Training Radio Visits

Radio broadcasting is a quarter of a century old, but the new German broadcasting industry is still in its infancy dating back of the spring of 1945. At that time radio teams of the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF, took on the task of reconstructing the German radio stations.

German broadcasters who had been part of the Reichsrundfunk Gesellschaft (German Broadcasting Corporation), key instrument of the Goebbels propaganda machine, had to be replaced by an entirely new group of Germans from the politically untainted youth and older professionals in the allied arts, primarily the theater. There were only a few German broadcasters who were politically clean, these being mostly persons who were thrown out of broadcasting by the Nazi Party in 1933.

German staffs were hurriedly put together and almost as hurriedly trained. Likewise the accelerated program of German self-dependence resulted in the withdrawal of all American operating personnel from the stations. The US sponsored broadcasting outlets were left with small supervisory staffs which could not devote sufficient time to that painstaking teaching of broadcasting techniques necessary for the development of production experts.

It was to fill this gap that the visiting experts program was instituted in the radio broadcasting field by the Information Services Division, OMGUS.

However, the visiting experts program, as it applied to radio work, was complicated by the requirements that American broadcasting specialists be not only representative of the highest degree of skill in the craft, but also know the German language well enough to communicate their ideas to new German professionals.

ISD's Radio Branch encountered considerable difficulty in recruiting fully qualified visiting experts, and it was not until...
Talent Experts Teach Young Germans

by Charles S. Lewis
Chief, Radio Branch
Information Services Division, OMGUS

The summer of 1948 that the first expert, Dr. Harry J. Skornia, head of the Radio Department, Indiana University, arrived in Germany for a two-month tour of duty at the five US-sponsored radio stations.

Dr. Skornia gave a series of lectures and conducted seminars at each of the radio stations. He discussed the technical problems of programming and production with the key personnel in these fields. Also, he made suggestions for generally improving the US-sponsored radio stations' service to the public, particularly in their reorientational programs.

In keeping with the around-the-clock working schedule of the radio stations, Dr. Skornia's own schedule was a day-and-night, seven-day-week session of instruction and discussion. Frequently, rehearsals were held in the early morning hours when the radio station with which he was working was not on the air. Dr. Skornia wound up his tour of duty with the writing of a manual for young radio broadcasters, entitled: 'Handbucht uber die Grundlagen des freien deutschen Rundfunks' (Manual on the Principles of Free German Radio).

Three thousand copies of this manual have been distributed to the staffs of the five stations in the US Area of Control.

To Teach on a broad scale but in the shortest time possible the rapid-fire technique used in rehearsing and presenting American radio dramas, the US Zone broadcasting stations were invited to send their production specialists to Berlin to observe and assist in presentation of a radio drama under Michel's direction. Thus, 11 producers-turned-students from Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, and Bremen and the RIAS staff were able to "learn by doing" under expert guidance.

Selected for the demonstration was "The Test," a radio play by the US author Joseph Ruscall. The cast was gathered together on the night of Aug. 2 and the play was produced in a total of five-and-one-half hours, inclusive of rehearsals. The following day a four-hour seminar was held by Michel for the benefit of the German broadcasters.

Photography by A. Bankhardt, Berlin
With denazification, in its ultimate objectives, one deals with what has been happening inside the human heart and mind. Never before, in a democracy, has there been attempted the enactment of laws or the building of governmental machinery to eradicate political beliefs from the hearts of men. Denazification directly affects the individual person and not such impersonal concepts as factories, machines or organizations.

The only precedents in history of a government forcibly bringing about changes in the political beliefs of a mass of people were set by totalitarian regimes which ruled through a police state. The Nazi variety of this was the major cause of the war, the end of which placed the problem of denazification in the lap of the victors as one of their major postwar responsibilities.

In the elimination of Nazism it was of first importance that the totalitarian police state methods which brought it into being not be used. There was, therefore, a limit on the extents to which Military Government could go in forcing changes by law, ordinance or decree. It was necessary that the people themselves voluntarily undergo a change of heart in their political beliefs.

It was one thing for Military Government to decide by categories who had been a Nazi, but only the German people could decide who was no longer a Nazi. Military Government could decide who fell into general categorization as Nazis, but only the neighbors and fellow citizens could determine to what extent the actions, conduct and exercise of duties made a person a contributor to the disaster that Nazism brought upon the world and upon Germany, and in what measure that contribution was made.

After Military Government used its powers and organization to isolate the germ carriers of the recent epidemic disease called Nazism, the next step was to let the German people decide who was ready to come out of quarantine and who must still remain quarantined, who was cured and who must continue treatment until he is cured.

It had to become a German responsibility at a given stage, because beyond that Military Government had no further place in the active phase of the program. The problem might be compared to the case of a surgeon who has completed his act of major surgery and ministration to the patient after which the patient must follow certain directions of the doctor and employ his own recuperative powers to get well.

The extent to which the cure was successful in this case will not be known for some time. The patient is still convalescing. Whether or not cured patients continue to be "carriers" of germs, only the future can tell. Against such eventuality Military Government has been busy, through its general programs of positive assistance to the establishment of democratic practices, building up immunity within the people who may be in contact with the ex-patients.

A BASIC objective of the war as stated in the Yalta Agreement was the denazification of Germany. The three signatories agreed that Germany must be purged of Nazi influence before it could again take its place in the family of peaceful nations. In the Potsdam Agreement the three signatories also agreed that the influence of Nazi ideology must be eliminated from German life by removing active Nazis from public office and from leading positions in important private enterprises, and by arresting and interning leaders in former Nazi organizations.

In the US Zone denazification began immediately after occupation. Operations were carried out under SHAEF directives which implemented the Potsdam Agreement. The operation was carried out by Military Government detachments in each of which was an office known as "Special Branch," responsible for denazification investigations. All incumbents in public office were required to complete a questionnaire (Fragebogen) listing their Nazi affiliations and activities.

The Special Branch offices evaluated these questionnaires, and checked them against such other records as were available locally to determine whether the individual fell within any of the categories set forth in the directives. If the individual by reason of his membership or office did come within one of the proscribed categories, he was summarily dismissed and his property blockaded.

With the close of 1945, the denazification program in the US Zone had largely attained its initial objectives. German governmental agencies, purged of known active Nazis, were functioning at all levels. Moreover, the German population realized and accepted the fact that denazification was a long range program and a basic part of the US policy on the Occupation of Germany.

Finally the enactment on Jan. 12, 1946 of Control Council Directive No.24 applied the basic denazification provisions, put into effect in the US Zone on July 7, 1945, to Germany as a whole. This action was to provide a continuing and uniform Allied denazification program for all zones of occupation.

The denazification program administered by Military Government was largely an interim policy designed for the initial period of occupation. In conformance with MG policy of placing as much responsibility as possible for the conduct of German affairs upon the Germans themselves, a comprehensive German denazification program was planned. The program envisaged a judicial process to establish the denazification status of every adult in the three states, and to punish active Nazis and militarists by imprisonment,
finances and prohibitions against participation in public life.

Early in 1946 the German state governments passed uniform denazification laws which became effective on March 5, 1946 after approval by the Military Governor. The law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism, as it was called, introduced a completely new phase in denazification operations.

It was a German law implemented by the state governments and from the time of its promulgation responsibility for carrying out denazification rested with the German governments operating under the supervision and with the advice and assistance of Military Government.

The Law for Liberation was designed to establish definitely the denazification status of all persons more than 18 years of age residing in the US Zone of Occupation. Five categories were established; namely, major offenders, offenders, lesser offenders, followers and exonerated persons. Registration of all adult persons in the US Zone and a completion by each of a political questionnaire were made mandatory. A minister for political liberation was appointed in each state, whose responsibility it was to establish a system of both trial and appellate courts, with public prosecutors, in each local community.

Operation of the law began on June 1, 1946 and has continued since that time. More than 13,000,000 persons registered under its provisions. By the end of last June, 3,445,062 persons had been found to be chargeable under its provisions, and dispositions had been made of 3,436,690 of these cases, or 98.6 percent.

Shortly after the law went into operation it became apparent that there would be such an immense number of persons chargeable that the German courts would not be able to process all of the cases in a reasonable time. The law, by making chargeable all members of the Nazi party as well as its formations, affected more than 25 percent of the adult population of the US Zone. It was realized that among them were large numbers of persons who were not active in furthering Nazi ideology and could never be convicted for their activities.

Consequently, in August 1946 the Military Governor announced the Youth Amnesty which provided that all persons born after Jan. 1, 1919 would not be tried by a denazification tribunal unless they were highly incriminated and chargeable as major offenders or offenders.

