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INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

WINTER MANEUVERS



NO. 154

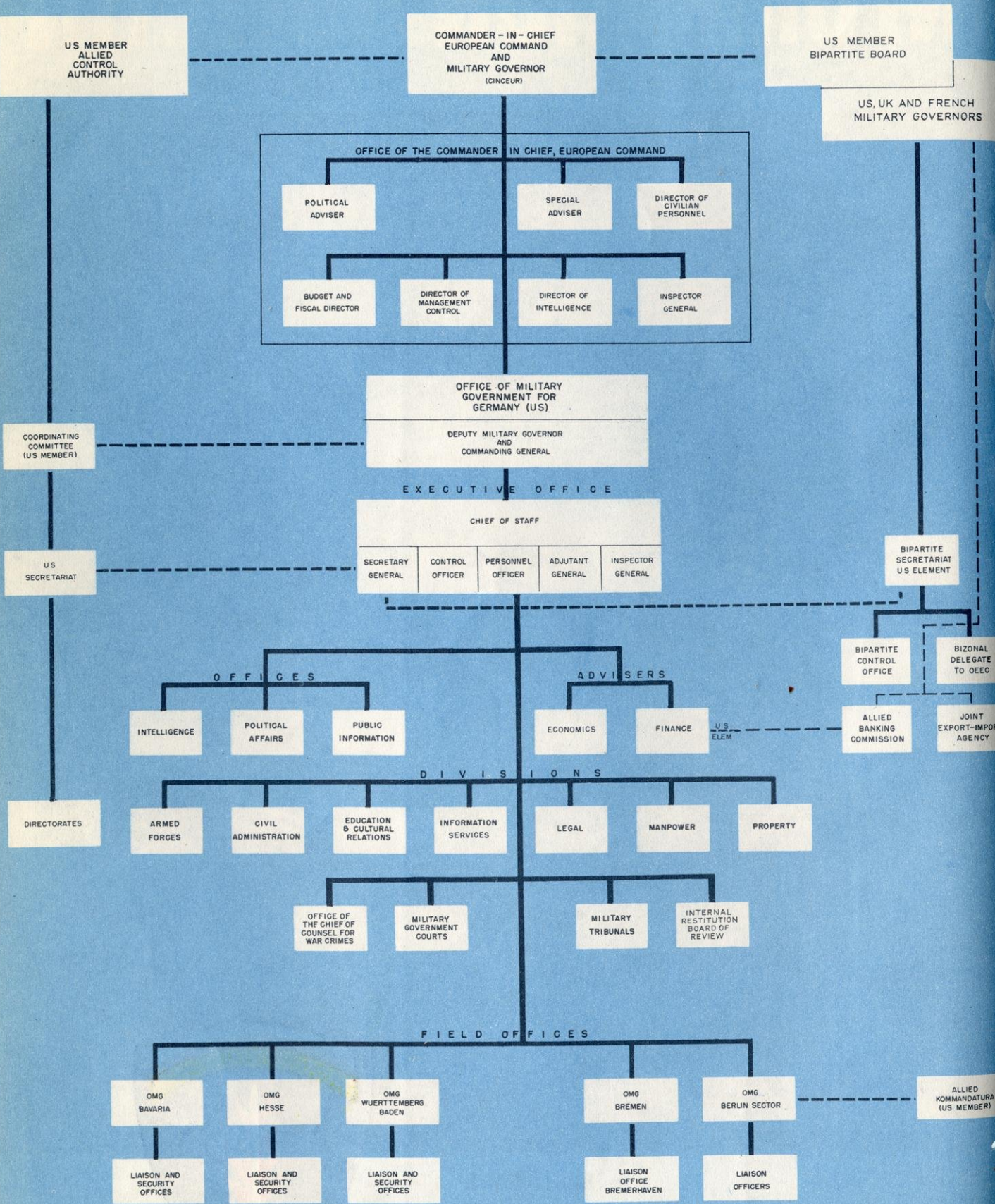
FEBRUARY 8, 1949

THIS ISSUE : **Seeing for Themselves**

— Governmental Affairs Exchange Program



US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

WINTER MANEUVERS—Checking closely an early-morning movement of Infantry troops into the Hessian towns of Friedburg and Bad Nauheim during the January training operations is General Lucius D. Clay, Command-in-Chief of the European Command and US Military Governor, with Brig. Gen. Arthur Trudeau (right) of the US Constabulary. Explaining the situation is Major Anderson of the 18th Infantry. A pictorial story of Operations 'Snowdrop Able' is on page 8 and 9.

(US Army photo)

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
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High-Price Bubble Bursts; German Economy Benefits

by William R. Karsteter, Historian, OMG Hesse

IT was the best Christmas in at least six years for Germany. Shops were full, windows were well-lighted and attractively displayed, and throngs of shoppers crowded the streets. For the first time since the end of the war, there was a breath of Gemütlichkeit (exuberance) in the air.

Hans Schmidt, German man-on-the-street, took what little he had saved, added his last pay envelope and his Christmas bonus to it, and in spite of exorbitant prices, went out to shoot the works. The exceptionally high pre-Christmas prices acted only as a deterrent; they did not stop him from spending, and spending down to his last pfennig (penny).

Things had been building up to this Christmas buying spree for months. Prices had been maintained at high levels in anticipation of it, and production had steadily mounted in the hope of building up stocks which could be moved at high prices. Every manufacturer had counted on Hans to spend everything he had in his Christmas blow-out, and Hans had lived right up to expectations.

He had a fine Christmas, the best in years; but on the Monday after, he was broke and a little bit worried. Not only had he spent all his money, he had also bought what he wanted at prices determined not by the cost of manufacture plus a reasonable profit, but by his own imperious demand.

THAT Hans was something of a Dummkopf (blockhead) became crystal clear the week after Christmas, when prices in nearly every line of goods fell off somewhat, and gave indications of falling off more and more throughout the coming weeks. As a result of his lack of thrift, Hans had put himself in a spot where he was broke and completely dependent on his job. The only way he could get along during the coming months was to pull in his belt, live within his means, work hard and work efficiently to protect his source of income.

Hans skill and energy, combined with those of a million like him, were Hesse's chief source of productivity. At the same time, the money in Hans' collective pocket made him the chief market for Hesse's produce. What Hans did, then, and what he thought and felt, intimately affected the whole economic life of the state. And now, after Christmas, Hans felt like working hard; he did not feel like buying anything unnecessary. He had no money.

At the end of December, it looked very much as if production—subject to the limitations of available power and coal—would be on the increase, and industrial efficiency (or productivity) would be far above preceding months. At the same time, the fact that Hans has not desire to buy, and especially to buy indiscriminately, would bring about a significant slump in demand.

PRICES, already on their way down, could be expected to skid further—to skid so far, in fact, that (so long as raw materials kept flowing in) shortly the major part of Hesse's produce would be sold at the cost of manufacture plus a reasonable profit, instead of at such high prices as the market would bear.

The approach to a "cost-plus economy" was hailed by Hessian economists as the healthiest economic development in December. Hans' hard-earned money—plus his Christmas bonus—was now in the hands of wholesalers and manufacturers; presumably it would be used to place new orders and to acquire more raw materials.

But these new orders and raw materials would be obtained at prices considerably lower than before Christmas. Unless something went radically wrong, the savings on new orders would be passed on the Hans — and would have to be passed on in order to pry Hans' money away from him.

At the end of December, partly because Hans Schmidt was such a Christmas spendthrift, the Hessian economy looked sounder than ever before.

(Reprinted from Monthly Report of OMG Hesse for December)

Seeing for Themselves

— — Governmental Affairs Exchange Program

by **Dr. Edward H. Litchfield**

Director

Civil Administration Division, OMGUS

GERMAN eyes and ears were so thoroughly bombarded for a dozen years by the Goebbels press and radio that the average German no longer believes what he reads or hears. The gullible Germans of the Thirties have thus become sceptical Germans of the Forties.

Nearly every worker in Military Government could give examples of this trend among some of the Germans with whom he comes in contact.

Tell a certain stenographer that people of an Allied nation get hardly more food than she does, and her raised eyebrows express her doubt. After all, London is far away. What she knows is the potato situation in Berlin.

"Maybe what you say is true, but I have not seen it, so I can't be sure."

We have all received this reply—a common one—after reminding some German acquaintance that Warsaw and Rotterdam were bombed, too; or after informing him that thousands of Chinese go coatless.

IT IS GENERAL knowledge, of course, that many Germans label as "propaganda" and refuse to credit phenomena which lie only a bus ride from their homes, such as the gas-chambers in the concentration camp at Dachau, outside Munich. Even higher, therefore, is the mental wall they erect against events across the Rhine or across the Atlantic.

Back up your facts by pointing them out in black and white, and you run up against another obstacle: some postwar Germans will not believe even a newspaper clipping.

"Yes, it says so there on paper," they may admit, and then add cynically, "but paper is patient."

Fortunately, countless Germans, disheartened by their country's past, now hunger for new ideas and recognize their country's need to catch

up with the West. Trying to minister to their appetite, several OMGUS divisions are therefore sending good selected Germans on carefully planned voyages. The route: west to the New World. The mission: to see for themselves.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY in the Civil Administration Division is to aid and abet by every means at our command the democratic political forces which are beginning to struggle for life in Western Germany.

The framework of German democracy has already been erected at the community and state level. Soon it will be built up to the trizonal level too. Millions of Germans have now cast the first free ballots of their lives. They are examining their new political machine, pulling a lever here and there, trying to make the thing run. And they are finding that there is no standard instruction book in self-government.

Every community in the history of democracy has operated its controls in a different manner. Throughout German history, the Germans have found German roads to culture, philosophy and science. Building their democracy must be a German job, too.

There are, however, certain basic rules of procedure common to self-government. Unless the administrators to whom you entrust your public power have heard about these rules, they may wreck, in their ignorance, the whole machinery of government. When the com-

plex democratic machine known as the Weimar Republic was thus wrecked, the explosion that ensued shook the world.

IN TODAY'S Germany, the time for oratory has largely passed and the time for the teaching of techniques has arrived. Defeated, disillusioned, the Germans by and large are afraid to experiment with a new tyranny, whether home-grown or imported from the East. They see democracy as the

(Continued on next page)



Dr. Litchfield, author of this article, discusses with Mrs. Nora Melle of Berlin-Charlottenburg plans for her going to the United States under the program described in the article. Mrs. Melle is a member of the LDP women's advisory committee, first vice-president of the "Notgemeinschaft," a women's non-partisan political organization, and a former member of the Berlin City Council.

(US Army Photo)

only safe road. But if they are convinced of the road to take, they still need our help in order to anticipate its forks, its dangerous curves and its obstacles.

To us, the rules of democratic procedure are almost second nature. They begin when father, mother and children conduct a forum at the breakfast table. They are developed in sixth grade, when we elect a committee to buy refreshments for the Hallowe'en party. They become consciously political in ninth-grade civics class. They bear fruit in adult life when we go out to elect the administration of our club, of our city and of our nation.

The Germans, cheated by history of most of this training in self-government, need to begin almost at the beginning. To help them off to a faster start, we are making available to them—for acceptance or rejection—the techniques which have been tested throughout the western world.

One way by which we are introducing foreign techniques is to bring experts from the United States and other nations to work for short terms inside Germany. What these specialists in such fields as public health and local government hope to accomplish, and how they are going about it, deserve a discussion in itself.

The other half of the program of cultural exchange in the field of governmental affairs is the procedure which allows Germans to visit the United States and, eventually, other western democracies too, to see democratic action for themselves.

UNFORTUNATELY, the many Germans who now want proof of "how it works abroad" cannot all go. Our funds allow us to "show" it to only a comparative handful. So we try to select a representative handful of individuals who will, on their return to Germany, be in the best position to spread convincingly the reports of what they have seen.

Under the governmental affairs program, about 150 Germans are therefore scheduled to be selected by mid-1949 for visits to the United States.

How should they go? What should they see?

The easiest way would be to bring the 150 together, take them to Bremerhaven, supply them with an escort,

wish them "Bon Voyage" at the gangplank, and hope for the best. On such a conducted joy-ride we might show them Manhattan's skyline; let them hear a Philadelphia Orchestra concert to convince them that America has culture too; invite them to sit through a double-feature movie on a small town's main street; show them a southern cotton field, a Vermont maple-sugar grove, a midwest farm, a California vineyard, the Chicago stockyards; let them attend a New England town meeting; show them ir-



Dr. Rolf May (right), special assistant to Berlin's deputy mayor, Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, takes leave of Mr. John T. Butterwick, deputy chief, Civil Administration & Political Affairs Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, as he leaves Tempelhof Airport for the United States. A member of the Victims of Fascism organization, Dr. May is the first person to leave Berlin under the CAD OMGUS governmental affairs exchange project.

(US Army Photo)

rigation projects in the West, slum clearance in the East—and then bring them home again.

ON THE BASIS of such an experience they might report that America is youthful, democratic, comparatively happy, strong, purposeful, peace-minded. Our purpose, however, is not merely to convince Germans that the United States is a going democratic concern but also to let them observe American techniques which they may find worthy of transplanting to German soil. Their interest is not in evaluating America as a pleasant place to live, but in bringing back ideas and processes to modify

the public administration of a land which has contributed largely to most of the world's political and military misery for the past hundred years.

Our first step, then, was to decide whom to send to the United States. Germany needs help in many fields. Here are the principal groups we chose for our project:

1. Political leaders in general.
2. Women political leaders in particular.
3. Local government officials in general.
4. Civil servants.
5. Public health workers.
6. Police executives.
7. Public welfare directors.
8. Legislators.
9. Personnel administrators.

Each of these groups requires a specially planned tour to fit its particular professional interests. Not sightseeing, but learning, is the goal, and the lessons differ in each field.

FARSIGHTED women political leaders, for example, have asked help in learning how women of the western world organize themselves for democratic action. Studying the social pattern of the majority of German women, it is easy to see what these leaders are trying to correct.

With homes broken and husbands scarce, the normal pattern of the three K's of Kinder-Kirche-Kueche (children-church-kitchen) has become largely a memory. The women of postwar Germany outnumber the men by some 6,000,000. Thousands of them, if properly encouraged, can do public work according to their talents, ranging from supervising a local office for the rehabilitation of refugees to running a state child welfare bureau or even holding a ministerial post in a busy state government.

More important, German women can, if properly encouraged, bring their political influence to bear where it will have a direct impact on the course of German history. One of the activities which Germans have called men's work, the science of government, has a way, once it disintegrates into warfare, of hurting the women survivors most.

Aside from war and peace, many intermediate political issues, from

(Continued on page 25)

DM Shows Strength

— — Value Compared with Swiss Franc

AMERICAN economic and finance officials in the Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt have completed a study comparing the purchasing value of the Deutsche mark in Frankfurt with the Swiss franc in Switzerland. The result shows that the Deutsche mark, valued at 30 cents, compares favorably with the Swiss hard currency which is recognized as one of the soundest in Europe.

The study does not attempt to compare the standard of living in Germany and Switzerland. It is obvious that there is a greater supply of goods in Switzerland, that wages are higher and the average Swiss lives better since the war than the average German. But what the study does indicate is that the value of the Deutsche mark in relation to the price of goods available is correctly valued at 30 cents.

Swiss prices used in the study were obtained from official government figures and reports of the commercial attache of the US Consulate in Bern. The prices for Frankfurt were obtained from statistics gathered by the Hessian State Statistical Office. The US dollar was used as a common denominator by converting the Swiss franc at 25 cents and the Deutsche mark at 30 cents.

THE COMPARISON of 15 food items, both rationed and unrationed, in Switzerland and Frankfurt shows that on this basis nine items are cheaper in Frankfurt and six are cheaper in Switzerland. Bread and flour are slightly cheaper in Switzerland. Bread and flour are slightly cheaper in Frankfurt than in Switzerland. The prices of vegetables in general are about the same.

The Frankfurt housewife has to pay only a little more for sugar, but she has to pay more than six times as much for coffee, mainly because of the high coffee tax in the Bizone. Potatoes, on the other hand, cost about twice as much in Switzerland as in Frankfurt.

If a housewife in Frankfurt bought all of the 15 food items used in the study, she would pay a little more for her basket of groceries than the Swiss housewife would pay. But if the Frankfurt housewife scratched the heavily-taxed coffee off her shopping list, she could buy the other 14 items for less than the housewife in Zurich could.

Light and heat are considerably cheaper in Frankfurt than in Switzerland. The costs of such services as hair cuts, taxis, telephone and cleaning and pressing are about the same in both countries.

A man's cotton shirt sells for about the same in Frankfurt and Switzerland. Men's shoes are slightly cheaper and men's suits are considerably cheaper in Frankfurt, although the quality is better in Switzerland.

INDICATIONS of the Deutsche mark soundness are the increase in the productivity of the individual worker in the Bizone and the sharp decline, almost to the vanishing point, of absenteeism in factories. It is plain that the workers now have a currency they want to work for.

Take the Ruhr, for example. Since Jan. 1, there has been a sharp increase in coal production, and a new postwar record of 331,283 tons per day has been set by the Ruhr coal miners. Special incentives have been discontinued. Yet the miners are digging more coal than at any time since the end of the war because they have found the Deutsche mark to be the best incentive they can have.

