have, subject only to the limitations in this instrument, full legislative, executive and judicial powers in accordance with the basic law and with their respective constitutions.

2. In order to ensure the accomplishment of the basic purposes of the occupations, powers in the following fields are specifically reserved, including the right to request and verify information and statistics needed by the occupation authorities:

(A) Disarmament and demilitarization, including related fields of scientific research, prohibitions and restrictions on industry, and civil aviation;

(B) Controls in regard to the Ruhr, restitution, reparations, decartelization, deconcentration, non-discrimination in trade matters, foreign interests in Germany and claims against Germany;

(C) Foreign affairs, including international agreements made by or on behalf of Germany;

(D) Displaced persons and the admission of refugees;

(E) Protection, prestige, and security of Allied forces, dependents, employees and representatives, their immunities and satisfaction of occupation cost and their other requirements;

(F) Respect for the basic law and the Land (state) constitutions;

(G) Control over foreign trade and exchange;

(H) Control over internal action, only to the minimum extent necessary to ensure use of funds, food and other supplies in such manner as to reduce to a minimum the need for external assistance to Germany;

(I) Control of the care and treatment in German prisons of persons charged before or sentenced by the courts or tribunals of the occupying powers or occupation authorities; over the carrying out of sentences imposed on them; and over questions of amnesty, pardon or release in relation to them.

3. It is the hope and expectation of the Governments of France, the United States and the United Kingdom that the occupation authorities will not have occasion to take action in fields other than those specifically reserved above. The occupation authorities, however, reserve the right, acting under instructions of their governments, to resume, in whole or in part, the exercise of full authority if they consider that to do so is essential to security or to preserve democratic government in Germany or in pursuance of the international obligations of their governments. Before so doing, they will formally advise the appropriate German authorities of their decision and of the reasons therefor.

4. The German federal government and the governments of the Laender (states) shall have the power, after due notification to the occupation authorities, to legislate and act in the fields reserved to these authorities, except as the occupation authorities otherwise specifically direct, or as such legislation or action would be inconsistent with decisions or actions taken by the occupation authorities themselves.

5. Any amendment of the basic law will require the express approval of the occupation authorities before becoming effective. Land (state) constitutions, amendments thereof, all other legislation, and any agreements made between the federal state and foreign governments, will become effective 21 days after official receipt by the occupation authorities unless previously disapproved by them,

provisionally or finally. The occupation authorities will not disapprove legislation unless in their opinion it is inconsistent with the basic law, and constitution, legislation or other directives of the occupation authorities themselves or the provisions of this instrument, or unless it constitutes a grave threat to the basic purpose of the occupation.

6. Subject only to the requirements of their security, the occupation authorities guarantee that all agencies of the occupation will respect the civil rights of every person to be protected against arbitrary arrest, search or seizure; to be represented by counsel; to be admitted to bail as circumstances warrant; to communicate with relatives; and to have a fair and prompt trial.

7. Legislation of the occupation authorities enacted before the effective date of the basic law shall remain in force until repealed or amended by the occupation authorities in accordance with the following provisions:

a. Legislation inconsistent with the foregoing will be repealed or amended to make it consistent herewith;

b. Legislation based upon the reserved powers, referred to in paragraph 2 above, will be codified;

c. Legislation not referred to in A and B above will be repealed by the occupation authorities on request from appropriate German authorities.

8. Any action shall be deemed to be the act of the occupation authorities under the powers herein reserved, and effective as such under this instrument, when taken or evidenced in any manner provided by any agreement between them. The occupation authorities may in their discretion effectuate their decisions either directly or through instructions to the appropriate German authorities.

9. After 12 months and in any event within 18 months of the effective date of this instrument the occupying powers will undertake a review of its provisions in the light of experience with its operation and with a view to extending the jurisdiction of the German authorities in the legislative, executive and judicial fields.

EDITORIAL OPINION *in* GERMAN PRESS



Reaction to Occupation Statute Becomes Less Critical

German reaction to the Allied Occupation Statute for western Germany gradually became less critical by political leaders while the press, in spite of various objections, stressed the need for a speedy conclusion of constitutional work at Bonn and establishment of a west German government, according to a summary compiled by ISD's *News of Germany*.

Principal points of criticism were the reservations made by the Allied governments, which were regarded as excessive, and the absence of a high court to settle controversies between Germans and Allies on interpretation of the Statute.

The eleven ministers president of the West states at Bonn, declared it a "substantial progress on the way to restoration of the sovereignty of the German people" and welcomed the fact that the Statute, particularly in its opening and closing parts, reveals an attitude which gives hope for equal inclusion of Germany in the European family of nations. However, important German wishes have remained unfilled, and the value of the document can only be determined by its execution in practice, the state executives stated.

Somewhat toning down initial reaction of their chairman, Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the Social Democratic Party board, the Bonn faction and ministers president, meeting at Godesberg, said that "with wise application, (the Statute) may lead to a gradual extension of German autonomy." The SPD also deplored the absence of an arbitration agency and expressed the belief that the actual importance of the statute may be evaluated only in connection with the fusion agreement for the three western zones.

The "new simplified Occupation Statute" was seen as eliminating many qualms resulting from earlier drafts, observed Dr. Anton Pfeiffer, Bonn faction leader of the Christian Democratic-Social Union. In its "gratifying shortness" the Statute contains the

most essential points and may aid in gradually making the future federation more autonomous, he added. Criticism listed by Pfeiffer also included omission of a high court and the fixing of occupation costs for a longer period of time.

The statute was seen as a "blow in the neck" for all those confident that the Allies are seriously resolved to return to the Germans the sovereignty "due them before God and law," Dr. Thomas Dehler, Bavarian Free Democratic Party chairman and Bonn delegate, declared. German democracy would have to bear the results of this distrust and shortsightedness of the Allies, he said, concluding that "the Statute is a deadly frost for the spring dream of a European and democratic community."

The Communist Party's western German board denounced the document as a "colonial statute," which deprives the German people of all rights to self-determination and sovereignty which had been promised them in the Atlantic Charter and the Potsdam decisions.

The **Mainzer Allgemeine Zeitung** (Mainz, Rhineland-Palatinate) considered the Statute a "gratifying sign of confidence" in view of the fact that Germany of today is still in the state of an armistice with the Allies.

The **Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg, Bavaria) regarded the terms of the Occupation Statute as hard but necessary in the circumstances:

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 portray what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

"One may regard it as a temporary peace treaty . . . In order to see it in the proper light we must face reality . . . Germany has lost its sovereignty . . . Whatever is offered us, is by a voluntary act of the Allies. What could have prevented them from making the terms much harder? . . . The most cheering aspect is that the future West German government will be a full member of the Marshall Plan organization . . . The control of our foreign policy is probably the hardest blow to our national pride . . . But in practice it will prevent any Rapallo adventures, that is, the silly notion that we might possibly play ball with Russia . . .

"The domestic matters over which the Allies retain control are those which the Germans have failed to carry forward with sufficient energy . . . This is well, as is also the provision that future changes in the constitution must have Allied approval, because the vestiges of totalitarian Hitler methods have by no means been fully removed in West Germany . . . We can only regain our independence step by step and only by unreservedly attaching ourselves to the western world and building up a genuine democracy . . . The Statute can be revised . . . Its educational potentialities are very great. Stresemann would have agreed."

One of the most enthusiastic comments came from **Abendpost** (Frankfurt): "The Germany conversations in Washington have led to a result which even optimists in Germany did not expect . . . Someone wants to help us back on our feet, not only with a newly-promised minimum of occupation costs, but also as a full-fledged partner in the great economic collaboration of Europe. Isn't it more than a gesture, when the first international action of the future German government will be its signing an ERP agreement with the United States? This willingness to help the defeated is without precedent in the history of the world."

(Continued on next page)

Edmund Goldschagg, licensee of **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) wrote in a special issue: "All in all we must admit that the Occupation Statute contains little which is essentially new, but has merely legally crystallized, as it were, the conditions obtaining for the last two years between Military Government and the German leaders . . . The domestic difficulties of our western neighbors are now working to our disadvantage . . . We must take all this into consideration when we find ourselves disappointed with the provisions of the Statute."

The **Muenchner Merkur** (Munich) thought the quick publication of the Occupation Statute "was intended to make it evident to the gentlemen in Bonn and to all Germans that a new phase in the relations between conquerers and vanquished can immediately begin and that it is now up to the Germans . . . to end the first chapter of the occupation . . .

"There is an English proverb: 'Beggars can't be choosers.' We are beggars through our own guilt. For never has a people, blessed as we were with material and spiritual goods, sunk so deeply into bankruptcy through its own insane rage against itself and the world. Every alleviation granted to us ought to be regarded as an un hoped for opportunity and a stimulus to help build a better future for our people."

Dieter Cycon in **Stuttgarter Zeitung** (Stuttgart) was of the opinion that the Germans can accept the Occupation Statute only if it is a step toward the reunification of all four zones and that they must demand on this more and more precise information from the western foreign ministers. He found both good and bad in the Statute. As bad he considered "a decentralization of finances so far-reaching that the planned West German republic will be severely handicapped in dealing with the enormous social, economic and commercial problems of the future. The demand for this decentralization comes from the French on the one hand—they are determined to have a weak western state—and on the other from the more conservative circles of CDU/CSU, whose interest lies in strengthening the influence of the employer class

on financial and economic policy . . .

"In spite of painful limitations there will be increased freedom in domestic questions—undoubtedly a drawing card for German politicians and parties. For the man in the street the joy will be dampened by the suspicion that this will mean the end of such progressive measures as the abolition of trade licensing, free tuition, etc. by Military Government; here the question arises how much a more backward self-government is to be preferred to a more progressive Military Government . . . All in all we have little reason to be enthusiastic about the Statute."

The **Darmstaedter Echo** (Darmstadt, Hesse) found the terms of the Occupation Statute hard: "The most consoling feature is the provision that changes in the Statute may be made in a year or at most 18 months . . . As precedent we must not forget the many changes in our favor which have occurred since and despite our unconditional surrender . . . In the very nature of things, the Occupation Statute is and cannot be anything more or less than conditions dictated by the western victors . . .

"Despite its many restrictions on German independence and freedom of action, it represents progress insofar as it clearly shows the intentions of the Occupation powers towards us and because it establishes in black and white the relationship between victors and vanquished . . . Everything now will depend on the spirit in which the Statute is applied . . ."

The **Rhein-Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg, Germany) said: "The text of the Occupation Statute shows that in Washington all difficult problems were passed by in favor of a declaration of principles leaving to the Allies a very free hand in future decisions . . . Only practice will show how big in fact the progress will be which the Occupation Statute brings to us . . .

"Nevertheless, we'll grasp with both hands any chance to regain a part of our lost sovereignty. For the men of Bonn will be easier to decide since they now know what liberties the future German federal republic will be granted by the Occupation Powers. Whether it will now be wise to put aside the draft of the basic law that

has been worked out in Bonn . . . we will be able to judge when a simplified draft is presented . . . Now that the burden of uncertainty has been lifted the best way to an agreement must be found and, if necessary, the work done up to now must be scrapped without regret."

Political Parties

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt) states that Germany's present political parties are losing ground because they have shown themselves unable to meet exacting requirements of the postwar era:

"The decisive factors in politics are not party programs and good intentions but tangible successes . . .