This Amnesty was followed in December by another amnesty which provided that persons in low income groups, who had earned less than RM 3,600 per year in 1943-1945, and who had less than RM 20,000 property on Jan. 1, 1945, and persons who were more than 50 percent physically disabled would not be tried unless they came within the categories of major offenders or offenders.

By June 1, 1948, 2,373,115 persons had come within the terms of these amnesties. By that time 865,808 trials had been completed, leaving a total of 31,707 still to be tried by formal trial. Since that date the formal trials have proceeded, but new registrations, largely refugees and returning prisoners of war kept coming in and by June 30, 1948 there still remained 8,372 cases to be disposed of.

The Year of 1948 was highlighted by three important developments. One in August was the turning over to the Germans of the entire responsibility for the completion of the denazification program. The second was the closing of MG Special Branch offices in September. The third was the reduction in the backlog of chargeable cases to be tried from 614,265 at the beginning of the year to 21,655 at the end of the year.

The status of denazification operations on Jan. 1, 1948—20 months after the effective date of the Law for Liberation—was as follows (figures for Bremen not included):

- Total Registrants: 13,066,387
- Not Chargeable Cases: 3,423,305
- Chargeable Cases Completed: 6,047,994
- Trials Completed: 2,013,567
- Chargeable Cases to be Completed: 614,265
- By Trial: 380,359
- By Expiring Process: 233,920

In addition to trials of first instance remaining, there was a total of 35,375 cases of “Appeals Pending Adjudication” as shown by the following table:

- Total Appeals Received: 59,633
- Classified by Trial Tribunals as:
  - a. Major Offenders, Offenders and Lesser Offenders: 33,912
  - b. Otherwise: 25,721
- Appeals not Accepted for Decision or Withdrawn: 3,243
- Appeals Adjudicated: 11,915
  - a. Dismissed: 5,601
  - b. Affirmed: 1,419
  - c. Reinstated: 6,882
- Remanded for new Trial: 1,450
- Total Appeals Pending Adjudication: 35,375

The total registrants figure of 13,066,387 represents an increase of 843,402 over the Jan. 1 total. The percentage of chargeable cases among the new registrants was estimated to be about the same as among the earlier registrants—25 percent. However, all of these new cases hadn't been evaluated, processed and administered regardless of category.

Were it not for this large number of new registrations, all trials would have undoubtedly been completed before the end of the year, as only 5,972 cases of the total backlog of 21,655 (shown in the table, above), remained from the old backlog on

(Continued on page 29)
Control Officer Leaves

Mr. James L. Sundquist, control officer of OMGUS, is returning to the United States after more than two years' service with Military Government in Germany. During the tenure of General Clay as Military Governor, Mr. Sundquist was also director of management control on the special staff of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command.

Directly under the supervision and direction of Mr. Sundquist as OMGUS control officer have been preparation and coordination of staff work on the organization, operations and functions of Military Government; control of budgetary and fiscal matters of Military Government; preparation of the official history of Military Government; compilation and issuance of official publications such as the Monthly Reports of the Military Governor, Military Government Regulations, Statistical Annex and Information Bulletin.

Mr. Sundquist also served on the special committees and staff groups concerned with the transfer of MG operations and functions to HICOG, development of the quadripartite organization for the economic and financial merger of the US and UK Zones, arrangements for the joint functioning of the occupation in the three western zones, the consolidation and streamlining of MG operations during the past two years, and the accomplishment of the progressive steps in the necessary reductions in MG personnel.

Mr. Sundquist, who had served for six years with the US Bureau of the Budget, had come to Germany in early 1947 with a group of experts of the Budget Bureau to assist the Military Governor in the development of reorganization plans. He was given a leave of absence by the bureau to accept the appointments as control officer of OMGUS and director of management control of CINCEUR.

Accompanied to the United States by Mrs. Sundquist and their three children, he will reside in Arlington, Va.

* * *

Returns to Harvard

Mr. William E. McCurdy, Sr., acting director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, since last March, returned to the United States early this month to resume his duties as professor of law at Harvard University Law School.

Professor McCurdy has been on leave of absence from Harvard since June 1947, when he came to Germany as chief of the Legal Division's Legal Advice Branch. In March 1948, he became associate division director, serving in that capacity until he was named acting director.

Professor McCurdy first came to Germany in the summer of 1945 as special assistant to Charles Fahy, former solicitor-general of the United States and first legal director of the US Group Control Council. He was US member of the quadripartite drafting committee until June 1946, when he returned to Harvard.

Accompanying him to the United States were his wife and a son.

* * *

Continues as ECA Chief

Mr. N. H. Collisson, chief of the ECA Mission to Western Germany, has agreed to remain at his post for a short period, Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, ECA administrator, announced in Frankfurt Aug. 12. Mr. Collisson had been scheduled to leave Sept. 1, but has consented to stay in Germany until the reorganization has been completed.

Mr. Collisson assumed his duties with the ECA Mission to Western Germany in September 1948. Previously he was special assistant to the US Secretary of the Interior, and served during 1942—1947 with the US Navy as deputy administrator, Naval Petroleum Administration, and as coal mines administrator for seized bituminous coal mines in the United States, on assignment to the Department of the Interior by the Navy.

Message to OMGUS Employees

The phasing-out process of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), which began Aug. 15 and is expected to end Nov. 15, anticipates the turning over of MG functions and responsibility from the Department of the Army to the State Department on Sept. 15. To the civilian employees of OMGUS involved in this transfer, Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, has issued the following statement:

The announcement of the forthcoming inactivation of OMGUS should be understood as a necessary part of the process we must go through to enter upon a new phase of our occupation responsibility.

The establishment of the government of the German Federal Republic, with its attendant assumption of responsibilities by the Germans themselves, as well as a substantial reduction in funds, make it self-evident that a reduction in force in the new organization is required.

I want to repeat to you my earlier assurances, however, that the table of organization of the Office of the High Commissioner will be filled in so far as possible from the present employees of OMGUS.

The next several weeks will be a trying period for us all, since we must carry on our present functions with customary zeal and attention and at the same time develop the plan and lay the groundwork for the assumption of the new functions which devolve upon us with the activation of the Office of the High Commissioner now scheduled for October 1. I know that you who have worked so devotedly in Germany will realize the necessity for the changes now being made and will cooperate fully in our efforts to effect the organization equitably and efficiently.
Seven are Appointed  
To Top HICOG Posts

The designations of seven appointments to the staff of the US High Commissioner for Germany were announced Aug. 21 by Mr. John J. MyCloy. The designations are as follows:

General counsel: Mr. Chester A. McLain, on leave from the World Bank where he is general counsel.

Director of the Office of Labor Affairs and labor adviser ECA: Mr. Harvey W. Brown, former president of the International Association of Machinists and former vice president of the American Federal of Labor.

Director of the Office of Political Affairs: Mr. James W. Riddleberger, who has been political adviser, CINCUR, and director of the Office of Political Affairs, OMGUS.

Director of the Office of Administration: Mr. Glenn G. Wolfe, who has been with the State Department since early 1947 in executive administrative positions.


Director of the Office of Public Affairs: Mr. Ralph Nicholson, vice president and co-owner of the Tampa (Fla.) Times and until recently owner and publisher of the New Orleans Item.

Executive secretary: Mr. James E. King, Jr., recently deputy chief of staff, OMGUS, and formerly secretary general, OMGUS.

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Takes Haus Schwabach Post

Paul Lutzeier, who has served with the OMGUS Berlin Office of the Personnel Officer since June 1946, has been assigned to the Haus Schwabach Leadership Training School in West Germany (see page 9). He will supervise the German staff and be responsible for coordinating activities in the field of adult education, women's affairs, youth activities and other areas of community leadership, reorientation and training.

Besides his background in personnel and public relations Lutzeier has supervised county adult education programs in Michigan, was public information director for the Detroit City Plan Commission, and director of the Royal Oak Community College. He received his master degree in adult education and administration from Wayne University.

OMGBS Command Changes Hands

General Howley (right), finishing 50 months of MG control in Berlin, greets his successor as General Taylor becomes US commander (US Army photo)

When Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley returns this month to private life in the United States he brings to an end nine years' government service, four years of which were in the key post of director of Military Government in the US Sector of Berlin during the critical period from four-power rule through the Soviet blockade.

A graduate of New York University and head of a Philadelphia advertising agency, General Howley's first wartime assignment was in 1940 as captain and commanding officer of an Air Corps ground school. In 1944 he arrived in England where he was given command of a Civil Affairs detachment earmarked for invasion.

Eight days after D-day, General Howley's detachment accompanied combat troops across Omaha Beach and began the reorganization of Cherbourg's local government. Cherbourg was considered the first testing ground in France for Civil Affairs. The Cherbourg civil affairs operation was later described by Allied observers as "efficient beyond all expectations."

