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# INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

CITIZENS OF TOMORROW



NO. 166

JULY 26, 1949

THIS ISSUE:

The Coming Generations  
Telling What ERP Does

Drug Addiction  
Berlin Blood Bank







## COVER PICTURE

**CITIZENS OF TOMORROW**—"In the presence of this blood banner which represents our Fuehrer, I swear to devote all my energies, all my strength to the saviour of our country, Adolf Hitler." This was the oath sworn by approximately 10,000,000 German youths before the war. Today, through a planned MG program, young Germans are being shown new directions which will lead away from the regimented goals of the Hitler Youth. What that program is and its chance of succeeding are discussed in an article beginning on page 3.

(US Army photos)

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# MILITARY GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BULLETIN

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
CONTROL OFFICE      REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH  
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# Germany's Role in World Markets

*Following are adapted excerpts of an address by Mr. N. H. Collisson, ECA Deputy Special Representative for Western Germany, at the opening of the ERP Export Show in Munich July 7:*

**T**he ERP export show in Munich where more than 100 Bavarian firms are represented, is an outstanding display of the type of export goods which roll from multifarious production lines. German goods are in demand throughout Europe and in other sections of the commercial world. But this fact should not lull one into believing that you have but to produce and the seller will appear automatically at your doorstep. The harsh economic facts of this highly competitive world would soon disillusion him who stands and waits. The world will not beat a path to the German door. Quite to the contrary. The German must get out and sell his goods in just the same manner as do the British, the French and the others who are seeking to increase their export trade.

One of the greater tasks facing German exporters and manufacturers is to bring their prices into line. It is easy to point out the problem. It is not easy to offer a solution. There are many here in Germany who blame their troubles upon the currency conversion rate of the D-Mark. But no amount of currency adjustment can overcome some of the more fundamental economic facts which cause high prices. Production costs must be tailored to a reasonable selling price rather than the selling price adjusted to production costs. New methods of production must be studied by the German manufacturer. Experts should go to other European lands and to America to study the newest, most up-to-date production methods. Conversely, European experts and American engineers should come to Germany to help. In this exchange of technical knowledge the Marshall Plan is ready to help under its technical assistance program, which envisions the exchange of industrial knowledge among the participating countries.

Closely allied to the problem of making goods at a price for which they can be sold is the problem of diversifying trade among the nations of the world. A ready flow of goods, not merely between two nations but among all countries must be achieved if the goals of the Marshall Plan are to be reached. Inherent in this multilateralization of commerce are the unencumbered exchange of currencies, the removal of customs barriers and traffic, elimination of disparities between domestic and export prices, and a termination of monopolistic practices, whether by nations or individuals.

None of these objectives can be attained by other than a common approach to these continental obstacles by the entire community of Marshall Plan nations. Narrow, selfish, nationalistic thinking cannot meet the problem of European recovery. There must be a wholehearted common cooperative effort by all the European nations to meet their mutual problems. In that cooperative approach German representatives will be asked to represent Germany in international councils, not merely as Germans but as Europeans. Just as the German people are assuming the responsibilities of governing themselves, so must they also face the responsibility of participating in an international and European movement.

It has been claimed, and no doubt with most justice, that it is much easier for the American to think in European terms than it is for the European. But the Munich export show gives ample indication that German tradesmen and manufacturers have in the past and still do think in European terms. Many of these goods will find their way to France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and the other countries whose common effort contributes to the European Recovery Program. It is time now for not only businessmen, but for German leaders, politicians and the people themselves to think as Europeans. If this is done, and if the people of the Marshall Plan countries continue to work and to plan on a common community basis, the vision which was George C. Marshall's will have been brilliantly fulfilled.



# The Coming Generations

## — — German Youth and the Future

THE YOUTH of Norway, Denmark, England, France, and other countries have known and experienced the devastating effects of war. They fully comprehend the meaning of occupation by an enemy power. They know the meaning of totalitarianism and the threat of concentration camps. Conversations with youth from formerly German-occupied countries reveal a natural bitterness, but also tolerance and a desire for international understanding and peace.

There is an honest desire, in many cases, to forgive; but there is also evidence that they will never forget. I am continually impressed with youth from other countries because of their concern that there be constructed a society based on law and order, humanity and social justice.

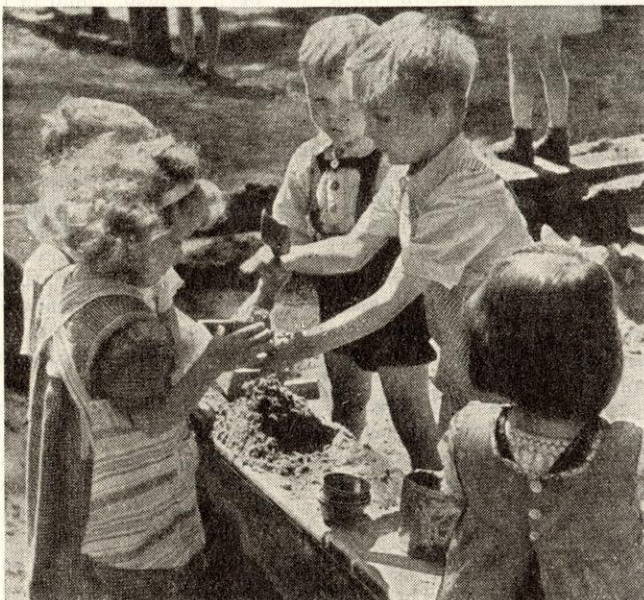
Some wise person said that the wickedness of the wicked is less dangerous to man than the weaknesses of the good; and teen-age youth have said that "if you don't stand for something you fall for anything." The problems which confront German youth differ from those confronting youth in other lands largely in degree. The basic problem with which we are confronted is one of materialism versus moral values. The problem is one which is not essentially German, nor even European, but primarily part of the moral structure of civilization.

THE EDUCATIONAL aim of Hitler and the Nazi Party was to create the National Socialist human being. Hitler said, on the fourth anniversary of his coming to power, "Education does not begin nor end at a certain age; the National Socialistic revolution has imposed upon education clearly defined tasks and has made it independent of any age group. Instruction is never complete. We, therefore, cannot admit that any field or medium of education should be outside the scope of the communal obligation."

by **Dr. Alonzo G. Grace**

*Director, Education & Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS*

This meant the imposition of unprecedented controls over the education of children, youth and adults, and over the cultural interests of the country. Thus the minds and souls of an entire nation were subjected willingly or unwillingly to a ten-year intellectual blackout, to the depreciation of moral values, to the substitution of Nazism for religion and to the master race concept.



*From sandbox to pillbox?*

Youth movements and youth organizations are not new in Germany. In fact, the first organization known as the Wandervogel (wander birds) was organized back in 1896, and through the years, until the Hitler era, youth movements and organizations embraced many sound programs. Perhaps the greatest achievement was about 1914 when youth became a recognized factor in the life of the nation.

From the text of the above article Dr. Grace took his speech for the radio program "Town Meeting of the Air" in Berlin, July 12, 1949.

THE HITLER Youth Movement was organized and recognized by the party as a Reich organization in 1926. However, no more than 2,000 youth were present at the party rally in Nuremberg in 1929. In 1936 the organization was legalized, and Hitler decreed that "the entire youth of Germany, outside the home and school, receive its training — physical, mental, and moral — in the Hitler Youth for National Service and in the spirit of Nazism." At this time, Baldur von Schirach published "Hitler-Jugend, Idee und Gestalt" (Hitler Youth, Idea and Form) in which he wrote, "What was formerly called the German Youth Movement is dead."

Each youth took the following oath upon entering the organization:

"In the presence of this blood banner which represents our Fuehrer, I swear to devote all my energies, all my strength to the saviour of our Country, Adolf Hitler. I am willing and ready to give up my life for him, so help me God. One people, one Reich, one Fuehrer."

By 1940, the Hitler Youth Movement had a membership of approximately 10,000,000 youth between the ages of 10 and 18. At one time, 87 percent of all youth were part of the Hitler Youth Organization. It is evident that with this

kind of indoctrination and training all through the formative years of life, a tremendous impact must have been made on youth.

AT THE conclusion of the war, for the most part, youth were without goals of any kind; the collapse of the Hitler youth organization, together with the invalidation of the Nazi teaching of the organization, left vast numbers of young people without goals or a means of generating positive ideals and programs. Such problems of the post-war period as unemployment, housing, educational opportunity and general social disorder

(Continued on next page)



fall with special weight on the youth of Germany.

**C**AN WE now paraphrase the Schirach statement of 1936 and say, "What was formerly the teaching and spirit of the Hitler Youth Movement is dead?"