Another indication of the soundness of the Deutsche mark can be found in the present trend of prices in the Bizone. A person only has to look at the daily press to see reports of falling prices. Price reductions between five and thirty percent for consumer goods, mainly clothing and textiles, have been reported from several cities in the Bizone.

In Frankfurt, textiles and shoes have shown reductions up to 20 percent.

In Hanover the same goods have been selling 30 percent cheaper, with furniture prices down as much as 20 percent. In Brunswick shoes and leather goods have gone down 20 to 25 percent, clothing 10 to 15 percent and household goods between five and ten percent. Stuttgart has reported a drop in raw hide prices of between 15 and 20 percent since December.

AMERICAN officials in BICO also expect further immediate price reductions and a gradual stabilization of the price structure. They say that the increasing stability of the western German economy is a logical, anticipated result of the increase in production, the arrival of imported goods and the prospect of larger deliveries in the immediate future, and the growing confidence in the Deutsche mark since currency reform.

It was the purpose of the currency reform of last June to give western Germany through one decisive measure a stable currency as a foundation on which it could rebuild a sound economy. This step has been so successful in stimulating production which is the key to economic recovery and price stability.

Germany has the capacity to keep production increasing if it gets the raw materials, and these are being provided by the US Government and through the cooperative recovery program of the countries of western Europe. This common effort will give the German population in the coming years, not only a sound currency, but a standard of living on a level with in the countries of western Europe.

Delivery Failure Fines

Fines amounting to more than DM 30,700 were been imposed on 48 farmers during the first two weeks of December by the Bavarian Food Ministry for failure to deliver grains, milk and cattle, it was announced by the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division, OMC Bavaria.

Oil Output Tops Prewar Production

Bizonal oil fields are producing crude oil at the annual rate of 650,000 tons compared with 1936 production of 445,000 tons, the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group has announced.

The chief reason for this large postwar rise was the opening of the Emsland oil field, near the Dutch border, during the beginning of the occupation in 1945. Also contributing their share to the increased production are the Hanover oil fields, which are producing greater quantities than before the war. Other major bizonal oil fields are at Reitbrook near Hamburg and Heide in Schleswig-Holstein.

Although production is much higher than before the war, a BICO official stated, more than 70 percent of bizonal Germany's consumption must be imported. These imports are paid from funds made available by ECA, JEIA and GARIOA (Government Aid and Relief in Occupied Areas) and amount to \$55,000,000 annually.

In addition to this sum, another \$10,000,000 of ECA funds are programmed during the fiscal year on oil-producing and refining equipment.

A BICO official said bizonal refineries are producing, from the Bizonal annual crude oil production, 90,000 tons of gasoline and 75,000 tons of diesel oil. Lubricants and other products are also obtained.

Political Ban Stands

Military Government has not changed its attitude toward licensing of refugee political parties, despite recent reports to the contrary in the German press.

"Military Government has not authorized refugee political parties," said Mr. Albert C. Schweizer, chief of the Civil Administration Division, OMG Bavaria, in commenting on the false reports.

In order to compensate for the difference between the Bizone's production and consumption, the following approximate tonnages are being imported annually: 325,000 tons of gasoline, 578 tons of crude oil and 625,000 tons of diesel oil.

Population Statistics

New procedures for the coordination of bizonal population figures, estimates, and forecasts were agreed to by the Bipartite Board. The coordinating agency on the German side will be the Bizonal Statistical Office. Coordination and review on the Allied side will be the Bizonal Statistical Office. Coordination and review on the Allied side will be the responsibility of the Bipartite Statistical Office, which will release official figures after clearance with the OMGUS and CCG(BE) headquarters staffs.

Nuremberg Film Draws Large Crowds

Because of the nature of the subject matter, the first public showings of "Nürnberg" (Nuremberg), the documentary film of the war guilt trials before the International Military Tribunal were observed with great care by Military Government. Produced by the MG documentary film unit the picture is a presentation of the trial scenes, the prosecution's statements, and the background of war and persecution.

After several unannounced previews to test German reactions to the film, "Nürnberg" was released for public viewing at Stuttgart Nov. 21. During its five-day run, the 90-minute documentary story of Nazi crimes drew larger crowds than any picture shown at that theater since June's currency reform, and was generally well-received.

With showings planned for Karlsruhe, Mannheim and Heidelberg, the new documentary will be put into general distribution throughout the western zones.—*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 42.*

First Typhus Case

The first case of typhus fever since 1945 was reported in Kaufbeuren, Bavaria. The disease was apparently caused by dust from old clothing recently acquired which had not been properly disinfected.

Bizone Food Contracts Soar in Last Half of 1948

THE DOLLAR value of food procurement contracts for the Bizone more than doubled during the last half of 1948, the Joint Food Procurement Office in Frankfurt has announced. This rise was due to the use, for the first time, of export proceeds for general food purchases, it was explained. Under earlier arrangements such food purchases had been confined to use of special incentive schemes.

Officials of the JEPO also stated that the purchases financed by export proceeds were made almost entirely from neighboring European countries. This marks a significant return to

pre-war trade patterns, it was said. Food procurements totaled approximately \$125,200,000 during the latter half of 1948, JEIA officials pointed out, compared to about \$55,000,000 for the first half. Of the \$125,200,000, \$65,800,000 represented food contracts financed by export proceeds, and \$59,500,000 represented contracts financed by ECA and Army appropriated funds.

About \$50,000,000 of the \$65,800,000 total was spent on foods for the general German economy. The remainder was for foods under the miners' and bonus B schemes, now discontinued.

ECA-financed imports, which made their first appearance during 1948, accounted for about 15 percent of all food contracts signed that year. The dollar value of ECA-financed food contracts was more than four times as high during the second half of 1948 as in the first six months period, as the flow of Washington-approved funds for this purpose under the bizonal recovery program continued to pour steadily into western Germany.

The largest commodity increase was in seeds and fertilizers, for which \$39,000,000 were spent in the latter half of 1948 as compared to only \$8,600,000 in the first half.

Review of ERP Aid

by **N. H. Collison**

Deputy Chief of Special
ECA Mission to the Bizone

GERMAN INDUSTRY has made great strides in the past few months. The persons who work on the ERP don't take credit for that. A number of other very important factors influenced that rise in industrial production. But it is clear that the psychological effect of the Marshall Plan did much to encourage those satisfactory trends.

Our first problem was to get to Germany enough food to keep the workers adequately fed. By Dec. 17, the last figures now available, roughly \$202,000,000 worth of food and agricultural items had been programmed, of which about \$89,000,000 worth had already been delivered. A great flow of Marshall Plan goods has poured into German ports in the last few weeks, and I am reasonably confident that almost half of the programmed deliveries have actually been accomplished.

The picture is considerably brighter today in the matter of industrial goods. The pipeline which was somewhat slow in getting started, is now filling, and the next two or three months should produce tangible evidence of raw materials and equipment for industrial use. Our latest figures, again as of the middle of December, show that some 45 percent of those goods programmed for the Bizone have actually been contracted for and are now in the process either of being manufactured or of being shipped to Germany.

AS FAR AS western Germany is concerned, the most outstanding accomplishment of the Marshall Plan has been the acceptance of Germany as an integral part of the western European concert. Under the auspices of both ERP and agencies of Military Government, trade agreements have been worked out with some 21 other nations. Negotiations with other countries are now in progress. The Bizone and the French Zone are fully represented in the councils of the Organization for European Economic

Cooperation (OEEC). They have become members of the Intra-European Payments Plan. In short, Germany is being called upon to do its share for the recovery of Europe as a whole.

The extent to which the Bizone is re-integrating itself with the economy of Europe can best be noted by the expected rise in bizonal contributions to the Intra-European Payments scheme. It is estimated that in 1949-50 its contribution will be about \$45,300,000 as against the \$10,200,000 programmed for 1948-49. Over the long run it is hoped that Bizone surpluses with non-sterling participation countries will be used to meet an almost identical deficit with the dollar and sterling areas.

Owing to a somewhat slower recovery in the French Zone, its balance of payment account does not appear as satisfactory as that of the Bizone, and a dollar deficit is almost certain

This review is the text of a statement made at a press conference in Frankfurt by Mr. Collison shortly before he left for Washington to testify at Congressional hearings on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948.

to occur in 1949-50. A balance should come at a later stage after raw materials have been made available in more adequate quantities and the investment program has had time to take effect.

WE SHOULD not delude ourselves into thinking that the goals of the long-term program—that is, achieving viability by 1953, can be achieved or even approached without the strongest efforts on the part of the Germans themselves. The recent report of Secretary-General Robert Marjolin of the OEEC on the long-term program indicates that the whole of Europe, indeed, by the most determined of efforts will, as far as can be foreseen,

still fall some \$3,000,000,000 short of balancing its trade by the end of the long-term program. Germany is no different from the other countries. What lies before Germany is the necessity to carry on an arduous export program and at the same time limiting domestic consumption to the barest minimum.

German imports should as much as possible be limited to the necessary food imports, capital equipment and raw materials for use in the manufacture of finished or semi-finished goods. It is only through such manufacture that Germany, standing on its own economic feet, could pay for its essential purchases of food stuffs.

Germany must export more. Its greatest exportable commodity today is coal, and while total production shows encouraging progress, the total production per man shift is still below what it should be. Many excuses have been offered for this low figure. It is my earnest conviction that the main remedy lies in the efforts of the Germans themselves.

Germany must increase its output of electrical energy. It should become a part of a European grid system. Its brown coal must contribute to this venture. The production of semi-finished goods, precision instruments and machinery for which Germany has always been so famous must form the backbone of the export effort. Germany must catch up with the rest of the world in industrial techniques and must seek to recapture its markets lost before and during the war.

ONE OF THE major problems facing Germany in whatever export program it undertakes is that of actually selling the goods. Competitors have arisen in markets which were once exclusively German. New inventions and discoveries have made obsolete some of the very products through which Germany once held world preeminence. In the recovery program, restoration of manufacturing

(Continued on page 27)



Lt. Col. W. J. Sutton, EUCOM Control Group G2, briefs Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, EUCOM (second from left, first row); Maj. Gen. I. D. With (left) and staff officers on maneuvers phases.



Capt. O. R. Sears (left), Maj. H. C. Petros, 33rd Field Artillery scan map.

Operation 'Snowdrop Able'

EUCOM's first wintertime maneuvers — "Snowdrop Able" — were held in mid-January along the east bank of the Rhine River, south of the Main River to Karlsruhe.

Participating in the maneuvers were troops from the 1st Infantry Division, Constabulary Headquarters, the 1st and 2nd Constabulary Brigades and the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment.

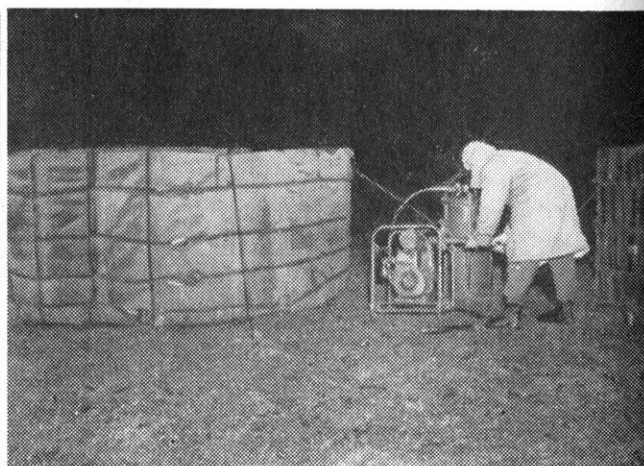
"Snowdrop Able," commanded by Maj. Gen. I. D. White, commanding general of the Constabulary, began at 6 a. m. on Jan. 17 and ended after 144 hours of continuous field action.

Divided into three phases, the maneuvers were designed to test the abilities of American combat units in Germany under cold weather conditions.

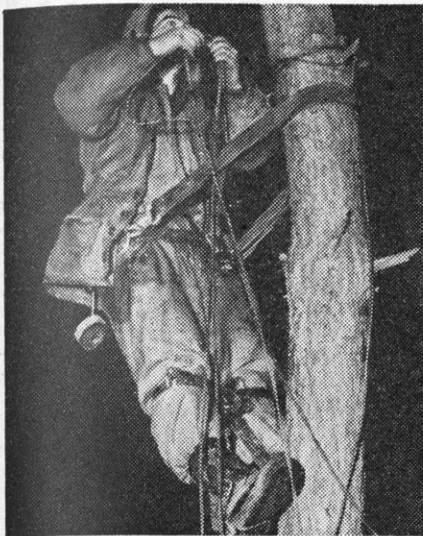
(US Army photos)



Men of the Service Battery, 33rd Field Artillery, pause for a few moments to gather around their truck to eat.



A water purification point is set up in bivouac area of 26th Infantry Regimental Combat Team near Weinheim.



Pvt. Harry Klein of 26th Infantry Regiment strings communications wire.



Col. John P. Evan, commanding officer of 16th Infantry, explains positions of his troops to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, EUCOM Commander-in-Chief.



Mess sergeant and assistant supervise preparation of midnight meal.



Members of D Company, 26th Infantry hold an impromptu critique on the previous day's activities in the Odenwald, near Weinheim.



A view of the camping grounds of signal section, 1st Constabulary Brigade, near Bad Soden. This was the first stopping point for these troops after their move out from their home station to begin the maneuvers.

Personel Changes Are Announced

Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr., budget and fiscal director, CINCEUR, returned to the United States for duty with the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Dix, N. J. on a routine change of station, after having served for three and a half years in the European Command.

Mr. Jo Fisher Freeman was appointed acting finance adviser, OMGUS, succeeding Mr. Jack Bennett, who has returned to the United States. Mr. Freeman has been deputy finance adviser since March 1, 1948. Prior to that he served with the Foreign Exchange and Blocking Control Branch, Finance Division.

Mr. William A. Fagan was appointed deputy chief of the Bipartite Transport Group in Frankfurt, succeeding Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, who recently was appointed director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden. Mr. Fagan previously was chief of the Movement Branch, Transport Group.

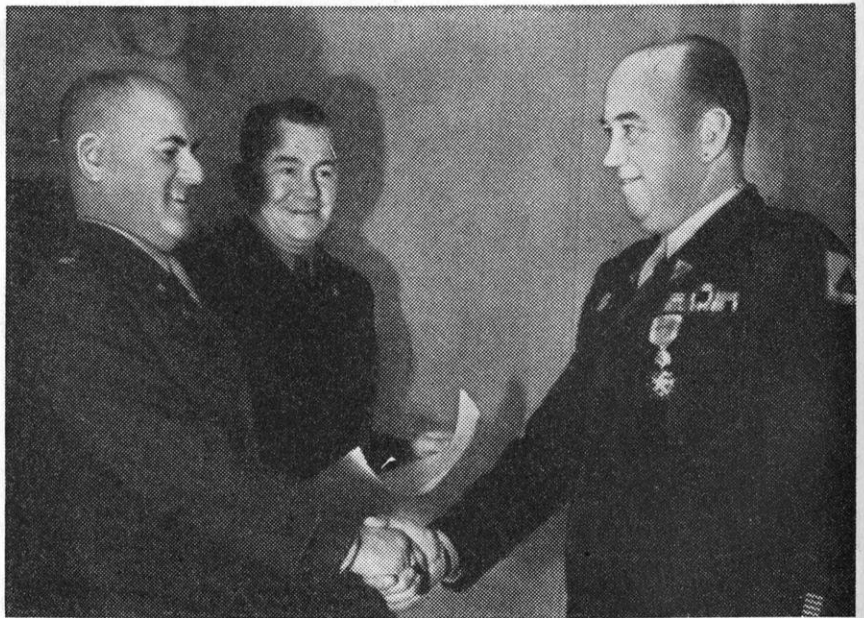
Mr. Hector C. Prud'homme was appointed Marshall Plan representative in the French Zone with offices in Baden-Baden. Mr. Prud'homme is to help French Zone official in formulating and administering the Marshall Plan within the French Zone. He had been in the Office of the US Political Adviser in Germany since 1947 and recently transferred to the ECA.

Two Win Bronze Star

Bronze Star Medals have been presented to Maj. Walter E. Mather, US secretary for the Bipartite Secretariat, and Lt. George G. Harper, Office of the Chief of Staff, OMGUS.

Major Mather was cited for meritorious service while a company commander in Hawaii in 1941 and 1942. The citation read in part: "His actions contributed materially to the reconstruction of the island after the Japanese attack and to the subsequent defense of the territory."

Lieutenant Harper was honored "for exemplary conduct in ground combat against the armed enemy during the Naples-Foggia campaign in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations."



Mr. Edward O. Smith (right), chief of the Restitution Branch, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, receives the award of the Order of the White Lion, Fifth Class, of the government of Czechoslovakia for his work in restitution of Nazi-looted materials to that country. Congratulating him is Lt. Col. Joseph H. Rousseau, Jr., commanding officer of the OMGWB headquarters, while 1st Lt. Zak, adjutant, looks on. (PIO OMGWB photo)

Adult Education Attendance Drops

Attendance at adult education institutions in the US-occupied area of Germany has dropped 50 percent since the introduction of the new German currency, according to the Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, in Nuremberg.

A reduction in tuition fees for the current term failed to produce any noticeable attendance increase in the 22 adult education schools of the US area. This resulted in an even greater financial loss, since the major support of the schools has come from tuition fees.