Assigned to the Paris operation, General Howley's combined US-British-French detachment entered the French capital in August 1944 and completed its task three months later. With a new detachment composed only of American officers General Howley led the first overland convoy from the west into Berlin, arriving June 17, 1945.

In July 1945 the unique quadripartite Military Government operation began in Berlin whereby four nations by unanimous accord were to govern the defeated city. General Howley was chosen the US representative as part of his task as director of the US Office of Military Government, Berlin Sector.

The brunt of inter-Allied problems, which reached its peak in the Soviet blockade of the western sectors and the formation of split-city government administration, was borne directly by General Howley.

In accepting General Howley's resignation Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany and Military Governor, stated that the general's services during this critical period in Berlin were courageous, outstanding and in the best tradition of General Howley's own fine combat service which had been great.

On Sept. 1, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor assumed the position of US commander, Berlin, exercising authority over all military personnel as well as all governmental functions of the United States in the US Sector of Berlin. General Taylor was, since last February, chief of staff, EUCOM. Previously he was for three and a half years superintendent of the US Military Academy at West Point.
Criticism of Attitudes In European Council

DEVELOPMENTS in the European Council meeting at Strasbourg, France, stood in the foreground of press interest and are being observed with increasing attention by the German press. Every statement on the German problem by European statesmen in mid-August was accorded headlines: "Herriot Warns against Hasty Acceptance"; "Reynaud for Reconciliation with Reservations"; "Churchill Stands up for Germany."

The fact that there should be any question at all about German membership was ascribed principally to Bevin's attitude. The British foreign minister was compared unfavorably with Churchill, who was described as a "European-minded" statesman. Schuman's proposal to seat the Saar was severely criticized, but in general the press was hopeful of getting a better understanding from France, which was considered in the best position to appreciate the dangers resulting from a political vacuum in Central Europe.

Dr. Fritz Exner, writing in the Main Post (Wuerzburg, Bav., Aug. 11) saw England, by its intransigent attitude toward Germany, as a stumbling-block on the way to European unity:

"It is one of the paradoxes of Strasbourg that Churchill and Bevin belong to the same people. The one is the man whose statesmanlike vision is responsible for the partial realization of the European idea, whereas the other seems actuated only by a desire to place obstacles in the way of European cooperation..."

"The Europe represented at Strasbourg is merely a torso—the 100,000,000 population of the satellite states are completely left out though millions of them long for annexation to a free Europe... The way to make them ripe for it is through the power of facts and the idea of freedom... The bridge must be the West German Federation and the Austrian Republic... Only thus can the Strasbourg idea become one day applicable to all Europe."

Herbert von Dirksen, former German ambassador, discussed in the Isar-Post (Landshut, Bav., Aug. 13) the deterioration of Anglo-German relations:

"There is no doubt that these relations are characterized by increasing bitterness. Whereas German public opinion warmly welcomes Mr. McCloy's declaration that the American goal is the restoration of a prosperous Germany; whereas it greets confidently and hopefully the approach of reconciliation with France, and individual public personalities even speak of cooperation with Russia, the attitude toward Great Britain becomes increasingly bitter and critical..."

"We regretfully observe and take into due consideration the fact that England's economic interests clash with ours... We understand very well that she must cover her imports with her exports; from which fact arises her competition with Germany which she fights with all the resources of the stronger party. Hence the dismantling policy... We are by no means sure that Britain is prepared for whole-hearted European cooperation... or whether she would prefer isolation within the Common-wealth frame-work... The desire for enlightenment on the part of thoughtful Germans is therefore thoroughly comprehensible."

Address Widely Praised

The New York radio address* by the US High Commissioner received favorable and extensive press attention in western Germany. Typical headlines were: "There are Decent Germans, Too;" "McCloy Believes in the Germans."

Post-election comment pointed out that the results proved Mr. McCloy to be right in his estimation of the Germans as against the severely critical foreign press.

Mr. McCloy's initiative in the economic field, as exemplified by the approval of the financial aid bill and the inclusion of Berlin in the Marshall Plan, was stressed and highly praised. The Wirtschaftszeitung (Stuttgart, Aug. 17) praised the statement attributed to the High Commissioner on the growth of wholesome self-assertiveness in Germany:

"This indicates a noteworthy understanding for the present situation... If others fear German nationalism... let them take a sensible course to nip it in the bud, especially through the provision of homes and employment... Of course, we Germans have left behind the psychology that prevailed in 1945... We no longer regard occupational personnel as 'white gods'... Is that bad? We doubt it...

"All we want is the right to put our own house in order. The more we are allowed to do this the less temptation there will be to take refuge in nationalistic resentments and slogans."

Election Surprises
Press; Belies Apathy

ALL WESTERN German newspapers stressed the point that the high percentage of voter participation in the Aug. 14 federal election refuted the preelection prophecies regarding political apathy. The press pointed out that this, taken into consideration along with the results, gave the lie to fears abroad concerning neo-nationalism. The typical headline was: "Common Sense Triumphs."

The favorable comments from abroad led the press to believe that since Germany has withstood its "acid test" it will get concessions and "fairer" treatment.

The fact that the big parties (CDU and SPD) dominated the field was looked upon as a good start for the new state. The success of extremist groups in the British Zone (rightist parties) and Bavaria (WAV and Bavarian Party) is attributed to certain political ranklings and resentments (in British Zone, dismantling; in Bavaria, local dissension).

The Communist defeat caused wide rejoicing. The fact that Max Reimann was beaten in his own district of the Ruhr was emphasized.

The strength shown by the FDP in Hesse was considered due to growing opposition to the socialization policy of the ruling SPD.

In an analysis of the election editorials, ISD's Scrutiny Board pointed out that it can be said that the results of the election surprised the German press as much as anyone else. The loud noises made by the vociferous rightist and dissatisfied elements during the campaign led many to believe that nationalist trends in present-day Germany were much stronger than actually was the case as proved by events. The first surprise at this development was followed by what appeared to be sincere and heart-felt rejoicing. It would appear that the democratic elements have been considerably encouraged and heartened by the result.

The Rheinische Post (Dusseldorf, NRW., Aug. 15) found the election a vindication of the sound political sense of the German people:

"Contrary to expectations, voter participation came to 75 percent... The German people have manifested their feeling of responsibility... It proved itself stronger than disgust with party dissension and comprehensible disappointment over border changes and dismantlings, which a Swiss paper properly designated as 'propaganda for neo-nazism'..."

"The population of West Germany has not lost its faith in democracy, despite the fact that after 1945 as in 1918 it was accompanied by defeat, impoverishment and distress. The Communists have suffered another heavy blow. The radical rightist parties, with all their demagogic nationalist slogans by no means succeeded in causing a 'nationalist wave.' Both these facts will receive careful attention abroad..."

"The Occupation Powers... must avoid doing anything which could shake the belief in German democracy thus reaffirmed by 30,000,000 West Germans..."

The Leonberger Kreiszeitung (Leonberg, W-H.) called the election a promising beginning: "The result vindicates Mr. McCloy's view on the German will to democracy... and gives the lie to the foreign press which heckled us like governnesses during the campaign... The German people have rejected a cheap chauvinism in favor of the hard road to the world's respect and recognition..."

"The task of the future German government will not be easy... It will have to solve the numerous domestic problems without the privilege of direct negotiation with foreign countries... Good German intentions will often shatter on commands given by the Occupation Powers. But our government will know that we stand behind it... We should help by not being too ready with criticism..."

The Schwäbische Post (Ind., Aalen, W-B., Aug. 16) analyzed the election results: "There will be no Socialist majority... The non-Socialist parties have manifested a clear rightist tendency. It (the Socialist vote) is split up among many splinter parties and will, therefore, not be strong numerically. Nevertheless, this aspect must be given careful attention. Safety valves must be provided in order to prevent its growth..."

Der Abend (Ind., US Sector, Berlin, Aug. 16): "The relative strength of the reactionary splinter parties in the British Zone can be attributed to dissatisfaction with the way denazification was carried out, the position of the refugees and indignation over dismantling..."

The Hessische Nachrichten (Ind., Kassel, Hess., Aug. 15): "The German people have given their votes to the political parties which are the protagonists of democracy..."

The Wiesbadener Kurier (Ind., Wiesbaden, Hess., Aug. 15): "The unexpectedly large voter participation was not due to the good weather but to political conscience. Our people demonstrated their democratic sense of responsibility..."

The Main Post (Ind., Wuerzburg, Bav., Aug. 15): "It will probably be possible to govern with a one-party majority rather than a coalition... This will result in productive work instead of continual compromises..."

The Rhein Neckar Zeitung (Ind., Heidelberg, W-B): "A good start for the West German state... Where is the nationalism of which we were accused... 90 percent voted for the democratic parties..."