"As regards home-building and refugees there has been no sign of any attempt to handle these urgent problems with energy and method . . . We are beginning to ask: Where are the men who combine vigor and talent; with sufficient moral and democratic authority to win recognition and respect that transcends party lines? Are the right men again avoiding the political arena? Are they held back by party bureaucracy? Or have Germans completely lost the power of political creativeness? If so, we must indeed be resigned to our fate!"

The **Wiesbadener Anzeiger** (Wiesbaden, Hesse) reported on a discussion meeting arranged by Mr. George Vadney, MGO, Wiesbaden, between members of the press, German officials and MG representatives and commented on a speech by Mr. Vincent Anderson, Press Branch chief of OMGH:

"Mr. Anderson pointed out that constructive cooperation between press and public officials was only possible on a basis of mutual confidence. At present such confidence unfortunately does not exist and it is not always the fault of officialdom . . . For one thing, as Senate president Kaisen of Bremen recently pointed out, German reporters are often not sufficiently acquainted with the subject matter of their interviews . . . As a result, well-meaning official spokesmen hesitate to give information to the press because they fear it will be distorted . . . In order to gain confidence of public officials reporters must justify such confidence."

Report on Germany

Part 4 — European Recovery Program

THE European Recovery Program (ERP) is now a major element for recovery as well as a major determining factor in the operation of the economic systems of the occupied areas of Europe.

Prior to the passage by Congress of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, which authorized the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) to implement the ERP, the primary economic responsibility of the Department of the Army in the occupied areas of Europe consisted of the responsibility imposed on occupation forces by international law to "maintain law and order." Implicit in this responsibility is the provision of food and other basic essentials on a standard high enough to prevent disease and unrest among the occupied peoples.

Since the termination of hostilities, the so-called "disease and unrest prevention program" has been carried out by Army commanders in the occupied areas utilizing United States appropriated funds. These appropriations did not, however, extend to the inclusion of any funds for "rehabilitation" or the recovery of the internal economies of the occupied countries toward a self-sustaining condition.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 included appropriated funds for allocation to the occupied areas by the ECA for promotion of rehabilitation and recovery over and above the food, medical supplies, and petroleum products which were and are the minimum items purchased by the Army to raise the occupied economies barely above the "disease and unrest" level. Hence, ERP required a further extension of Department of the Army economic responsibilities in and for the occupied areas of Europe.

As to Germany, prior to the passage of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, the Joint Export-Import Agency had begun to revive and expand German foreign trade through its operation in exporting German goods and importing foreign goods, principally, raw

Excerpts from Annual Report by Secretary of the Army

materials, for use in Germany. However, JEIA operations in 1948 fell far short of the scope essential to enable bizonal Germany to obtain from abroad the food, raw materials, and other items in which it is deficient, and, further, to pay for these goods in German exports.

WITH the passage of the Foreign Assistance Act, the financing of the deficiency of bizonal Germany was programmed substantially in three parts; appropriations handled by the United States Army provided the basic essentials in food and related items for the minimum level of existence (the "disease and unrest prevention" program); financing for rehabilitation and recovery derived from JEIA operations (proceeds of exports which were used to purchase essential imports above the disease and unrest prevention items provided by the Army); and ERP dollars which would further add to raw materials and other recovery items including additional food essential to revive German economy.

The objective of the ERP in Germany is to promote western European trade as well as generating recovery in Germany to a point at which the proceeds of German exports will pay for essential German imports without any assistance from the United States taxpayer in the form of either ECA appropriations or the "disease and unrest prevention" appropriations of the Army.

In implementing the ERP, the first step was the preparation by the United States and United Kingdom military governors of a list of requirements—a recovery program—which set forth by items and by dollar value the estimates of goods and supplies which should be provided by ECA over and above those already being obtained from JEIA operations and the Army's Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) appropria-

tion. This new ERP requirement added measurably to the responsibility of military government in Germany and the Department of the Army in Washington.

The actual business of preparing the requirements for the military governors was undertaken in 1948 by JEIA in cooperation with the bizonal German Economic Council. JEIA has also provided the representation for bizonal Germany on the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), the German European group in Paris representing the 18 nations which are recipients of United States assistance under the ERP. Bizonal Germany has been given the status of a "recipient country" in the ERP.

Since all other recipient countries except Germany had embassy or ministerial staffs in Washington with special buying missions to handle procurement, it became necessary for the Army to develop a unit to act in those capacities for the bizonal. Accordingly, a small organization was set up in the Office of the Under Secretary of the Army which coordinated with the Office of the Food Administrator for Occupied Areas, since the latter had been handling the GARIOA food requirements. By this method, the Army placed in one office the machinery for handling its responsibilities for the relief program (GARIOA) and the rehabilitation and recovery program (ERP). This new unit, called the ERP Group, is, in effect, bizonal Germany's foreign mission which defends the bizonal requirements before ECA and assists JEIA in its Western Hemisphere procurement.

FROM the beginning, it was apparent that difficulty would be met in preparing the ERP case for bizonal Germany to present to the OEEC and ECA. As many of the war and postwar agreements we had made with our allies affected the permitted levels of industrial activity, an placed severe controls upon for-

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sign trade by Germans, the statistical facts of German economic requirements as determined and presented by the Army sometimes seemed to clash with foreign policy considerations.

Late in June ECA approval was given to a 90-day program in the amount of \$80,000,000 with provision for \$29,000,000 more if it could be sufficiently justified by demonstrating requirements for specified items.

By the time this figure was reached, the enabling and other appropriate legislation had been passed by the Congress and the European Cooperation Administration was in being. Realizing that the period for which the first 90-day program was intended had almost ended without any procurement accomplished, the Department of the Army proposed a system of Army procurement and transportation by which ECA funds would be warranted directly to the Army for immediate use. This method was generally adopted for food supplies. It served to keep the pipe lines full and immediately increased the diet of the German "heavy workers," providing an incentive for increased production by miners.

This method also permitted the Army to make immediate use of its already appropriated GARIOA funds as working capital for food supplies with ECA funds being supplied as reimbursement upon proper documentation of expenditures. The basic principle of ECA activity for Germany, as well as other recipient countries, however, is the use of private trade channels rather than the general utilization of Army facilities for procurement and transportation.

The Bizone submitted a program for the April-June quarter with main emphasis on food to supplement the relief feeding and on bulk industrial raw materials approximating \$120,000,000.

After screening for availability, specifications, price, and other statutory considerations, ECA approved for procurement approximately \$100,000,000, of which, including freight, approximately \$45,000,000 was for Category "A" items (food, fuel, and medical supplies) and the remainder for direct industrial rehabilitation.

As required by the act, a "bilateral agreement" between the United States (ECA) and the German "government" (the military governors of the US/UK Zones) was negotiated. It was signed July 14, 1948.

On July 1, the OEEC began functioning for programming. Annual as well as quarterly programs of the 18 countries, including the bizone, are examined in Paris and, when approved, transmitted to ECA, Washington.

ECA announced that the Bizone's allotment, based upon tentative estimates of trade balances with other countries, would be \$48,000,000 for the period July-September. After considerable negotiation, requiring very close inspection of the bizone's estimated trade position the allotment was raised to \$132,000,000, a figure which included \$9,000,000 that might be reallocated to the April-June 1948 quarter.

Lacking working capital in foreign currencies and dollars, and lacking world-wide trade relations, the Bizone was seriously handicapped, compared to other countries, in taking advantage of ECA assistance. All of its import contracts had to be executed literally months after ECA approval of its import program. Since it has been occupation policy not to commit the Bizone to contracts until funds were available, contract negotiations and clearance through both the German and the military government agencies could not be undertaken in the case of ECA items until ECA approval had been given.

A NUMBER of decisions helped to hasten ECA assistance to the bizone. It was decided that funds for category "A" items would be made available directly to the

Army for procurement and shipping of the items. The category "B" items would continue to flow through the commercial channels already established for bizone trade. The ECA, moreover, made adjustments in procedures in the Bizone which materially reduced the delays and difficulties in contracting for industrial items. The result was that, after a slow start, by late October there was contracted with suppliers about \$100,000,000, of ECA funds for industrial items.

In contemplation of "payments agreements" between the participating countries by which trade accounts would be settled in local currencies, and by which ECA dollars would be available only for procurement in "dollar areas," that is, the Western Hemisphere and other non-participants, outside the sterling bloc, the bizone and the other participating countries presented their October-December programs on the basis of import programs from dollar courses only.

Early in September, the OEEC had approved an annual dollar allotment to the bizone of \$414,000,000 for the period July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949. Subsequent to this approval greater headway has been made both in contracting and in the flow of industrial goods into the Bizone. Approximately \$40,000,000 worth of industrial goods was shipped in the October-early November period after a negligible start as late as September. The category "A" types were continuing to move as the money was made available, since the Army and the Department of Agriculture were generally able to purchase expeditiously and the Army was able to transport the cargoes promptly.

* * *

Part 5 — Food for the Occupied Areas

THE Office of Food Administrator for occupied areas was created in January 1948 to meet an acute food emergency and Assistant Secretary Tracy S. Voorhees was appointed administrator. Strikes, work stoppages and riots occurred in the bizonal area of Germany because of the scarcity of food. Although the official ration was 1,550 calories, only about 1,200

calories were actually being issued to the normal consumer in the large industrial areas.

Generals Clay and Robertson estimated, on the basis of food on hand and in prospect, that only 1,100 calories per day could be issued to the normal consumer until the harvest in the fall. This not only would have seriously affected German economic

progress and the projected European recovery program, but would also have threatened the maintenance of law and order.

To meet the emergency, the Secretary of the Army delegated to the food administrator exclusive power to spend as a single fund the entire appropriation for government and relief in occupied areas (GARIOA), except for a few special items and the amounts provided for administrative expenses. The secretary also authorized the administrator to program shipments and to use food on the assumption that a deficiency appropriation of at least \$100,000,000 would be obtained from Congress. This action was taken after consultation with leaders of the Appropriation Committees of Congress and the food administrator was authorized to act for the Secretary in further deficiency and budget requests for GARIOA funds.

The following summarizes the food arrivals in Germany from July 1947 through October 1948 inclusive:

Month	metric tons
July 1947	503,800
August 1947	547,600
September 1947	458,800
October 1947	310,600
November 1947	267,200
December 1947	314,100
January 1948	319,300
February 1948	360,800
March 1948	488,400
April 1948	614,900
May 1948	563,800
June 1948	714,400
July 1948	625,725
August 1948	916,530
September 1948	795,950
October 1948	370,881

The approximate calorie ration authorized to the normal consumer over the period July 1947—October 1948 was as follows:

July 1947	1,555
August 1947	1,555
September 1947	1,430 ¹
October 1947	1,425 ¹
November 1947	1,425 ¹
December 1947	1,425 ¹

¹ The official ration target during this period was 1,550 but shortages forced a reduction to the amount indicated.

January 1948	1,445 ²
February 1948	1,410 ²
March 1948	1,400 ²
April 1948	1,560 ²
May 1948	1,593 ³
June 1948	1,665 ³
July 1948	1,715
August 1948	1,830
September 1948	1,845
October 1948	1,845

IN July and August 1948, in addition to the authorized calorie ration, bizonal officials made special supplemental issues of perishables, which increased the calorie intake of the normal consumer by approximately 135 calories. This was accomplished during a time of the year when the food supply is usually at its lowest.