During recent weeks enrollment has been increased by more active publicity campaigns, introduction of new courses and revision of the existing curriculum. The institutions are now emphasizing improved teaching methods and greater student participation.

Several Bavarian schools sold gift certificates before Christmas. A number of adult education directors have contacted political, industrial, civic and cultural leaders in their

communities to enlist their support in the drive for increased enrollment.

In Schwaebisch Gmuend, Wuerttemberg-Baden, school officials sought publicity by arranging a series of forums between members of the municipal government and students of the school.

A Bavarian "people's high school" has printed its program on ration cards with the approval of the local food office. Folk dancing courses, transportation service to rural communities and documentary film matinees are other means used to arouse interest in the adult education program.

Another approach to the problem of declining enrollment has been indicated in Bremen and Wuerttemberg-Baden. Adult schools cooperated with leading industries and municipal administrations in instituting training courses for employees of these organizations. Two hundred new students were attracted in one town after the school received funds from leading manufacturers in return for several tuition-free courses.

US Notes on PW's

— — Soviets Asked to Explain Failure

THREE PREVIOUSLY unpublished notes from the United States Government to the Soviet Union, regarding missing German prisoners of war, gave Russia every chance to explain "a mystery which spells tragedy to millions of broken homes," Mr. E. L. Glazier of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS, said in Berlin.

The notes, he added, were in line with American attempts to obtain Russian fulfillment of her pledge to return all German prisoners of war by the end of last year. British, French and US representatives in Moscow delivered protests on Jan. 3 and, subsequently, the chronology of attempts to speed return of prisoners from the East was published.

Estimates of German prisoners of war not returned from Russia, based on USSR announcements, run from 200,000 to as high as 2,000,000.

The three notes mentioned by Mr. Glazier were dated March 9, Sept. 15, and Sept. 23, 1948. Their disclosure has been delayed, he said, to allow the Soviet Union every possible opportunity to act in good faith.

"If they could not return prisoners as the western powers have done," he said, "we hoped until the last that at least they would furnish information which would end once and for all the agony of suspense in countless German homes."

THE FIRST of the notes appealed to the Soviet Union to furnish lists of the dead for humanitarian reasons. Its text, Mr. Glazier said, was phrased so as to give the Soviet Union as much leeway as possible in providing statistics on German dead. This note, handed to the Soviet government in Moscow March 9, 1948, stated in part:

"The Government of the United States of America is desirous of obtaining from the Soviet Government death certification, or, if those are unobtainable, duly authenticated lists of German prisoner of war dead.

"The Ministry will understand the necessity for such information for the maintenance of adequate civil records in the areas of occupation. The advantage, from the humanitarian standpoint, of its being available is likewise evident. The information is no less necessary to the occupying powers in the social and economic planning of their zones.

"The Embassy will be grateful for the Ministry's consideration and early reply in this matter."

MORE THAN half a year later, on Sept. 15, another note was delivered in Moscow, asking "whether the Ministry is yet in a position to reply to this Embassy's Note, No. 129, dated March 9, 1948, regarding notification to the zonal authorities in Germany of the deaths of German prisoners of war."

"The answer again," commented Mr. Glazier, "was silence."

The third note was delivered in Moscow under date of Sept. 23, 1948, and said in part:

"The US Government refers to the agreement reached by the Council of Foreign Ministers in April 1947 for the repatriation of German prisoners of war.

"Since the suspension in March 1948 of meetings of the Allied Control Council in Berlin, the American military authorities have not been receiving regular data regarding the repatriation of prisoners held by the other occupation powers of the kind needed in order to make adequate arrangements for their reception into the American zone of occupation.

"For this reason, and on behalf of its government as a party to this agreement, the Embassy therefore hopes the Ministry will be in a position to furnish it with up-to-date information regarding the number of German war prisoners repatriated from the Soviet Union, the number still in custody and the monthly rate of repatriation scheduled between now and the end of December, when all

such prisoners will presumably have been returned to Germany."

NOW, concluded the OMGUS official, "the Russian propaganda press belatedly tries to blur written history. Fantastic countercharges against the West come a little late to reassure German families whose missing sons and fathers prove how the Soviet respects its agreements."

Commenting on the US note delivered to the Soviet Foreign Office in Moscow on Jan. 3 regarding prisoners of war, US Military Government officials in Berlin pointed out that Soviet representatives pledged repeatedly at quadripartite meetings that all prisoners held within Russian territory would be returned to Germany by Dec. 31, 1948.

"Failure to return all German prisoners of war by the end of 1948," said a spokesman of the Office of Political Affairs, "is another violation by the USSR of an international commitment. The failure not only prevents resumption of civilian life by German prisoners taken in a war which ended over three and one-half years ago, but robs the German economy of these men's useful production.

"Again officials of the German Communist Party, such as Otto Grotewohl, co-chairman of the Socialist Unity Party in the Soviet Zone, Emil Carlebach (dismissed licensee of the Frankfurter Rundschau) and others who promised the punctual return of the remaining German prisoners of war a number of times during the past years, have turned out to be false prophets.

"It should be pointed out also that this Soviet reluctance to repatriate PW's punctually extends to Austrian, Italian and Japanese prisoners of war as well."

MEANWHILE officials of the OMGUS Civil Administration Division cited chapter and verse of Soviet promises that all German

(Continued on next page)

prisoners would be home by the end of last year.

On working committee, intermediate and highest levels of the four-power Allied Control Authority, Prisoners of War and Displaced Persons officials recalled, the Soviet volunteered and reaffirmed its pledge. A chronology of events follows:

April 23, 1947—Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow agrees that all Germans prisoners of war will be returned to Germany by Dec. 31, 1948. As a corollary, CFM agrees that Allied Control Authority will plan details of implementation.

May 16, 1947—US submits its plan of implementation in Allied Control Council in Berlin. (The US offered a detailed plan of monthly quotas, designed to promote a constant flow of returning prisoners of war, to be completed within the Dec. 31, 1948 deadline.)

Nov. 28, 1947—Soviet General Dratvin in Allied Coordinating Committee, Berlin, discussed number of prisoners returned by Soviet to date and promises that all will have been returned to Germany by Dec. 31, 1948.

Aug. 31, 1947—In Combined Services Directorate of Allied Control Authority, Berlin, Soviet Major General Barinov refers to Russian figures on returning prisoners of war, says it is not necessary to have any other "plan."

Dec. 30, 1947—Soviet General Dratvin, again in Coordinating Committee meeting, states intention of USSR to carry out exactly the instructions of the fourth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. He affirms that all prisoners under Soviet control now outside Germany will be repatriated by required date.

Jan. 20, 1948—Control Council removes discussion of returning prisoners from its agenda. Soviet Marshal Sokolovsky states that Soviet delegation will meet Dec. 31, 1948 deadline set for return of all prisoners of war. He adds that important aspect is not how many prisoners are returned per month (other Allies had requested figures), but that all should be repatriated. Concluding, he affirms again Soviet intention to abide by Dec. 31 date.



Members of the Coopers Guild, one of the oldest craft guilds in Bavaria, staged their traditional dance during the past month in the public squares of Munich. The Schaeffler dance, performed by 40 red-coated members of the barrel-makers guild, dates back to 1564 when it was given to commemorate the end of a plague which had befallen the citizens of Munich. Ordinarily the event is held every seven years. However, this year is the first time it has been presented since 1935 because public dancing had been prohibited. (photo from PIO OMGB)

OMGUS officials said the Soviet record proves that the USSR while refusing to concur with the other Allies on any specific plan of implementation, repeatedly "volunteered, affirmed and reaffirmed" the promise of the USSR to return all prisoners by the end of 1948.

Wide differences exist in the estimates of the numbers of PW's originally held by the Soviet Union at the end of the war, an OMGUS official said.

Even accepting the validity of a figure of 890,532 German war prisoners in Russia in March 1947 (an official figure supplied by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotow), and crediting subsequent Russian reports as accurate, he said, there remain an estimated 253,000 prisoners still to be returned from the USSR. +END

Customs Committee Set Up for 3 Zones

The Bipartite Control Office has announced the setting up in Frankfurt of a committee of German customs experts—comprising two representatives from the Bizon and one from the French Zone—empowered to consider the uniform application of customs laws, ordinances and regulations throughout the Trizonal Area and to submit agreed recommendations to a Tripartite Customs Liaison Committee.

The members of the latter committee, representing the UK, US and French Military Governments, will, where appropriate, obtain implementation through their respective Military Governments.

The formation of these committees is a development in protracted efforts to resolve the complexities of customs administration in the western zones of Germany.

Legislation to achieve unification of customs procedure in the Bizon was adopted last December by the Bizonal Economic Council. Certain amendments to the Ordinance were proposed by Military Government and implementation is pending by the Economic Council.

Customs regulations throughout the British Zone have in the past been issued by a central customs office. In the US Zone the issuance of such regulations was within the competence of individual states.

Bizonal officials are at present preparing, at the request of Military Government, a list of specified commodities which will not be subject to customs tariffs. The exempted items will in general comprise those classified as Category A (imports for the prevention of disease and unrest) paid for out of US and UK funds. Commercial imports not included in the specified list would be subject to the normal customs tariff.

Ammunition for German Police

For the first time in the history of the occupation, German police have been authorized to procure ammunition. Previously ammunition for the German police had been provided by the occupation powers.

Open Forum Survey

— — Bavarians Warming Up to Idea

BAVARIANS have participated enthusiastically in town meetings and open forums sponsored by Military Government but the grass roots democracy they symbolize still is shaky, a survey of Military Government field operations disclosed in Munich.

Some 500 such meetings, with a total attendance of 65,000 persons, were held in Bavaria between Dec. 1 to 15. MG field officers reported that despite this enthusiastic response "the people generally still depend upon Military Government or German local officials to organize and conduct these meetings."

Many of the meetings were purely discussion groups or open forums for informational purposes. But a larger number were organized along "New England" lines, in which citizens were encouraged to request public accounting of local officials' activities and pass resolutions to start community projects.

Usually the assemblies attracted large portions of the population of small villages to the largest available tavern or meeting hall. The local mayor usually acted as chairman, and a panel consisting of a county official or two, visiting experts and a MG officer opened the meeting with short lectures on current problems. Then the meeting was opened to questions from the floor and recommendations from the townspeople.

MOST MG officers reported that the citizens were shy at first in taking the floor during the open sessions, but gradually warmed up to a lively discussion after an hour or so. In many cases, the audience voted to hold such meetings monthly.

Although the public gatherings were still too new to produce concrete results in all cases, several MG officers reported indications of new community spirit. In Altenstein, Ebern county, plans were recently consummated in a town meetings to lay a new water pipeline, a project which

had been under consideration for 10 years.

In Hoefen in the same area, the people voted in a town meeting to start a subscription campaign for a new church.

At a meeting in Eyrichshof near Coburg, villagers settled a dispute as to who was responsible for repair of a road to the next village by agreeing to "pitch in" and repair it themselves.

In a town meeting at Bad Heilbrunn in southern Bavaria, villagers agreed to plans to build 30 houses for refugees in order that hotels they now occupied could be opened for tourist trade.

At Marzell, in the Berchtesgaden area, villagers in a recent assembly drafted a petition to the Bavarian government requesting the removal of an unpopular mayor.

A MEETING at Neustadt, Coburg county, produced a petition to the legislature, requesting the members to resign as not being representative of the people.

MGO's also reported the development of a new attitude of the people towards local officials in towns where such meetings had been held.

Mr. John Onier, MG officer for Wunsiedel, said that "local officials are generally more alert and responsive to the will of the people" while the villagers themselves are gaining a new conception of their leaders as "servants of the people." Reporting on meetings held in ten villages in his area, Mr. Onier added that town meetings had been very popular with the people, although some officials reacted unfavorably where criticisms of their activities had been sharp.

Through some 10 town meetings in Wasserburg county held thus far, the people were "not only gaining confidence in the Landrat (county administrator), but were also coming to believe that public opinion carries weight," Capt. Lennis Jones, local MGO, reported.

NOT ALL town meetings and public forums have been successful however. In several cases the assemblies turned into mere "gripe sessions" against Military Government as the people failed to understand the benefits of objective criticism or community action. In other cases, the incompetence of local officials to conduct such meetings or their opposition to answering question from the people, had resulted in apathetic assemblies.

Capt. R. W. Anderson, MG officer at Fuessen, said that the Landrat there had intimidated villagers in meetings by his overbearing attitude. He added that one town hall session in Fuessen had produced no questions on housing, although this was one of the most controversial questions among local residents. Later several citizens informed him that they were afraid to speak up for fear of retaliatory measures by local housing authorities.

In the Starnberg area, Military Government sponsored elections of local committees to conduct town meetings. In Herrsching, according to the Starnberg MG report, the mayor intimidated the people so that they voted against the project. At Hochstadt the people turned down the idea, with an announcement that they already had "close enough contact with local official." In several other villages the idea was enthusiastically adopted and committees set up.

At Eichstaedt, recently a village meeting was called to discuss the establishment of a new butcher shop, but the people were afraid to express their opinion for fear of later retaliation by town officials, the local MG detachment reported.

The consensus of MG field reports showed that the people responded enthusiastically to the town meeting sessions where local officials encouraged their interest, but that they yet failed to grasp the opportunities for developing community projects or joint action by citizens committees to solve local problems. +END



German children study sign in Munich advertising showing of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."



Boys' orphanage choir sings "Whistle While You Work" as Mr. Van Wagoner (second from left) looks on.

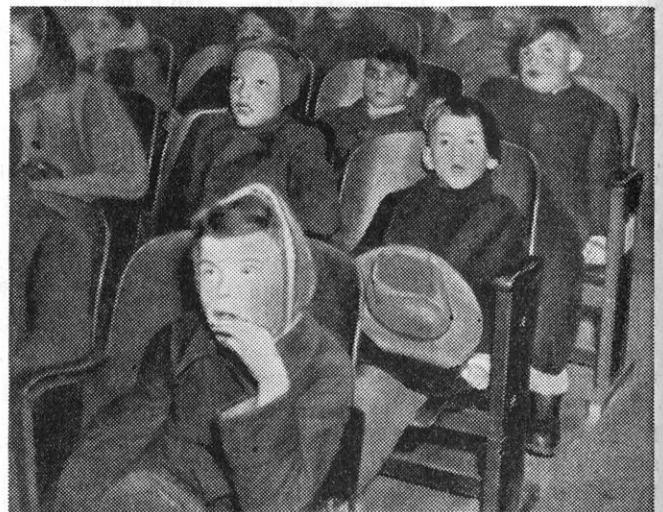
Film Thrills Munich Children

More than 12,000 Munich children and 2,000 refugee children saw Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" at special Christmas holiday showings arranged by Mr. Murray D. Van Wagoner, state director of OMG Bavaria.

Tickets for six showings of the film were distributed by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish welfare agencies and organizations sponsoring various orphanages and children's institutions. An additional showing was made for the refugee children. There was no charge for the children.

Mr. Disney granted permission to have the film shown in Munich in response to a personal telegram from Mr. Van Wagoner, asking that the picture be released for the benefit of less fortunate children during the holidays. Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" had never before been publicly shown in Germany.

Before the initial showing of the American cartoon film classic, a member of the Orphan Boys' choir of the Boys' International thanked the state director on behalf of the children of Munich and asked that their gratitude be



A study in moods. These German children appear to be fascinated by the Walt Disney cartoon.

conveyed to Mr. Disney. The choir sang "Whistle While You Works," a tune from the picture. (photos from PIO OMGB)

School Meals Free

Lunches under the Bavarian school feeding program for which there has been a 12-pfennig (11 cents) charge, soon will become free, the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Division, OMG Bavaria, has announced.

More than 870,000 school children in Bavaria presently receive a 350-calory meal five days a week.

A BICO food and agriculture decision that the United States and Great Britain would contribute food for the school feeding program without charge, provided that state govern-

ment furnished administration funds, made the free lunches possible.

The program will cost the United States and Great Britain more than \$6,000,000 a year. The Bavarian Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry is arranging for the administrative costs of the program.

Record Rail Traffic

As a result of increased passenger traffic during the Christmas holidays, a new record in Reichsbahn passenger receipts for a 10-day period since the introduction of currency reform in

June 1948 was established. Estimated passenger receipts for the period December 21-31, 1948, were DM 40,500,000 or approximately DM 6,000,000 higher than for any similar period since reform.

Tax on Tea Approved

Bizonal Economic Council Ordinance No. 82, which is designed to increase revenues by imposing an excise tax of DM 15 per 2.2 pounds on tea, in addition to the import duty, has been approved by the Bipartite Board.

Bavaria's Vacationland

— — Opening of Postwar Tourist Trade

BAVARIA is not the creator of many of its wonders, it is only the salesman.

With this theme, the Joint Export-Import Agency has prompted the Bavarians to attract tourists, vacationists and pleasure-seekers from foreign lands to southern Germany to enjoy its scenery, climate, spas and traditions.

There is no philanthropy in JEIA's endeavor. It is a straight business proposition to assist Bavarians in bringing revenue into their dollar-short economy by cashing in on their own natural resources and to save the American taxpayer from taking money out of his own pocket to make up Germany's cash deficit.