The basic principle underlying our effort in Germany is that the reorientation of German youth is essentially a German responsibility and that our role is threefold: First, to assist those forces inside Germany to provide leadership and direction to the citizens of tomorrow; second, to foster an atmosphere in which the positive elements can find expression in society; and third, to prevent the recurrence of any totalitarian or militaristic tendencies among youth organizations.

During the period of our effort to help German youth help themselves, several developments may be mentioned:

1. **Voluntary Youth Organizations** — This is one method of preventing the domination of the State in the control of youth. Today the total membership of voluntary youth organizations has increased 700 percent since 1946. One million five hundred thousand or approximately 25 percent of the young people between the ages of 10–25 belong to one or more organizations. Concurrently, voluntary citizen participation on behalf of youth has been encouraged and, at the present time, youth committees consisting of representative citizens from the community have been formed in 266 counties in the American Zone.

2. **Leadership Training** — Five leadership training schools have been established in which over 4,000 youth leaders have received training in the fundamentals of democratic youth work.

3. **Cultural Exchange** — A cultural exchange program is in operation under which more than 50 selected German youth leaders have studied youth work in the United States. Eight Americans and 23 European youth leaders have aided in advising German youth organizations.

4. **Self-help Programs** — One of the basic needs at the present time is to provide the youth with a mission. Unemployed youth is a potential danger in any nation. The self-help program thus far has been developed in three ways:

(a) **Youth Reconstruction:** The self-help program for German youth is one of the most encouraging and one of the most important developments

in recent months. Over 100 projects have been developed without the aid of publicity and without the knowledge of the general population. These programs in Germany consist of the rebuilding of damaged buildings, new dormitories, new homes. This becomes most important, because it is estimated that as many as 100,000 youth are homeless and wandering from one place to the other throughout the US Zone.

**T**HE Studentenhaus (students house) at Aachen, with the financial aid of the Ministry of Education has been completely restored by student help. This self-help program included the establishment of self-governing youth homes, an extensive student-worker exchange program, and a self-help and scholarship program. A Western German Work Association for youth reconstruction work has been formed to coordinate and advance the program.

(b) **International Work Camps:** Thirty international work camps will be in operation in the American Zone this summer. At these camps will be representatives from many European nations and the United States. Youth from many nations will live and work together.

(c) **Work-Study Program:** This involves an international exchange of selected students and is the result of a program developed between 1919 and 1932 in Germany. It provides for sending German students to the United States and other countries for a two-year period during which time these youth work on farms and in factories, studying, working, and observing the way of life in the United States or in whatever country is participating in the program.

**O**F THE 500 students who participated in this work plan between 1925 and 1932 only one ever became a Nazi, and dozens died in concentration camps or in the war. Many hold positions of importance in Germany today. While there are many problems connected with the development of such a program on any extensive scale, widespread interest has been expressed in the plan.

A good start has been made in the revival of a sound younger generation, but there are numerous problems and difficulties to be overcome. Youth organizations must liberalize their programs, become less competitive and more cooperative. The average German citizen must learn to volunteer his time, ability, and money

to advance cooperative youth programs. Although limited in extent, certain nationalistic tendencies must be eliminated.

It is certain that only those aspects of MG's program will remain which a considerable number of German leaders have come to believe in, and which are closely related to German needs and desires. When we have completed our effort, we hope that these four things will remain:

1. Youth leaders who believe in the democratic process of group life and who have elementary knowledge of the skills and techniques necessary to achieve their beliefs.

2. The idea of the importance and necessity of democratic youth work established firmly in several places: in legislation, in the minds of many community leaders, in the training curricula of many training centers, and in the organization and programs of county and state youth committees.

3. Youth organizations which have been improved from the standpoint of democratic objectives and methods. This will involve two things: first, a new concept of the group leader as a helper and counselor who is primarily interested in the personal growth of individual young men and young women through democratic group life; and second, the practice of more democratic methods techniques in group life—such as discussion techniques for problem solving, the use of recognized parliamentary procedure in handling the business of the group, and the use of activities, interests and skills, not as ends in themselves, but as means to help individuals grow and develop.

4. Large numbers of German citizens in local communities who have a desire to cooperate in meeting the needs of all the youth, organized and unorganized, on a community-wide basis, and who have an elementary understanding of practical methods.

**T**HE ULTIMATE test of our success in helping German youth to help themselves is simply this:

Will youth develop the character, the moral-spiritual power to resist the nationalistic trend? Will youth fall for anything? I believe that the youth of the world will help the youth of Germany to create a world of law and order, humanity, social justice, and peace. I believe that a large number of German youth, in spite of the Hitler era, are ready, willing and eager to do their part, but the change will not be accomplished overnight.

+ END





# Telling What ERP Does

— — In 19 Member Countries

**A**N ITALIAN laborer in Milan walks into his local post office, purchases a stamp and pastes it on a letter addressed to his farmer son who is living in Australia. The stamp has a design depicting a twin motif of peace and better living, the standard of the European Recovery Program. Both sender and addressee notice the stamp and a small feeling of confidence comes over them.

"We have not been forgotten; there are better days ahead for all of us; America helps us so that we can help ourselves," is an approximation of the thought which father and son both feel though a distance of some 10,000 miles separates them.

In another part of the world, two Bavarian tradesmen are discussing conditions in their Alpine-encircled township. "Things are looking up," says one, eyeing the brisk business being done in the local shops..

"Remember what it was like one year ago?" asks the second.

"Prices are high, but at least the goods are here where we can buy them," adds the first man, glancing at his Munich newspaper. "The im-

Article  
by **Arthur Settler**  
Deputy Director, OMGUS  
Public Information Office (Frankfurt)

ports are rolling in, I see," he ventures. "Cotton from the United States, seeds and petroleum, vegetables and oil. It's all Marshall aid."

**I**NCIDENTS SUCH as these can be multiplied in every one of the 19 countries taking part in this, the greatest experiment in economic cooperation ever undertaken in history.

The story of the Marshall Plan, its objectives and the progress being made toward their accomplishment, is being told to the people who are its immediate beneficiaries — through press, radio, pamphlet, poster, town-hall meeting—by their own governments in their own idiom.

The governments of the ERP countries on June 28-30 posted a combined exhibit at the Chateau de la Muette in Paris, designed to show graphically the extent to which the information programs have succeeded in reaching

the rank and file in each individual country.

The exhibit was arranged by the information office of each country concerned, with mutual exchange of ideas on improving the individual programs as its basic purpose. The economic ministers were invited to examine the booths at their convenience. Comment was highly favorable and wide interest shown in the contrasting techniques.

**C**OMMON TO all of the information programs under general auspices of the OEEC\* Press Department is the concept that a sense of common effort and mutual aid must be nurtured through education and orientation. Therefore, the success of an information program can only be judged by its scope in reaching the grass-roots level.

The man-on-the-street, Mr. Average Icelander, Englishman, Irishman, German, Italian, Austrian—these are the people who must be made aware of

(Continued on next page)

\* Office for European Economic Cooperation. See Article by this title in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 163, June 14, 1949.



US aid to the economic recovery of their country. It is not enough to publish broadsides in "highbrow" economic weeklies. It is vital, however, to the success of this mutual effort that the masses be made aware of its broad base and its great issues.

How is this purpose to be achieved? How best to overcome the counter-campaign of lies and vilification directed against the aid program on a continuing basis from the Cominform which regards ERP as an abomination? The answer is adequately given at the OEEC Press Exhibit in Paris. It is simply this: present the facts in simple, clearly-conceived language, hammer them home by constant repetition and through widely-circulated mass media.

Each of the information programs contains some feature which is characteristic and peculiar to the country which originates it, but all have certain features in common.

**I**N ITALY, the postal authorities co-operated by issuing a special postage stamp commemorating the first anniversary of ERP on April 3.



In Germany, the reserve side of the ration card was used to publish a text message.\*

In Eire, a series of weekly fireside chats were employed to reach the people to whom the radio is an integral part of home life.

In the United Kingdom, pamphlets are employed with telling effect.

In Austria, movie slides have been and continue to be shown in every cinema and theater, and spot news announcements report progress under the impact of Marshall Aid.

The French exploit the press for full, frank and well-balanced analyses and studies of the economic condition in that country.

Special groups such as labor are reached by servicing trade union publications and meetings with background material, photographs, graphs and charts on cooperation for recovery.

The town-hall meetings which are gaining such popularity in many parts of Europe do not need to be prodded to discuss economic problems which

affect the lives of every man, woman and child, and no one can talk economics without considering ERP.