The Neue Presse (Ind., Coburg, Bav., Aug. 16): "A typically German election... Everything remains the same... Despite the apparent rage of the masses against the ruling parties they elected them again in the same relative proportion..."

(Continued on next page)
The penchant for alcohol causes problems for the MP’s as well as the German population... These guardians of the law are equally feared by Germans and Americans due to their harsh manners... Americans are not impressed by rank or titles but very much by performance and new ideas. Age and references are unimportant... They won’t let us into their snack bars along the highways, but they are very helpful in cases of blowouts or accidents...

The occupation personnel influence on the German population may be remarked in the adoption of daring colors in dress. ‘O.K.’ has become a part of German colloquial speech... The golden age of cigarette currency and Leica purchases is past... Americans are just as short of money as we are...

“But on the whole they are well off—get between two thousand and twelve thousand dollars a year... The families live very comfortably, whereas bachelors often complain of their billets... The first Americans that came here represented a cross-section of the American population... Those here now are here voluntarily and cannot be called representative of the US people in general...”

Reports from America

The Giessener Freie Presse (Giessen, Hesse, Aug. 13/14) published a report on the visit to the United States by its editor-in-chief Dr. Hans Rempel:

“The most remarkable fact is that despite the unprecedented economic growth of the last hundred years individual liberty has been maintained... The fact that New York, rather than, for instance, St. Louis, became the principal American city, is proof that the United States is, in essence, an Atlantic country, which belongs historically to Europe.”

The Frankfurter Rundschau (Frankfurt, Aug. 12/13) published the report of Editor H. H. Gaebel on what he saw in Texas:

“I had to revise many preconceived ideas... For instance, no bandits with poised revolvers and masks boarded the train at any point... In Houston there were no yelling cowboys galloping over the platform on half broken broncos. In fact the railroad station was remarkably like such places anywhere else.”

The Nordsee Zeitung (Bremerhaven, Bremen, Aug. 13) printed some impressions of Editor Hartwig Frank, now visiting the United States:

“The individual is most important here... One sees it in such small matters as when a man introduces his wife to you — ‘Meet Mrs. Miller,’ for instance, not ‘my wife,’ which implies a certain proprietorship... This respect for the individual is reflected, too, in the way school is conducted... The teacher is far from being a little potentate as with us...

“There is a curious lack of servility... No shopkeeper fawns on customers... ‘Publicity’ is regarded as the justified interest of the public in private people who have something of interest to say.”

Assistance for Berlin

Der Volkswirt (Frankfurt, Aug. 12) urged western Germany to aid Berlin in its present economic difficulties:

“Since the lifting of the blockade the employment situation in Berlin industry has by no means improved... There are 200,000 unemployed and 60,000 short-time workers besides 285,000 who live on their capital with no regular employment... Berlin has always been dependent on the western German states—before the war its export and refining industries represented 8.7 percent of total German production...

“It behooves western Germany to remember that the courageous fight of the Berliners is to a large extent responsible for the political position we have achieved. It is high time to organize a system of furnishing the principal German city with enough orders to relieve it of its most pressing worries.”

CDU Paper Criticizes MG

Deutsche Woche (CDU, Frankfurt, Hesse) criticized Military Government as follows:

“There is a glaring inconsistency between the West Powers’ democratic theories and practice. The high cost of occupation cuts deeply into our daily lives. Denazification, even though its application was loaded on to German officials, achieved the exact opposite of its aims. The right
to legislate, which was accorded us to further democracy, is continually invalidated by demands and withholding of approval on the part of MG.

In the same issue Emanuel J. Reichenberger, erstwhile Sudeten refugee and now said to be a Chicago resident, is reported to have stated at a refugee meeting in Frankfurt that "we are told that America cannot absorb more than 200,000 DP’s. Yet more than 11,000,000 refugees were driven without preparation into Germany."

German-Style Americana

The Bergstrasser Anzeigerblatt (Benheim, Hes., Aug. 13) one of the new local sheets, published an article purportedly from its New York correspondent, which gave the impression that all debts in the United States were collected by hired gunmen rather than through the courts. The article said:

"If Mr. Johnson owes Mr. Baker money and forgets to pay . . . the latter simply goes to a Third Avenue bar and tells his troubles to one of a number of gentlemen with No. 17 collars who make the place their headquarters . . . The gunman pays Mr. Johnson a polite visit and Mr. Baker gets his money the same day, minus a commission . . . No need to bother with the slow and expensive method of going to court . . . Gambling debts and worthless check cases are handled even more drastically . . . The recalcitrant debtor is lucky if he escapes with unbroken bones or even his life . . ."

The main thesis of the work is that basically politics must be governed and inspired by the unchangeable ethical laws of God and humanity. When these laws are transgressed the result is dissolution and chaos.

The book has been highly praised by Dr. Eugen Kogon, the Mannheimer Morgen (Mannheim, W-B) and the Hannoversche Presse (Hannover, L-S) which said that it would help to eliminate "German political illiteracy."

Hessische Minister of Culture Dr. Erwin Stein recommended it for teachers of political economy in Hesse. In Bremen it has been placed on the shelves of all school libraries.

Der letzte Monat (The Last Month) by Karl Koller, last general staff chief of the German air force. Publisher: Verlag Norbert Wohlgemuth, Mannheim.

This book describes in chronological order events in the German air force high command during the last weeks of the war. In concise diary form the book pictures the chaos prevailing in the highest German command circles. It deals with the reasons for the deposition of Goering, the struggles between SS and the air force leaders, the small number of planes available at the war's beginning, the characters of Nazi leaders and generals.

The Mannheimer Morgen (Mannheim, W-B) said the book is calculated by its array of historical data and sober fact to combat the birth of any new "stab-in-the-back" legend.

Ohne Illusionen — Politik der Reallitaeten (Without Illusions — Politics of Realities), pamphlet by Dr. Erich Koehler, president of the Economic Council of the Bizonal Economic Administration.

This book is a collection of 19 speeches made by Dr. Koehler between June 1947 and January 1949. Its aim is to lead the German people to an understanding of realistic politics. "Politics is not a matter of the heart but a matter of cool reasoning," he once declared. He sharply criticizes the political division in Germany and stresses the necessity for unity of Germany as a whole.

On the occasion of the second anniversary in July 1947 of the Laenderrat (US Zone Council of States) he declared: "It is a historical merit of the American Occupation Power to have formed the Laender (states) in the US Zone and by doing so to have taken the initiative for the rebuilding of ample constitutional powers and thus prepared the ground for orderly conditions in the state."

In one of his speeches the author characterized the work and the responsibility of the German politician of today: "We are not alone and we are not able to act alone. We are not the director of the firm but only head-clerks who sign for the firm."

Recht, Staat, Wirtschaft (Law, Constitution, Economy), collection of speeches and lectures of the Course of Instruction on Administration, North Rhine-Westphalia, Editor: Ministerial Director Dr. Hermann Wandersleb. Publisher: W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart and Cologne.

This collection contains essays by scientists on the constitutional and administrative law as well as by men of practical experience who act an important part in political life of Western Germany.

The publication continues the tradition of the "Deutsche Vereinigung fuer Staatswissenschaftliche Fortbildung" (German Union for Political Science and Instruction) in Berlin, resuming the thread cut in recent years. It has as its aim the instruction of the leading men of administration, justice and economy about modern democracy, questions of constitution, administrative and economic law for practical use.

These essays show awareness of the fact that the democratic institutions in Germany are only experimental and that for the time being, one tries honestly to seek his adjustment.

In der Grossen Drift (In the Great Drift), novel by Rudolf Kraemer-Badoni. Publisher: Classen and Rother, Darmstadt.

This novel gives a literary analysis of the young generation shaped by the past 20 years. The principal character is the type of the new generation, whose emotional life the author characterizes by the words: "Uncertainty and narrow-mindedness."

This book is noteworthy for its unvarnished and rough language, which is as brutal as life in Germany during the last 20 years, with its exterior of hypocritical and hollow phrases and mendicous idealization. Kraemer-Badoni reports his personal experience in a world of collective restraint, where the instinct of self-preservation must be evidenced. In life like this, only strong and unsentimental individuals can hold their own.
Germany’s Refugees

active interest in the cause of the refugees.

The constitution of the new Federal Republic of Germany provides that parties "can be freely formed." The implication is that in the future neither the governmental powers nor any other authorities will be in a position to prevent the formation of a refugee party. It is easy to see that such a party may well perpetuate and even widen the existing antagonism between old residents and refugees.

IT IS, however, doubtful whether in the long run a refugee party can remain an important political factor. In order to retain the support of its voters, its leadership must discard tendencies towards assimilation among them and strengthen their desire to remain a minority of refugees with inferior social status among the majority of old residents.