TOURISM, as an "invisible export," has a potential of a \$40,000,000 business for Bavaria—an important contribution to the revival and self-support of a democratic and peace-loving Germany. But the "import" of tourists, who are willing to spend their dollars to see the Bavarian sights, has the advantage over the import of industrial materials in that tourism brings in dollars without losing its basic "materials"—scenery, climate, spas and traditions.

Nature has provided Bavaria with mountains, plains, valleys, lakes, rivers and mineral springs. History

has added walled cities, churches, castles, trade routes and relics of past strife. Traditions and customs have contributed the centuries-old pageantry, religious shrines, decorative buildings, colorful houses and the Bavarian way of living. From the modern age have come the network of super-highways called the Autobahn, many industries, handicrafts, transportation, hotel accommodations—and the wreckage of war.

IT IS AN obligation of the Americans, as well as of the other occupying powers, after the complete collapse of the enemy's government and devastated destruction of the enemy's economy, to prevent unrest, starvation and undemocraticism and to nurture the occupied country back to self-support and respect among nations. Food, clothing, medicines, essential goods and raw materials must be paid with hard cash, and as Germany has had no money of value for international exchange, the occupying power must foot the bill.

Tourism is one method by which Germany can lighten the burden on the United States. Less than four years after the end of the war, Bavaria is ready to receive and accommodate visitors from other lands. It now has the hotels, transportation,

food and other necessities to entertain a least 35,000 visitors at any one time.

The Germans run all the operations, but it has been the Joint Export-Import Agency which has made all this possible. This French-Anglo-American MG organization has licensed the hotels and taxicabs, arranged for obtaining the special foods, and assisted in establishing the procedure by which a prospective tourist can arrange entry and accommodations in Bavaria.

BAVARIA comprises an area of about 27,000 square miles, containing the northern rocky, snow-capped fringe of the Alps, the broad rolling tableland of small farms and pastures, the great tracks of stately pine forests, the slow, twisting Danube (Donau) River with its Lech, Isar and Inn tributaries; scores of picturesque lakes and a comfortable climate the year around.

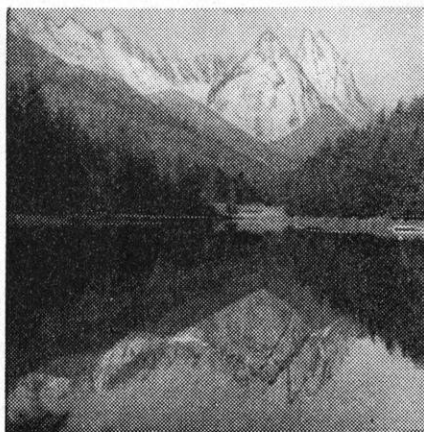
The oldest and third largest city is Augsburg which dates back to 14 B.C. when it was known as Augusta Vindelicorum on the main Roman trading and military route during the 300-year Roman occupation of Bavaria. Regensburg was also known as Castra Regina during this Roman occupation. Munich (München), its capital and

(Continued on next page)



(Goetz)

Rothenburg — 300-year-old ceremony



(Information Bulletin)

Riessersee — near Garmisch



(Huhle)

Tegernsee — Bavarian hospitality



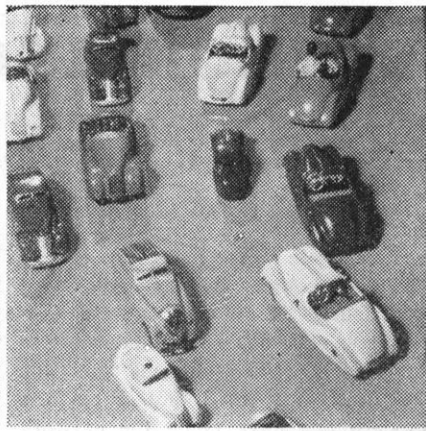
(DENA)

Munich — Muenchener Kindl

largest city, is a seat of industry, culture and administration. Nuremberg (Nürnberg) is the second largest and Wuerzburg, in the northwestern part of the state, follows Regensburg in size.

Bavaria's most famous traditional event is the Passion Play commemorating every ten years at Oberammergau the vow made in 1633 to end the plague raging among the villagers. Given last during the 300th jubilee year of 1934, it will be presented again in 1950. A practice play, one in the series of tryouts and rehearsals, will be given in the small theater of the village this summer.

Dinkelsbuehl, double-walled town north of Augsburg, commemorates annually on the third weekend in July, its children who in 1632 marched out the village gate to meet an invading army and by their pleas and singing won the compassion of the enemy general for the town. Rothenburg pre-



(Heute/Rosenberg)

Nuremberg-Fuerth — Toys

sents a pageant on Whit-Monday each year to commemorate the event in the Thirty Year's War when the mayor drank in a single draught three quarts of wine from a tankard to save the town from burning and the councilors from execution.

EACH BAVARIAN community has its attractions and points of interest.

Some commemorate historical or traditional events as at Oberammergau, Dinkelsbuehl and Rothenburg.

Some have great religious edifices as the Cathedral of the Virgin (Frauenkirche) in Munich, and revered shrines as the one in Altoetting.

Some have the castles as those of Ludwig II at Linderhof, on the island in Koenigssee and at Chiemsee, or the Fortress of Marienburg at Wuerzburg.

Some are resorts as at Garmisch-Partenkirchen or Tegernsee, or the year-round skiing on the Zugspitze.



(Information Bulletin)

Oberammergau — Practice play

Some are noted for their handicraft, as Mittenwald for violins, Selb for porcelain, Nuremberg for toys, Schongau for wood-carving.

Some are spas, as Bad Kissingen, Bad Toelz and Bad Mergentheim.

Some are noted for their beauty, as Passau, described as one of the four most attractive cities in the world.

Some have special cultural achievements, as the music festivals at Bayreuth and the famed boys' choir at Regensburg.

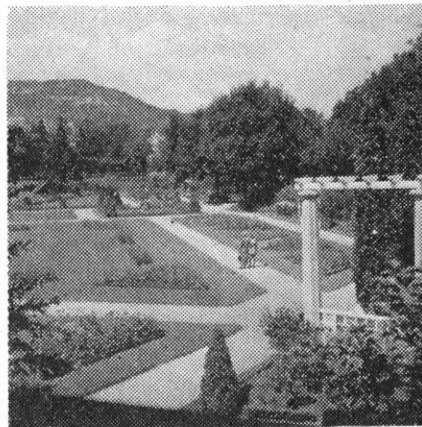
Even the last war has left its mark, as the ruins of Obersalzberg near Berchtesgaden, the so-called "American organ" in the monastery at Ettal and the setting of the war crimes trials at Nuremberg and Dachau.

Majestic beauty is ever-present along the Alpine Scenic Highway (Queralpenstrasse) in southeastern Bavaria between Siegsdorf and Berchtesgaden.



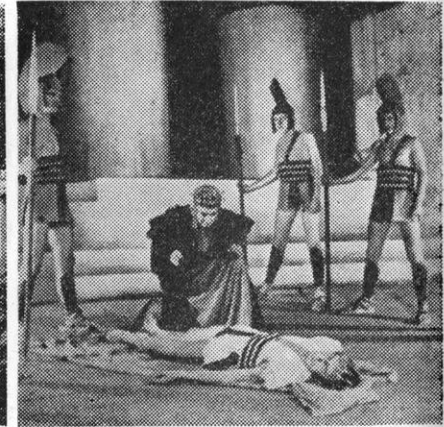
(Goetz)

Dinkelsbuehl — Town councilors



(Kurverein)

Bad Kissingen — Health resort



(DENA)

Bamberg — Festival play



(Heute/Betzler)

Mittenwald — Violin-making

Outstanding festivals, pageants and special activities scheduled this year include:

Augsburg — Week-long commemoration of German poet Goethe (date to be set later).

Bamberg — Part II of Goethe's play "Faust" and the play "Iphigenie auf Tauris," July; Bach concerts, August.

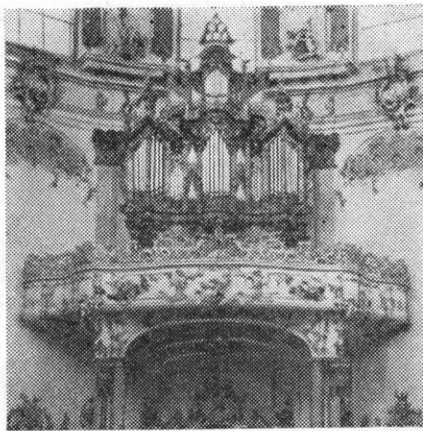
Berchtesgaden — Special slalom ski races, March 27 and May 8; annual meeting of Berchtesgaden Native Costume Association, May 22.

Dinkelsbuehl — Children's Thanksgiving Festival, July 17—20.

Immenstadt — Allgaeu musical festivals, June 5 and 6.

Kempten — Exhibitions of local artists, Aug. 21—Sept. 4; tradesman's union conference and industrial exhibition (date to be set later).

Bad Kissingen — German dancing teachers' contest, March 15; concerts every morning and afternoon



(Goetz)

Ettal — "American" organ

with conductors and every Thursday by Bamberger Symphonikers throughout summer.

Landsberg — Art exhibition commemorating birth of Sir Hubert v. Herkommer, noted artist, in Landsberg, May 26.

Munich — Artist exhibition, July 15—30; Bavarian Agricultural Show, September; Oktoberwiese (carnival), Sept. 15—30.

Nuremberg — Part I of Goethe's "Faust," April 15; Part II, April 16; premiere of Robert Stolz's operetta "Fest in Casablanca," March.

Oberammergau — Rehearsal play for 1950 Passion Play, June to August; Rehearsal of Matthaues Play with Munich Philharmonic orchestra and choir, August and September.

Passau — Spring industrial fair, March 28—May 15.

Rothenburg — Plays by Hans Sachs, play "Meistertrunk" and Shepherd dance, June 5 and 6.



(Goetz)

Augsburg — Tourist facilities

THE POSSIBILITIES of Bavaria as a tourist and vacation attraction were exhibited for the first time since the war on a six-day tour for American, British, French and Czechoslovakian correspondents during the Christmas holidays under the auspices of the Export Taxi Service and the Foreign Tourist Hotels, two German state-wide associations, with the guidance of the Bavaria Foreign Trade Division of JEIA.

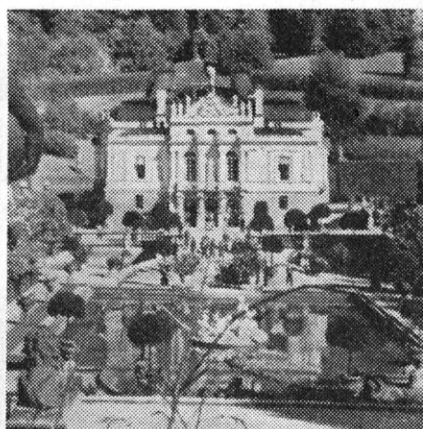
Pointing out that the tourist business provided an income of about \$40,000,000 during the Olympic Games year of 1936, Mr. Paul S. Nevin, JEIA's director in Bavaria, told the group that this income can again be obtained. The taxi pool has a fleet of 850 cabs in operation in Bavaria and has produced about \$1,500,000 in revenue since April 1948. There were 82 hotels and 18 restaurants licensed

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(Goetz)

Regensburg — Boys' choir



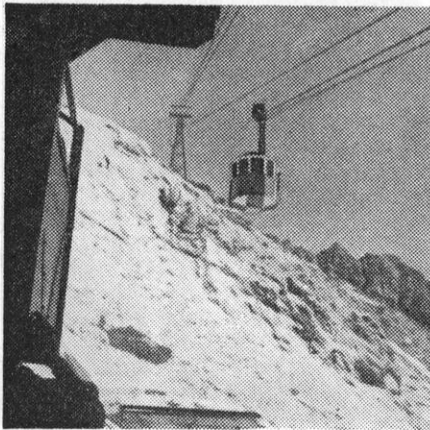
(Schoedl)

Linderhof — Ludwig's castle



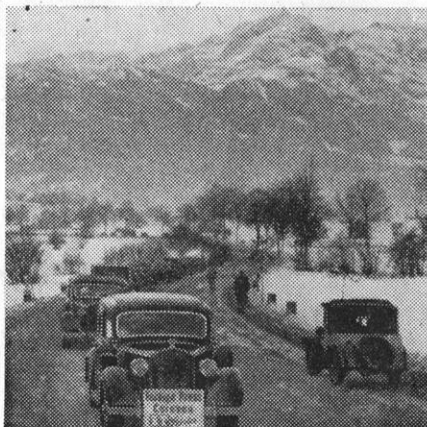
(Byers)

Altoetting — Religious shrine



(Information Bulletin)

Zugspitze — Cable car



(Hubmann)

Walchensee — Bavarian Alps



(OCCWC)

Nuremberg — Palace of Justice

by JEIA and about 15 more were added in January.

Also in describing the possibilities of tourism State Secretary Hugo Geiger, who represented Bavarian Minister President Hans Ehard on the trip, declared that 35,000 rooms are now available for the tourists visiting the state.

The tour ended with a New Year's Eve party at the Haus der Kunst (House of Art) in Munich when from among ten finalists, Miss Eva Giovanelli, a 19-year-old brunette from Tegernsee, was selected as the representative of the Bavarian tourist trade. Miss Giovanelli is a dental assistant, training to be a dental technician, but she will represent the three western zones of Germany at the German Export Fair in New York in April.

TRAVEL under regulations and supervision of the US occupation authorities; however, JEIA has worked out a satisfactory arrangement for

foreign tourists to visit Bavaria. The visiting tourists are accommodated in German facilities and are not eligible for US Army facilities provided occupational personnel.

An American, desiring to visit Germany, applies to the US State Department for his passport and other necessary papers in the customary manner. On obtaining these, he visits any travel agency or commercial line in the United States competent to handle European travel arrangements. Two American trans-Atlantic airlines have stops in Germany.

There the prospective tourist schedules his tour inside Germany, and on payment of dollars arranges prepaid accommodations in JEIA-

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licensed hotels. For his spending in Germany he buys JEIA coupon marks based on the official rate of one mark for 30 cents. His receipt along with his passport is presented to the US Department of the Army for the registration of the Military Entry-Exit Permit. The coupon marks provide an agreed payment in German marks to the German providing the accommodations and a sizeable balance in dollars to the credit of German exports.

THE PROSPECTIVE tourist then is eligible to start his trip to Germany in accordance with his travel schedule. He must abide by German customs and US occupational regulations, such as prohibitions on possessing foreign currencies. Information on these restrictions can be obtained from the travel agencies.

Foreign visitors to Bavaria may join scheduled conducted tours which in-

(Continued on page 30)



(Baiers)

Garmisch — Ice show featuring former Olympic champions



(DENA)

Bayreuth — Giving lucky penny at festival play

Germany's New Press

— — Review of Development in US Zone

IN THEIR TASK of eliminating the Nazi propaganda newspapers and reshaping the German press, Military Government officials from war's end to the present time have set themselves a long-range goal: to establish a sturdy, democratically-functioning press that can hold its own when the occupation ends.

This concept meant a slow beginning. Untrained, non-Nazi newsmen had to learn the difference between a news story and an editorial. Journalists needed to understand what it meant to be independent of political party support and to shoulder responsibility themselves for what they printed.

The learning process has been gradual. Occasionally it has seemed that some publishers and editors, taking out political "insurance" for the future, have slanted news or have given less play to Military Government and American news than was warranted. The Director of Information Services Division called attention to this situation in December 1948 when he told the newspaper publishers: "I suggest that, in the editorial evaluation of news, the mere fact of the occupation in this specific zone should not be counted as a factor which will give the occupier less consideration than is given to others. There are other ways of demonstrating your independence."

This article is prepared from the "German Press in the US Occupied Area 1945-1948," a special report of the Military Governor, and additional material furnished by the Information Services Division, OMGUS. Copies of the special report may be obtained by addressing the request to Reports & Statistics Branch, Control Office, Office of Military Government for Germany (US), APO 742, US Army.

BUT THE ADVANTAGES of bringing journalistic endeavors in Germany into line with long-established American policies with respect to freedom of expression, free access to information, and free exchange of opinions and ideas outweighed the disadvantages even in occupied Germany. The most obvious advantage was that editors and publishers, who insisted upon their right to run independent, objective and outspoken newspapers under an occupation, perhaps could be counted on the withstand pressure from German governmental, political, economic and clerical groups when the occupation was relaxed or ended.

Many German newsmen have worked to print accurate information and have urged persons in public positions to take a liberal attitude toward giving out news. It has not always been easy to convince German politicians and governmental officials that they must give impartial information about their work.

Before the occupation all newspapers and news agencies had been controlled by government and politicians. It has been a source of constant annoyance to public figures

to find that no newspaper today is always on "their side," right or wrong. Perhaps the best proofs of the independence of the German press today are the sharp, bitter attacks it receives from German politicians and governmental officials and their insistent demands for a political party press.

Attempts have been made in the various states to institute a form of press censorship by setting up governmental press bureaus and channeling all governmental news through them. The right of the press to comment upon pending legislation was even challenged at one time.