**I**N THE Bizone great success was achieved with special visual exhibits posted at the Amerika Haeuser (US Information Centers) in the US Zone and Die Bruecke Haeuser (British Information Centers) in the British Zone. These were accompanied by special discussion groups to which come townspeople, farmers, businessmen, students and persons in every walk of life.

All of the participating countries make good use of posters, pamphlets, reprints, press, radio and publications in many spheres of activity. Newspaper editors have made a valuable contribution to the success of the program.

Information officers in some countries make the editors' task easier by arranging special-events programs which dramatize the arrival of certain ERP shipments; by organizing press conferences when occasion calls for them; by inviting correspondents on tours of factories and plants using ERP materials; by briefing the working press corps on the complexities of the Marshall Aid program when this is necessary or making experts available for this purpose, and by other devices which are well known in public relations work.

In the Bizone a textbook for high school students in which the "ABC" of ERP will be explained is in preparation. An ERP fair is planned for this fall in Munich, and every Bizonal exposition has had an ERP display.

**S**EVERAL ERP countries have employed the comic book and newspaper cartoon to present simplified versions of the way in which ERP is speeding recovery and mutual trade. An Italian cartoon which was on exhibition in Paris explained the whys and wherefores of penicillin imports which had been financed by Marshall funds.

An effective graphic display in the British booth of the Paris exhibit showed how Marshall Plan gave the nation (a) time in which to get back its economic equilibrium; (b) dollars with which to underwrite the cost of essential imports from hard currency areas; (c) increased production by providing the necessary raw materials; (d) accelerated trade with world markets; (e) internal stability during the explosive postwar period of readjustment.

The enormous variety of projects which Marshall funds have made possible was projected photographically at the Paris exhibit: public works of land reclamation, irrigation and forest work on mountain basins; reactivation of damaged farms; experimental farming and training of peasantry in the latest scientific methods; subsidies for the canning, processing and transforming of farm products, for the formation of small peasant holdings, for protection of crops, and hundreds of others equally important. The pictoramas told a story of cooperative effort and resultant industrial recovery which cannot fail to impress all who believe in freedom and recovery.

**T**HE PUBLICITY and education programs are being carried out under authority contained in the ECA agreements signed between the European Cooperation Administration and each participant country.

Article VIII of the ECA Agreement between the United States and British Zones of Germany, signed in July 1948 by the two Military Governors, calls for the widest possible dissemination of the facts concerning the progress of ERP in Germany "in order to develop the sense of common effort and mutual aid which are essential to the accomplishment of the objectives of the program."

A similar provision appears in every agreement signed by the Economic Cooperation Administration and a Marshall Plan country which committed itself to take all "practicable steps to ensure that appropriate facilities are provided for such dissemination."

Americans who are underwriting the heavy cost of the European Recovery Program can be satisfied that this portion of the agreement at least is being faithfully carried out. —END

#### Some Nazi Property Held

All properties of Nazi Party members have been released from control with the exception of those belonging to persons categorized primarily as Class I and II offenders and probationers. Control of these properties must continue, under present regulations, until a final decision has been rendered by the denazification courts or until the probationary period has expired.

\* See Information Bulletin, Issue No. 157, March 22, 1949, Page 2.



# Educational Service Center

## — — Meeting Place for Teachers

Article

by **Lucile Allard**

*Director, Educational Service Center  
Education & Cultural Relations Branch  
OMG Berlin Sector*

**T**HE BERLIN Educational Service Center aims at being a living institution, which offers not only a library, reading rooms, textbook writing and test-research departments, but also a meeting place for free discussion among educators. Established in Nov. 1947 by the Education & Cultural Relations Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, the center has expanded its activities from textbook writing to a great number of additional projects to aid students and teachers.

One of the most popular departments at the center is the library. A teacher visiting the library one morning asked if he might telephone his principal. The librarian heard his conversation. He told the principal he would like to stay all day and explained, "this is a paradise of books!"

About 10,580 books are available, 60 percent of which are German language and 40 percent Swiss, Dutch, American, British and French-language volumes. The book collection includes many textbooks from other countries, and all German textbooks published in the four zones since 1945. Many of the American textbooks are beautifully illustrated. The Germans admire and wish to copy these texts because of the content, fine make-up and illustrations.

**O**NE THOUSAND books were loaned to the Pedagogical Hochschule (teachers' college) when it mov-

ed from the East Sector of Berlin and established new quarters in the former barracks in Lankwitz, American Sector. Books and other instructional materials of necessity were left behind in the Russian Sector. The Free University also is in great need of instructional supplies. Several sets of wall maps have been loaned to these two educational institutions, and will be loaned to other schools who may need this type of equipment.

There are also 70 German and English-language periodicals in the center library. Until recently, these magazines were mostly pedagogical, but gradually current magazines on other subjects are being placed on the shelves.

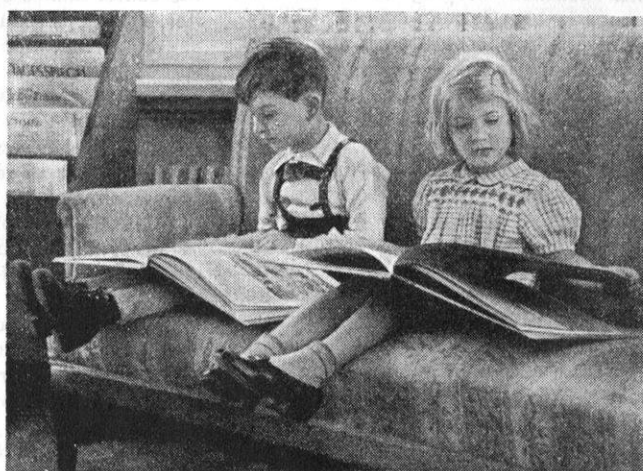
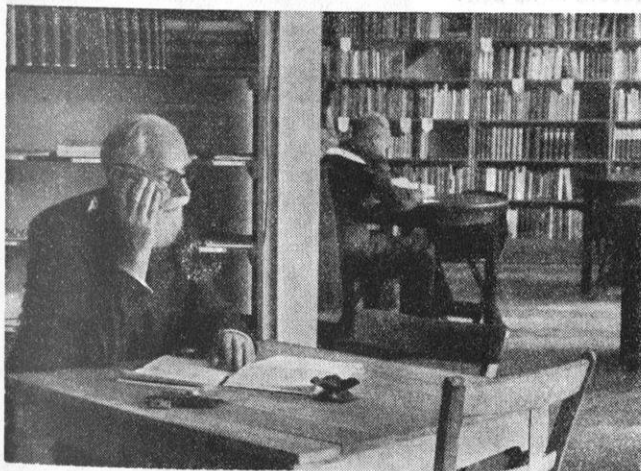
As a teachers' aid, a committee of students and teachers is preparing a picture file, clipping pictures from old magazines and filing them according to topics studied in the school. Another file, also available for use of teachers, is of German and English-language pamphlets on subjects including social science, history, curriculum and current events.

**A**NOTHER COMMITTEE of educators has been appointed to assist in the selection of books for the library to make sure that helpful, interesting volumes are chosen. Committee representatives are selected from the public schools, the Pedagogical Hochschule, the Free University and the Pestalozzi-Froebel-House, a center for training kindergarten teachers.

Interesting work is being done with children to help find the kind of readers which will appeal to young boys and girls. A reading research committee, composed of an elementary school principal and classroom teachers, is doing a creative job of planning and teaching as an integral part of the research.

This group studies the problems of reading in the early grades which include vocabulary, type and difficulty and suitability of content for the Fibel (German basic reader). Several supplementary first readers are being prepared. A particularly interesting manuscript to be published is the story of Baby Lion "Kora" of the Berlin Zoo, to be illustrated with photographs. Kora was born during the blockade of Berlin and was the one of a family of three who survived. The pictures of Kora were made by the Educational Service Center's visual aid workshop. A teacher of

(Continued on next page)



Old and young enjoy the use of Berlin's Educational Service Center library which contains approximately 10,580 German, French, Swiss, Dutch, British and American-language books.

(Center photos)





Dr. H. B. Wyman, chief, Education & Curricula Section, OMGBS, (second from right) presents radios to the center staff.

(Center photo)

school 3, Schoeneberg, showed the photographs through a reflectoscope to the first and second grades, and as a result the children and the teachers have written the story of Kora's early life. Other members of the committee are studying what children would like to read and what kind of illustrations seem best for children's first readers.

**B**ESIDES ITS library and textbook program, the center has other projects which reach out to classroom and teacher. Fifty radios have been distributed to public school districts throughout west Berlin on a loan basis. A small portable record player was bought at the request of an English teacher wishing to teach folk songs in her German school. The record player can be used in the center or sent out to schools where electricity may not be available.