The improved food outlook in Germany was aided by currency reform, excellent crop weather, and the enormous potato crop, but resulted most of all from the effective work of Mr. Stanley Andrews, head of the Food and Agriculture Group for the bizonal area, and the members of his staff.

GARIOA funds have been managed so as not to permit the food emergency to interfere with the basic policy of making maximum use of appropriated funds for items which will enable the occupied areas to help themselves, such as fertilizer, seed, and materials for fishing equipment. These items are given high priority, as they increase food supplies at smaller cost. Other aspects of this policy are maximum operation of the ordnance plants in the production of nitrogen for farm use, arrangements for nitrogen from Austria, increased imports of phosphates, a well-rounded program for high quality seeds to replace the lost German seed production from eastern Germany, and large expenditures for materials for fishing equipment for Japan. Seed potatoes bought from the United States, Denmark, and Holland with GARIOA funds have been one

² Although this was the authorized ration, it was not actually delivered in full and in many parts of Germany fell below 1,200 calories.

³ These authorized rations were not delivered in full in certain Laender to offset their failure to meet their quotas of indigenous food.

of the principal causes of the increase in German potato production from 12,000,000 last year to an estimated 20,000,000 tons this year. This has been the most significant single improvement in indigenous food production.

The passage of the Economic Cooperation Act early in April coincided with a 75-percent cut in the German meat ration, resulting largely from the German drought the preceding year. Meat was not an item planned for in the GARIOA program, but this extreme ration cut promptly threatened industrial production. In order to deal with this emergency before ECA funds could be obtained, more than \$11,000,000 in GARIOA funds were advanced for meat imports, reimbursement being made later by ECA.

By July 15, advances of GARIOA funds exceeding \$50,000,000 had been authorized by the Food Administrator for purchasing items which were to become a part of the ECA program. Before actual obligations had been incurred, however, ECA funds were secured for more than half of the amount needed, and reimbursement to GARIOA has now been completed. These GARIOA advances were limited to so-called category "A" items, for which alone the law clearly authorized the use of GARIOA funds. Category "A" items include such basic supplies as food, fertilizer, seed, and petroleum products, necessary to maintain the fundamental economy of a country and to prevent disease and unrest in its population.

DURING the 11-day period after July 3 when no ECA money could be spent for the bizonal area because the bilateral agreement required by the statute had not been signed, GARIOA funds were used to maintain without interruption all shipments of the category "A" type.

At the suggestion of the Department of the Army, a Procurement Planning Subcommittee of the Cabinet Food Committee was created of which the Army Food Administrator was a member. This committee was able to arrange for the maximum use of surplus foods and to avoid competitive purchasing by different government

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agencies with funds appropriated for overseas relief. These arrangements affected State Department, ECA, and Army funds. It was agreed that certain items would be bought for all by the Department of Agriculture and others bought for all by the Quartermaster General.

Since in January 1948, United States grain allocated for the occupied areas was known to be inadequate, the emergency food program depended initially on maximum use of surplus foods. During fiscal year 1948 approximately 1,800,000 tons of such foods were placed under contract. The effect was to add in food the calorie equivalent of more than one-third of the total annual United States grain allocation for all the occupied areas.

In the fall of 1947, 450,000 tons of surplus raw Cuban sugar, already owned by the United States Government, were bought at a calorie cost lower than the then current price of wheat. A later purchase brought the total to 1,450,000 tons. These sugar purchases were the largest single factor in the surplus food program for the occupied areas. Sugar was the only item, other than grain, available in large amounts at a calorie cost comparable to that of grain.

This was made possible by the Interim Aid Act of 1948, which authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to absorb a loss of approximately \$57,000,000 on United States foods purchase in price-support operations where resales were made for overseas relief feeding. The food administrator, utilizing this opportunity to the full, purchased more than 370,000 tons of such products, including more than 160,000 tons of prunes and raisins, approximately 200,000 tons of potatoes, 61,000,000 dozen dried eggs, 1,450,000 gallons of concentrated grapefruit juice, and almost 5,000,000 pounds of honey. Other surplus foods purchased were 235,000 tons of low fat soya bean flour, 45,000 cases of sweet potatoes, and 61,400 long tons of peanuts.

IN June 1948 the Food Administrator also purchased 47,000 long tons of dried fruits from the Department of Agriculture at a 25-percent discount from the price which Agriculture had paid in its price-support operations.

Fats and oils which were not available in the world market constituted the most critical food shortage in Germany during the winter of 1947-48. Total allocations of imported fats for Germany, including those for industrial purposes, were only 120,000 tons for the calendar year 1948. As the result of strong representations by the food administrator this allocation was increased to 200,000 tons. Fats and oil-bearing materials with a fat content of over 85,000 tons were shipped between January and June. This was more than five times the amount delivered in the preceding six months. As a result, the 500-gram fat ration for the normal consumer, which had been seriously reduced, was restored in April and the July "call-up" provided 700 grams, a 600-percent increase since January 1948.

Although grains, because of their large availability, low calorie cost, and ease of shipment, traditionally constitute the bulk of any mass relief feeding enterprise, the tight world grain situation last winter made step-up of such supplies extremely difficult. United States allocations for the fiscal year were limited to 3,600,000 tons for Germany, and 1,500,000 for the Pacific occupied areas. The German allocation was maintained at this figure only by the cooperation of the Secretary of Agriculture. Disappointment in the expected German food collections, the serious extent of which was known in January, necessitated an increase in cereal imports over and above all surplus foods obtainable. Japan also acutely needed more than the reduced allocation it had received.

The food administrator laid the problem before the Cabinet Food Committee, and with its approval, because no United States corn was available for export, purchased 200,000 tons of Argentine new-crop corn at an FAS price at Argentine ports which compared favorably with the then current United States prices. In spite of serious delivery difficulties, this corn arrived in time to be of great assistance in alleviating the shortages in the occupied areas.

The total cereal supply for the occupied areas was further increased by an exchange agreement negotiated

with Belgium for the delivery of 49,000 tons of wheat for 70,000 tons of Argentine corn and the right to purchase an additional 70,000 tons . . .

Because of these efforts by the Department of the Army to meet the cereal shortage problem, the food administrator was able to obtain from the Cabinet Food Committee an additional allocation of United States cereals in the amount of 200,000 tons.

TWO requests for appropriations were made during the period. The first was for a second deficiency appropriation of \$150,000,000. Of this \$143,000,000 was appropriated, after the food administrator had stated to the Congress that a \$7,000,000 surplus could be transferred to food from funds originally allocated for pay and travel of civilians.

The second was the budget request for fiscal year 1949. Apart from items for industrial recovery in Japan and Korea, this was for \$1,250,000,000. It was passed by the House and reduced by the Senate to \$1,200,000,000. The final total appropriation of \$1,300,000,000, decided upon by the conference committee, included funds for recovery in Japan and Korea, of which approximately \$1,200,000,000 were to be used for GARIOA type items.

One of the greatest single causes of success in this work lay in the willingness of former President Herbert C. Hoover to give his time to advise the food administrator, and in Mr. Hoover's firm and strong support for the deficiency appropriation and the fiscal year 1949 budget request. Mr. Hoover's confidence in the need for and the conduct of the Army's relief feeding program had a profound effect in providing the financial sinews to make the relief program possible.

While Mr. Hoover's action unquestionably favorably affected the appropriations, it was the courageous and far-sighted action of the members of both appropriations committees which directly made possible the voting of the funds, and which therefore constituted the foundation of the program. Moneys to pay what are in effect very much like reparations from the victors to the vanquished, certainly

present less appeal to the Congress and the public than any other requests for appropriations. Though they are necessary as an instrument of peace, it required courage and vision to vote these funds.

THE wholehearted cooperation of the Department of Agriculture with the Department of the Army has been a vital factor in the success of the whole program. Within the Department of the Army, great assistance was given the Food Administrator by the Transportation Corps and the Quartermaster Corps.

A fertilizer mission and a seed mission, each headed by experts from the Department of Agriculture, were sent to Germany in the fall of 1948. Two United States experts in crop estimating were also sent. United States specialists surveyed the prevalence of tuberculosis. A nutrition mission attempted to determine the minimum food requirements for the economic rehabilitation of Germany under the European Recovery Program. The findings and recommendations of all these missions, in addition to those of Mr. Hoover, helped guide the food administrator's policy.

(Continued from page 4)

Institute of Public Affairs

and carrying through itineraries of visiting experts brought to Germany by Military Government and for seeing that the experience of these experts is used to best advantage. On March 29 and 30, for instance, the institute held a two-day-conference on the health and welfare of mothers and children. Prof. Jessie Bierman of California and Dr. Gunnar Dybwad reported on their finding during their six-week-study in the US zone, and the 50 visiting German doctors and welfare workers used the opportunity for a critical review of the existing situation.

Recently, the institute made the arrangements for a trip by Dr. Nicholas Arkema, secretary general of the International Municipal Association, and also sponsored a lecture by Dr. Arkema on "The Benefits of Governmental Decentralization."

It should be emphasized that the Civil Administration Division does

not run the Institute of Public Affairs. The institute is completely self-governing, and its policies are determined democratically by its constituent members. Although the experience of the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago has been useful in explaining to the Germans what an institute of this kind can do, no attempt has been made to imitate PACH; in fact the institute has moved into several fields (such as joint research and education programs) in which PACH does not operate.

The Civil Administration Division has a liaison representative at the institute, but his function is to advise, suggest and answer questions—not to control or forbid. Only by developing the independence of the Institute of Public Affairs in thought and action can it fulfill its function of being an independent "flywheel" with respect to government and a moral and intellectual control on the public authorities.

(Continued from page 16)

Practicing Democracy

sacrifices for the continuance and improvement of group life; they become accustomed to judging their own decisions and attitudes in accordance with the standards of the group. A new awareness of the responsibility of the individual and the group to the community as a whole is reached.

This recognition of responsibility may be achieved directly by some group activities. Possibilities of group action involving service to the community include such projects as the reconstruction of a youth hostel, the clearing and replanting of a neglected park in town or an action for the benefit of refugees.

We are learning in Germany that no one can escape the consequences of decisions taken by or for the community. A real conception of the aims and methods of group work will help young Germans to find their way to a new philosophy of life.

The training of group leaders will be the most urgent task. If these group leaders are induced to stress the right of the individual to develop his own personality, they themselves will become much more sensitive to the difference between autocratic

and democratic leadership. They will not wish to establish a new leader-principle because they will realize that this would mean for themselves also the loss of "freedom of choice." They will see that as a part of the hierarchy of leaders in a new totalitarian system they would only be a tool in the hands of their superiors.

School Girl in US

The best way to achieve world peace is to give young people of different nations the opportunity to get acquainted with each other, an 18-year old Frankfurt school girl, on a tour of the United States, wrote in a letter of thanks to Dr. Marie Schnieders, chief of the Cultural Exchange Branch, OMG Hesse.

Elfriede Knapp, editor of the juvenile magazine "Bobby Soxer," went to the United States for a 10-weeks visit last December, with other youngsters from 17 Marshall Plan countries as the guest of the Herald Tribune forum.

"We young people from 18 different countries are coming along very well on this trip and we cannot see any reason why this should not be so forever" Miss Knapp wrote. "We, therefore, are now planning to found a youth association, which by corresponding and, if possible, by traveling to foreign countries, shall promote friendship and understanding among the young people of all nations.