MMILITARY GOVERNMENT has supported the right of the press and German public to full and free information in the affairs of government. The Military Governor stated in a letter to the director of OMGWB in March 1948:

"The German newspapers were established and supported and given an extraordinary measure of freedom and responsibility because we believe that there should be a free flow of news and information to the people of Germany, particularly on matters
(Continued on next page)



Frankfurter Rundschau (Frankfurt Review) was the first postwar German-operated newspaper licensed in the US Zone. It is now a daily with a circulation of nearly 200,000.

(US Army photo)

connected with the building of democratic government. If the newspapers of the US Zone fail to carry out what is a major task of any newspaper and fail to report fully on what their governments are doing, as well as what their governments are not doing, they cease to be quasi-public institutions and betray their trust.

"This is a two-way process, though, and I have been disturbed at various times by the failure of German governmental officials to understand that the people of Germany have a right to know what they are planning, what they are doing, and what they are failing to plan or do. At various times, German governmental officials have attempted to channel news of government through a press bureau censorship; government officials have failed to hold press conferences and meet the press frankly and freely, and have resented criticism which is the normal lot of office-holders in any democracy."

IN ORDER TO prevent the licensed press from falling into the hands of political, financial or other special interests, Military Government restricted licensing to individual Germans and banned the holding of a financial

interest in the paper by persons or groups other than the licensees themselves. Because Military Government wanted newspapers to be independent of special groups and because of a shortage of newsprint, printing facilities and supplies, the licensing of political party newspapers is not allowed—at least not until an independent press is firmly established and the German economy achieves sufficient production of newsprint and printing equipment.

Although a system of pre-publication censorship for a trial period was planned, this idea was abandoned in favor of the MG licensing program which began with the establishment of the *Frankfurter Rundschau* on July 31, 1945. While advice and training was given by press officers of Military Government, German publishers and editors were made solely responsible for the content of their newspapers. Close post-publication scrutiny was instituted, followed by verbal and written warnings, corrections, reprimands and commendations.

There are now 56 licensed newspapers in the US Zone and Berlin, with a combined circulation of

4,468,550. There are competing newspapers in seven cities. The 56 newspapers own and operate cooperatively the licensed news agency DENA (Deutsche Nachrichten Agentur) which has an incoming file of some 130,000 words daily and an outgoing news file of 30,000 words daily; a weekly feature file of 30,000 words, and a photo service. Only one of the original US army newspapers remains, *Die Neue Zeitung*, still being published by Military Government in Munich as an official MG zonal newspaper, with a daily edition printed in Berlin.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT has offered to abandon its present licensing system when the state laws are passed to protect the independence of the press. So far, only Bremen has passed such a law, now being studied by Military Government. Until such legislation is passed and approved, newspapers must continue to follow the licensing system.

In the case of the cooperative news agency, DENA, which serves 107 newspapers and magazines, six radio stations, four German and foreign news agencies, and 26 other clients, Military Government has insisted that it maintain its objectivity and independ-

* * * * *

US-Licensed Newspapers in US Occupied Areas as of Dec. 31, 1948

CITY	NAME OF PAPER	ISSUES WEEKLY	CIRCULATION	CITY	NAME OF PAPER	ISSUES WEEKLY	CIRCULATION
Bavaria				Fulda	Fuldaer Volkszeitung	6	58,700
Ansbach	Fraenkische Landeszeitung	3	67,810	Giessen	Giessener Freie Presse	6	34,500
Aschaffenburg	Main Echo	3	64,144	Kassel	Hessische Nachrichten	6	134,008
Augsburg	Augsburger Tagespost	3	40,937		Kasseler Zeitung	6	49,800
	Schwaebische Landeszeitung	3	135,710	Korbach	Waldcker Kurier	4	13,600
Bamberg	Fraenkischer Tag	3	67,953	Marburg	Marburger Presse	6	34,800
Bayreuth	Fraenkische Presse	3	45,324	Offenbach	Offenbach Post	6	40,900
Coburg	Neue Presse	3	51,988	Wetzlar	Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung	6	48,933
Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Hochlandbote	3	51,226	Wiesbaden	Wiesbadener Kurier	6	73,050
Hof	Frankennost	3	77,917		W/Z am Abend	6	25,000
Ingolstadt	Donau Kurier	3	59,304	Wuerttemberg-Baden			
Kempten	Der Allgaeuer	3	75,428	Aalen	Schwaebische Post	6	38,900
Landshut	Isar Post	3	60,608	Goeppingen	Neue Wuerttembergische Zeitung	6	51,000
Munich	Die Abendzeitung	6	42,385	Heidelberg	Rhein-Neckar Zeitung	4	99,269
	Muenchner Merkur	3	165,796	Heidenheim	Heidenheimer Zeitung	4	16,800
	Sueddeutsche Zeitung	3	239,055	Heilbronn	Heilbronner Stimme	6	58,800
Nuremberg	Nuernberger Nachrichten	3	193,736	Karlsruhe	Badische Neueste Nachrichten	5	95,000
Passau	Passauer Neue Presse	3	98,650	Mannheim	Der Mannheimer Morgen	4	87,503
Regensburg	Mittelbaver'schr Zeitung	3	104,391	Pforzheim	Sueddeutsche Allgemeine	5	36,800
Bad Reichenhall	Suedost Kurier	3	45,203	Schwaebisch-Hall	Wuerttembergisches Zeit Echo	4	38,500
Rosenheim	Oberbaverische Volksblatt	3	48,450	Stuttgart	Stuttgarter Nachrichten	4	142,150
Schweinfurt	Der Volkswille	3	61,398		Stuttgarter Zeitung	3	165,639
Straubing	Niederbayerische Nachrichten	3	33,185	Tauberbischofsheim	Fraenkische Nachrichten	5	31,619
Weiden	Der Neue Tag	3	63,649	Ulm	Schwaebische Donau Zeitung	6	53,808
Wuerzburg	Main Post	3	95,825				
Hesse				Berlin			
Darmstadt	Darmstaedter Echo	6	77,650	Berlin	Der Tagesspiegel	6	247,000
Eschwege	Werra Rundschau	6	13,514	Berlin	Der Abend	6	110,000
Frankfurt	Abendpost	6	26,100	Bremen			
	Frankfurter Neue Presse	6	170,860	Bremen	Weser Kurier	4	128,342
	Frankfurter Rundschau	6	195,900	Bremerhaven	Nordsee Zeitung	4	79,122

ence to an even greater extent than the newspapers. For this reason, the newspaper publisher-owners of DENA have been supported in their efforts to prevent the Deutsche Post from taking over the Hellschreiber communications system and in their opposition to the Deutsche Post claim to a monopoly in the field of news broadcasting.

(Hellschreiber is a system of news dissemination by radio broadcast, which is received on a special tape in a teleprinter which translates the radio impulses into wordage, in a manner similar to a teleprinter which receives and types wire messages.)

DENA, which grew out of the Allied and later American news agency serving army papers, was licensed as a cooperative to the licensed publishers of the US occupied areas Oct. 25, 1946. Although Military Government press control officers had helped to found DENA, and had supervised its output during the first 15 months of its existence a policy of post-transmission scrutiny was established and responsibility was placed on the German management of DENA for the content of the news file. Military Government press officers remained at DENA to observe and guide its operation until July 1948, when the Press Section staff was reduced to one press officer, and his functions changed to those of observation, liaison, and assistance in training the German staff in news agency techniques.

THE MAJORITY of the German newspaper publisher-owners of DENA recognize that the news agency must remain independent of political domination and that the news and feature files must be objective and factual. One evidence of this is that in discussions for a merger of the British Zone news agency, DPD (Deutscher Presse Dienst), and DENA, the DENA representatives refused to entertain proposals that the Hellschreiber be turned over to the Deutsche Post and that the merged agency accept financial assistance from German government and become a semi-official governmental news agency. Military Government has stated that the question of the merger is one for determination by the Ger-

mans, subject to MG approval of any agreement reached.

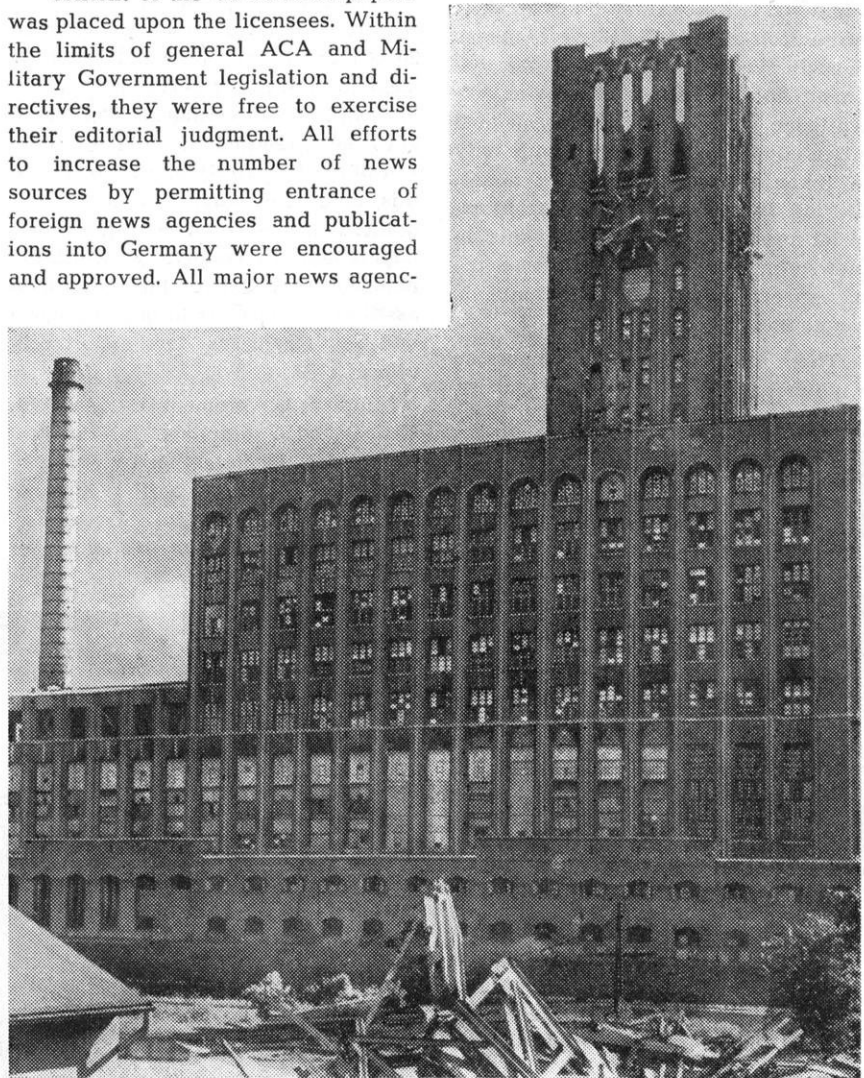
Control of German press operations have been progressively relaxed throughout the past three and a half years. Pre-publication scrutiny of papers and pre-transmission scrutiny of the DENA news file, although planned, were never put into effect. With the licensing of DENA, restrictions on news sources were also lifted; German newspapers were permitted to use other world news agencies.

FULL RESPONSIBILITY for the content of the US-licensed papers was placed upon the licensees. Within the limits of general ACA and Military Government legislation and directives, they were free to exercise their editorial judgment. All efforts to increase the number of news sources by permitting entrance of foreign news agencies and publications into Germany were encouraged and approved. All major news agenc-

ies of the United States, Great Britain, and France, as well as others from Switzerland and other European countries, are now dealing directly or through DENA with the newspapers. The only restrictions are on disposal of the mark earnings of the foreign news agencies in Germany. Controls have been lifted on the amount of advertising space, of pages permitted per week, frequency per week and circulation.

This was a result of the derationing of newsprint which made the procure-

(Continued on next page)



Druckhaus Tempelhof, eight-story building with a tower of five additional floors located about a mile south of Tempelhof Airport, contains the editorial and business offices and printing facilities of the US-licensed dailies in Berlin, the Tagesspiegel and Der Abend. The Berlin edition of MG-published Die Neue Zeitung is also printed here.
(PIO OMGUS photo)

ment of newsprint the problem of the publisher and no longer a concern of Military Government. Until the summer of 1948, the shortage of newsprint was the determining factor in shaping the German press. This shortage determined the licensing program; the make-up, size, frequency and circulation of the papers; forced the imposition of controls in the allocation of paper and its use and was a key factor in selecting licensees to run the papers since it was necessary to choose several licensees with varying political points of view.

For three years most newspapers appeared twice or three times weekly, were restricted to 8, 12 or 14 pages weekly, were unable to fill the demand for subscriptions or for advertising, were restricted to defined circulation areas, could dispatch only a token circulation to other zones. During this period, decreased newsprint production forced two cuts in newsprint allocation which placed the newspapers below the bare minimum requirements.

There are now 21 papers appearing six times weekly, 3 five times weekly, 8 four times weekly and 24 three times weekly. They have increased their pages per week from an average of 12 to 24 and sometimes more. The result has been a welcome increase in competition, although, for their own protection, the newspaper publishers have entered into voluntary agreements to prevent chaotic newsprint procurement. All papers plan eventually to become dailies, with no issue on Monday or the day after important holidays.

STILL IN the process of being ironed out is the question of the extent to which newspaper licensees could be protected in their possession of newspaper printing plants which were seized at the end of hostilities, put under MG property control and then turned over to newspaper licensees for their use at a rental fee.

Most if not all of the newspaper licensees of the new German press were not the owners of the plants in which their papers are published. Also they were unable during the Nazi regime to save enough money

to invest in the needed facilities, assuming that these, in view of the ruined German economy, would have been readily available after the war.

Former Nazi owners of printing plants, hoping for eventual clearance under denazification laws and waiting for the time when they could start their own newspapers, for the most part refused to enter into contracts for purchase or use of their plants. High taxes prevented most publishers from accumulating the capital needed.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT attempted to meet this problem in two ways. In 1945, all newspapers were required to pay into a special fund 20 percent of gross receipts as payment for the many services provided by Military Government. This fund eventually reached the total of some RM 58,000,000. In 1947, payment into this fund was stopped and from it grants-in-aid were made to the newspapers and to a cooperative which the publishers created for the purpose of assisting newspapers to acquire plants and equipment as the opportunity offered.

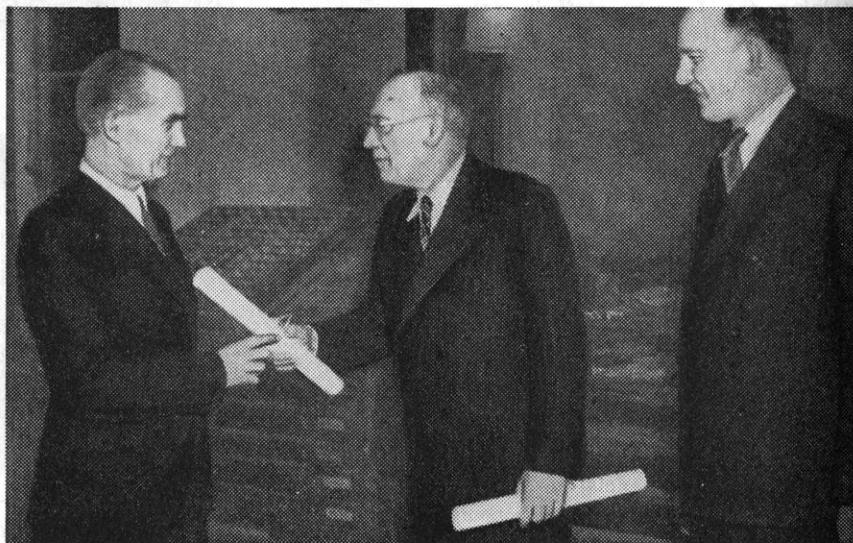
Military Government on April 1, 1947 issued a directive, "Interim Procedure for the Retention by Property Control of Certain Properties Operated by Information Control Licensees," applying to property owned by former

Nazis who had been processed by denazification tribunals or against whom sanctions were imposed which did not include confiscation of the property in question. In order to encourage the negotiation of fairly long term lease-contracts, since former Nazi owners refused to negotiate such leases. Military Government on Sept. 20, 1947 issued the directive "Advance Notice of Amendment to Title 21—Procedure for the Retention or Taking of Property Control Custody of Certain Properties Operated or Required for Operation by Newspaper Licensees of the Information Control Division."

Under this directive, property held in property control custody was to be released as soon as voluntary leases had been executed between plant owners and publishers. A number of voluntary leases were negotiated. To meet those cases in which the former owner refused to negotiate, it was provided that mandatory leases could be imposed where it became clear that a voluntary lease could not be executed.

The duration of the mandatory lease was for an initial period of five years beginning from the date of final approval of the lease, with the provision that if three months before expiration it is proved to the satisfaction of Military Government that the publi-

(Continued on page 27)



Mr. Francis E. Sheehan (center), acting director of OMG Hesse, presents publishers' licenses for Hesse's newest newspaper *W/Z am Abend* to Hans-Joachim (left) and Alfred Jordan in December. (PIO OMGH photo)

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



President Truman's State of the Union speech and the appointment of Dean Acheson to succeed George C. Marshall as US Secretary of State were top news and the most popular (non-controversial) subjects of editorials in the licensed German press in early January.

Mr. Truman's call for social progress was acclaimed as destroying Soviet hopes for a depression in the United States. The resignation of Secretary Marshall was generally regretted, while comment on his successor was reserved.