German teachers and children want records of American folk songs and Negro spirituals. In response to this request, the center planned a series of concerts. The first was a collection of originally-arranged Negro spirituals, presented in the center by the 7800 Infantry Honor Guard Quintette, Berlin Military Post. These spirituals were recorded on a tape recorder for the later use of other groups. About 200 children, students of the Pedagogical Hochschule and youth leaders, were guests. After the program, the German audience joined with the American Quintette in the singing of favorite spirituals which many of the

children had learned in their English classes.

**F**INGER PAINTING is almost unknown in Germany. A number of such paintings made by 10 and 11-year-old children in the Garden City, New York public schools are being displayed at the center. These paintings, made by using hands and fingers as brushes, have been intriguing all visitors of the center. A teacher of an art school in Berlin brought his students to see the paintings and will assist in putting on a demonstration with finger-paints brought from the United States.

As its visual aids and film program the center makes a record of its activities, develops educational slides for use in teacher education and in-service training, and demonstrates the possibilities of visual aids as instructional material to supplement shortages of books and supplies. Slides are recording good kindergarten and elementary school practices selected from Berlin schools. The slides are being planned cooperatively by teachers and the staff of the Educational Service Center.

The slide projector formerly used by German schools was so large that a weapons carrier was required to transport it from place to place. Now,

Young admirer with baby lion Kora, of the Berlin Zoo, whose life story is to become a children's book.

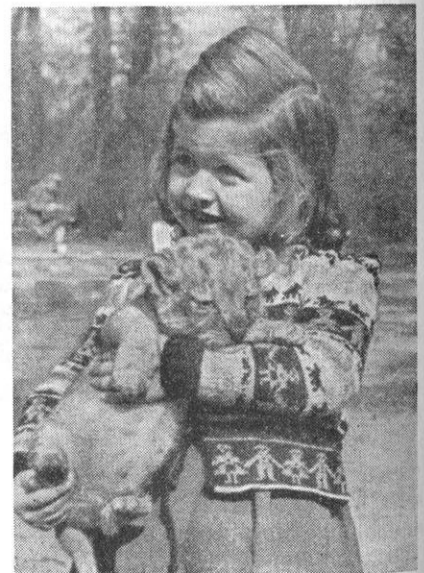
(Center photo)

however, the center has secured two very small portable projectors which can project slides and film strips onto the various size screens. Soon an annotated list of films, film strips, slides and records will be available for schools and other interested groups.

**T**HE FILM program was greatly handicapped by the Berlin blockade. Many showings, however, were arranged for evenings or for other times when the limited electric current was available. Performances were presented to school youth groups, labor unions and political party meetings. Up to the present time only so-called educational and documentary films have been shown. There is a need for more entertainment film, cartoons and "shorts" to put life into the programs. Before the war, Walt Disney films were popular in Germany. Requests have been made for such productions as "Pinocchio," "Snow White," and "The Three Pigs." West Berlin needs to laugh, and programs should be enriched with good musical or cartoon films.

In the field of intelligence and achievement test research which advanced rapidly in other countries while Hitler Germany lagged behind, the center's program has made progress. Standardization and evaluation work is being carried out in workshops in the public schools of Berlin. Twenty-five teachers and 30 students of the Free University and the Pedagogical Hochschule are learning the techniques of administering and checking tests. About 4,000 west Ber-

(Continued on page 29)





# German-Americans

## — — Their Contribution to MG Goals

**N**O ONE of foreign origin contributed more to make the United States what it is today than Hans Meier, composite for the German emigrant who went to the United States in such large numbers during the second half of the last century.

There were a number of reasons for the emigration of Hans Meier to the United States. He started to come in large numbers about 1850, during a period in which there were profound political and sociological disturbances in the European countries, not the least important of which was the German Revolution of 1848. These political disturbances were attended and, in part, brought about by important and rapid changes in the economic order.

It is not too well recognized that many of the disturbing factors in the political life of mid-19th century Europe were closely related to the industrial revolution which commenced in England late in the 18th century. Germany was among the last countries to be affected by this industrial revolution. In 1848 more coal was mined in France than was mined in Germany. In 1848 more than 65 percent of the population of the German states were classed as agricultural people. In the Germany of 1848 most industry could be classed as "home industry", particularly in the manufacture of cotton and wool textiles.

**A** GREAT DEAL of social unrest was caused by the impact on the German people of the production in England, Belgium and France of the much cheaper but equally serviceable textiles manufactured in factories. These imported textiles did not have the soul-satisfying quality turned out by the skillful master craftsmen of the German home-industries, but they could be produced in quantity and in a very small fraction of the time required by home manufacture.

The masters resented the factory and factory methods and there were objections of the so-called "proletariat" against the machine and the factory, much in the same spirit as, but more violent than those which animate some of the present antagonism towards freedom of trade (Ge-

werbefreiheit). There always exists resistance to change.

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

Before 1840, the total number of emigrants arriving in the United States each year was small, but between 1845 and 1855 the average number of newcomers admitted each year rose to 250,000. They came from many lands, but owing to special circumstances, such as the desire to avoid compulsory military service required by most German princes, crop failures in the Rhineland, the political situation in Germany and Ireland and the devastating Irish famine, far more immigrants arrived in the United States from Germany and Ireland than from all the other European countries combined.

Laborers, farmers, mechanics, merchants, miners, textile-workers, jobless politicians and soldiers of fortune moved to the United States by the hundreds of thousands and many soon achieved in their adopted land a greater prominence than they had ever known in Germany.

In 1900 about one out of every five Americans in the total population had at least one immigrant parent. In 1940 there were 11,419,000 foreign born persons in the United States out of a population of 131,700,000.

**H**ANS MEIER and his counterparts, arriving in this vast land in search of new opportunities and of the individual freedom denied them in their home-lands, had a dynamic impact on the American scene. As often as not, he went into business, and whole cities such as Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee soon exhibited many qualities characteristic of German.

Hans Meier more frequently bought himself a farm and, not being ac-

customed to the careless methods into which the native American farmer had fallen because of the abundance of new rich soil, did his farming carefully and often became relatively wealthy. In his communities he often continued to speak the German language for a generation or more and clung to the manners and customs of his German home.

**B**ECAUSE OF his great love for music and good fellowship, his community was likely to have its Liederkranz, its own Turnverein and its Biergarten. However, all of these people took on American ways with a minimum of difficulty and were soon in the process of being absorbed into the native population. They, in turn had a pronounced effect on native American thought, customs and practices.

The presence of the immigrant in such large numbers had much to do with the development of universal education in the United States, particularly because of the insistent demand that immigrants learn the English language and, through it, learn the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship and the art of self-government.

Hans Meier and the other immigrants played their part, too, in the everwestward advance of the frontier of civilization. The frontier, while it promoted the development of strong individuality, served at the same time as a melting pot and mixing bowl.

Concurrently, complete freedom of movement made for common understanding, common business methods and standards, common culture and common motives and purposes. And with it all, at least until the outbreak of the last war, there has always been the continued addition of new blood and new ideas brought into the country by the new Hans Meiers and other immigrants.

**T**HERE WERE in the Army of the United States, in the late war, thousands of men of German origin, many of whom were born in Germany. However much they may have detested the evil political cloud which had closed in on Germany, few, if any, were engaged in making war on the country of their ancestry because of

(Continued on next page)

This article is an adaption for publication of an address delivered by Captain Jeffs at a meeting June 13 in Strandhalle in Bremerhaven



any deeply ingrained hatred for the German people as such.

Some of these American descendants of German families are still in Germany in the American Army and Navy, in the welfare organizations operating in Germany and with various agencies of Military Government, all striving to assist Germans in an understanding of other people and to assist those other people, more particularly the people of the United States, in understanding things German.

OUT OF curiosity, an inquiry recently was made among some of OMG Bremen's German-Americans to find out their principal reasons for being here, bearing in mind that no American civilian need be in Germany unless he wants to be. Following are some of their answers:

1. "I had spent two years with the occupation in the Pacific theater and, upon my return to the United States, it was with great interest that I applied for service with the occupation forces in Germany.

"On numerous occasions, I had had discussions with my now deceased father, German-born, about German government, the people and how they lived, the children, their schools and recreation; what possessed him as a boy to leave his county and never return, and his ideas on various German leaders and the developments before and during World War II.

"From what I had gathered, it was my belief that a great number of German people certainly must be interested in, and a great number of people have, the desire to live under a democratic government.

"I learned, upon inquiry in Washington, D. C., that there were still jobs to be performed in Germany that would lend aid in assisting the people of Germany to recognize and understand democracy. With the conviction that I was capable of performing one of those jobs, I considered it my mission to be accomplished and joined the occupation forces in Germany."