This is a possibility but by no means a certainty and there is still time to avoid disaster. Fortunately, responsible people in all camps are aware of the dangers inherent in the present situation. A few weeks ago the Institute of Public Affairs in Frankfurt invited representatives of the various refugee organizations, of the state governments, of the political parties and of the press as well as leading members of the established community, to discuss the refugee problem in a two-day conference. The results were encouraging. Strenuous efforts were made to reconcile the conflicting views and to seek agreement on a constructive solution.

Eventually a number of resolutions were unanimously passed which can be regarded as a program of action. They deal with general principles, with the problems of the refugee as worker and employee, with the needs of the refugee entrepreneur, with the scope for settlement of refugees on the land, with the planning of new industries and with the housing of refugees. The need for a fairer distribution of the national income is emphasized, particularly with regard to the unequal financial burden from refugee relief in the various states.

It is true that some of the controversial issues are not dealt with in this program and that some of the measures suggested are open to criticism, but here is an earnest attempt to find a way out of the present deadlock. The conference delegates expressed their doubt whether Germany could ever solve her refugee problem without financial support from abroad. Obviously Germany’s participation in the European Recovery Program has made this task much easier and it may be possible to earmark some of the counterpart funds for constructive refugee aid.

The condition of success, however, is that the two opposing groups, old residents and refugees, unite in a concerted effort to close the rift they have allowed to develop. The Frankfurt Conference was only a first step in this direction, but if its resolutions are followed by corresponding deeds, Germany’s refugee problem will become manageable and at that stage it might be easier to get financial support from abroad.

Refugees and Local Residents Cooperating

Many communities have discovered, through mutual cooperation, that refugees and local residents can live together to the advantage of everyone concerned. Mr. Clarence M. Boldy, deputy state director of OMG Bavaria, recently told a radio audience.

Mr. Boldy cited as one example the work accomplished by the citizens of Dinkels in the county of Nauburg, in alleviating the housing situation for 400 refugees. As a result of a town meeting, a delegation was elected to appeal to pertinent ministries in Munich for building funds. They returned to Dinkels with DM 15,000 ($4,500) which, supplemented by voluntary contributions raised at subsequent town meetings, enabled them to build attractive barracks for refugees living in Dinkels.

During the course of a town meeting in Bad Aibling DM 700,000 ($210,000) were raised among the citizens present to finance a refugee building program sponsored by the local bank.

"Since refugees and bombed-out Bavarians now living in rural areas cannot move nearer industrial jobs, such jobs must go to them," Mr. Boldy explained. "In fact, many world famous industries wanting to reestablish in Bavaria have already sought locations in non-industrial areas near idle workers."

Typical examples of this trend cited were Gablonz, the glass and costume jewelry industry which has resumed production in Bayreuth, and the Schoenbach violin makers that have recently reestablished themselves in Erlangen and the vicinity of Garmisch.

Mr. Boldy pointed out that established Bavarian firms were also beginning to seek new locations near workers living in rural areas.

"One example of this is the new branch of the Siemens and Schuckert firm of Hof which is now located in a damaged building in Regensburg." Mr. Boldy said. "It is expected that when full production is achieved in this branch, more than 1,000 people will be employed."

Mr. Boldy told his listeners that living in a country disorganized after a disastrous war was undeniably difficult for refugees and Bavarians alike.

"However you people of Bavaria and you refugees must persevere live together," the deputy director said. "Therefore, isn't it common sense to strive to eliminate the unproductive duality for all? And one of the best ways to achieve both practical and spiritual harmony is through the cooperation of good neighbors. Such cooperation is a two-way thing that will mean better living for all concerned because people who are decently housed and gainfully employed will make both financial and cultural contributions to community life."

END
Haus Schwalbach

Thus Haus Schwalbach which was conceived in March 1948, born in February 1949 and dedicated in June 1949, is well along in its program. Its activities already accomplished or planned are these:

June
12-15: Zone Youth Leaders, 30 persons attending
16-17: Parent Education, 35.
17-19: Adult Education Directors, 35.
24: Board of Directors, 40.
25: Board of Directors and Special Guests, 65.
26: Dedication Exercises, 250.

July
5-11: Adult Education, 35.
16-17: Trizonal Sports Leaders, 25.
18-24: Women Leaders, 46.
25-30: History Teachers, 45.
30-31: Wiesbaden Women’s Club, 64.

August
3-5: Zone Adult Education, 20.
6-7: CAD Scholars to US, 25.
8-11: Civic Education, 30.
20-21: Newspaper Editors, 45.
20-21: Zone Youth Leaders, 50.
22-25: County Youth Supervisors, 50.
26-5: Community Music, 45.
30-1: In-Service Training, 40.
30: Religious Leaders, 25.

September
6-7: Zone Women Leaders, 25.
7-9: Conference Ministry of Culture, 45.
7-10: Wiesbaden District Youth Supervisors, 50.
10-12: Western Germany Adult Education Leaders, 25.
19-21: Teacher Education, 45.
19-22: Darmstadt District Youth Supervisors, 50.
25-27: Vocational Education Leaders, 50.
27-29: Home Economic Leaders, 50.

October
3-6: Kassel District Youth Supervisors, 50.
3-8: Kindergarten Leaders, 40.
10-14: Adult Education, 30.
10-14: Elementary Education, 50.
16-22: Camp Leaders, 50.
23-30: Camp Leaders, 50.
31-4: Adult Education, 30.
31-4: School Feeding Program, 50.

November
6-12: Camp Leaders, 50.
14-16: Welfare Women, 100.
21-25: Rural Adult Education, 35.
12-16: Arts in Adult Education, 35.

Food-Processing at High Level

The improving food situation since monetary reform has increased the demand for food-processing machinery, and the industry is now operating at 85 percent of the 1936 level.

Power Urged for County Legislatures

Greater authority for county legislatures in controlling local government according to the will of the people was urged by Mr. Clarence M. Bold, deputy state director, OMG Bavaria, in addressing the annual spring meeting at Regensburg of the Union of Bavarian Counties, a civic organization of county legislators and officials.

"Each Kreistag (county legislature) represents the will of the people in its respective county," Mr. Bold declared. It must establish the general policies under which the Landrat (county executive) and all his executive officials will operate. This does not mean that the Kreistag must determine every action to be taken locally. But through its legislation it should provide the Landrat with general instructions for handling of all local problems."

He referred to the current local government system in Bavaria in which many state functions which must be implemented on county level are delegated directly to the county executive. It is the opinion of Military Government that such functions should be delegated to the county legislatures and they, as representatives of the people, should instruct the executive in implementation of these functions.

This situation is now under study by the Bavarian government preparatory to proposing new legislation to the state parliament on local government.

An other method which German publishers have been utilizing to obtain copyrights and translation rights to foreign publications is their purchase through funds allocated by the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA). The actual purchases are made by a committee composed of representatives of the state ministries of education, bizonal financial authorities, and western German publishers.

To date, this method has resulted in purchase amounting to $5,000. Both the individual purchases by German publishers and the use of JEIA funds are favored by Military Government as independent German efforts that might eventually replace services now provided by the occupation power. — From Military Governor’s Monthly Report No. 46.

"Under the parliamentary system by which local government is established in Germany, the chief authority remains in the local legislature which is the Kreistag," Mr. Bold declared. "If members of the Kreistag delegate legislative functions to the chief executive, they are giving away part of their authority and shirking their responsibilities to the people."

One function which should be the responsibility of the county legislature is the supervision of the administration of towns and communities, currently exercised by the county executive, he said. This arrangement would clearly establish the authority of the legislature and "do away with any tendency for it to be a rubber stamp to the Landrat’s actions."

He said that it was understandable that many rural delegates opposed more frequent meetings of the legislature because they were reluctant to leave their work.

"But if citizens are to be elected to office they must accept the responsibility of that office," he commented. "Every elected official today should realize that his service to the people will be more demanding and more difficult than in normal times. However, he may also have the satisfaction of knowing that he is constructing the foundations for a new way of life which will insure peace and freedom for himself and his descendants."
Federal Election Results

the Western Powers are never worse than they are today," the CDU chief remarked in a speech that “a nation like the German which occupies one of the top places in human history has a right to feel nationalist.”

It would also be a profound mistake for the outside world to assume that the German demands for the end of dismantling were simply a bit of electioneering oratory and would be forgotten as soon as the election was over. On this point those two arch political foes, Schumacher and Adenauer, are in agreement. Both of them have served notice that they mean to carry on the struggle against dismantling even after the election has gone into the record books.