Truman Talk Applauded

The **Badische Neueste Nachrichten** (Karlsruhe, Wuerttemberg-Baden) said President Truman's message "breathes the self-confidence of the chosen representative of the world's mightiest people," adding:

"Its content shows that the November election was a decisive day in US history . . . A new social-minded America is arising . . . President Truman's plans are calculated to cut the ground from under the ideology of class struggle and put to shame the Kremlin's hopes for internal conflict in the United States. The world's greatest need today is a spiritually and economically united America."

Editor Karl Debus of the **Mittelbayerische Zeitung** (Regensburg, Bavaria) commented: "Even the Americans realize more and more clearly that democracy cannot be saved without socialism . . . From the European and German point of view Mr. Truman's program appears as a belated victory of social ideals realized in England in the era of Lloyd George (1906-14), and even before that by the exemplary German social insurance legislation."

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** saw President Truman as executor of President Roosevelt's New Deal:

"This program of economic and social reform, temporarily interrupted by the war and the 80th Congress, will now be followed through . . . The United States remains faithful to

the doctrine of free enterprise, but has turned its back on traditional economic liberalism . . . America is developing from a liberal into a social democracy, in which the welfare of the masses is regarded as more important than the wealth of the few."

Acheson and the Soviets

The **Abendpost** (Frankfurt) thought the change in the State Department may signify a somewhat different course with regard to Soviet Russia:

"The fact that Marshall's colleague, Under Secretary of State Lovett, also resigned may indicate that the former's illness was not the only reason for the change. It seems that there were, after all, fundamental differences of opinion between the President and the leaders of the State Department . . . Truman, now much surer of himself, realizes, with his common sense, that the Americans . . . want peace talks with the Soviets . . ."

"Acheson may lend the President valuable support in this respect. As an old New Dealer he will be acceptable to the Left and as initiator of lend-lease during the war the Russians will remember him favorably. If the Soviets really have a will to compromise and peace they will find in him a willing partner."

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden) said that while Mr. Truman has denied that the change in the State

Department would mean a new foreign political course "it nevertheless is very likely that he wants to see his foreign policy in the hands of men whose past record makes possible another attempt at solving the East-West tension by diplomatic means . . ."

"Acheson is not an unknown quantity. He is regarded as liberalistic . . . As Germans we cannot fail to note that French politicians greet him as a statesman who promises to show special understanding for French ways of thinking. Acheson's attitude toward Germany will become evident from the changes which will or will not take place in the top positions of US Military Government."

On another page the paper printed a quotation from a speech Acheson made in 1947:

"One of the four pillars of US policy is the reconstruction of the two big workshops of Europe and Asia, namely Germany and Japan. On their reconstruction depends the definite revival of two continents."

'Crime Against Humanity'

The **Fraenkischer Tag** (Bamberg) accused the Soviets of breach of faith for not having returned all German Prisoners of War by the end of 1948:

"It is a crime against humanity that a people which capitulated in May 1945 and whose territory is occupied down to the last square inch should still not have their PW's returned to them and instead should receive a vain promise from one of the former enemy powers—a promise in which one can put little faith, as experience has shown."

Falling Prices

The **Giessener Freie Presse** (Giessen, Hesse) said in an article headlined "Public Reaction to Collapsing Prices":

"Since currency reform the queues before the shops have become rare . . . and wherever they reappear they are largely a sign of real bargains . . . It is not long since those who urgently

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.

needed ladies' stockings at least talked about paying the demanded DM 15 (\$4.50). No wonder that last Saturday morning a long queue was formed in front of a shop which sold them for DM 4.50 (\$1.35)."

The **Nuernberger Nachrichten** (Nuernberg, Bavaria) said conditions are ripe for a considerable fall in prices, if consumer exercise restraint in buying:

"There are indications that prices have passed their peak. There is reason to believe that production and supply are overhauling demand. In 1949 the Marshall Plan will really begin to make itself felt . . . Credit restrictions, taxes on stock in hand, and general taxes . . . will all tend to accelerate the movement of goods from the producers. Thereby the stocks of retail dealers will be increased and demand will be faced by a larger supply . . . The day is near when consumers will be able to influence prices, provided they have patience and can wait."

Press Group Dissolved

Die Neue Zeitung (MG-published zonal newspaper) front-paged a report about the dissolution of the press committee of North Rhine-Westphalia. Members who had the right to license new publications were said to have issued numerous licenses to themselves. This was denied by Minister President Arnold, and many papers carried a declaration by the North Rhine-Westphalia Journalists' Association which expressed "deep regret that journalists not deserving that name and editors who . . . reprinted their irresponsible work" could injure the reputation of a deserving institution.

The **Werra-Rundschau** (Eschwege, Hesse) opposed the establishment of a German press license system:

"How such a German License Office would function has been demonstrated in the British Zone . . . The North Rhine-Westphalia Land Press Committee has just been abolished, because its members distributed licenses only to themselves and their friends, shutting out 'undesirable' competition."

Criticizes Hitler Articles

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt) published a cartoon from the **Hessische Nachrichten** (Kassel, Hesse) showing a newspaper stand placarded with headlines, such as: "Hitler's Last Days", "Is Hitler Living?", "Is Hitler Really Dead?", "I Was Never Hitler's Sweetheart", "Schacht: Accounting With Hitler", "Eva Braun's Diary".

The cartoon also shows a customer, who asks:

"If you please, could I have a newspaper without Hitler?"

Two Lindbergh Photos

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich) said that because Col. Charles A. Lindbergh refused to be photographed or interviewed during a recent visit to Europe, it had to run an old picture showing him in conversation with former Field Marshal Milch.

But the **Abendpost** (Frankfurt) and the **Offenbach Post** (Offenbach, Hesse) printed a different Lindbergh photo, with this comment on the picture used by the Munich paper:

"We have found a picture which shows Charles A. Lindbergh with a better 'comrade' than the former German Air Force general. On our snapshot you see the famous American flier together with his small single-engine plane, 'Spirit of St. Louis,' with which he crossed the Atlantic from New York to Paris in May 1927."

Bonn Progress Criticized

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt) wrote against "the evil spirit of Bonn":

"The diligent observer of the debates in the Parliamentary Council has been increasingly amazed how little the delegates seem to be conscious of the limitations of their political task. One cannot remind them too strongly of the origin and function of their assembly. The Parliamentary Council is not the highest German parliament . . . No, its members are merely delegates who were called by the state parliaments to compose a draft of the fundamental law . . . What, in fact, does the Ruhr

agreement . . . have to do with the fundamental law? . . . Nothing can explain the behavior of these delegates who were charged with editing a text and who have begun pretending to speak for the German people . . . An evil spirit today dominates their discussions, the spirit of arrogance and of empty phrases. Shall we take this as a foretaste of the spirit of the German federal republic to come? Woe betide us if the German democrats don't learn not to meddle with each others' tasks and offices . . . They might become grave-diggers of German democracy."

Declaration of Human Rights

The **Stuttgarter Zeitung** commented pessimistically on the UN Declaration of Human Rights:

"We are told that it is of historical significance, the dawn of a new era, which is to endow all mankind with freedom from fear and distress. Everyone is to have the right to life, liberty and security . . . These are beautiful phrases, which will be read with bitterness, at least in this country, where they will for a long time be realized only on paper . . ."

Speaks Against War

The **Main-Post** (Wuerzburg) quoted Dr. Spieker, Minister in North Rhine Westphalia, as saying: "The Germans first want a peace treaty and full sovereign rights; after that they would be ready to defend western Europe on the Elbe."

The paper expresses a popular point of view:

"Who is to defend something again? We 'little men' who have left millions of our brothers in the mass graves of Europe? . . . We have defended so many places in the last several years—from the Atlantic to Stalingrad—and the result was always millions of dead, crippled and ruins. The word of Dr. Spieker, once it becomes reality, will mean nothing but taking leave from our wives and children; barracks and infantry rifles, endless ordeals, wounded men frozen to death, weeping women in front of their burning huts, captivity and death . . . We want to perish neither on the Rhine, nor on the Elbe, nor anywhere else."

Seeing for Themselves

food rationing and price controls to the establishment of community clinics, stem directly from the three K's which have been, in the past, so dear to the German women. Many women's political organizations in Germany know this, but they have been eager to learn from their sisters abroad how to show the masses of German women the close connection between government and the home.

Selected women leaders—they include writers, politicians, successful professional women in their own right as well as leaders of their sex—will therefore work with women's organizations in half a dozen American cities. Their host group is the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, an affiliate of the League of Women Voters. It will try to give them a broad view of American political life, where women in practice as well as in theory are full-fledged and first-class citizens.

ANOTHER GROUP—selected German civil service experts—will travel with the blessing of unnumbered "little men in the street." We know this from experience in the occupation. Whenever a CAD worker or a German commentator broaches the subject of civil service, we get an immediate reaction. People write to their newspapers, or directly to us, by dozens. Sometimes they disagree with proposed reforms. Usually, they applaud them. They are always interested.

"It was not much use complaining to the government about something in the old days," recalled one German. "If you were very persistent and very lucky, you might make your way from the hall to the outer waiting room, and even to the inner office. Finally, you might sit down opposite a face. To you, the face often remained nameless. If you obtained no redress, to whom could you go next?"

"Even a little thing like putting the names of officials on their doors is going to help us ordinary people."

Many "little things" can be done, responsible Germans agree, to make government personnel respond to the people who pay the salaries.



German administration selected under the CAD governmental affairs exchange program are being briefed in Frankfurt before their departure to the United States for five months study in several US governmental departments. Left to right around the table: Anna Beyer, liaison officer between Hessian minister president and Bizonal Laenderrat; Dr. Horst Pommerening, Frankfurt lawyer and soon to become a member of administrative law faculty, Frankfurt University; Alban F. Giggall, assistant chief of CAD's Democratization Branch; David Hunter, acting chief, Democratization Branch; Gerhard Mueller, director of State Chancellery, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern (French Zone); Dr. Rolf May, special assistant to deputy mayor of Berlin; Friedrich Peimann, assistant to president of Senate, Bremen, and director of Volksschule, Bremen; Charles H. Knappstein, chief of press section for executive committee of Bizonal Economic Council. Not in the picture but also taking part in the exchange plan is Dr. Karl Mommer, member of Peace Bureau, Stuttgart, and Wuerttemberg-Baden representative to Bizonal Economic Council. (US Army Photo)

Germans rightly point out that their traditional civil service has some excellent features: its emphasis on technical competence for one thing, its aim of providing career security for another.

THE GERMAN men and women selected for our exchanges understand that they go to America as Germans, to study foreign ways which may or may not fit in with the best in the German governmental patterns. They know too that it is up to them to decide. The public pressure in Germany for reform, however, leaves us little doubt that they will find more than one lesson worth passing on to their colleagues back home.

One group in particular may help, by its trip to America, to revive for Germany a reputation which has long been tarnished. Germany's position was indeed once world-envied in medicine and public health. In the troubled days since World War I Germany has fallen behind, however, in the laboratory and the clinic. Today

an overcrowding of doctors and of medical students in some areas of Western Germany is accompanied by considerable ignorance of the latest medical methods.

German public health administrations are generally understaffed. Medical research programs have indeed recovered from the nightmare of sadistic Nazi experiments but, in the aftermath, remain uninspired. In a field in which German doctors pioneered, mental hygiene and psychiatry, other western countries have pushed far ahead while the whole field lay stagnant in Germany, after 1834, because of Hitler's understandable fear of all psychiatry.

All too aware of this bleak picture, the public-health team of German visitors will therefore spend from six months to a full year in the United States. They will have time to study developments in the medical faculties of our universities, hospitals and health centers. They will go into government offices which are con-

(Continued on next page)

cerned primarily with human health. They will "sit in" at meetings of democratic medical societies, and join if they wish in the rapid-fire exchange of views and new techniques.

THE 46,000,000 west Germans have likewise nothing to lose, though much to gain, from a planned trip of a few selected police administrators. If the average German today dislikes or fears the policeman on the corner, it is partly because of the grim chores of the police under the Nazis; and partly because the German policeman, even before Hitler, tended to be the master of the citizen, rather than his servant and protector. A German policeman could, for instance, arrest and fine a citizen at the same time.

Police forces, again, have been over-centralized in Germany and made militaristic by their training. It will be interesting to the visiting German police experts to note that a suburban American police force can be independent of higher-up control and still protect the townsmen. In larger cities and in the state police bureaus, they will see how the police in a democracy manages to get its man while continuing to treat him as a citizen. They will also observe that the police in the United States is always subordinated to popularly elected bodies and can thus never behave as an uncontrolled executive governmental unit.

Anyone scanning these few examples of the many trips we are sponsoring might ask: "How can a handful of Germans hope to change the habits and mental outlook of a whole nation? And how long can these trips continue before our money runs out?"

SO FAR, we have considered only the Germans-to-America phase of the program. But we are simultaneously sponsoring the work of American experts in Germany. More significant still, an Institute of Public Affairs has been founded in Frankfurt. Like the work of the Americans in Germany, the Institute deserves an article of its own. It can be said here that the Institute will also be a permanent clearing-house for long-range exchanges of German and foreign experts; that it will provide permanence for the exchange program; and that eventually

it is to become, at least in part, an international enterprise under private sponsorship.

Initially, the exchanges are being financed mostly with US federal funds. Some of the host groups in the United States, both public and private, are helping with incidental costs. But because government funds are limited and because it is desirable anyway to

In an effort to channel more of Germany's women into political action for democracy, the Civil Administration Division is sending eight women leaders for a three-month stay to the United States. Their host group in the United States is the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, affiliated with the League of Women Voters. German women taking part in the program are:

Lisa Albrecht, second chairman of SPD in Bavaria.

Maria Probst, CSU member of Bavarian legislature.

Juliana von Kampenhausen, CDU member of Wuerttemberg-Baden legislature.

Bertha Krause, organizer of women's and welfare groups, member of CSU.

Anna Haag, SPD member of Wuerttemberg-Baden legislature, novelist and political writer.

Elisabeth Ley, member of Bremen Parliament and Bremen Democratic party.

Dr. Agnes Maxsein, CDU member of Berlin assembly.

Nora Melle, former LDP member of Berlin City Council.

(Key to abbreviations: SPD — Social Democratic Party. CDU — Christian Democratic Party, known as Christian Socialist Party (CSU) in Bavaria. LDP — Liberal Democratic Party.)

shift this exchange as soon as possible to a private and voluntary basis, we anticipate that in the governmental field the method of financing will be modified after this fiscal year. We are counting heavily on the help of American universities, private associations and foundations to carry on the work.

Mathematically, the odds seem indeed to be against us. A handful of travelers will return from western shores to be re-absorbed by a teeming

community of 46,000,000 Germans in the three western zones alone. Fortunately, however, Germany's doors to the West are reopening at a dozen points at once. Only one of these is the interchange of public leaders.

The Germany which contributed great gifts of music, philosophy and science to the western world now comes in turn to the West for new ideas in the art and science of man's self-government.

Meanwhile, the German people, confused and disillusioned after 12 years of militarism, longs for a more humane way of life. What the visiting experts can bring back is proof that democracy is more than a word—that its techniques can be learned, that they are working now in the West, that they can "happen here."

WE HAVE FAITH in our own ideas. Our expectation is that when the Germans embarking on this exchange program return they will say to their colleagues in a dozen walks of life:

"I have been there. It is good. I have seen it. I know."

Finally, of course, the decision will be up to the Germans.

They can turn back to cobwebbed traditions which have weighed them down under the Kaiser, in the Republic and under Hitler. They can ridicule the proven methods of western government as "un-German"—that time-tested curse uttered in order to damn progress throughout Germany's unhappy past.

Or instead, they can recognize that democratic self-administration harmonizes with the better aspirations of German history. They can, if they choose, adapt the proven methods of the West to their own framework of postwar government.

At any rate, we are providing them with tools, ideas and other techniques, and inviting them to build. +END

Rare Metals Released

Approximately 29,000 ounces of platinum, iridium, rhodium and palladium were released to the Bank Deutscher Laender for safekeeping pending receipt of further data requested from I. G. Farben as to their origin.

Germany's New Press

sher has been unable to obtain other newspaper printing facilities and these are not available or obtainable, the lease shall be extended for an additional period of three years. Payment of a fair rental was required, with provision for revision of rental fees.

THIS DIRECTIVE induced the signing of a number of voluntary leases in the fall of 1947 and during 1948. But by the fall of 1948, many newspapers had failed to negotiate voluntary leases, and delays in the imposition of mandatory leases required a further step. Instructions were issued to impose mandatory contracts at once in all pending cases where it was clear that voluntary leases could not be negotiated immediately. In December 1948, out of the 56 newspapers in the US Zone and Berlin, all but 10 newspapers were publishing under lease contracts. It was expected that of the 10, at least three and perhaps more could be settled on a voluntary basis. The rest were to be made mandatory before Jan. 31.

At the same time, Military Government terminated for newspapers established in the future the property control and lease-contract procedure. Surveys have shown that there is considerable printing equipment still available for newspaper publishing



During the recent rush of foreign-born dependents to the United States before the deadline of their special entry privilege, Ann Lyn Hagan, eight-month-old adopted daughter of Major and Mrs. Dick Hagan, flew unaccompanied from Frankfurt to New York where she was met by an aunt. After establishing residence in Spartenburg, S. C., she was to return to her parents stationed in Nuremberg. Shown with Ann is Stewardess Loretta Ouellet.