2. "I have a definitely personal interest in the reeducation of the German people and I came here at a substantial cut in pay to do this job. My father spent his boyhood in Bremen and came to the United States over 60 years ago; my grandfather is buried near here (Bremen) and I have many cousins living in the neighborhood.

"As I say, my interest is very personal and has been much easier for that reason. I wouldn't be here for a

minute if I did not think Germany was worth saving or couldn't be saved."

3. "I am working in Germany because there were many questions in my mind which I felt could be answered only by a close observation of the country.

"As a child growing up in the American middle-west, I was proud of my German ancestry. The most successful and respected businessmen and farmers in the areas were men of German descent, if not actually German immigrants. The word German was synonymous with cleanliness, fair play, thriftiness and prosperity. I rejected all contrary opinions as the result of World War I Allied propaganda.

"With the advent of the second World War, my ideas were confronted with strong contradictory evidence and I came to Germany to learn for myself if the German people had retained any of the fine qualities with which their name was previously associated.

"I must say that in nearly every way, I have been profoundly disappointed by what I have seen firsthand. I only hope that the situation is not beyond salvage. That depends a great deal on the job we do here."

4. "My main interest in working with Military Government is to help rebuild the German culture, and help the country back on its feet and to restore it to the family of nations. How could I possibly undertake to teach Germans the value of democracy unless I felt the need to do so. Anyone without this feeling has no business being here."

5. "My job itself is my prime motive in being with Military Government. However, I do have a very sincere interest in the broad, long term aspects of our work in Germany.

"My great-grandfather and his father left Germany as political refugees and from them, largely through the direct influence of my grandmother, I received a great deal of respect for and interest in German culture and heritage.

"These sentiments were naturally placed against conflicting influences during my school years following the first World War and after the rise of Hitler. I was perplexed by the contradiction of respecting some facts of German culture and being compelled to condemn others.

"Consequently, I am here in Germany partly seeking to settle this

conflict within myself by learning and partly hoping in some way to contribute to the correction of the unhappy developments which have caused such a conflict."

AND HERE are a few family histories of some of these Hans Meier descendants now with Military Government, although not necessarily the same individuals whose reasons for being here I have just given.

1. "My father was born in Bremen and spent his boyhood and young manhood as a seaman aboard ships chartered by Bremen shipping concerns. His connections with and interest in the United States developed as a natural result of his professional contacts with American ports and American shipping. When he emigrated to the United States, he remained in the same business and thereby, in a sense, did not lose his association with Germany, although he unquestionably attained a degree of success and prosperity which would not have been likely had he remained in Germany."

2. "My father's parents lived in a rural area in Germany where they owned a small farm. The only other means of support in the community was a cigar factory. When my father's parents died he was still in his teens and had only the choice of subsisting from the divided property or working in the cigar factory.

"When, in addition to this problem, he faced the prospect of compulsory military service, he decided to join a sister who was married and living in America. He borrowed enough money from his three brothers to pay for his passage and went to live with his sister and her husband on their farm in the middle-west. He supported himself by sharing in the work of the farm and at the same time he attended the local grammar school.

"From farming, he turned to work in a local ice-plant. Through correspondence courses he studied dairying and refrigeration and eventually found work in a dairy and ice-cream plant. By the time he was 40, he was half-owner of this concern and a reasonably prosperous man, owning his own home."

3. "My great-grandfather was brought to America at the approximate age of four by his father, a minor educational official from Hanau who was undoubtedly seeking to avoid the Prussian 'Inquisition' which followed the unsuccessful Revolution

(Continued on page 20)



# Drug Addiction

## — — Problem of Control in Germany

**I**N GERMANY, it is estimated that there are more than 15,000 drug addicts, or about one in 4,400 persons. Although this percentage at present does not constitute an outstanding danger to public life, Germany lacks an effective means of preventing or reducing the number.

Drug addiction in Germany results from the use of several kinds of narcotics. Morphine is still the chief drug, although several "substitutes" for morphine like dolantine (demerol), a synthetic drug, have claimed many addicts in recent years. Dolantine has been controlled since 1941. It is characteristic that manufacturers of "substitutes" for morphine claim their drugs possess the beneficial properties of morphine without the drawback of causing addiction to the user.

One by one the "substitutes" have been found to be just as habit-forming as morphine itself. Recently the committee of experts of the World Health Organization studied the effects of dolantine, metopon, amidone (another synthetic drug, also called polamidon and methadone). The committee pronounced them all dangerous drugs capable of causing addiction which should be placed under international control the same as morphine and other recognized dangerous drugs. Aktedron (phenylaminopropan), also known as benzedrine and elastonon, was placed under the controls of the German Opium Law on June 12, 1941. It can only be obtained on a doctor's prescription. Under the names of aktedron and benzedrine this drug cannot be obtained in trade at the present time in the US Zone, but as elastonon it is prescribed in tablet form currently whenever medically justified.

A stronger drug called pervitine (phenylmethylaminopropan) of similar chemical structure, is in fairly common use and has given rise to many cases of addiction in Germany. It has been prescribed against fatigue in the past, but fatigue does not constitute medical justification for the prescription of a dangerous drug, and doctors have repeatedly been warned of this by the German health authorities.

Article  
by **Charles B. Dyar**  
*Narcotics Officer*  
*Public Health Branch*  
*Civil Administration Division, OMGUS*

**A**DDICTION to cocaine and heroin is now practically negligible in Germany. This is a remarkable development, but entirely consistent with a steady decline in medical use of these drugs, as cocaine was the chief drug of addiction in the period following World War I, and heroin was second in demand. There is no manufacture of heroin in Germany at the present time. Doctors no longer prescribe it. Opium smoking is rarely reported, and when discovered it is found chiefly among the Chinese colonies in seaports.

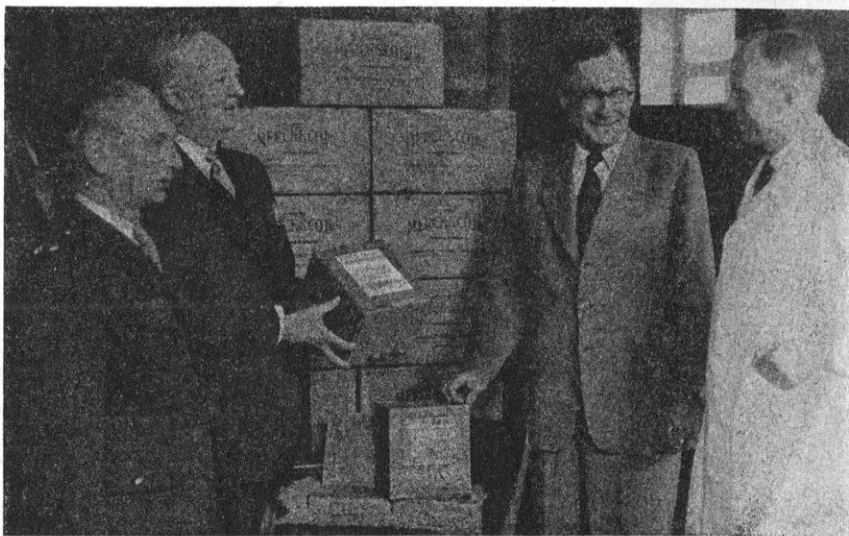
Indian hemp (marihuana) smoking is a new development in Germany which is causing some concern, the hemp being obtained from northern Italy and France, where the plant is cultivated extensively for fiber. Cases of smoking marihuana cigarettes have also been reported from the seaports

of Bremen and Hamburg where seamen have distributed them.

Such abuse of Indian hemp, which is also cultivated in Germany for fiber to a limited extent, has heretofore been unknown in the country. Consequently, although Indian hemp is covered by the Opium Law, there are no precedents in German jurisprudence for prosecution for misuse of it for smoking and intoxication. The word "marihuana" is known only from hearsay and romantic stories. Hashish, which is made from the resin of Indian hemp, is expressly outlawed. Marihuana, however, consists of the dried flowering tops of the plant (cannabis).

**R**EPORTS are sometimes received of addiction to sleeping drugs, soporifics (such as phanodorm) or luminal, which are barbituric products and not classed as narcotics, although doctors' prescriptions are usually required to obtain them. It is questioned whether these cases really involve addiction. Medical opinion is inclined to regard them as instances of habituation, and not true addiction.

(Continued on next page)



Mr. Dyar, author of this article, presents 2,000 grams of streptomycin as a gift from the Unitarian Service Service Committee to the University of Tuebingen in Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, French Zone. In the photograph are (left to right), Col. Louis Fabre, French Public Health Section chief; Dr. Dyar; Dr. William Radcliffe, public health adviser of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden; Dr. Hans Bennhold of the university's medical school.