"We feel enthusiastic about this idea and are especially grateful to Americans, who, wherever we talked about our association, become supporters of it."

The youthful Frankfurt editor made news when she was granted an audience with President Truman in Washington, where she presented him several copies of her magazine and thanked him for American relief work and the school-feeding program in Germany.

Dr. Faustus is Best Seller

With the printing of a second edition consisting of 7,500 volumes, Thomas Mann's "Dr. Faustus" became the leading serious literary publication to appear within the past 12 months,

Potsdam to Bonn

— — Chronology of Political Development

The German political development from the promulgation of the Potsdam Agreement to the drafting of the Basic Law by the Provisional Council at Bonn, especially as it concerns the US Zone is outlined in the following chronology compiled by the Public Information Office, OMGUS, with the assistance of the Civil Administration Division and the Office of Political Affairs of OMGUS.

The events reviewed here trace in a condensed, summary form the basis for Military Government control in Germany, the original four-power negotiations for a unified Germany, the breakdown of four-power discussions, the American effort as an alternative measure to obtain as much economic and political unification for Germany as practical, the early and progressive authorization of German self-government in the US Zone, the delegation of authority to set up a trizonal German government under the framework of the London agreements, the offer of substantial new powers to a west German federal government and its participating states.

1. Allies agree to coordinated zonal administration of Germany.

Feb. 3—11, 1945—Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin state during Crimea Conference at Yalta:

Under the agreed plans the forces of the three powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control has been provided for under the plan through a Central Control Commission consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the three powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the three Powers, if she should so desire, to take a zone of occupation and to participate as fourth member of the Control Commission.

2. United States proposes decentralizing of German government and eventual rebuilding of German life on a democratic basis.

April 26, 1945—Directive (J. C. S. 1067/6) to the Commander-in-Chief of US Occupation Forces states:

The administration of affairs in Germany shall be directed towards the decentralization of the political and administrative structure and the development of local responsibility. To this end you will encourage autonomy in regional, local and municipal agencies of German administration . . .

The principal Allied objective is to prevent Germany from ever again becoming a threat to the peace of the world. Essential steps in the accomplishment of this objective are the elimination of Nazism and militarism in all their forms, the immediate disarmament and demilitarization of Germany, with continuing control over Germany's capacity to make war, and the preparation for an eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis.

3. Germany surrenders unconditionally; United Kingdom, United States USSR, and France assume supreme authority in Germany, including all powers of central, state and local government.

June 5, 1945—Allied Representatives Eisenhower, Zhukov, Montgomery and Lattre-Tassigny sign declaration in Berlin stating:

The German armed forces on land, at sea and in the air have been completely defeated and have surrendered unconditionally and Germany, which bears responsibility for the war, is no longer capable of resisting the will of the victorious powers. The unconditional surrender of Germany has thereby been effected, and Germany has become subject to such requirements as may now or hereafter be imposed upon her.

There is no central government or authority in Germany capable of accepting responsibility for the maintenance of order, the administration of the country and compliance with the requirements of the victorious powers . . .

The governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Provisional Government of the French Republic, hereby assume supreme authority with respect to Germany, including all the powers possessed by the German government, the High Command and any state, municipal or local government or authority.

4. Four powers agree to consult with other United Nations on Germany.

June 5, 1945—Statement by governments of UK, US, USSR and France announces that *it is their intention to consult with the governments of other United Nations in connection with the exercise of this authority.*

5. Four powers establish zones in Germany and a joint occupation of Berlin.

June 5, 1945—Four governments state that for purposes of occupation, Germany will be divided into four zones:

One to be allotted to each power as follows: an eastern zone to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; a north-western zone to the United Kingdom; a southwestern zone to the United States of America; a western zone to France.

The area of 'Greater Berlin' will be occupied by forces of each of the four powers. An Inter-Allied Governing Authority (in Russian, Komandatura) consisting of four commandants, appointed by their respective commanders-in-chief, will be established to direct jointly its administration.

6. Four powers propose "appropriate uniformity of action" in regard to Germany.

June 5, 1945—Four governments state that:

The Control Council, whose decisions shall be unanimous, will ensure appropriate uniformity of action by the Commanders-in-Chief in their respective zones of occupation and will reach agreed decisions on the chief questions affecting Germany as a whole . . .

Liaison with the other United Nations governments chiefly interested will be established through the appointment by such governments of military missions (which may include civilian members) to the Control Council.

7. Russian, American and British leaders agree on political decentralization of Germany with, however, certain central German administrative departments.

July 17—Aug. 2, 1945 — Marshal Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee declare their purpose (Potsdam):

To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany...

The administration of affairs in Germany should be directed towards the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility...

For the time being, no central German government shall be established. Notwithstanding this, however, certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by State Secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the field of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council...

8. Russian, American and British leaders agree to treat Germany as a single economic unit.

July 17—Aug. 2, 1945 — Marshal Stalin, President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee declare at Potsdam that:

During the period of the occupation, Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to: (a) Mining and industrial production and allocation; (b) agriculture, forestry and fishing; (c) wages, prices and rationing; (d) import and export programs for Germany as a whole; (e) currency and banking, central taxation and customs; (f) reparation and removal of industrial war potential; (g) transportation and communications. In applying these policies, account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

9. US zone authorities sponsor first democratic elections in postwar Germany at local government level.

Jan. 20 and 27, 1946 — Community elections are held in communities with population of less than 20,000 people, for the community council, which in turn elects a mayor. In smaller Bavarian towns, mayor is directly elected.

10. Four-power Allied Control Authority fails to agree on measures to implement Potsdam agreement (points 7 and 8 above), particularly concerning economic unification of Germany. United States offers to merge economy of its occupation zone with that of any other occupying power or powers.

July 20, 1946 — US General McNarney extends invitation at 34th meeting of Allied Control Council at Berlin.

11. United Kingdom accepts in principle the US offer (point 10 above).

July 30, 1946 — Sir Sholto Douglas at 35th meeting of Allied Control Council in Berlin. Meeting of American and British Deputy Military Governors, Aug. 9, 1946.

12. US again invites other occupation powers to join economic fusion.

Sept. 6, 1946 — Secretary of State Byrnes cites at Stuttgart:

The failure of the Allied Control Council (point no. 10 above) to take the necessary steps to enable the German economy to function as an economic unit. Essential central German administrative departments have not been established, although they are expressly required by the Potsdam Agreement (point no. 7 above).

The United States is firmly of the belief that Germany should be administered as an economic unit and that zonal barriers should be completely obliterated so far as the economic life and activity in Germany are concerned...

(The American government) has formally announced that it is its intention to unify the economy of its own zone with any or all of the other zones willing to participate in the unification... Of course, this policy of unification is not intended to exclude the Governments not now willing to join. The unification will be open to them at any time they wish to join.

13. US favors establishment of a provisional central government for Germany.

Sept. 6, 1946 — Secretary of State Byrnes declares at Stuttgart:

The time has come when the zonal boundaries should be regarded as defining only the areas to be occupied for security purposes by the armed forces of the occupying powers, and not as self-contained economic or political units...

The Potsdam Agreement did not provide that there should never be a central German government. It merely provided that for the time being there should be no central German government. Certainly this only meant that no central government should be established until some sort of democracy was rooted in the soil of Germany and some sense of local responsibility developed.

The Potsdam Agreement wisely provided that administration of the affairs of Germany should be directed towards decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility. This was not intended to prevent progress toward a central government with the powers necessary to deal with matters which should be dealt with on a nation-wide basis. But it was intended to prevent the establishment of a strong central government dominating the German people instead of being responsible to their democratic will.

It is the view of the American government that the German people throughout Germany under proper safeguards should now be given the primary responsibility for the running of their own affairs... The United States favors the early establishment of a provisional German government for Germany.

14. US proposes federal constitution for Germany.

Sept. 6, 1946 — Secretary of State Byrnes says at Stuttgart:

Subject to the reserved authority of the Allied Control Council, the German National Council should be responsible for the proper functioning of the central ad-

(Continued on next page)

ministrative agencies. Those agencies should have adequate power to assure the administration of Germany as an economic unit as was contemplated by the Potsdam Agreement.

The German National Council should also be charged with the preparation of a draft of a federal constitution for Germany which among other things should ensure the democratic character of the new Germany and the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all its inhabitants. After approval in principle by the Allied Control Council, the proposed constitution should be submitted to an elected convention for final drafting and then submitted to the German people for ratification.

15. US Zone states hold democratic elections.

Nov. 24, 1946 and Dec. 1, 1946—People of Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse and Bavaria approve proposed constitutions drafted by elected constitutional assemblies, and elect state legislatures.

16. Economic and financial fusion of US/UK zones. Bipartite Board is created. Two governments implement agreement and offer to extend economic fusion to all Germany.

Dec. 2, 1946 and Dec. 17, 1947—Byrnes-Bevin Agreement at Washington, D.C. Lovett-Strang amendment. Byrnes-Bevin agreement states:

... the aim of the two governments is to achieve the economic unity of Germany as a whole, in accordance with the agreement reached at Potsdam on Aug. 2, 1945... The two governments are ready at any time to enter into discussions with either of the other occupying powers with a view to the extension of these arrangements to their zones of occupation.

17. Establishment of central German administrative agencies again proposed by US.

March 17, 1947—Secretary of State Marshall, at Foreign Ministers Conference, Moscow says:

We recommend that the central German agencies agreed at Potsdam, together with a food and agriculture agency which the report of the Allied Control Authority recommended as equally necessary, be established at the earliest possible date.

18. US proposes provisional Government for Germany.

March 21, 1947—Secretary Marshall, at Foreign Ministers Conference, Moscow:

The time has now come to authorize the Germans to establish a provisional government to deal with matters of a nation-wide concern which the states cannot adequately handle.

He recommends:

The drafting and acceptance of a constitution which shall be German in origin, and which shall be consistent with democratic principles and the decentralization of governmental authority. By decentralization we mean that the central government shall be one of limited and carefully defined powers in matters where nation-wide action is required. All residual powers shall be retained by the states.

19. Federal, democratic central government for Germany declared to be US objective.

July 15, 1947—Directive on US objectives and basic policies in Germany advises US Military Governor:

It is the view of your government that the most constructive development of German political life would be in the establishment throughout Germany of federal German states and the formation of a central German government with carefully defined and limited powers and function. All powers shall be vested in the states except such as are expressly delegated to the central government.

Your government does not wish to impose its own historically-developed forms of democracy and social organization on Germany and believes equally firmly that no other external forms should be imposed. It seeks the establishment in Germany of a political organization which is derived from the people and subject to their control, which operates in accordance with democratic electoral procedures, and which is dedicated to uphold both the basic civil and human rights of the individual.

It is opposed to an excessively centralized government which through a concentration of power may threaten both the existence of democracy in Germany and the security of Germany's neighbors and the rest of the world.

Your government believes finally that, within the principles stated above, the ultimate constitutional form of German political life should be left to the decision of the German people made freely in accordance with democratic processes.

20. Western nations agree to authorize Germans of three western zones to organize a provisional government along federal lines as a step toward eventual unification of Germany.

June 7, 1948—Report of talks on Germany held by representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, in London cites the previous failure to reach comprehensive four-power decisions on Germany and makes recommendations which in no way preclude and, on the contrary, should facilitate eventual four-power agreement on the German problem.