(Pan American photo)

throughout the US Zone for use of future newspapers which may be established.

All leases negotiated or imposed contain the provision for extension of the lease for an additional three-year period except in a few cases where a voluntary contract was negotiated for more than the eight-year total period or where the publisher was constructing his own plant and did not require the provision to be

included. Most of the leases in question were negotiated in the fall of 1947 and in 1948 so that the tenure of the publisher is protected until about 1955.

By this time it is expected that production of printing equipment in Germany will have greatly increased and the availability of plants or new construction will be greater. It is believed, too, that newspapers set up under occupation guidance will be able successfully to meet competition from any newly established newspapers.

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Review of ERP Aid

was and still is the main problem, but the time is not far distant when the most difficult task will be the sale of German manufactured goods.

Further marked increases in production, shifting of imports to non-dollar areas, closer trade ties with European countries, continuation of a domestic austerity program, and marketing manufactured goods—those are the main problems, all facing Germany within the framework of the Marshall Plan. Finally, Germany along with the other participating countries, must become more and more an integral part of the framework of this community of nations to the end that mutual aid and cooperation may achieve the goals they have set for themselves. †END

German Town Inaugurates US Student Traffic Patrol

THE LITTLE Wuerttemberg-Baden town of Kornwestheim near Stuttgart saw the introduction, for the first time in the US Zone, of that American institution—the student traffic patrol system.

A group of 12 teen-age youngsters, wearing white caps, cross belts and badges, guided about 800 children of the Schiller school across the heavily-traveled main road through Kornwestheim.

German officials and police, and US Military Government and Army officials looked on and pronounced the first operation a success.

Also looking on was Angelo Hammelbacher, one of the directors of the Salamander Shoe Co. He observed the patrols in Nashville, Tenn., and Manchester, N.H., while on a business trip in the United States. When he returned to Germany he talked with Thomas E. Griswold, Jr., MGO of Ludwigsburg County, where Kornwestheim is situated, about the system.

Griswold put him in touch with 1st Lt. Paul Reed, provost marshal, who started to work out plans with the local police. Hammelbacher then went to see Frank A. Miller of the Public Safety Office of OMGWB, who told him all about how it was done

in New Jersey, where Miller was a former member of the state police.

Patterned after the New Jersey plan, the patrols keep the children on the sidewalks while they determine a safe period when they may cross the main road. Six youths are stationed near the Schiller school, while another half dozen will be placed near the Uhland school, a few blocks away.

This group of 12 alternates each week with another group. The patrols were picked on basis of school department and grades. At the end of the year, as in New Jersey, the participants will receive certificates of merit.

Part of Bavarian Law Ordered Suspended

Suspension of undemocratic portions of the Bavarian law governing financial equalization between the state and communities and communal corporations was ordered by OMGB.

Mr. Murray D. Van Wagoner, State OMG director, ordered the suspension, effective Dec. 31, 1948, in a letter to Dr. Hans Ehard, minister president.

Under the German taxation system, communities cannot levy sufficient taxes to provide sufficient revenue for all their operations. Consequently the state government allocates certain funds from its tax revenues to communities and communal corporations. These allocations are governed by the Law on Financial Equalization.

The director described the law which the Bavarian legislature passed last Aug. 10, "in general very satisfactory." But he said that two portions of the law were found to be contrary to Military Government law and policy.

The first objection was that the minister of interior was granted too great authority over local police forces. This was held inconsistent

with MG policy for decentralized and independent police forces.

The second objection was to provisions empowering the ministers of interior and finance to issue unspecified special regulations for the city of Munich. This was considered a violation of democratic principles by granting executive branches of government legislative powers.

Director Van Wagoner pointed out that these objections had been voiced by Military Government in informal discussions of the draft law with the legislature's budget committee and the minister of finance. These objections, however, were ignored.

"I would appreciate your taking the appropriate action to correct these deficiencies in the law which have required the suspension," the director stated in his letter.

Rail Cars Meet Demand

Despite an increased transportation load, there are enough railroad cars in Hesse to handle essential traffic, according to Theodore E. Dodds, transportation adviser.

Compulsory Labor Direction Upset

In the first instance of its kind, an administrative affairs court in Kassel, Hesse, ruled against compulsory direction of labor. In this case the plaintiff, after working voluntarily for one year following the end of the war as a builder's helper was refused permission by the labor office to resume his normal occupation with a private insurance company.

In the spring of 1947 the labor office approved the plaintiff's acceptance of employment with an insurance company but later refused to sanction a change of employment to another insurance company and directed the plaintiff instead to report for work as a builder's helper to a construction firm.

When the plaintiff ignored the order, the Labor Office refused to renew his ration card. The right of the Labor Office to compulsory direction of labor was denied.—*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 41.*

Communities Quarantined

A strict quarantine has been established in several communities around Ziegenhain in northern Hesse, to prevent the spread of type B hoof and mouth disease, according to an announcement by OMG Hesse.

Type B already has taken the lives of between 15 and 20 head of cattle in Ziegenhain.

Efforts are being made to import type B vaccine from Denmark, the only known available source for the serum. However, limited production and the prevalence of hoof and mouth disease there will prevent large scale exports of the vaccine.

Hesse Jails Hold 6,000

Almost 6,000 Hessians are still confined in prisons in the state, it was revealed by OMG Hesse. Three thousand four hundred were sentenced by German courts, while the others are serving sentences meted out by MG courts. Thirteen of the convicted persons, including two women, have been sentenced to death.



In appreciation of his "benevolent work in Wuerttemberg-Baden," Mr. Charles M. LaFollette (center), who retired recently as director of OMGBW, was presented an 18-foot wide, hand-embroidered wall tapestry on behalf of the Hoover Feeding Program in Stuttgart. Albert Herb, the program's local director, made the presentation. Hedwig Rieth (left) is head of the Stuttgart School for Home Economics, whose students were among 60 girls from several schools who put in two weeks' intensive work to create the tapestry. It shows the coats of arms of eleven cities in Wuerttemberg-Baden. (PIO OMGBW photo)

Germans Get "Free" Radio

— — as MG Relinquishes Direct Controls

TURNOVER of radio to German management began in the United States zone of occupation in the last week of January when public service corporations organized by state law for that purpose took over operation of Radio Munich and Radio Frankfurt. Similar transfer of Radio Stuttgart and Radio Bremen is planned when suitable legislation has been passed.

In addressing keynoting the public ceremonies in which Military Government relinquished the management of the two stations, General Lucius D. Clay at Frankfurt and Maj. Gen. George P. Hays at Munich charged the German communities with responsibility in preserving free, independent radio as provided in the new legislation.

"Good government and freedom survive only when there is a free press and a free radio," General Clay declared to the Radio Frankfurt audience. "It is now your radio, to serve you, and not our radio. You take a great step forward in having a free radio. It is within your power to keep it so."

General Hays, deputy military governor and commanding general of OMGUS, outlined a listener's function in maintaining free radio in a democracy. He said: "Open discussion, even harsh controversy, are fundamental in a strong democracy society. They may not be pleasant, certainly not restful, but they are necessary. When your radio station speaks only with a voice of assent, there is something wrong with it and worse still, it is the danger sign that something is already wrong with the community. Against this development, you must set your guard."

RETURN of radio to German hands comes after three and a half years of physical restoration and political reorientation directed by Military Government. Physically, the radio stations of Germany were almost demolished in the war.

The first American radio officers to move in were faced with the task of setting up operation, however limited, in bombed out buildings and with what equipment could be patched and scrounged. German radio spoke with a whisper for some months. Gradually, the physical plants have been built up until present state broadcasting stations compare favorably with the most powerful and modern American installations.

Restoration of the physical plants has been the lighter side of the story and the lesser of the tasks which faced Military Government in supervising revival of German radio. Incomparably more complicated was the attempt to make radio a capable instrument for a democracy.

Unlike the field of press, where older Germans have known a tradition of competition and freedom, radio in Germany was born and has lived most of its life in an atmosphere of government domination. Under the Nazis, this domination became complete. Radio was a centralized agency, operated by the Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft (national radio corporation) as the monotone voice of the Hitlerian government.

Freedom of the air was an unknown quantity. Listeners expected to hear from their radios the concluded views of officialdom. They had no concept of a public discussion being broadcast to inform the community on the pros and cons of a problem still to be decided nor of a protesting minority battering at an accomplished fact.

SINCE THERE was no acquaintance with independent radio, there was no apparent public demand for it. Even the first German officials, elected as advocates of our type of democracy, tended to think of radio as an instrument of government rather the community as a whole. The task of building up the exercise of and a demand for freedom of the air has been the major assignment of Amer-

ican radio officers in the last three and a half years.

Freedom of the air, of course, is a somewhat anomalous term. It is exactly because of the limitations of air facilities that establishing equitable, democratic use of radio is such a problem. Even in America where there is diversity of ownership and actual competition, it has been necessary to adopt elaborate regulations and codes to insure "free air."

In Germany the situation is more restricted. Many German listeners are assured good daytime listening on only one station. Until frequency modulation or some other development multiplies available facilities, this will be a prevailing condition. It is therefore imperative that within the output of that one station a condition resembling freedom of the air be established.

How well this will be done in a future free Germany will depend on how firmly the community demands it as a right. On that, one may hope, but not prophesy.

For the present, there are seemingly adequate safeguards. The radio laws passed in the Hessian and Bavarian legislatures are thought by Military Government to be good. Overcentralization has been avoided by establishment of radio on a state basis. Radio listener fees provide financial independence and the laws say these fees are not to be encroached upon.

A PUBLIC radio corporation has set up in each state, consisting of a radio council, an administrative council and the broadcasting station which they supervise. The radio council is the major body. It is made up of members elected by cultural, educational and religious groups, by employers associations, trade unions, and farmers, by youths' groups and women's societies and by delegates of the political parties. The composition was carefully planned to avoid,

(Continued on next page)

if it is possible, domination by any one political element or special interest. This is the body which is basically responsible for the radio of the state. Under it the administrative council, selected in part or wholly from the council, directs the business affairs of the station. An intendant, chosen by the radio council, is the active director of the station and its personnel.

It is a set-up which may be compared roughly to the school board system prevalent in most American cities. And like those school systems, German radio will not be immune to pressure. It can only be hoped that diversity and balance of representation have provided the radio council with a resistant structure.

The laws which set up the public radio corporations in Bavaria and Hesse also lay down standards for "free" radio: Objective news presentation with rumors labeled as such. Equal broadcasting opportunities to opposing public elements, such as political parties, employer and employee groups. The right of responsible criticism of government and the right of criticized officials to respond. No discrimination against religious or race groups. And safeguards against offenses to public morals.

THESSE are the principles which Military Government has attempted to inculcate into German radio in the past three and a half years. The principles are now law in two states and it is expected that they will soon be written into radio laws in Bremen and Wuerttemberg-Baden. "Free" radio will then have been legally secured to the people of these states. Only the people, of course, can make it actually secure.

Some MG legislation continues in effect for German radio. No broadcasting is permitted to prejudice the security and prestige of the occupying powers. Clearly labeled MG talks continue to be broadcast. Military Government continues to represent German radio in international dealings such as frequency conferences. And it is implicit in the letters of authorization granted the radio councils of Hesse and Bavaria that non-compliance with the prin-

ciples of existing radio legislation will be basis for revoking these letters and the authority that goes with them. American radio officers who until the turnover had supervised the stations, remain as consultants and observers. It is their assignment now to see that "free" radio gets a chance to make its way.

+END

New Milk Substitute

During the past year and half, experiments have been carried on with a new milk substitute called "maltavena" or "lactavena," which is made from a mixture of barley, corn, wheat, soya, sugar beet syrup, sugar, skim milk powder, and vitamins and contains all the minerals and vitamins found in milk. It is so digestible that it can be fed to children of under one year.

The present production capacity of maltavena is only 100 metric tons per month, which is equivalent to 625,000 liters of full-cream milk. This production represents approximately 0.25 percent of the total full-cream and skim-milk requirements of the Bizonal Area.

At present, 200 tons of maltavena are being distributed in North Rhine-Westphalia, but as the product is almost completely unknown, the issue is being made against an unused coupon of the ration card instead of against the milk ration.—*From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 41.*

(Continued from page 18)

Bavaria's Vacationland

clude many of the places of interest or may stay in one place and make short trips from there, as arranged previous to obtaining the Military Entry-Exit Permit. Travel agencies have their own scheduled tours or in combination with the other agencies. Travel is by buses for large parties, licensed taxis and German railroads.

(Editor's note—All prices and details mentioned below are those submitted by the sponsoring agencies in January. The prices are based on one mark equals 30 cents. Tips and gratuities are included in the service charges. For any future change in the prices due to fluctuations in expenses and cost of living, and in the exchange value of currencies, corresponding changes must be made in the following quotations.)

A range of dollar prices has been compiled of those listed at licensed hotels and restaurants in Bavaria. The prices vary according to locality and the class of hotel and restaurant.

Hotel rates:

Single room without bath . . .	\$1.20—3.00
Single room with bath	1.80—3.90
Double room without bath	2.40—4.20
Double room with bath	2.70—7.20

Plus 10 to 15 percent charges, also other minor charges such as tax

Restaurant rates:

Breakfast	
Continental (rolls, coffee, etc) . .	\$.30— .60
American (eggs, ham, etc)68—1.20
Lunch (table d'hôte only)98—1.80
Dinner (table d'hôte only, wine extra)	1.20—3.40

Plus 10 percent service charges.

One of the leading American travel agencies has several tours scheduled, three of which are within Bavaria. Others include Bavaria as part of the itineraries in two or more European countries. The Bavarian tours are: **Tour I**—Four days, spending one day in Munich and one day in the Bavarian Alps, visiting Mittenwald, Garmisch-Partenkirchen and Oberammergau.

Tour II—Six days, starting from Munich, visiting Munich, Starnberg, Oberammergau, Garmisch, Tegernsee, Bad Reichenhall, Berchtesgaden and returning to Munich, Daring July and August, passengers can arrange to attend the Salzburg Musical Festival in Austria near Berchtesgaden.

Tour III—10 days in southern Germany, visiting Munich, Mittenwald, Garmisch, Zugspitze, Oberammergau, Augsburg, Noerdlingen, Dinkelsbuehl, Augsburg, Rothenburg, Nuremberg, Wuerzburg, before going on the last two days to Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Bad Homburg and Kronberg in Hesse.

For these tours, the listed party rates which include transportation, meals, hotel accommodations and gratuities, are per person:

	1 pers.	2 pers.	3 pers.	4 pers.	5 pers.
Tour I	\$50.00	\$42.00	\$39.50	\$38.50	\$38.00
Tour I	110.50	83.50	75.50	71.50	68.50
Tour III	234.50	170.50	149.50	139.50	133.50

The leading German travel agency has two major scheduled tours, one of 10 days starting every Friday from Frankfurt, and the other of seven days starting every Wednesday also from Frankfurt. It likewise has many short and special tours, all available under the JEIA-supervised payment program.

Its 10-day tour, after visiting Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, enters Bavaria on the fourth day near Ulm, continuing through Munich, Oberammergau, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Tegernsee, Chiemsee, Berchtesgaden, Koenigssee, Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Dinkelsbuehl, Creglingen, Bad Mergentheim and Wuerzburg before returning to Frankfurt.

The seven-day tour enters Bavaria on the second day at Aschaffenburg, continuing on to Wuerzburg, Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Dinkelsbuehl, Augsburg, Kirch in der Wies (Church in the Meadow), Oberammergau, Ettal, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Mittenwald and Munich, before leaving Bavaria at Ulm on the sixth day.

The list price for the ten-day tour is \$149.50 and for the seven-day tour \$124.50. Both include transportation in coach buses, first-class hotels (private bath \$1 extra per night), meals, sight-seeing and guide charges and gratuities. They do not include extra beverages, personal items as laundry, purchases, insurance and delays beyond the management's control.

A Bavarian touring service in Munich provides sedan cars for a minimum of three passengers on many short trips in and near Munich of three to six hours at a cost of \$1 to \$4 per person. Fullday trips are \$6 and \$7 per person. Advance arrangement must be made for two weekend tours, the grand historical tour costing \$12.50 per person, and the grand Alpine tour \$10 per person. However, these charges are only for the transportation, while the costs of hotel accommodations and meals are additional.

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Legal and Judicial Affairs, No. 38, 1 Sept. 1947 to 31 Aug. 1948, CO OMGUS, August 1948. Cumulative review as annex to Report of the Military Governor, No. 38.

The European Recovery Program, 1 April to 30 Sept., 1948, CO OMGUS, Sept. 1948. Joint report of the United States and United Kingdom Military Governors.

Statistical Annex, Issue No. XXI, CO OMGUS, November 1948. Annex to Report of the Military Governor, No. 41.

Ownership and Control of the Ruhr Industries, CO OMGUS, November 1948. Special report of the Military Governor.

Economic Developments since Currency Reform, CO OMGUS, November 1948. Special report of the Military Governor.

Weekly Directive No. 49, Hq EUCOM, 10 Dec. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — Military Justice Courses for Officers.

Sec III — Stenography Course for Enlisted Personnel.