Although the women’s vote probably tipped the election scales in favor of the CDU/CSU, not many of the sex were elected to the Bundestag. Of the 402 deputies, only 26 are women. Of these 12 belong to the SPD, 10 to the CDU/CSU, while the Center Party elected two and the KPD and the German Party one each. North Rhine-Westphalia with ten returned the largest delegation of women of any state. One of this delegation is Mrs. Helene Wessel who is the first woman in German political history to lead a party into the election battle. Her Center Party which elected only ten delegates (all of them in North Rhine-Westphalia) did not fare too well in the poll.

Three of the principal party leaders, Dr. Schumacher (SPD), Dr. Adenauer (CDU), and Heinrich Hellwege (DP) were elected directly. Four others got in through the Reserve List, namely Max Reimann (KPD), Theodor Heuss (FDP), Mrs. Wessel (Center), Josef Baumgartner (BP), and Alfred Lottitz (WAV).

Notable politicians who won their way into the Bundestag by direct election include: Professor Erhard (CDU), Carlo Schmid (SPD), Dr. Hermann Puender (CDU), chairman of the German Executive Committee in the Bizonal Administration; Jakob Kaiser (CDU), Fritz Schaeffer (CSU), Martin August Euler (FDP), Erich Ollenhauer, deputy leader of the SPD; Franz Holzappel, deputy leader of the FDP; Erwin Schoettel, SPD leader in the Economic Council, and Eugen Gerstenmaier, noted head of the Evangelical Aid Society.

With the election of the Bundestag, the battle for democracy in Germany may be said to have begun. Military Government has restored the processes of democratic self-government in Western Germany. Now it is up to the Germans to defend and maintain it. The forces of nationalism and militarism have been scathed, but they are by no means dead as the recent emergence to the political arena of such sinister figures as Joachim von Ossau, the founder of the ultra-nationalist “Union of Independent Germans” at Bad Godesberg in June, and German Party leader Remer shows. The democratic parties who are committed to the task of making the Bonn Basic Law a success would do well to remember that the Weimar Republic fell because its leaders forgot the ancient maxim that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. +END

"Heute" is Leading Magazine

Results of a study by the MG Opinion Surveys Unit of "Heute" readers in all cities of more than 100,000 population in the US-occupied area show that the official picture-and-text magazine has doubled its number of readers during the past two years and has retained its position as the most widely read magazine in the US area. According to the study, 32 percent of those questioned in the large cities read "Heute"; in 1947, 16 percent claimed to be readers.

Denazification Summary

May 1, 1948. It can reasonably be assumed that these cases could have easily been disposed of, had there been no new registrations.

Of the 932,419 trials completed by the tribunals, 989,614 or 96.5 percent were legally and finally valid by Dec. 31.

BY THE END of last June the backlog of cases had been reduced to 8,372, only one-tenth of one percent of the total number of persons registered under the law. This represented a reduction for the first six months of 1949 of 13,283 cases or 61.3 percent from the Jan. 1 backlog of 21,655.

The Total Registrants . . . . 13,199,778
Not Chargeable Cases . . . . 9,754,716
Total Chargeable Cases . . . . 3,445,062
Chargeable Cases Completed . . . . 3,436,690
Amnestied without Trial . . . . 2,489,730
Trials Completed . . . . 946,960
Chargeable Cases to be Completed . . . . 8,372

Price-Fixing Stopped

In the course of an investigation of the Salamaner A.G., large shoe factory near Stuttgart, the US Element of the Bipartite Decentralization Commission discovered that the Ministry of Economics for Wurttemberg-Baden had specifically authorized the language contained in the company’s standard contract covering relations with its distributors which required the fixing of minimum resale prices. This matter was brought to the attention of the Ministry of Economics, which immediately directed Salamaner to delete the language in question.

Returned Art on Exhibit

The major exhibition of the year arranged by Military Government is at the Wiesbaden Collecting Point where the entire collection of 202 paintings belonging to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin and now returned to Germany after three and a half years in America was placed on view. The exhibition continues until October.
Austrian Command

The Department of the Army announced that the long considered plan of creating a separate command in Austria has now been approved and placed into effect.

Since Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Reayes has been the high commissioner in Austria and Mr. John J. McCall will become the High Commissioner for Germany, such an arrangement is deemed necessary for the efficient operation of the two offices in relation to the State Department and the Department of the Army.

Upon the approximately 9,000 military personnel in Austria will constitute a command separate from the European Command except for certain logistical and administrative support.

The principal change in the status of the Austrian Command with respect to the European Command is that it is in only military matters.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff. — From EUCOM announcement.

Uniformity of Travel Orders

Specimen copies of Travel Orders (attached as annexes to letter) are to be used as models for the preparation of travel orders issued by all organizations of the Command in accordance with current travel regulations and policies. A strict adherence to the form and contents of these specimen Travel Orders is directed in order to insure uniformity of travel orders issued by all the commands of the Command and to eliminate the wide range of discrepancies that are now being brought to the attention of the Command.

It is directed that current regulations governing prior clearance of travel into restricted areas be observed and that such travel orders indicate the clearance obtained.

For travel into Berlin, EUCOM cable SC-24107, dated May 17, 1949, is quoted in part as follows:

"Prior to issuance of orders commanders will insure that arrangements for accomodation have been made in accordance with Pares 6 or 7, Cir 213, this Aug. 1949. Clearances when necessary will be obtained from Visitors Bureau, Berlin Military Post, telephone 4589. Orders will be accompanied by Russian travel orders.

All personnel traveling into Berlin on leave status will be in possession of letter of authority heading to and covering leave with clearance number indicated thereon.

Travel of all German nationals into Austria requires approval from this headquarters. Such clearance will be obtained by telephonic communication with GCA Travel Branch, EUCOM, Berlin, if successfully in advance of proposed travel. Clearance number will be indicated on Travel Orders issued.—From EUCOM letter, AG 304.4 (AA), Aug. 5.

International Frontier Control

Amendment No. 2 to MG Law No. 17, "International Frontier Control," effective Aug. 8, 1949, throughout the US zone.

1. Adds Greifswald on the US/Sov Union border as an authorized highway and railway crossing point.

2. Designates Bremen as a water entry and exit point.

3. Devises Passau as a highway crossing point.

4. Adds Scharding on the US/Austrian border as a highway crossing point in lieu of Passau. — From OMOUS letter AG 010.6 (CA), Aug. 4.

Customs Inspection

Occupation personnel entering or leaving any country are subject to the customs law of that country and customs inspection. Any interference with an orderly inspection may result in removal of the baggage from the train and an official report by the customs officials at the transfer. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 28.

Check of Entry Permits

Military post commanders and/or civilian personnel officers, and PCMO administrative officers are directed to determine the validity of each military entry permit of all persons under their administrative jurisdiction who are employed upon termination of employment contracts or overseas tours of service. This date will correspond with the date on which these personal entry permits expire. They are to be based upon sufficient travel time from home station to point of exit, not exceeding 10 days from the date of departure from the home station. — From EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 28.

Removal of Censorship Restrictions

The trilateral Provisional Posts and Telecommunications Commission (POCOM) has agreed to lift all restrictions on German civil postal and telecommunications services which were imposed for purposes of censorship.

Implementation of the agreement will make uniform the Western Berlin, censorship regulations effective in the US Zone on Oct. 15, 1947.

Not affected by the agreement are restrictions and limitations which were imposed for other than censorship reasons, such as those designed to avoid excessive hard currency outflows to countries in which there is no essential or service value. The types of regulations which will be rescinded by the trilateral act are those requiring that originators furnish information not specifically required for the transmission of messages or completion of telephone calls. — From Joint US/UK-French announcement.

Deactivation of CAD, SSUSA

Cable WCL 26274, Department of the Army, 29 July 1949 (AGC IN 35622) is quoted below for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Effective 15 July 49, CAD, SSUSA (Civil Affairs Division, Special Staff, US Army), was deactivated. Remaining functions were transferred to the Army and future CAG/CW marginal cable traffic should be addressed to SAOS."

— From OMOUS letter AG 322 (AG) July 28.

Removal of Movement Ban

British Military Government has decided that, effective Aug. 1, all restrictions were lifted within the British Zone of Occupation on the movements of former members of the German armed forces.

Details of the measures to be withdrawn were communicated to the German police who were in a position to give guidance to persons affected.

It is emphasized that former members of the German armed forces are no longer required to register with the police in accordance with British MG notice of August 1949, which was cancelled. — From CCGB (GB) announcement.

Transfer of Certain Nazi Properties

Supplement No. 1 to Instructions Implementing MG Law No. 58 and Control Council Directive No. 59 of June 21, 1947, provides for the immediate transfer of title to properties in possession of former Nazi organizations. Title to these properties has not heretofore been transferred because the properties are used for occupation purposes.