Recommendations envisage the convening of a west German Constituent Assembly to prepare a constitution for the approval of the participating states.

The constitution should be such as to enable the Germans to play their part in bringing to an end the present division of Germany not by the reconstitution of a centralized Reich but by means of a federal form of government which adequately protects the rights of the respective states, and which at the same time provides for adequate central authority and which guarantees the rights and freedoms of the individual.

If the constitution as prepared by the Constituent Assembly does not conflict with these general principles, the Military Governors will authorize its submission for ratification by the people in the respective states.

The conferees recognize... that it is necessary to give the German people the opportunity to achieve, on the basis of a free and democratic form of government, the

eventual re-establishment of German unity, at present disrupted.

21. Tripartite Governments define characteristics of "decentralized federal government" proposed by London Agreement.

In a letter of advice to the Military Governors, the three governments (US, UK, France) recognize that a decentralized federal government can be obtained in several ways, but state that in general such a government for Germany should provide:

(a) For a bicameral legislative system, with one of the houses representing and safeguarding the interests of individual states;

(b) That the executive must have only powers definitely prescribed by the constitution, with emergency powers, if any, subject to prompt legislative or judicial review;

(c) That the powers of the federal government be limited to fields expressly enumerated in the constitution;

(d) That the powers of the federal government in public finance be restricted to disposal of funds including raising of revenues for purposes for which it is responsible, although federal government may rule on general principles of assessment with regard to other taxes for which uniformity is necessary, with collection and utilization of such taxes left to individual states;

(e) That the constitution provide for an independent judiciary to review federal legislation and to protect civil rights and individual freedom;

(f) That establishment of federal agencies be limited to fields where state implementation is clearly impractical.

22. Western Military Governors advise Germans of London decisions to delegate additional powers of self-government to the west German people.

July 1, 1948—The ministers president of eleven German states of the US, UK and French occupation zones meet in Frankfurt with the Military Governors and receive authorization to convene a constituent assembly for the following purpose:

To draft a democratic constitution which will establish for the participating states a governmental structure of federal type which is best adapted to the eventual re-establishment of German unity at present disrupted, and which will protect the rights of the participating states, provide adequate central authority, and contain guarantees of individual rights and freedoms.

If the constitution does not conflict with these principles, the Military Governors plan to authorize its submission for ratification.

When the constitution has been ratified by two-thirds of the states, it will come into force and be binding upon all states. Amendments are to be ratified by a like majority of the states.

23. Military Governors advise German Ministers President of plan for Occupation Statute to define relationship of proposed German government and Allied authorities.

July 1, 1948—at Frankfurt, Military Governors inform German ministers president of their willingness to:

... grant legislative, executive and judicial power to German governments and reserve to themselves such powers as are necessary to ensure the basic purposes of the occupation. Such reserved powers are enumerated.

24. German leaders "welcome" provisional plan to unite west Germany.

July 8-10, 1948—Ministers president of western zones meet in Coblenz to consider Allied offer (point no. 23 above). July 12, 1948—They advise Military Governors in Frankfurt of their conviction that:

The critical difficulties under which Germany suffers today can be overcome only if the German people are enabled to administer their affairs on the broadest territorial basis possible at any given time. They welcome, therefore, the Occupying Powers' determination to combine the areas of Germany which are subject to their jurisdiction into a unified territory to which the population itself shall give a vigorous organization which makes it possible to preserve the interest of the whole without prejudicing the rights of the states.

25. Ministers President assume responsibility for convening Constituent Assembly.

July 12, 1948—German conferees advise Allies at Frankfurt:

The ministers president will assume the powers delegated to them on July 1, 1948 (point no. 22 above) by the Military Governors of the American, British, and French zones.

26. Ministers President affirm London Agreement as a framework for new German authority.

Final reply of ministers president, Frankfurt, July 26, 1948, to Military Governors' proposals following the London decisions states that the ministers president are prepared to create, within the framework of the London Agreements, a political and economic organization for Western Germany. A spokesman adds that the attitude of the ministers president as a whole to the London decisions is *fundamentally positive*; in fact, that ever since Coblenz (point no. 24 above) it could be said that the ministers president had accepted the London proposals.

27. West German States name delegates to Constituent Assembly.

August, 1948—The legislatures of eleven west German states arrange for selection of delegates, with each state represented in proportion to population.

28. Parliamentary Council (Constituent Assembly) meets to draft provisional constitution for Trizonal area.

Sept. 1, 1948—Council convenes at Bonn (British Zone). Committees plan specific sections of proposed constitution for west Germany.

29. Allies begin work on an Occupation Statute.

October, 1948—Military Governors establish Tripartite Committee to draft Occupation Statute (point no. 23 above) to be promulgated simultaneously with the provisional constitution.

30. American, British and French Zones agree to merge foreign trade.

(Continued on next page)

Oct. 18, 1948—The three Military Governors sign agreement in Berlin by which foreign trade activities of the French Zone are to be merged with the foreign trade activities of the Combined US/UK Zones of Germany.

31. Military Governors provide Parliamentary Council at Bonn with guidance as to principles by which Constitution will be reviewed.

Nov. 22, 1948—An aide-memoire left with President of the Parliamentary Council in Bonn recalls that the Parliamentary Council has *freely discussed* for 11 weeks the proposed constitution which is to be created within the framework of the London Agreement. The Military Governors recognize that *there are several ways in which democratic federal government can be obtained* and therefore intend to pass final review only on the basic law in its whole context. Nevertheless, they believe that the basic law should to the maximum extent possible embody certain provisions, which are listed. (Provisions generally follow lines of letter of advice to Military Governors implementing London Agreement, point no. 21 above.)

32. Delegates from Parliamentary Council meet with Military Governors.

Dec. 16, 1948—German delegation from Bonn, in Frankfurt asks Military Governors about several points in connection with Occupation Statute and the draft of the constitution. Dec. 17, 1948—Military Governors reply that Occupation Statute is still under discussion and has not yet been submitted to three governments involved, and they offer to answer specific questions about it. Military Governors also comment on draft of constitution, including financial powers and upper legislative chamber, citing importance of these provisions in a sound federal organization.

33. Military Governors again comment to Parliamentary Council representatives on contents of draft constitution.

March 2, 1949—Generals Robertson, Clay and Koenig meet in Frankfurt with delegates from Bonn to comment on basic law as passed by the Main Committee of the Parliamentary Council.

Governors point out deviations from principles set forth in their aide-memoire of Nov. 22, 1948 (point no. 31 above).

However, in viewing the document as a whole we are prepared to disregard some of these deviations but at the same time feel it necessary to call your urgent attention

to other provisions which, in our opinion, depart too far from these principles.

Provisions cited include powers of federal government (*not defined with sufficient clarity adequately to safeguard the position of the states in a federal system*); finance powers (danger of leaving states *without adequate independent sources of revenue for the conduct of their affairs*); and other points.

34. American, British, French Foreign Secretaries reaffirm Allied viewpoint to Parliamentary Council.

April, 5, 1949—Communication from foreign secretaries of US, UK, and France meeting in Washington transmitted to President of Parliamentary Council, trusts that *the Parliamentary Council and the responsible German party leaders will give due consideration to the recommendations of the Military Governors* (point no. 33 above), *which conform with the provisions of the London Agreement* (points 20 and 21 above) *authorizing the establishment of a German democratic federal government.* Foreign ministers hope Parliamentary Council by its action will facilitate *mutually cooperative attitude between the future German federal authorities and the occupying powers.*

35. Three foreign ministers reach "complete agreement" on "whole range of issues now pending in connection with Germany."

April 8, 1949—French, British and American foreign ministers issue communique, Washington, announcing agreement on (1) Occupation Statute, (2) Tripartite Allied control machinery, (3) plant dismantling, prohibited and restricted industries and international Ruhr authority, matters previously negotiated in London, (4) termination of Military Government as such upon the establishment of a German federal republic, with Allied function in Germany becoming *mainly supervisory* under a democratic federal state within the framework of a European association, (5) opportunity for German federal republic, after negotiation of ECA agreement, to become a full member in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

36. Allied Occupation Statute is transmitted to German Parliamentary Council.

April 10, 1949—Text of Occupation Statute transmitted to German officials at Bonn provides that, subject only to limitations of the Statute, *the German federal state and the participating states will have full legislative, executive and judicial powers in accordance with the basic law and with their respective constitutions.* Provision is made for review of the Statute after a year in force. +END

Confiscation of Property

No significant confiscation of landed property belonging to Nazis and militarists has been carried out in the US Zone, according to the most recent information received from the US Zone states.

Failure of the respective Minister Presidents of the US Zone to implement final denazification decisions

confiscating property was brought to the attention of MG directors in the US Zone by OMGUS April 14, requiring that this condition be brought to the personal attention of the ministers president. Inasmuch as failure in this field will be widely interpreted as unwillingness on the part of the German government to carry out the punishment inflicted on

major Nazis, attention of the ministers president was invited to an OMGUS directive of January 1948 which required them to confiscate properties made available to the states through denazification decisions and to insure that real property so confiscated, which is subject to the land reform laws, be made available promptly to the land settlement authorities.

Bonn as Capital

— — Chosen by Parliamentary Council

BONN, a quiet Rhenish city of 50,000 residents on the west bank of the Rhine a few miles south of Cologne, has been proud for nearly two centuries of one historical event: Ludwig van Beethoven, the composer, was born in a small house off a downtown street in December 1770. During recent months history again has been made at Bonn.

Late Sunday night, May 8—four years to the day after Germany's surrender—the Parliamentary Council, after meeting since last Sept. 1, passed a basic law for Western Germany. With this act the name of Bonn and the so-called "Bonn Constitution" became linked to Germany's second try at democracy, as Weimar was connected with her first attempt in 1919.

Forty-eight hours later, formerly placid Bonn passed another milestone in its history. It was chosen in a 33-to-29 vote of the Parliamentary Council to become the first seat of Germany's first postwar government at federal level. The other 29 votes were for Frankfurt with two abstentions and one invalid vote in secret balloting.

AS GERMANY'S first federal capital since the beginning of the occupation, Bonn probably will receive hundreds of German officials and visitors plus MG observers from France, England, the United States and possibly other nations.

Already, signs in Bonn streets appear in four languages: German for the natives, French and Flemish for the Belgian military occupation forces, and English for the British Military Government authorities. Bonn, lying in the British Zone of Germany, is occupied by Belgian troops.

BONN has been a melting-pot before. Legend says it was founded by the Romans. In later centuries it was populated by Rhinelanders, folk who looked at one time in their history to the culture of nearby France, and at least since the last

century toward the developing German nation. Natives of Bonn, while proud of their "Rheinische Froehlichkeit" (Rhenish gaiety), credit another family of Germans, the Prussians, with bringing fame and prosperity to their city.

It was the Prussians who administered Bonn after 1814-15, in the wake of the Napoleonic wars. Prussians built the Rhenish Friedrich Wilhelm University in Bonn in 1818,

Beethoven was born. It is somewhat a sore point to Bonners that the composer left his home town for Vienna in his teens and never returned. A guide at the Beethoven House shrugs and explains, "You see, roads in those days were poor."

Bonn has other showplaces: a great cathedral, the Rhenish Landesmuseum with its Roman and medieval relics, the modern Alexander Koenig Museum with realistically colored and elec-



Pedagogical Academy at Bonn

(Photo from Dick/Tagesspiegel)

an event which Bonn historians declare transformed the city into "the spiritual capital of the Rhineland."