(PIO OMGWB photo)



The control of drug addiction, its prevention and the rehabilitation of addicts constitute a major task of the German public health authorities assisted by Military Government. The German public health authorities keep lists of all drug addicts who have violated the Opium Law, including doctors, and they are all prosecuted.

In recent years such violations as theft and use of doctors' prescriptions, the forging or alteration of them, obtaining prescriptions under false pretenses or simulating diseases, using false names, etc., have made up 35 percent of all reported narcotic violations. This is a good indication of the prevalence of addiction. Most of such violations are discovered during regular inspections of pharmacies by public health officials, when all doctor's prescriptions on file are carefully scrutinized. Itinerant addicts, however, are not easily caught in this way.

A USEFUL provision in the control of addiction requires all patients receiving narcotics on a doctor's prescription for more than six consecutive weeks to be reported by the pharmacies to the state opium officer, who registers them in card catalogues as potential addicts. When necessary, corrective action may be taken by restricting a patient or addict to a single doctor and a single pharmacy. Every effort is made to induce addicts to take withdrawal cures; in general, they cannot be compelled to do so except by court order after conviction for a violation. Such conviction does not necessarily class a violator as a criminal addict in the restricted sense of being a criminal first and addict later, which is the usual definition of a criminal addict.

All these measures, together with educational programs in the press and motion pictures, and specific courses of instruction for the medical profession, are still felt to be inadequate. Public health authorities are endeavoring to establish a more effective system of control.

A system of compulsory registration of all addicts and potential addicts, with provision for review of each individual case by medical officers and a special drug addiction board, has been proposed by Dr. Armin Linz, director of the Opium Office of the Berlin Magistrat, and discussed in meetings of the narcotics subcommittee of the Laenderrat (US Zone Council of States) at Stuttgart.

Under this scheme, further restrictions could be placed on drug supplies and treatment of actual or potential addicts; even compulsory commitment to an institution for withdrawal treatment would be possible. Doctors would constantly be advised of their responsibilities under the law. Violations of the law by doctors in prescribing narcotics without medical justification would be more strictly prosecuted.

THIS PROPOSAL is strongly opposed by many doctors who reject as a violation of professional secrecy any outside control of their patients or anything disturbing the intimate and confidential relations between doctor and patient. These doctors stress the point that an addict is a sick person who must be treated by a doctor and sheltered from unduly stern measures of the authorities; he should be an object of pity, and not considered a criminal cringing in the shadow of the law. Doctors object to being placed in the position of agents of the police; compulsory reporting of addicts in their view smacks of nazism and the police state.

The supporters of compulsory reporting of addicts point to the overriding general interest of public health. The responsibility of doctors in the treatment of addict patients is recognized to a certain extent, but there is a broader responsibility to

the public interest which the doctors cannot shoulder alone; they should therefore cooperate in a democratic way in all measures necessary in the interest of public health. Experts in the field of drug addiction point out that addicts who have acquired a habit as a result of necessary temporary medical treatment, and may therefore be considered sick persons, constitute only a small group; the great majority of addicts are dangerous to public welfare.

Hence, the problem becomes primarily a law enforcement matter, with incidental medical aspects. Dr. Linz himself stresses that the main object of compulsory reporting of addicts, aside from assisting doctors, is to prevent addiction rather than waiting until a patient becomes an addict before something is done.

THERE ARE thus two schools of thought concerning the proper means of control of drug addiction, both agreeing that addiction must be fought: the humanitarian school, favoring individual care of addicts by qualified physicians and shelter for them from the outside world; and the enforcement school, believing in the prevention of a public evil with all the instruments the law provides, and in strengthening the law wherever possible. The Western German Government must deal with this problem in the not too-distant future. +END

## Two Laenderrat Laws Disapproved by MG

TWO LAWS recently proposed by the US Zone Laenderrat (Council of States) for promulgation throughout the US Zone by the executive decrees of the ministers president were disapproved by Military Government. One law was objectionable on the merits; the other was deemed unnecessary.

The law concerning "Expiration of Periods of Limitation extended on Account of War Conditions" would have generally cut off by June 30, 1949 all rights which would have expired on or before Dec 30, 1948, except for the operation of special statutes enacted during the war which suspended the operation of various statutes of limitation. The law, a special statute of limitations, was intended by the Laenderrat to simplify present rules of limitation.

However, it would have cut to six months the unexpired periods of lim-

itation which, in many cases, have years to run and would have diminished the protection of creditors rights including those of foreign creditors and United Nations nationals. It was, therefore, disapproved.

A NOTHER LAW amending the "Law for the Establishment of the Land Central Bank" was disapproved because the substantive provision it sought to enact had already been enacted in MG Law No. 66, "Land Central Banks," effective April 15, 1949. This law, identical with laws issued by British and French Military Governments for their respective zones, met the substance of the Laenderrat proposed law by extending until March 1, 1950 the time for compliance by state ministers of finance with the requirement that they sell the capital stock shares of state central banks. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 46.*



# Berlin Blood Bank

— — *First in Germany*

**B**ERLIN HAS established a blood bank, the first of its kind—so far as is known—in all of Germany. Because of the transportation and communication difficulties imposed by the blockade this newer method of storing blood for emergency transfusions has been highly useful.

The arm-to-arm method, an older process still common in Germany, goes back many centuries and well-authenticated records are available of transfusions performed as early as the 17th century. These early transfusions were generally carried out by passing blood directly from the artery or vein of one person (animals also were sometimes used) into the vein of the recipient. Such transfusions were attended not only with technical difficulties but also with grave risks, owing to the unsuitability of animal blood (the lamb was the favorite animal used for this purpose) and because of ignorance of the existence of different human blood types. Fatal reactions due to incompatible blood were frequent.

Successful blood transfusion was first made possible by the discovery of the four different types (A, B, AB and O) of human blood just after the turn of the present century. During the following decade much work was done to perfect a technique of transfusion by sewing the artery of the donor directly to the vein of the recipient. Several techniques using paraffin-coated glass tubes or multiple needles and pumping devices also were developed. These methods all shared the disadvantages of extreme technical difficulty, of not knowing exactly how much blood had been transfused, and also of difficulty in finding a suitable donor at the moment when the transfusion was required.

A solution to this last-named difficulty was found in 1914, when transfusions were performed for the first time with blood to which a sodium citrate solution had been added to prevent clotting. This opened the possibility of keeping the blood for a period of time prior to giving it to the recipient. Blood "banks" as such were a much later development. The Spanish Civil War showed the value

*Article*

by **Maj. Richmond S. Paine**

*Chief, Public Health Branch  
OMG Berlin Sector*

of the procedure in connection with military operations.

**H**OWEVER, IN Germany, as contrasted to the United States, the citrate method of transfusion has never enjoyed any great popularity. Blood banks were unknown although a plasma program was carried on during the war on a very much smaller scale than in the United States. The limitations of this system became especially apparent during the blockade of Berlin. Few donors had telephones and it was impossible to summon them by radio because there was no electricity during most of the day and night. Public transportation generally stopped at six o'clock in the evening and there was no way for the donors to reach the hospital even if they could be contacted. The last of the 2,000 units of plasma donated by the US Army in 1945 had been used up and there was literally no reserve of blood or plasma anywhere in the city for emergencies. The already

overworked staffs of the city hospitals were sometimes used as donors but usually did not include persons of the rarer types of blood. An accident or surgical patient might easily have bled to death before a suitable donor could be found for a life-saving transfusion.

US Military Government therefore undertook measures to establish a reserve of citrated blood similar to blood banks in the United States. Detailed information as to the technical processes was provided. Large quantities of surplus special type bottles and other transfusion equipment were turned over to the German hospitals by the Army's 279th Station Hospital, where German doctors also observed typing and transfusion methods in the laboratory. After some initial opposition from entrenched conservatism was overcome, the idea took hold and was successfully carried out. Chief credit for this is due to the untiring energies of Dr. Wilhelm Heim, Chief of the Surgical Service of the Rudolf Virchow Hospital in the French Sector of Berlin, and also director of the city Blood Donor Center.

(Continued on next page)



*At the Rudolf Virchow Hospital, Berlin, modern method of taking blood from German donor and storing it for later transfusions is now practiced. (US Army photo)*



**T**HE ADVANTAGES of the citrate method of blood transfusion, now possible in Berlin, are numerous. Besides keeping a supply of blood of various types in stock, the blood is already typed and tested for diseases such as syphilis which are transmittable by transfusion. Quantities of blood are immediately available; citrated blood is as easy to administer as any other intravenous infusion, and the process can be started quickly and without technical difficulty.