The supplement reads:

Title to properties formerly owned by Nazi, military, or paramilitary organizations, which properties are being used for occupation purposes, and which, except for such, would have been transferred to democratic organizations pursuant to Article II of Control Council Directive No. 50 or to the respective state governments pursuant to Article II of Directive No. 50, shall, without further delay, be transferred to such democratic organizations or to the respective state governments. The transfer in which title to similar properties, not used for occupation purposes, was transferred under Control Council Directive No. 50, is subject to Article II and VII of Directives No. 50 and 56. Existing regulations will remain in effect under the same conditions prevailing at the time of transfer of title.

Documents transferring title to such property shall contain a statement to the effect that such transfer shall not in any way interfere with any other rights which the holder of the property for occupation purposes, in accordance with present practices. The documents transferring title shall also contain a statement that the transfer is made subject to the following reservations: the occupation authorities retain the right to remove (at any time during the use of the property for occupation purposes) structures, furnishings and other improvements, or movables properly, erected, attached to, or brought on to the property at any time, and any claims for the use of the property by the occupation authorities; and 2. No claim shall arise in favor of the transferor or assignee, for loss of, or injury to, the transferred property resulting from acts of the occupation authorities, or from their failure to act, at any time, during the use of the property for occupation purposes.—From OMOUS letter AG 91.4 (EA), July 12.

Materials for Trade Fairs

A revised procedure covering the dispatch of commercial advertising material and exhibits for trade fairs, effective Aug. 1, was published by the JURI. Under the new procedure, the procedure for dispatch of exhibition material and exhibits results from the commerce authorities, or from their failure to act, at any time, during the use of the property for occupation purposes.—From OMOUS letter AG 91.4 (EA), July 12.

Audit of Occupation Costs

All accounts dealing with occupation costs and examined by the Comptroller General of the Civilian War Department, which are paid by the bizonal or any state budget, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in the Combined Economic Area. The most important task is to examine issues regulations and instructions in implementation of this law.

Whether it is to be deemed to have become effective in the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hanse and Wuertemberg-Baden on April 1, 1949. From MG Law No. 99, attached to OMOUS letter AG 91.06 (LB), July 29.

(Continued on next page)
Withdrawal of Army Support

In agreement with EUCOM Headquarters, OCMG has approved the withdrawal of logistic support from certain categories of non-German persons and agencies. The withdrawal includes the following elements of logistic support which have heretofore been provided by the Army and which are now withdrawn will be provided by the German government.

The changes in logistic support to be provided various categories of non-German individuals and agencies will be effective May 10, 1949, in accordance with EUCOM Circular No. 2, May 13, 1949, as revised.

Commanders of EUCOM military posts have been instructed by EUCOM Headquarters on implementation of the circular. State OMG directors are to inform their respective states to work out a complementary program for implementing the circular.

In particular, post commanders have been given laws and regulations:

1. To take a census and prepare a roster of resident persons and agencies from whom logistic support is to be withdrawn; and to transmit copies of these rosters to Land Directors for their guidance.

2. To release to the German state governors the business cards of persons and agencies no longer entitled to use Army or Air Force property.

3. To develop a list of obligations of persons and agencies concerned through withdrawal and collection of licenses.

4. To withdraw military telephone and telecommunications as rapidly as is practicable.

5. To arrange for the surrendering and converting of military payment certificates as appropriate.

6. To arrange for the surrendering of property affected by other privileges and documents as they "clear the post", with satisfaction for unexpired and unused coupons having payment certificates or that value equal to remaining time on the plan to predue hardships resulting from local conditions.

Each OMG director is directed to issue the necessary instructions to the governors of the states to ensure that these phases of the plan will be implemented by the state governments and properly carried out. Specifically, these instructions will cover the following:

1. Registration of resident and non-resident non-Germans from whom logistic support is to be withdrawn.

Persons in this category may engage in business in the US Zone of Germany subject to approval of Military Government. Except as otherwise provided by Federal Government, such persons will be subject themselves and their business activities to applicable German laws.

B. Thus such non-Germans will be required to register with local German authorities including:

(a) The German Finance Office for identification purposes.

(b) The German Finance Office for declarations and privileges.

(c) The German Housing Office for location of permanent living space and for possible enrollment of dependents within Germany when desired.

D. Such other German authorities under applicable laws.

2. Tenure in present quarters and facilities.

A. For a period of one year, unless vacated earlier, all property released by the US occupiers will remain in the possession of the owner. Without provisos of the order will be released to the appropriate state governors encumbered, however, by the requirements of the United States space, use, and occupancy administration and regulations such as enforced at present through the Housing Office.

B. All non-Germans supported in the German economy will be permitted to have occupation of their quarters in their present manner and to the same extent as permitted by applicable German laws and regulations.

3. Displaced Persons.

A. Nothing in this order applies to displaced persons or is intended to qualify displaced persons to assistance or privileges not now provided.

B. Diplomatic Immunity.

A. Foreign representatives will be granted the privileges and advantages of diplomatic immunity accorded such representatives by diplomatic usage and international protocol. These will be extended to the representatives of the field devoted exclusively to this subject.

B. Summarized below for your information are the various agencies who will provide logistic support which will be the primary responsibility of multilateral rather than state German authorities:


A. Upon implementation of Circular 2, military postal and telecommunications services and facilities, including priorities and access to telecommunication networks, where involved, will be withdrawn but there will be no break in service. Circular 2, international telecommunication circuits provided by the Deutsche Post and international telecommunication equipment imported into Germany under the provisions of Circular 2, international telecommunication circuits provided by the Deutsche Post and international telecommunication equipment imported into Germany will be subject to payment by the user in Deutsche marks in accordance with the applicable tariffs applicable to German telecommunication services, and will be provided in accordance with regulations governing provision of these services to German authorities.

5. Transportation.

A. Upon implementation of Circular 2, gas cooperation has been established with non-German foreign trade companies for foreign exchange authorized by the Allied Bank Commission.

B. Rail travel within Germany will be paid for in Deutsche marks and will be in accordance with all applicable tariffs available to German authorities.

C. Certification of travel or transport of goods under diplomatic immunity will be accomplished for the time being as it is at present.

6. Finance.

A. The German Finance Office will issue the necessary instructions to the governor of the states to ensure that in accordance with directives of the Allied Control Council.

B. Currency control books will be issued to non-Germans entitled to possess them by the Combined Travel Board and who are entitled to possess them will be issued by the German Finance Office. The sale of liquors and foods will be subject to the payment of customs duties, except where diplomatic privileges have been extended. Tobacco products will be restricted in accordance with applicable MG and German laws and regulations.

On the basis of the above statement of policy and objective, state OMG directors are directed to work out suitable arrangements for the accommodation of non-Germans and state and local German authorities in every way possible to effect a smooth transition from Army to German support with a minimum of inconvenience and hardship upon the persons and agencies affected.


Housing Loan Administration

The Executive shall, within the US Zone, have the power to provide in an ordinance empowering the Reconstruction Loan Corporation to provide housing loan that such ordinance may:

(a) With respect to the capital amount of the loan:

(1) from property tax,

(2) from death duties (inheritance tax) and

(3) from stock tax; and

(b) With respect to interest:

(1) from income tax,

(2) from corporation tax,

(3) from income tax,

This order shall be deemed to have become effective within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hamburg and North Rhine-Westphalia May 1, 1949.

than dogs or cats, who wish to send their pets home may request the special Department of Agriculture permits through the EUCOM Mail Cancellation, Attention: Veterinary Branch, APO 400 from EUCOM announcement.

APO's of USAF

The words, "U.S. Air Force" will be substituted for "U.S. Army" in the address elements of all direct mail from the Department of Defense originating within the theater, USAF official announced in Wiesbaden. The order is effective immediately for all mail addressed with the order are 57, 61-A, 147, 147-A, 207, 208 and 633.

Parcels for PWs in USSR

Through the cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Military Department for Posts & Telecommunications is now accepting parcels addressed to "PAKAS" in all air mail from the Soviet Union. This service is limited to parcels containing food, clothes and other articles of value, with the weights restricted to 4.4 pounds. Parcels addressed to these prisoners of war will be forwarded to the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland, and reforwarded free of additional postage by them to the addressee. — From Military Government Semi-Monthly Report No. 118.

Land Reform Programs

A broad application of land reform programs in US Zone states will now be possible under the provisions of a new amendment to General License No. 52 of MG Law 52, the Property Group of OCMG (Berlin) announced.

General License 5, as originally promulgated under Military Government, permitted settlement activities to be carried out under the US "Laws for the Procurement of Land for Settlement of Citizens" or other laws, which will be applicable only in the three larger states of the US Zone and not in the state of Bremen or the US Sector of Berlin.

The new amendment permits the Reich Settlement Law of 1919 and "other valid settlement legislation" in order to carry out small settlement projects, subsistence homestead programs for industrial workers, part-time farmers, and small farm settlement projects.