Sec IV — Clearance and Documentation for Leave and Duty Travel. Amends rescission.

Sec V — Wearing of the Uniform in Communist-Sponsored Demonstrations. Quotes D/A Circular.

Sec VI — 1949 EUCOM Ice Hockey Championships.

Sec VII — Redesignation of US Naval Advanced Base, Weser River.

Sec VIII — Fire Precautions for the Holiday Season.

Sec IX — "Marlinex" Ocean Express Shipments.

Sec X — Respirator, Dust, M2.

Sec XI — Entries on NME Form No. 4 (Enlistment Record — United States).

Sec XII — Application for Competitive Tour of Active Duty for Appointment as Lieutenants, Regular Army.

Sec XIII — Appointment of Second Lieutenants, Regular Army, From Distinguished Graduates of Army Officer Candidate School, and from Regular Army Warrant Officers and Enlisted Men.

Sec XIV — Deferment, Cancellation and Reinstatement of Port Calls for Dependents' Travel.

Sec XV — EUCOM Exchange System Rating Cards. Concerns Revisions in EUCOM Cin 55.

Sec XVI — US Army Logistical Support of IRO Operations and IRO Personnel in the US Occupied Zone of Germany. Concerns revisions.

Sec XVII — Operation of the Criminal Investigation Division.

Sec XVIII — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers Dec 3 to 9.

Military Government Gazette, Issue L, Legal Division, OMGUS, 16 Dec. 1948.

Appropriations and Projects Pertaining to Non Occupation Costs—(Jewish Restitution Successor Organization), AG 120 BFD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 16 Dec. 1948.

Reorganization of Military Post Quartermaster Activities, AG 322 CQM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 Dec. 1948.

Preparation of Separation and Enlistment Records, AG 352 AGX-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 17 Dec. 1948.

Circular No. 168, Hq EUCOM, 17 Dec. 1948. Lists: Part I—Movement, Documentation and Security in Transit of Supplies in the European Command; Part II—Shipment of US Forces Material to the United States or Other Overseas Destinations.

Weekly Directive No. 50, Hq EUCOM, 17 Dec. 1948. Lists following:

Sec II — Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Our Neighbor to the North," "Production of Combat Intelligence" and "General Pershing — ROTC at Work."

Sec III — AGRC Special Mess in Paris.

Sec IV — Extensions of Overseas Tours.

Sec V — Monthly Club Reports.

Sec VI — Christmas Messages.

Sec VII — Scrap Control Officers.

Sec VIII — Items to be Dyed by STEG.

Sec X — Emigration of Labor Service Personnel (Displaced Persons) to the United States.

Sec XI — EUCOM Quartermaster School Center Courses.

Sec XII — Movement of 7701 EUCOM Band Training School.

Sec XIII — Change of Precedence Classification on Radio and Teletypewriter Messages.

Sec XIV — Discussion Leader Training for Platoon Leaders, Platoon Sergeants and Comparable Leaders.

Sec XV — Travel by Mats.

Sec XVI — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters and Cables. Covers Dec. 11 to 16.

Sec XVIII — Tire Gauges.

Painting and Marking of Vehicles of the Military Police Post Highway Patrol, AG 451 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 20 Dec. 1948.

European Command Station List, AG 319.26 AGU, Hq EUCOM, 22 Dec. 1948.

Weekly Directive No. 51, Hq EUCOM, 23 Dec. 1948. Lists following:

Sec II — Quarterly Penalty Matter Report and Annual Inventory of Penalty Matter.

Sec III — Familiarization Fire with Shoulder Weapon.

Sec IV — Personnel Survey of the Army.

Sec VI — Military Police Department, EUCOM, Intelligence School.

Sec VIII — 1949 EUCOM Skiing Championships.

Sec IX — Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "Sicily to Naples," "The Atom Strikes," and "Problems of Peace in Europe."

Sec X — Support of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO). Lists technical change.

Sec XI — Rifle, Cal. 22, Remington 513T. Directs immediate turn-in.

Sec XII — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters. Covers Dec. 16 to 23.

TDY Travel Within All Occupied Zones of Germany and Austria (Reports Control Symbol ECAGX-OT-36), AG 300.4 AGP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 23 Dec. 1948.

General Procedures to be Followed to Control Riots or Disturbances Among the German Population, AG 383.4 SGS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 27 Dec. 1948.

Property Control Accounting and Auditing Procedures, Supplementing Title 17, Military Government Regulations, AG 010.6 (PD), OMGUS, 29 Dec. 1948.

Weekly Directive No. 52, Hq EUCOM, 30 Dec. 1948. Lists following:

Sec I — Procurement of Second Lieutenants for Active Duty.

Sec II — Record of Emergency Data (NME Form 93).

Sec III — Disposition of Enlistment Records.

Sec IV — Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "82nd Airborne Division," and "1st Army—Aachen to the Ruhr River."

Sec V — EUCOM Authorization for Basic Loads.

Sec VI — Teletypewriter Message Preparation.

Sec VII — Availability of Government Bonds.

Sec VIII — Leave Travel to Spain.

Sec IX — Travel Per Diem and Station Allowances for Military Personnel on Duty Outside the Continental United States.

Sec X — Enlistment, Regular Army and Womens' Army Corps.

Sec XI — Anti-Freeze. Concerns use of German anti-Freeze.

Sec XII — Transportation of Dependents.

Sec XIII — Distribution of 1949 Court-Martial Manuals.

Sec XIV — Designation of Major Commands.

Sec XV — Control Branch.

Sec XVI — Procedures for Requesting Weather Service.

Sec XVII — Preparation of Separation and Enlistment Records.

Sec XVIII — Courses of Instruction at European Command Engineer School.

Sec XIX — Army General Classification Tests.

Sec XX — Appointment of Women as Warrant Officers in the WAC, RA and in the USAF.

Sec XXI — Implementation of DA Circular 146, 1948, Program for Raising Educational Qualifications of Regular Army Officers.

Sec XXII — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters. Covers Dec. 24 to 30.

Report of OMG Berlin Sector. 1 to 31 Dec. 1948, PRS&H Br, OMGBS, December 1948.

Human Relations in Industry by Charles E. Shaw, Visiting Export Series No. 4, Manpower Div., OMGUS, December 1948.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 82, "Ordinance on the Tea Tax," BICO/Sec (49) 12, BICO, 5 Jan. 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin No. 1, Hq EUCOM, 5 Jan. 1949. Contains:

Sec I — Operating Information, Distribution of Bureau of Internal Revenue Forms.

Sec II — Distribution. Covers Dec. 27 to 30.

European Command Tables of Allowances and Equipment Modification Lists, AG 400.34 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 Jan. 1949.

Authorization No. 1 to Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (Revised), AG 080 (PL), OMGUS, 10 Jan. 1949.

Military Government Regulations, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, 10 Jan. 1949. Lists Titles and Changes to Titles of MG Regulations currently in effect.

Adjustment of Scheduled Rotation Dates for Officers and Warrant Officers, AG 210.31 GPA-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 Jan. 1949.

Replacement Personnel for Labor Service Units, AG 322 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 Jan. 1949.

Local Procurement in Germany on Behalf of International Refugee Organization, AG 400.12 GSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 11 Jan. 1949.

Inventory of Engineer Heavy Equipment (Reports Control Symbol ECENG-OT-21), AG 142.1 ENG-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 Jan. 1949.

Administrative Requirements for Proper Execution of Military Government Law No. 59 (Restitution of Identifiable Property), AG 010.6 (PC), OMGUS, 12 Jan. 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 12 Jan. 1949. Covers Jan. 3 to 7.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 73, ISD OMGUS, 13 Jan. 1949.

Allied Military Missions, AG 091.112 (SG), OMGUS, 14 Jan. 1949.

Weekly Directive No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 14 Jan. 1949. Lists following:

Sec I — Safety Bulletin.

Sec II — Open Season for the Shooting of Hare (Hase) in Land Hesse.

Sec III — Promotion of Officers upon Relief from Active Duty.

Sec IV — Issuance of RTA's and Passenger Warrants on Main Selner.

Sec V — Guarded Parking Lots.

Sec VI — Entry of Private Automobiles into Holland.

Sec VII — Signal Corps Training Films. Lists "First-Aid on the Finnish Winter Front—Paper—Utilization," "Social Adjustment for the Blind Soldier," and "Land and Live in the Arctic."

Sec VIII — Regular Army Active Duty Professional Training in Military Residency Program.

Sec IX — Invitational Company Level Basketball Tournament.

Sec X — Marriage of US Military, Air Force and Civilian Personnel to Aliens.

Sec XI — Identification Symbols.

Sec XII — Reduction of Enlisted Personnel for Repeated Venereal Infections.

Sec XIII — Exercise of Supply Discipline.

Sec XIV — Distribution of Bureau of Internal Revenue Forms.

Sec XV — Date of Obligation of Claims other than Tort Claims.

Sec XVI — Promotion to the Permanent Grade of Colonel, Regular Army.

Sec XVII — Interzonal Travel Agreements.

Sec XVIII — Officer Candidate Schools.

Sec XIX — Recall to Extended Active Duty.

Sec XX — Direct Appointment in Regular Army of Selected Individuals with Essential Technological Background.

Sec XXI — Army General Classification Tests.

Sec XXII — EUCOM Multiple Addressee Letters.

Sec XXIV — Courses of Instructions at European Command Engineer School.

Sec XXV — Marriage.

Economic Press Digest, No. 32, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 14 Jan. 1949.

Military Government Law No. 75, "Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries," AG 010 (EA), OMGUS, 14 Jan. 1949. Provides German translation of Schedules A and B to OMGUS letter of Nov. 20.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 77, "Ordinance to Ensure the Supply of Fertilizers and Seeds," BICO/Sec(49)27, BICO, 14 Jan. 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 74, "Second Ordinance concerning the Temporary Structure of the Economic Administration in the Combined Economic Area," BICO/Sec(49)26, BICO, 14 Jan. 1949.

Legal Gazette of the Combined Economic Area, No. 2, BICO/GL(49)14, 14 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 74, ISD OMGUS, 15 Jan. 1949.

Progress Report on UN, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 3, TI&E Office, EUCOM, 16 Jan. 1949.

Legal Gazette of the Combined Economic Area, No. 3, BICO/GL(49)15, BICO, 17 Jan. 1949.

Concurrence List, AG 319.1 (AG), OMGUS, 17 Jan. 1949. Directs notification of revision.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 75, ISD OMGUS, 18 Jan. 1949.

Legal Gazette of the Combined Economic Area, No. 4, BICO/GL(49)16, BICO, 18 Jan. 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 81 "Second Ordinance to Combat Extortionate Prices" (as amended), BICO/Sec(49)29, BICO 18 Jan. 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 75, "Second Ordinance to Amend the Emergency Ordinance of Economic Controls" (as amended), BICO/Sec(49)30, BICO, 18 Jan. 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 79, "Ordinance concerning the Revision and Reassess-

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

ment of Standard Values of Real Estate as of 21 June 1948" (as amended), BICO/Sec(49)31, BICO, 18 Jan. 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 74, "Second Ordinance concerning the Temporary Structure of the Economic Administration in the Combined Area," BICO/Sec(49)26/1, BICO, 18 Jan. 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 77, "Ordinance to Ensure the Supply of Fertilizers and Seed," BICO/Sec(49)27/1, BICO, 18 Jan. 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin No. 3, Hq EUCOM, 19 Jan. 1949. Covers Jan. 10 to 14.

Presentation of Picturama "The New America" in Germany, AG 001 (IS), OMGUS, 19 Jan. 1949.

Revised Reporting Procedure, AG 320.2 (PO), OMGUS, 20 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 76, ISD OMGUS, 20 Jan. 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 77, ISD OMGUS, 22 Jan. 1949.

Developments at Home, Troop I&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 4, TI&E Office, EUCOM, 23 Jan. 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 153, CO OMGUS, 25 Jan. 1949.

Excerpts Taken from Official Instructions

Interzonal Travel

Agreements have been concluded and placed in effect by the French-US Military Governments and the UK-US Military Governments on the freedom of interzonal travel between their respective zones of Germany. German authorities have been directed by OMGUS to remove inspection controls along the French-US German zonal boundaries and the British-US German zonal boundaries.

Although the original agreement required non-German residents to obtain interzonal travel passes, those restrictions have been removed and at present all German nationals and non-German residents regularly residing in the French or US zone may travel freely between those two zones, and similarly all German nationals and non-German residents regularly residing in the UK or US zones may travel freely between those two zones.

This agreement does not affect occupation personnel, but all US military travel controls have been removed from the US/UK and US-French German zonal borders. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 2.

Guarded Parking Lots

Guarded parking lots will be provided by post or installation commanders for the purpose of providing adequate security for all vehicles, including privately owned vehicles of occupation personnel and personnel of accredited agencies without charge. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 2.

Travel to Holland

The "carnet de passage" is no longer required for entry into Holland of privately owned automobiles of military and civilian personnel of the US occupation forces in Germany.

Upon entry of privately owned automobiles into Holland, a "Transit-Tripstych" will be issued without charge. This permit is valid for a period of two months. The "Transit-Tripstych" will be carried in the vehicle for the duration of the stay in Holland and will be surrendered to the border officials upon leaving that country. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 2.

Personnel Reports

Effective with the report as of Jan. 31 1949 all administrative personnel officers in Berlin will be responsible for submitting to Reports Section, Office of Personnel Officer, OMGUS, Berlin, a consolidated division report, as directed by Personnel Bulletin H-37, F-20, OMGUS headquarters, dated Sept. 8 1947, on all personnel assigned or attached to a division whether administered by Office of Personnel Officer, Frankfurt or Berlin. Attached to OMGUS Form MG/PO/12/A will be the supplemental report showing the actual number and geographical location of

all military, civilian and German personnel on detached service outside of Berlin. — From OMGUS letter 320.2 (PO), Jan. 20.

Execution of MG Law 59

Announcement has been made that one of the objectives and basic policies of the United States Government in the occupation of Germany is that persons and organizations deprived of their property as a result of National-Socialist persecution should either have their property returned or be compensated therefor and that persons who suffered personal damage or injury through National-Socialist persecution should receive indemnification in German currency.

Military Government Law No. 59, promulgated Nov. 10, 1947, and implementation thereof, is designed to accomplish the restitution of identifiable property in the execution of such United States Government objective and basic policy.

Certain administrative requirements and adequate financial allowances are deemed essential for the proper execution of the program for restitution, as set forth above.

On the basis of a recent survey, deficiencies in these respects have been noted, in varying degrees, in the respective states of the US Zone.

Appropriate instructions will therefore be issued to the ministers president to effect all necessary corrective action which will facilitate proper organization and administration of the restitution program and the speedy disposition of claims under MG Law No 59.

Particular attention should be directed to the following matters:

1. Responsibility for administration and supervision should be vested in a competent administrative official.

2. Sufficient qualified personnel should be authorized to cope with present and future work-load incident to the execution of the restitution programs in state central offices, restitution agencies and restitution courts.

3. Adequacy of facilities and supplies for state central offices, restitution agencies and restitution courts must be assured.

4. Adequate budgetary allowances to meet requirements in personnel, facilities and supplies must be assured through specific financial appropriations and allocations.

The foregoing matters represent the present important areas in which deficiencies have been noted, which require priority in consideration and varying degree of corrective action.

Specific recommendations for corrective action will be submitted through functional channels by Property Control and External Assets Branch, Property Division, OMGUS headquarters, which is charged with over-all administrative supervision of the restitution

program under MG Law No 59. From OMGUS letter AG 101.6 (PD), Jan. 12.

Static Security

Static security provided MG installations was discontinued by Jan. 31. Industrial Police or organized civilian guards (DP) may be provided for security of such installations only when required to cope with an emergency of a temporary nature, and provided such service is requested by Military Government. — From EUCOM cable SC-23176.

Marine Express Service

A marine express service known as "Marinex" has been established between eastern US ports and the United Kingdom and Bremerhaven. This service is based on having high priority cargo top-stowed aboard vessels at ports of embarkation for high priority discharge at ports of debarkation and giving such cargo priority in handling and shipping to and from ports of embarkation. — From EUCOM weekly directive No. 49.

Teletypewriter Service

In compliance with Department of the Army directives, EUCOM Headquarters is endeavoring to improve the world-wide teletypewriter service of the Army command and administrative network. The users of the network can assist by exercising care in the composition of the text of messages and in the assignment of the precedence classification.

The precedence classification of night messages (prosign NM) will be assigned to routine messages that do not require an immediate answer. Messages of a routine nature addressed to the Department of the Army or to points in the Zone of Interior which, due to the difference in time, cannot be acted upon prior to the close of the current business day, will be assigned the precedence classification of night messages. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive 52.

Travel of Dependents

The application procedure for transportation of dependents prescribed in EUCOM Circular 22, 1948 will be explained to all personnel with dependents in the United States prior to their departure for leave in the United States. Applications for the travel of dependents must be submitted to EUCOM headquarters at least four weeks prior to departure for leave in order that the dependents may be placed on the proper dependents' travel priority list and reported to the Department of the Army. Personnel will also be informed that they will not contact the Department of the Army regarding their dependents' travel orders but will await notification of approval from the appropriate ZI Army commander at their leave address. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 52.

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY





Communication lines being strung at night during army maneuvers (US Army photo)

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