The only objections to the method are that fresh untreated blood is more desirable for certain relatively uncommon diseases and that blood stored in banks can be kept only for a maximum period of two or three weeks. The latter difficulty can be overcome by planning the size of the blood bank to correspond to the expected needs, or by manufacturing plasma from blood whose expiration date is approaching. Plasma can be packaged in a sterile manner and kept for long periods.

Another innovation introduced into Berlin in connection with transfusions was typing for the Rh factor. This factor is present in the blood of approximately 85 percent of adults and absent in the other 15 percent. It is best known for its connection with a type of jaundice in new-born infants called erythroblastosis fetalis, which is seen in a small percentage of the instances where the mother is Rh-

negative and the father Rh-positive. This factor is of importance in blood transfusions in two ways. First, the best hope of saving one of these jaundiced babies lies in replacing his blood with an Rh-negative transfusion. Secondly, an Rh-negative person rendered sensitive to the Rh factor (as for example, by previous transfusions of Rh-positive blood) may have a serious reaction if another transfusion of Rh-positive is given.

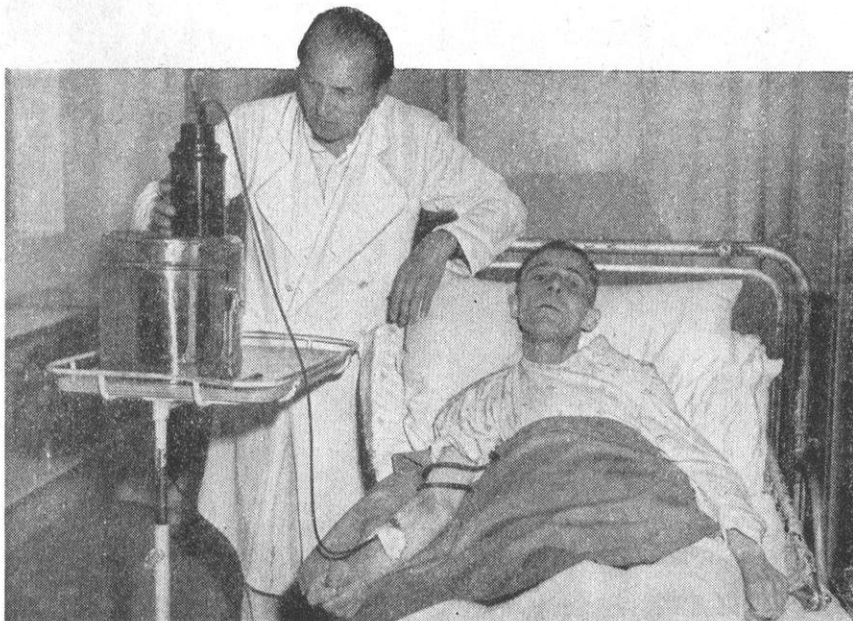
**F**AILED TO TEST blood for this factor had undoubtedly been the cause of numerous transfusion reactions in Berlin among war veterans and obstetrical patients. This factor had previously been studied on a small scale in Berlin in connection with infants at the Kaiserin-Auguste-Viktoria-Haus in the British Sector, but had never been tested for as a routine measure in transfusion cases. Testing serum was donated by Dr. Louis Diamond, Boston Blood Grouping Laboratory, and the procedure was initiated in Berlin for the first time.

Arrangements were also made with a large biological manufacturing concern, The Schering Works in the British Sector, to manufacture a reserve of plasma for future emergency use. After the cells have been separated from the liquid portion of the blood (plasma) the latter is evaporated to dryness under a vacuum, and sealed in sterile glass flasks. It can be kept for many months in this form,

and "reconstituted" for use merely by adding sterile distilled water.

**T**HE PROGRAM has been beset by many difficulties, technical and otherwise. The Berlin system differs from blood banks in the United States in that under the existing German social insurance system there are practically no volunteer blood donors who "pay back" transfusions given to friends or relatives. Instead, there are several thousand registered donors who give blood regularly in return for a fee paid them by the social insurance. There has been great difficulty in obtaining the money to establish the desired reserve of blood and plasma and this was accentuated by the fact that before the establishment of the west mark alone in western Berlin, the donors were unwilling to give blood for east marks, the only currency the city was able to pay them.

Technical and financial difficulties remain, and the Berlin project is a long way from approaching the magnitude of blood banks in the United States. It is noteworthy, however, as the first blood bank in Germany, and as proof that recent medical advances in other countries can be introduced successfully in Germany. + END



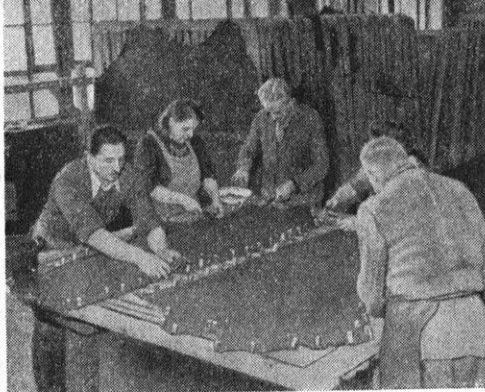
A blood transfusion is given to a patient at the Rudolf Virchow Hospital, Berlin, by Dr. Wilhelm Heim, director of the Berlin Blood Donor Center.



Dr. H. Junkmann, director of Schering Works, shows dried plasma (left) made from amount of whole blood in cylinder.

(US Army photos)





Today hides and skins, most important raw material of the leather industry, are supplied to Germany through ERP. Snake skins (left) from India and cow hides (right) from the Argentine await processing. Preparations for drying (above) require 1,000 strokes with a hammer to flatten the hides for the drying room. (Schoenborn, OMGUS, PIO)

# Leather Industry

**M**ONDAY'S SLAB of leather, in a typical German factory, becomes Friday's pair of shoes.

The shoemakers create in five days a product for which millions of customers have waited five years, yet the craftsmen still have far to go to catch up with domestic demand. They must travel farther still to regain the share of the world market blueprinted for them by the European Recovery Plan. And the problems of postwar Germany's shoemakers are the problems of her entire leather industry.

Certain inherited assets still benefit the leathersmiths: finishing and marketing practices are up-to-date. German boxcalf, for example, is still esteemed abroad. Alert German stylists know that smooth-finish luggage is the current preference in New York; that rough-finish is selling faster in Frankfurt.

Against these assets, Germany's leather industry—before Hitler, the world's third biggest in some branches—must count as liabilities: the scarcity of raw materials at home and the scarcity of dollars in the pockets of potential customers.

But no matter what the assets or liabilities may be, the need for leather products demands replacements in all phases of German life today. The Bavarian farmer has not

by **Marjorie A. Yahraes**

Staff Writer

Information Bulletin

yet found a good substitute for leather harness; the Ruhr factory man needs his leather work gloves; the traveler prefers his leather suitcase; the cripple must have leather to manipulate his artificial limbs; the child needs shoes to wear to school. Reviving the leather industry of western Germany, therefore, was looked upon primarily as a way to fill pressing needs within the country itself. Shoes and technical leather goods must be supplied first; exports of leather were considered secondary in the revival of postwar Germany.

**A**LMOST ANY hide or skin can be converted into leather for some purpose and before the war Germany imported already-processed leather from many lands—goat and kidskin from India, sheepskin from France, crocodile and snakeskin from tropical countries via England. She bought

abroad even more raw materials to make her own leather: half the hides and skins used in Germany and 60 percent of the tanning materials. Before Hitler came to power, Germany was third only to the United States and Great Britain in the production of sole leather.

Tannage—the process of turning skins into all the varieties of leather—is still an art in Germany. As in other industries, German leather workers have inherited trade secrets which make superior products. For example, fine boxcalf, a rich smooth-surface leather processed from best quality calfskin and used in making handbags and fitted cases, was one of the country's well-known prewar exports. Foreign tradesmen assumed for many years that German water contained special properties responsible for the production of such fine leather. But refugees who emigrated to England during the war years proved that a skilled hand could make equally good leather far from Germany.

Every hide goes through some form of this complicated tanning process to become leather. The thin outer layer of skin must be removed leaving the thick layer, the derma, underneath to be transformed into

(Continued on next page)

This is the second in a series of articles on industries of western Germany. The postwar development in other German industries will be reviewed in forthcoming issues of the Information Bulletin.





*A worker needs 30 minutes to soften one hide through hand kneading. This slow hand work explains part of the high cost of fine leather.*

(Schoenborn, OMGUS, PIO)

leather. When hides are to be exported before the tanning process takes place, they are preserved for passage on ship or train either by drying or by salting. To fulfill her 1949/50 needs Germany is requesting import of 96,800 tons of raw hides and skins and 3,000 tons of finished leather goods. Her own production of hides and skins for this period is 41,200 tons.