The University of Bonn grew until before the last war it had seven colleges and more than 80 institutes.

Until wartime, Bonn entertained thousands of music-lovers at its annual Beethoven festivals. Visitors crowded into the city's downtown Main Square to hear performances of the master's symphonies.

MOST tourists made a point of visiting the city's principal shrine, a musty greystone house off a busy downtown street where Bee-

trically lighted "dioramas" of wild-life scenes.

The new capital's showiest street is Poppelsdorfer Allee, a wide, green boulevard lined with chestnut and linden trees. In monarchical times an elector from nearby Cologne built the Poppelsdorf palace at one end of the thoroughfare. His aristocratic friends lived near him in great houses fronting Poppelsdorfer Allee. In today's harder times, many of the families living in these square and stately homes rent rooms to students from the university. Today the palace

(Continued on next page)

is partly destroyed and its lawns are a botanical garden.

Bonn's second proud way is Koblenzer Strasse—once called "the street of millionaires."

AT BONN the Rhine is wide. During normal times it was the scene of sailing regattas. Bombing destroyed the river bridge, but a ferry plies the Rhine. Rising beyond the river's opposite shore are the "Seven Peaks." A few miles south, on the same side of the river, is Bad Godesberg. A few miles further south is Remagen, site of the famed American first crossing of the Rhine in the closing days of the war.

The new capital, sheltered in its river valley, boasts a climate milder than that of northern and eastern Germany.

Germany's Parliamentary Council has been meeting in the Pedagogical Academy, large, modern, white concrete building on the Rhine bank. No plans have yet been announced for office space for the expanded headquarters of the new government. However, several weeks ago a committee of the Parliamentary Council made a study of facilities here, in Frankfurt and in other proposed sites of the new capital. +END

(Continued from page 8)

New Horizons

conclusion arrived at by the pragmatic method.

DELEGATES who basically espoused the pragmatic method saw the same practical dangers. Dr. Hovde warned, "We can, therefore, well afford to wait upon a slower rate of German industrial recovery if that is necessary to guarantee that its direction be lodged in socially responsible hands, rather than in the more technically skilled but dangerous hands of the powerful social pirates who directed the German economy before Hitler and for Hitler. And I am not digressing when I add that it is precisely for this reason that the nature of education in Germany takes on special significance."

A similar danger, inherent in the method in which economic recovery

in western society was being assisted, namely, through the Marshall Plan, was presented from the floor by one of the Danish delegates who stated: "I want to point out that this new planned act in itself may be a danger for democratic recovery... The danger is that interest in public effort is withering away because instead of the old Fuehrerschaft (leadership) we have a new expert leadership and a gulf is opened between the common man in the street and the people who at international conferences plan and make decisions for him... There is a danger when people cease to say 'we' and 'our' about public efforts and say 'they' and 'their' instead.

"We must try not to confine ourselves to... schools and classrooms and state interference, but take into consideration the popular movements and organizations of every kind. It will be better when the ordinary people can say: 'We did it, our fellows did it,' than when the experts do the right thing but the common man says: 'I have nothing to do with it, it's not my business.' There is the danger that a new world-wide cooperation of national economics tends to create such a feeling, and I find that when that is the case there will be the possibility for... new political crises."

BUT what of the crises as analyzed by those who spoke in spiritual terms? Dr. Bergendorff, looking back to the origins of western civilization, considered that much has depended on what men have thought law to be: "It was the rationalistic school of the 17th and 18th centuries which emancipated itself from the Church, and which subjected the Church to natural law rather than natural law to the Church, and sought even to determine the nature of the Church by principles which are themselves independent of the Church. What happened in law happened also in philosophy, art, literature.

"Objective standards have yielded," he said, "to a subjective existence which determines its own standards, even if they be for oneself alone.

"The comparatively recent breaking away of education from the Church is a consequence of the rejection of

objective standards and of the attempt of single nations or even individuals to determine their own criteria.

"The separation of Church and State, without any reference to religion, coupled with the irresponsibility of the State which follows from the rejection of religion, and with the widening control by the State of its citizens, and logically come to no other conclusion than the philosophy on which Communism itself rests. When power is relieved of control, it stops short of nothing but its own deification."

Dr. Bergendorff stated further that an attempt was being made to construct societies apart from all religion, but that nations and tyrants and alliances of nations are in fact, not superior in their authority.

Where the principles of eternal validity are subordinate to the command of a sovereign, he who acquires power declares what is law and right... Education is not autonomous and depends on the disposition of those in power; it may be prostituted to evil purpose. The fate of education today is the fate of all humanity.

"I am not unaware," he declared, "of a contemporary spirit which can hardly be called a philosophy. It contains no organized body of knowledge or way of thought. It comes less from books or schools, but arises as a poisonous breath from dying organisms of society. It paralyzes effort, and if it has any faith at all, it is a faith in suicide. I refer to what is broadly termed nihilism."

WHAT are the principles of eternal validity? Dr. Bergendorff probably assumed that those are too well known to require definition, or that they are to be arrived at by their opposites, *e. g.*, nihilism and materialism.

The responses to Dr. Bergendorff's address were, for the greater part, affirmations of the thesis presented. Two variations of the same thesis may be selected as illustration.

"The crisis," Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, chief of the E&CR Women's Affairs Section, submitted, "is in the loss of the knowledge of the principles of eternal validity. We need a

deeper concept of the meaning of brotherhood. We must recognize that there are absolute principles which are not of our own making. To understand those concepts is only the beginning in our education task, to translate them into current speech is our constant challenge."

Dr. V. A. M. Beerman, a delegate from the Netherlands, elaborated: "We are in a period now of the wasting away of Christianity and living more and more in a world without spiritual guidance, heading inevitably to a world of nihilism, but this was the logical consequence."

Having accepted the principle thesis, the next question was: "What should we teach of religion in schools embracing various religions?"

Dr. Roswell Barnes, US delegate from the American Council of Churches, raised this question as having practical implications for education and also proposed an answer on the basis of studies made on this problem in the United States: "I suggest two essential prospects of education which we may call religious: First, the giving of a ground or sanction for the essential dignity of the individual, for his rights, his duties or responsibility to the community, to his fellow men a sanction and ground which is derived from some solution more ultimate and basic than the State. The other basic facility, it seems to me, which should be organized by all of us and by a part of public education, is the teaching that the State is not morally autonomous but subsists under the governance of a Divine Creator, God."

BUT are we correct in condemning the estrangement of man from the absolutes, the eternal validities or in bemoaning the tendency to forsake the objective for the subjective? Mr. Johannes Novrup of Denmark was one of the few to propose that the lack of old standards were not to be deplored but regarded as a liberation: "With the dissolving of old standards, new solutions have been possible."

Mr. Novrup's submission evoked little response either by other panel members or by the audience. This silence may be, perhaps, regarded as an interesting commentary itself on the composition of this particular

conference group as it is reasonably certain that political scientists or modern European historians would at the least have reminded the assembly that democracy is heavily indebted to the thinkers of the 17th and 18th centuries, particularly the philosophers who, basing their thinking on natural laws, developed much of the intellectual content and inspiration for the democratic governments which were established in both the United States and France.

The three major addresses left no doubt that the trends toward a united Europe cannot be thought of in terms of political factors alone. The necessity for greater unity was reflected in all addresses.

Referring to tragic blunders in social and economic affairs of the past decade, Dr. Hovde stated: "In a time when Western civilization could have united to achieve a democratic, economic and social program, nations grew selfish and fearful, some of them resorting to dictatorship for the leadership they thought could save them alone out of the deluge. In the 1930's, Europe had momentous decisions to make . . . as Europe. Instead of seeking economic health by making themselves parts of a whole, the nations of Europe raised tariff walls against one another, tried to attain an impossible self-sufficiency, and resorted virtually to international barter for the raw materials."

IN RESPECT to the religious phase, Dr. Bergendoff submitted: "As if sensing the struggle in which they stand to overwhelming forces in modern life, the churches of a large part of the world have given evidence to our generation of a new sense of unity. The ecumenical movement had its origins in the very years when the World War I shattered the dreams of men that mankind was on its way to peace and unity.

"Gathering momentum in the years between the wars, this movement has brought the churches closer together than ever before and proved a bond uniting Christians even in the darkest days of World War II. And in coming together, these churches have discovered that they have a responsibility for social life within their nations and

for relations between nations.

"These peoples of the earth are striving for a unity which makes them brothers and not mutual enemies of each other. Men's deepest quest is for a unity in the fundamental principles of his own being in its relationship to the Author of Life."

In the field of politics and international relations, Dr. White affirmed: "Rightly or wrongly, the systems of compelling alliances and the principle of balance of power were held partly responsible for the World War I and at the conclusion of that war, an attempt was made to find a better principle than balance of power for regulating the relationships of nation to nation. The League of Nations was the idealistic reaction to a long, bloody war. It was based on the assumption that unity could be achieved by voluntary agreement and by means short of war . . .

"The League was a practical demonstration that an international organization with a large number of important tasks could function successfully for more than a quarter of a century, and it was in the blackest hour of the war for the Western powers that the United Nations Declaration was signed in January 1942 at Washington . . .

"But disunity in the United Nations led the nations of the western world to believe they would have to take direct action to prevent the further loss of freedom. All of these considerations brought about the conclusion of the North Atlantic Defense Pact which was signed on April 4, 1949, by Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, the United States, Canada, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Iceland and Portugal . . .

"The North Atlantic Defense Pact reaffirms the belief of the signatory powers in human rights, personal freedom, the rule of law, and recognizes the authority of the United Nations." + END

Please League Revived

The German Catholic League for Peace, originally established in 1919 and later banned by the National Socialists, held its first meeting since 1933 in December in Munich.

Excerpts from Official Instructions, Announcements

Military Security Board

Organization of the Military Security Board approved on Dec. 16, 1949 by the U. S., U. K. and French Military Governors:

Part I — Terms of Reference

1. In accordance with the terms of the London Agreement a Military Security Board for the Western Zones of Germany will be set up by Military Governors in order to ensure the maintenance of disarmament and demilitarization in the interests of security.

2. The Board's responsibilities will cover the whole field of disarmament and demilitarization, taking into consideration the laws and directives which have been agreed already on a quadripartite basis. In particular: the Board will advise the Military Governors on the maintenance and enforcement of disarmament and demilitarization restrictions. It will carry out the appropriate inspections and will recommend to the Military Governors measures necessary to:

- (a) prevent the revival of military or paramilitary organizations and of the militaristic spirit;
- (b) ensure that there shall be no manufacture or import of any arms, war materials or any other materials or equipment which are or may be prohibited;
- (c) prevent the infringement by Germans of restrictions in respect of certain industries;
- (d) ensure that any military buildings, structures, laboratories, and all shipyards, or factories capable of producing armaments which be retained are used for peaceful purposes only;
- (e) ensure that scientific research is not directed to warlike ends;
- (f) ensure that in connection with the construction and operation of merchant shipping and the operation of civil airlines, no war potential is created.