The amendment also extends the license to include a "transfer of effect" in Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin.

Weapons Control Revisions

All fire arms, privately owned in EUCOM, must be registered by serial number with the Provost Marshal, EUCOM.

The purpose of the revision is to new lists of weapons identification and registration previously in force and applies to all occupation personnel. This change was made in order to carry out small settlement projects, subsistence homestead programs for industrial workers, part-time farmers, and small farm settlement projects.

The amendment also extends the license to include a "transfer of effect" in Bremen and the US Sector of Berlin.

In case of cases of made or modified weapons do not bear serial numbers, owners are required to have the last four digits of their serial number typed on their weapon by the person who owned the weapon. The owner of the weapon must also provide a letter of the alphabet to the four digit number order in the EUCOM announcement.

A "transport permit" is required if the owner is transferred in a permanent change of station. Post Registration Office issues such permits. At the time of the delivery, the weapon must be shipped with the weapon or owner to the Post Registration Office, where the owner must register the weapon with the Post Registration Office, EUCOM, to the post commander.

Weapons included in baggage of personnel returning to the United States, as well as weapons shipped separately, must be affixed with the provost marshal arms registration tag, to pass customs inspection at the port of entry. — From EUCOM announcement.

New Customs Regulations

US Customs Group cautioned all members of the Occupation Forces, their dependents and persons sponsored by the Occupation Forces regarding the new regulations and controls of whatever occupation zone they enter or exit Germany, whereby the status of enemy property is defined by a new law. This new ruling is in accordance with US Military Government Law 17 and EUCOM announcement.

Current customs regulations in the British Zone of Germany prohibit the export of goods such as high value items unless they are voluntarily declared at the time of exit and the owner is in possession of the documentation required by German law, which must be produced.

In connection it is pointed out that under the new regulations, High Value Items, including cameras, or any goods valued at more than DM 250.

Allotted occupation personnel wishing to export or transport cameras or other high value items must declare the goods at the time of exit and surrender the required customs documentation. For failure to produce such documentation will result in a fine of DM 500.

High-value articles brought into Germany must be declared upon entry and, in addition, they must be declared upon exit. To facilitate export at a later date, customs authorities should be requested to record them on Special Orders of Exporters or other official certificate of import. — From BUCO announcement.

Adjustment of War Burdens

The Economic Council shall, within the US Zone, have the power to adopt an emergency Ordinance for the temporary adjustment of burdens resulting from the war, for the fiscal year 1949. This Ordinance shall be deemed to have become effective on March 31, 1949, within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wurttemberg-Baden. — From Order No. 1, dated September 8, 1949.

Restitution Claim Transactions

A General License is granted under Article II of MG Law No. 52 (amended) and Article I of MG Law No. 53, authorizing all transactions within the US Zone, of any claim or restitution filed pursuant to and within the scope of MG Law No. 59, provided that:

1. This transaction is necessary and incidental to the filing, prosecution, defense, waiver, settlement or final adjudication of such a claim.

2. The claim for restitution is filed on behalf of a persecuted person or his heir or legatee.

3. The claim for restitution is not based on an unsound theory.

This General License does not authorize:

1. The debit to any account blocked pursuant to MG Law No. 52, unless it is a payment owned by a necessary party to the restitution proceeding and such debt is for the payment of the necessary party's claim which is not in arrears in connection with such proceeding.

2. The transfer or assignment of title to any property, including funds, located outside Germany.

3. The transfer or delivery to any person other than the claimant or his agent, of any restitution property.

4. The claimant or his agent to have any property from the US Zone of Occupation in Germany, including Bremen.

5. The General License shall become effective on July 29, 1949. — From MG General License No. 10 as amended.

Invisible Exports

Prior JEA approval is no longer required for allocation of foreign exchange to a number of "invisible imports." In addition, JEA will transmit via its licensing functions for additional categories of such Imports to the German Economics Administration (Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft) and other governmental agencies. The Imports which are included in the new requirement will continue to be licensed by JEA or Military Government for the present.

The major categories of such Imports are those for military purposes and for trade with countries that are not connected with the importation of physical goods. They include: cash and travelers checks; German and foreign business men's and businessmen's abroad membership in foreign economic associations, trade fair costs, expenses for German shipping in foreign ports and similar expenses, and so forth.

In addition, the new Instruction No. 31, effective Aug. 20, 1949, applies to the US, UK and French Zones of Germany. Section 1 of the Instruction refers to Berlin, and established the simplified system under which foreign exchange will be made available to German banks, with the assistance of the administration in coordination with the Bank Deutscher Laender (Bank of German States) and other German agencies will issue circulars giving detailed instructions regarding the utilization of these funds. Under the new plans, the Central Commodities Board, Office, Buss, Berlin, will supervise the utilization of budget amounts of invisible imports.

Payment for invisible imports, like all other imports, will be made to a Foreign Exchange Bank (Ausschankbank) in Deutsche Bank, at the rate of DM 1 equals 30 cents.

The three categories of the invisible imports follow:

1. Imports which do not require prior approval:

Advisers to foreign commercial commisions, commissions to foreign commercial agencies, subject to the instruction of the Foreign Exchange Bank, the traveling expenses for registration and maintenance of new patents, copyrights, trademarks and designs, trade fairs and congresses: claims up to $520 arising from exports and imports, the cost of travel expenses, the cost of services and supplies for the transport of goods, the cost of repairs to machinery up to $1,000.

2. Imports which require JEA or Military Government approval:

Cost of travel expenses, travel expenses, the cost of travel expenses, the cost of repairs to machinery up to $1,000.

3. Imports which require Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft, Bank Deutscher Laender or other German governmental agency approval:

the cost of travel expenses, travel expenses, the cost of travel expenses, the cost of repairs to machinery up to $1,000.

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Cost of travel expenses, travel expenses, the cost of travel expenses, the cost of repairs to machinery up to $1,000.

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the cost of travel expenses, travel expenses, the cost of travel expenses, the cost of repairs to machinery up to $1,000.
Control of Property,” also known as General License No. 13, was issued pursuant to MG Law No. 33, “Foreign Exchange Control,” AG 0106.2, 15 Aug. 1949.


Withdrawal of Armistice Logistic Support of Certain Categories of Non-German Persons and Agencies, AG 0030 (CO), OOMGS (Berlin), 10 Aug. 1949.


Regulation No. 3 to Pursuant to Article III (5) of MG Proclamation No. 7, “Bizonal Economic Administration,” AG 0106.6 (LD), OOMGS (Berlin), 10 Aug. 1949.


Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 183, ISD OOMGS (Bad Neustadt), 11 Aug. 1949.

Covers German newspapers and publications dated Aug. 17 & 18.


Regulation No. 2 Pursuant to MG Law No. 33, “Foreign Exchange Control,” and Articles of Interim Offices for German Affairs,” AG 0106.12, 12 Aug. 1949.


German Employees of Offices and Divisions or Units Thereof Which Are Being Moved to the Zone, OOMGS (Frankfurt), 31 Aug. 1949.

Civilian Personnel Memorandum — General Order Placing OUMGS in a Status of Liquidation, OUMGS (Frankfurt), 13 Aug. 1949.

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

Renewal of GI-Term Insurance

Holders of National Service Life Insurance term policies were warned, in a direct mailing to the Veterans Administration must take action to renew their policies before the present eight-year term expires, or they will lose the insurance protection.

The renewal means that a second term policy will be issued the insured without physical examination. The new term policy will be for a five-year period, and the premiums will be at the age of the insured at the time of renewal.

For example, a soldier whose policy was issued in September, 1941, and whose premium payments stop the end of September, losses this protection. There is no guarantee period: the expiration of the first eight-year term, the policy is allowed to lapse, an application for new insurance, accompanied by a report of physical examination.

Any person who has held his GI term insurance to lapse may initiate action to reinstate his policy before the expiration of the present eight-year term, even if the insured is not now in military service. Reinstatement of the policy will have no effect until the insured has repaid the two grace premiums at the same rate formerly paid. A new physical examination is mandatory in the case of reinstatement of a policy.

Information Services Division, OUMGS, has been designated as the agency authorized to issue written authorizations to United States and civilian personnel requesting written permission to participate, with or without compensation, in German literary, radio and film activities.

Applications will divide into three categories:

1. Where no compensation is demanded.
2. Where compensation is to be made by payment in Deutsche marks.
3. Where compensation is to be made in a form other than by payment in Deutsche marks.

Applications will be submitted to the Information Services Division, OUMGS, as the director may request.

Where compensation is to be made in a form other than by payment in Deutsche marks, the application must be sent directly to the information services division, OUMGS, as the director may request.

The American Rheinland (in German), Vol. 5, No. 26, ISD OUMGS, August/September.