3. In carrying out its task, the Board will:

- (a) Study the existing laws and directives, both quadripartite and zonal, and make recommendations if they require additions or amendments, and where advisable produce uniformity throughout the three zones;
- (b) Recommend to the Military Governors any laws or regulations to be enacted which may be necessary for the completion of disarmament, or for the prohibition or limitation of specified military, industrial, scientific research or other activities;
- (c) Ensure the implementation of the regulations by inspection and ensure that the statistics necessary for the Board are maintained by Germans. The reports of inspections will be presented to the Military Governors, together with the observations of the Board;
- (d) Advise the Military Governors on revisions, which may be necessary from time to time, of the prohibitions of and limitations on capacity or production imposed upon German industry;
- (e) Collect, centralize, and keep-up-to-date full documentation on the elements which might reconstitute a war potential in the military, industrial, and scientific fields.

Part II — Constitution and Functioning

4. The Military Security Board will be made up of the following elements:

- (a) A Commission
- (b) A Committee of Deputies
- (c) A Secretariat
- (d) Three Divisions: Military, Industrial, and Scientific Research
- (e) Inspection Groups.

5. Security in the Ruhr

The Board will establish such machinery and liaison for co-operation with the International Authority for the Ruhr as may be found necessary.

6. The Commission

- (a) The Commission will consist of three Officers, of general or equivalent rank, or their deputies, appointed by and representing the respective Military Governors.
- (b) In principle, it will meet once a month, or as necessary, for the ordinary sessions, under the chairmanship of one of the members in rotation, to examine the work undertaken by the Board; to prepare and present its recommendations to the Military Governors; to decide on any special missions of inspection to be carried out in the zones; to take all necessary measures to facilitate the functioning of the Board and all its implementing services.
- (c) Each member of the Commission may be assisted at the meetings by his Deputy, a Chief, Secretary, or any other experts that he may deem necessary, either from the Board or from outside the Board.
- (d) The Commission will hold extraordinary meetings at the request of one of its members.
- (e) The majority rule will govern the decisions of the Commission, provided that the minority member may refer the question to the Military Governors, this to have a suspensory effect until the decision has been rendered.

7. Committee of Deputies

The Deputies to the Commission will form a permanent Committee at the headquarters of the Board in order to direct its business. In particular, they will co-ordinate the work of the Divisions and provide a chairman (of the nationality of the chairman of the Commission for the month) at joint meetings of two or more Divisions.

8. Secretariat

- (a) The Secretariat will be composed of three Chief Secretaries, one for each national element.

The Duty Secretaryship will be rotated among the Chief Secretaries so that the nationality of the Duty Secretary will correspond to that of the chairman of the Commission. A permanent integrated staff of secretaries, clerks, interpreters and other personnel will be provided as necessary, each power contributing a reasonably proportionate share of the personnel required.

- (b) The Secretariat will be in charge of the administrative functioning of the Board, and will be responsible for ensuring liaison between the elements of the Board and outside agencies, for administrative arrangements for all meetings; for the performance of secretarial functions at all meetings of any element of the Board; for the drawing up of minutes and reports; for the handling of correspondence; for arranging for and notifying the proper authorities of scheduled inspections; for distributing documents and keeping of archives.
- (c) The Secretariat will have a tripartite integrated information section which will be responsible for the centralization and keeping up-to-date of the information collected by the Board.

9. Divisions

- (a) There will be three Divisions: Military, Industrial, and Scientific Research. Within each Division, each power (U.S., U.K., and French) will establish and maintain its national element. These Divisions will operate on a coordinated basis as indicated in the organizational chart attached. While the internal organization of the national elements need not be identical, they should in general parallel each other in their functions and capabilities.
- (b) Any specialist sections or working parties deemed necessary for the study of particular problems may be established within the Divisions. Such sections or parties may be integrated, all three Powers supplying

members without obligation to maintain equality either in qualifications or numbers.

- (c) Within the scope of the Terms of Reference, each Division, or any national element thereof, will be responsible, each in its own sphere or as specified by the Commission for the preparation of any necessary regulating measures and recommendations for the implementation and control thereof, which are to be submitted to the Commission. Recommendations of national elements shall be tripartitely considered and resolved, insofar as is possible, within the Divisions before being presented to the Commission.
- (d) Divisional meetings will take place at the headquarters of the Board. Chairmanship will be rotated among the chiefs of the national elements thereof, so that the nationality of the Division chairmen will correspond to that of the Chairman of the Commission. The chiefs of the national elements may be assisted by any members of their elements whom they deem necessary, or by experts temporarily attached for duty to that element or from outside.
- (e) Resolution of matters of joint interest to two or more Divisions shall normally be accomplished through the medium of informal lateral coordination; however, joint divisional meetings may be arranged by the Committee of Deputies upon the request of any national element.
- (f) During the period when existing organizations responsible for the control of industry and of scientific research are maintained in their present form, certain functions of the Board may, with the agreement of each Military Governor, be performed by personnel regularly assigned to full-time duty with the Board, or temporarily attached for such duty. As these organizations of each representative Military Government, whose work is associated with that of the Board, phase out, the proper divisions of the Board will be expanded to assume the necessary controls to prevent the resurgence of German military, industrial, or scientific war potential.

10. Inspection Groups

- (a) The Divisions will organize, instruct, and dispatch inspectors and/or integrated tripartite inspection groups formed from personnel assigned or attached to the Board as often as necessary in order to verify in the three zones the conditions of execution of the measures ordered by the Military Governors. The Commission may order any special inspections it deems necessary.
- (b) Administrative arrangements for these inspections will be made by the Secretariat.
- (c) Inspection groups shall have free access at any time to inspect without prior notice for the purposes set forth in paragraph 2 hereof, any place, installation, or activity, except that the local Military Government shall be given reasonable advance notice of such intended visits.

11. The creation of the Board implies that disarmament and demilitarization are matters of tripartite responsibility. Until the system of control at Land levels is changed, and as long as unilateral control continues in the Land, the Regional Commissioner (or his equivalent) in each Land will act as the agent of the Military Governors for disarmament and demilitarization. For this purpose he will report to the Military Governors through the Board and will receive his instructions through the same channel. He will provide such information as may be requested and will be responsible for the continuous observation of the execution of prescribed security measures. He will give full facilities for visits by the inspection groups referred to in paragraph 10 above. If he is succeeded by a Tripartite Control Commission, his function will be transferred to that commission. When and if Military Government is no longer adequately represented at Land level, the Board will establish such

tripartite agencies as it deems necessary to ensure control in the Lands.

12. Nomination of Members of the Board

The members of the Board and experts will be appointed by the respective Military Governors, and accredited to the Board by the corresponding member of the Commission.

13. Rules of Procedure

The Committee of Deputies will establish routine and procedure for the Board.

Barter and Sales Regulations

Under the new EUCOM directive, Circular 21, US car owners in the European Command may sell their vehicles to anyone except German nationals, displaced persons within the boundaries of Germany, non-German nationals whose permanent residence is within Germany, or to corporations, associations, partnerships and government agencies existing under German public or private law.

Heretofore, an American in the European Command could sell his automobile only to another American. Now he may sell his car to Allied or neutral persons, or dispose of it in another country, provided he complies with all pertinent controls in that country, and obtains clearance from the EUCOM registrar of vehicles. However, the seller may not bring into the US area of control in Germany more than \$50 in foreign currency at the legal rate of exchange.

The new circular prohibits EUCOM personnel from importing into Germany or exporting from it, any European currency, other than German, in excess of an amount equivalent to \$50 at the legal rate of exchange.

A recent EUCOM regulation regarding the importation of Deutsche marks is continued under the new circular. The ruling prohibits the importation into the US area of control in Germany of more than 40 Deutsche marks per person, if the DMs were acquired outside of the three western occupation zones of Germany.

The sale or barter in Germany of tangible personal property to German nationals or residents of Germany continues to be prohibited by Circular 21. Also prohibited is the purchase from a German national or resident of Germany of any rationed or controlled items, such as certain articles of food, clothing tools, or electrical appliances, as well as the items restricted for sale by special permit for professional use.

Among the transactions prohibited under Circular 21 are the following:

1. The purchase, sale, transfer or other acquisition or disposition of real property (such as real estate or buildings) or any interest in the real property, from or to German nationals or residents of Germany. This regulation applies also to property in Germany owned by Germans outside of Germany.

2. The purchase, sale, transfer, or other acquisition or disposition of intangible property and foreign exchange assets in Germany from or to German nationals or residents of Germany. This intangible property includes currency other than German, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and other instruments drawn on, or issued by persons outside of Germany. It also includes securities and other evidence of ownership or indebtedness issued by persons outside of Germany, or by persons in Germany, or expressed in the currency of other countries.

3. Purchase, sale, or transfer of gold and silver coins; gold, silver and platinum bullion, or alloys of those metals in bullion form.

4. The importation of alcoholic beverages into the US area of control in Germany, except by the US officers' and noncommissioned officers' club, EUCOM.

5. The use of military payment certificates for payments or any other purchases except to authorized personnel, and except as an official medium of exchange within authorized agencies.

6. The acquisition of MPC's from persons or agencies within or outside the US area of control in Germany, other than authorized personnel or agencies.

7. The acquisition, use or disposal of British and French occupation currencies, unless authorized by the respective occupation authorities.

8. The possession of US currency in Germany after the close of the second business day after coming into possession of it, or after arriving in the US area of control. Exceptions may be made at ports of exit for those leaving the occupation zone. US greenbacks and other US money may be exchanged for occupation scrip at any EUCOM finance disbursing office.

These regulations are similar to ones previously in effect in the European Command. Persons subject to provisions of Circular 21 shall not engage in any profession, trade, or business in the US area of control as director, manager, officer, consultant or employee unless permission is granted in writing by EUCOM Headquarters or OMGUS.

Circular 21 does not exempt persons under the jurisdiction of EUCOM Headquarters from complying with applicable laws, ordinances and regulations of national governments, local governments or occupation authorities.—From EUCOM Headquarters announcement.

Change in Designation

It is desired that the appropriation "GAR10A" shown under Non-Occupation Costs on allotment advices issued 22 March 1949 for the first quarter Fiscal Year 1950 dated 1 April 1949 be changed to "RACAOA" (Relief Assistance and Certain Activities in Occupied Areas)—from EUCOM letter AG 120 BUD-AGO, March 29.

Instructions concerning Reporting Procedure for Supervision of Restitution Program under MG Law No. 59

1. The Property Control and External Assets Branch of the Property Division, OMGUS, is assigned the responsibility for supervision and control over the administrative aspects of all operations, at all functional levels, through which MG Law No. 59 is implemented.

2. In order to properly discharge this function it is considered essential that a reporting procedure be established which will insure the eventual accumulation of a complete record or case history of the processing of each petition (or case under a petition) that is filed with the Central Filing Agency and forwarded, as the law requires, to the restitution agencies.

3. Such a complete record or case history as is contemplated will be compiled through the entry on individual "action record" cards, to be maintained by the Central Filing Agency, of the date on which each step or action is taken with respect to each petition or case by all agencies or courts concerned with the law.

4. It is further contemplated that information as to the date upon which each action is taken with respect to each petition or case, shall be supplied by each such agency or court within one week after each action in the processing is taken by them. For the purpose of supplying this information, an "action report" form will be employed. After the serial or case number and name of the claimant have been entered upon the "action report" form, entries indicating the action being reported will be made on the basis of numbers assigned to each step or action, i. e. the number related to the action being reported shall be entered by the agencies or courts upon the "action report" form and forwarded to the Central Filing Agency with a copy to the appropriate state central office.

5. As these action numbers are received at the Central Filing Agency they will be entered upon the "action record" card to which they relate. Thus, as case moves through the various agencies or courts, the current status can be readily determined at any juncture by translating the reported numbers into the action taken. The actions and the numbers representing them will be printed on separate "key cards" which will be made available.

6. The days of the month and the months of the year, printed at the top of the "action record" cards are for use in the operation of a visible tickler tab system, designed to indicate whether anticipated actions which should have been taken within specific intervals, subsequent to prior actions, have actually occurred.

7. On the reverse side of the "action record" card certain important supplemental information is called for to be prepared and presented as special reports by restitution authorities and forwarded to the Central Filing Agency for the completion of petition or case records. No special form need be used for preparation of these reports. They may be presented as letters in which the answers to the various questions asked should be typewritten and forwarded within a week after the action being reported occurs. The information when received by the Central Filing Agency will be entered on the "action record" card, and will be filed in the case folder with the Central Filing Agency copy of the petition.

8. It will also be noted that space for "remarks" is reserved on the "action record" cards. This space will be used by the Central Filing Agency for the purpose of entering pertinent information, not specifically called for as supplied by agencies or courts, relating to any of the actions recorded on the face of the cards.

9. In addition to the above described "action record" card system to be maintained by the Central Filing Agency, it is necessary to adopt two status report forms which can be used for reporting to OMGUS and the state property control chief the total of the various actions taken by the agencies and courts during a given period. Schedule A will be used for statistical analysis relating to the current monthly reporting period whereas Schedule B will be used for submitting cumulative totals for a reporting period.

10. It is contemplated that, as all the data required for the execution of these forms will have been accumulated by the state central office with the receipt of "action reports", the state central office will be assigned the responsibility for checking, and the preparation of summaries by the agencies, courts and Board of Review.

11. The foregoing describes in a general manner the adopted forms and their use. The state property control chiefs are charged with the responsibility of acquainting the state central office and the restitution agencies in their state with the forms and operations described herein.

12. Compliance with these reporting requirements by the courts is the responsibility of Military Government Legal Division.

13. Recurring Reports — LCO

Schedule A (MG/PD/11b F) and Schedule B (MG/PD/11c F)

Each state central office will submit to Property Control and External Assets Branch, Property Division, OMGUS, through the state property control chief at monthly intervals, Schedules A and B (Progress Status Reports) for all restitution agencies and courts in the state, and for action of the Board of Review, as the same pertain to each state. The reports of all restitution agencies and courts, the Board of Review and the state central offices will be prepared as of the close of the 25th day of each month, and the progress status as of such time will be used for the preparation of these reports. Five (5) copies of these reports will be submitted.

Two (2) copies — State Military Government: Property Control and Legal Divisions.

Three (3) copies — Property Control and External Assets Branch, OMGUS.

Action Report Forms (Annex B—MG/PD/11a/F) will be prepared in duplicate on a continuous basis by restitution agencies, courts and the Board of Review after each action taken by them as listed in the "key card". Within one week after completion of any such action, one copy is to be mailed directly to the Central Filing Agency and the second copy is to be mailed to the state central office. Copies intended for the Central Filing Agency may be accumulated and mailed together in the same envelope provided mailing of any action report is not delayed beyond the one week requirement.

14. Method of Transmission.

State property control chiefs will be responsible for timely receipt of Schedule A and
(Continued on next page)

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Signal Corps Expendable Supplies, Table of Allowances No. 11-101 (44-76), Department of the Army, 17 Feb. 1949. Sec. I—General instructions. Sec. II—Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Bn, Self-Propelled (T/O&E 44-76, 17 Nov. 44). Sec. III—Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Bn, Self-Propelled (T/O&E 44-76N, 26 April 1948).

Animals for Administrative Overhead, Table of Allowances No. 20-3, Department of the Army, 10 March 1949.

Monthly OMG Report, No. 49/3, OMG Land Bremen, 31 March 1949.

Disposition of Recovered Radiosonde Apparatus Rescission: Sec III, Supply Bulletin 8, Hq BMP, Supply Bulletin No. 27, Hq EUCOM, 13 April 1949.

National Service Life Insurance, AG 019 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 14 April 1949.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 166, ISD OMGUS, 14 April 1949.

New Regular Army Enlistment and Reenlistment Instructions, AG 340 AGP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 15 April 1949.

Automotive Maintenance, ADJ 400 SDS, Hq BMP 15 April 1949.

Wuerzburg Military Post, Table of Allowances No. 1243-B, Hq EUCOM, 18 April 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5 No. 45 ISD OMGUS, 16 April 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 46, ISD OMGUS, 19 April 1949.

EUCOM Small Arms Competition, 1949, AG 353 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 20 April 1949.

Imports into Germany by Accredited Charitable Organizations, AG 091.31 (CO), OMGUS, 20 April 1949.

British Zone Review, Vol. 2, No. 22, ISD CCG (BE), 20 April 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 47, ISD OMGUS, 21 April 1949.

Regulation No. 1 MG Law No. 75, "Regulation Concerning Certain Liabilities of Colliery Undertakings", AG 010 (EA), OMGUS, 22 April 1949.

EUCOM Accident Prevention Program (March No-Accident Campaign), AG 729.3 PMG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 April 1949.

1949 EUCOM Track and Field Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 22 April 1949.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 167, ISD OMGUS, 22 April 1949.

Opinions on Fusion in Wuerttemberg and Baden, Survey Report No. 165, ISD OMGUS, 22 April 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 176, OEA CCG (BE), 22 April 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 45, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 22 April 1949.

Establishment of a Zonal German Property Control and Internal Restitution Coordinating Agency, AG 334 (PD), OMGUS, 23 April 1949.

General Licenses No. 1 and No. 2 Information Control Regulation No. 3 Amended, AG 680.44 (CO), OMGUS, 23 April 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 48, ISD OMGUS, 23 April 1949.

Public Attitudes toward Postwar German Police—I. General Appraisals, Survey Report No. 166, ISD OMGUS, 25 April 1949.

Public Attitudes toward Postwar German Police—II. Awareness of Civil Rights versus

Police Powers, Survey Report No. 167, ISD OMGUS, 25 April 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 114, ISD OMGUS, 26 April 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 177, OEA CCG (BE), 26 April 1949.

Jurisdiction of German Courts (Strafbefehl Procedure), AG 015 (LD), OMGUS, 27 April 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 49, ISD OMGUS, 26 April 1949.

Purchase of Agricultural Fertilizers by US and Allied Personnel in the US Zone, AG 091.31 (EA), OMGUS, 27 April 1949.

Fees Charged Displaced Persons for German Fishing Licenses, AG 680.421 (CA), OMGUS, 27 April 1949.

Customs Control MG Law No. 17, AG 410.2 (AG), OMGUS, 27 April 1949.

Heute (in German), No. 83, ISD OMGUS, 27 April 1949.

West Berlin's Reaction to a Single Currency, Survey Report No. 168, ISD OMGUS, 27 April 1949.

Assistance of the Civil Administration Division in Promoting Civil Liberties, AG 322 (CA), OMGUS, 28 April 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 115, ISD OMGUS, 28 April 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 116, ISD OMGUS, 30 April 1949.

Military Government Regulations, Titles and Changes, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 1 May 1949.

The Baltic States, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 18, TI&E Div, EUCOM, 1 May 1949.

Amendment No. 1 to MG Ordinance No. 32, Code of Criminal Procedure for United States MG Courts for Germany, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 2 May 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 117, ISD OMGUS, 3 May 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 160, CO OMGUS, 3 May 1949.

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

Continued from page 41

B Reports through MG communication channels. Telephonic report will be made to the Accounts and Audits Section, Property Control and External Assets Branch, Property Division, OMGUS, not later than the third of the month following the month being reported. Such telephonic report will be confirmed by three copies of written reports, transmitted to the same office as soon as practicable, and so as to reach said office not later than the tenth of the month when due.

15. Control by State Central Office of Recurring Reports.

Each state central office will establish and maintain adequate measures to assure that all recurring reports required from restitution agencies and courts are submitted on or before the due dates prescribed in this directive.

16. Reports by Board of Review.

The Board of Review will be responsible for transmittal of Progress Status Reports (Schedules A and B) and Action Report Forms as prescribed herein to the state central offices and to the Central Filing Agency. — From text attached to OMGUS letter AG 010.6 (PD), March 23.

Release of Absentee Owned Property

It is planned to transfer on May 15 to the custody of curators in absentia appointed by the German courts, the larger properties taken into custody solely for reason of absentee ownership. However, before this date, strong efforts are being made to release as many properties as possible, in order not to overburden the German court system.

Therefore, the Property Control Offices are hereby authorized to order the release from custody of all property with a value of less than DM 10,000, taken into control solely for reason of absentee ownership, provided that one of the following is applicable:

a. The recipient of the property was the administrator of the property at the time property control action was taken, and is able to show some type of power of attorney or other document which appointed him to this position and evidence is available indicating continued confidence of owner, or

b. The recipient of the property is a close relative who managed the property at the time property control action was taken and correspondence is available from the owner indicating the owner's continued confidence in his ability to manage the property.

The Property Control Offices shall require the recipient to sign, in accordance with MG Regulation 17-242c, a written certificate including the restriction contained in paragraph 6 of the release and receipt form (Annex to letter, Hq OMGUS, AG 386 [PD], "Amendment to Decontrol Release Form," June 3, 1948) quoted as follows:

"It is understood by me, and I agree to notify my principal to this effect, that even though custody of the property above described has been released by the Property Control and External Assets Branch, it shall remain subject to the provisions of Military Government Law 52 and to all other applicable laws, ordinances, directives, orders, or regulations of Military Government."

Owners will be notified of the action to be taken in regard to their property in the event they fail to "decontrol" their property by May 15.

The Property Control Offices shall furnish the Property Control and External Assets Branch, Property Division, OMGUS, with a written report on the completion of this program on or before May 31.—From OMGUS letter AG 386.7 (PD), April 7.

Commerce Insurance

German insurance companies which are duly licensed under Military Government

Law No. 53 have now been authorized to insure, in any currency, all risks connected with West German exports and imports. This authorization is contained in Military Government Law No. 16 and is also applicable to the western sectors of Berlin. The law became effective on 5 April.

The purpose of this law is to facilitate export trade and to increase the amount of foreign exchange produced therefrom, for the use of the German economy.

By the terms of MG Law No. 16, German insurance companies are authorized to insure all transport risks, as well as whatever additional risks are connected with German export-import trade. For these purposes, German insurance companies may make such agency arrangements as may be necessary with persons domiciled outside of the western zones or western sectors of Berlin.—From OMGUS announcement.

Tobacco Control

Occupation personnel are prohibited from importing or exporting tobacco products into or out of Germany, except for small quantities for personal use, according to an amendment to EUCOM Circular 21. The circular, published Feb. 2 to cover transactions prohibited for occupation personnel, did not specifically incorporate previous restrictions on the import and export of tobacco.

Personnel entering or leaving Germany are authorized to carry with them no more than two cartons of cigarettes per person, or 50 cigars, or one pound of smoking tobacco.

The restrictions on the import or export of tobacco products applies to all members of the US Armed Forces, to civilian US citizens and nationals of Allied and neutral countries who are accompanying or serving with the US occupation forces in EUCOM, and to dependents.—From EUCOM announcement.