A large portion of the skins to be converted to boxcalf and other upper leathers probably will go to a plant at Weinheim in the US Zone. A large part of the other hides will arrive at Neumuenster in the British Zone where one of the bigger tanneries in west Germany is located.

**T**HERE ARE many skins, many kinds of finished leather, and a host of products used to work the transformation, among which are: salt, lime, sodium sulphide, caustic soda, bichromates, acids, pigments, surface finishes, oils and fats. For the year 1949/50, Germany needs 27,600 tons of these concentrated tanning agents. She can produce 10,700 tons of them for herself. For the other 16,900 tons of tanning products she must shop around.

At the tanneries, hides are cleaned by washing and soaking in several changes of water. Hair is removed by lime or by machine and the hides are washed again to purify from lime and other alkalis. Depending upon their intended use, skins are sometimes rewashed, or pickled in sul-

phuric acid and common salt. Now the tanning process just begins.

Man has learned to turn hides into leather by pickling processes, by the use of vegetable and synthetic tannins or by using minerals. Synthetic tannins are manufactured from phenols and hydrocarbons. Vegetable tannin is derived from bark—especially South African mimosa and South American quebracho and oak. Most of Germany's own vegetable tannin comes from bark of her native pines.

**S**KINS, AFTER they become leather, produce material for mainly three general kinds of products: technical leather, fancy leather goods and shoes. Counting small and large leather plants of all types there are approximately 1,065 establishments making shoes and 1,600 factories

making other types of leather goods in all three zones of western Germany. Many of these have only a handful of employees, some of them producing at home for piece-work pay. In 1936, that part of Germany comprising the Bizonal Area produced a total of 78,408 metric tons of leather of all types; in 1948 the same region produced only 32,261 metric tons, lack of raw materials often being the basic difficulty. Besides tannins and hides, Germany, especially during early postwar days had to import shoe and suitcase linings, sewing materials, rubber for rubber soles, fancy metal for making zip fasteners and handles for bags.

Slow economic recovery has meant a piling up of consumer needs. In addition to shoes and fancy leather goods, there is a large accumulated demand for technical leather products such as industrial gloves and workers' protective clothing and mechanical leathers. Production of all kinds of gloves was kept low during the war and for a while afterward. The demand for gloves far exceeds the supply.

For the year 1947-48, 4,800 tons of leather were allocated for such industrial purposes as belting leather for driving belts, technical leather articles, worker's protective articles, harness and saddlery leather, optics and orthopedics, which includes parts for artificial limbs. It is believed that the allocation for orthopedic leather can be reduced in 1952/53 because war-disabled persons probably by then will have been supplied with artificial limbs.

**O**VERSEAS BUYERS before the war liked German-made finished goods such as handbags, portfolios, dressing cases and fitted traveling



*The apprentice system of training young boys and girls is used both in shoe factories (left) and fancy leather goods plants (right).*

(Schoenborn, OMGUS, PIO; Ludwig Krumm photo)





cases. Many of these products came from the Offenbach region where 65 percent of the 1,600 hizonal leather-goods factories are located. Huguenots leaving their homeland at the end of the French revolution are said to have brought the art of making fancy leather goods to the Offenbach district.

Although Offenbach factories began operating again three days after the occupation of the town in 1945 and small imports were authorized in 1947, Offenbach's export program is not by any means reestablished. In 1948 the Bizone exported \$1,000,000 worth of leather goods. According to European Recovery Plan estimates, it is hoped that the industry will export \$35,000,000 or 45 percent of its output in 1949/50. But manufacturers are far from optimistic. So far this year, only \$8,000,000 worth of goods have been produced, with about \$500,000 worth exported.

The difficulty in this field is not primarily a lack of available raw materials. In the Trizone, \$60,000,000 is being spent this year for the importation of 100,000 tons of raw skins while 42,000 tons of skins will be supplied by Germany herself. The tonnage is enough, although manufacturers sometimes complain that many raw skins imported today are not of the desired standard. They say their buyers are not able to travel abroad and examine skins before contracts are signed to make sure of getting the type and quality so necessary for their particular product as was the case before the war.

**T**HE EXPORT market suffers mainly because of the price of the finished products. Most countries of

the world have small leather industries of their own upon which they can depend for footwear and leather necessities. They are not eager to use up their precious dollar exchange for imported luxuries from Germany.

Even in countries like Can-



*At a large Neumuenster tannery hides go through the final processes of (upper) glazing, (center) shaving to uniform thickness, and (lower) applying color. They are then ready to be turned into finished leather goods.*

(OMGUS PIC)

ada, the United States and Venezuela where leather luxury products are still somewhat in demand, prices of German leather goods are almost prohibitive. At the Military Government German industrial exhibition in New York this spring, for example, some German leather articles were found to be priced approximately 60 to 70 percent higher than American items. Although the German quality was sometimes superior, consumers were not willing to pay so large a difference in price. If a handbag, for instance, costs \$15 at the German factory it will retail in a New York store for approximately \$31 to \$35. Because the finest leather, steel and workmanship go into cases and fitted bags their factory price is high and when transportation and import tax are added, the item soars beyond reach of all except a few. The Ludwig Krumm plant, which sells its Goldpfeil (golden arrow) products in some of the largest US department stores, exported 80 percent of its products in 1929; today the factory ships abroad not quite 10 percent.

Meanwhile, these plants which used to export continue to produce for sale in Germany. Along with leather, they make smaller quantities of plastic goods for a still smaller clientele. A good plastic handbag may cost as little as DM 7 to DM 10 and last longer than a second-quality leather bag at twice the price, but German women who wearied of

(Continued on next page)

Hitler's substitutes still take leather. In the Offenbach factory of Schaeffers and Krebs—as in many another—rolls of synthetic leather are laid away awaiting a more receptive market.

**G**ERMANY'S LEATHER craftsmen keep close watch on what the customers want. Because of their specialized export trade before the war, they are alert to changes in fashion. Some plants, as the Ludwig Krumm factory, employ special designers to watch trends in Paris and study US style magazines. They know that a smooth finish is popular in the United States while a rough surface suitcase is preferred in Germany. Wistfully, they express hope that Americans one day will adopt the briefcase which is an accessory of the German costume.

Postwar Germany was plagued with shortages and critical consumer demands, but none more pressing than its need for shoes. In this northern climate they were a basic necessity. Without them, how could the farmer turn the cold spring sod, his children walk the snowy lane to school or his wife queue up for rations on the icy pavements? It was pressure to keep their families shod which often pulled workers away from essential industries to comb the black market.

Before the war, Germany's shoes—except for approximately half a million pairs exported—were worn at home. Hitler Germany curtailed imports of hides and skins and tanning materials needed for shoe-making so that its citizens had the regimented

amount to get by. In 1936, for example, there were enough shoes made to allow 2.12 pairs to each person that year.

**L**ONG ACCUSTOMED to frugality, however, the average German came through the war with at least one or two pairs of shoes, which by painstaking care were made to last close to three years. This was not true, of course, of children whose growing feet demanded changing sizes, and other persons who wore out shoes in their work or those who lost most of their belongings.

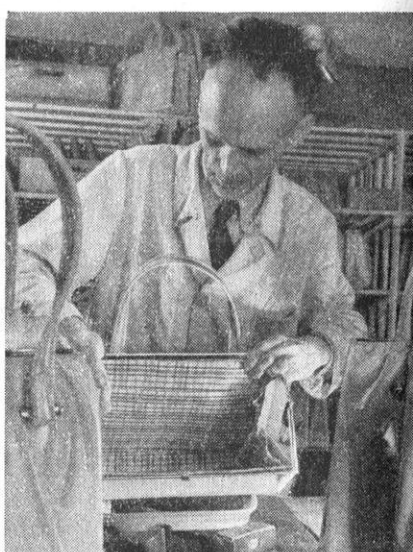
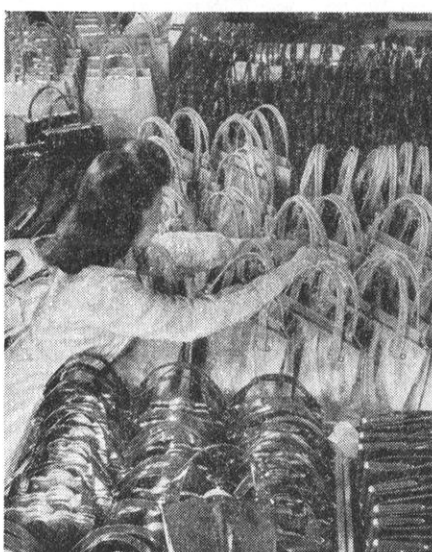
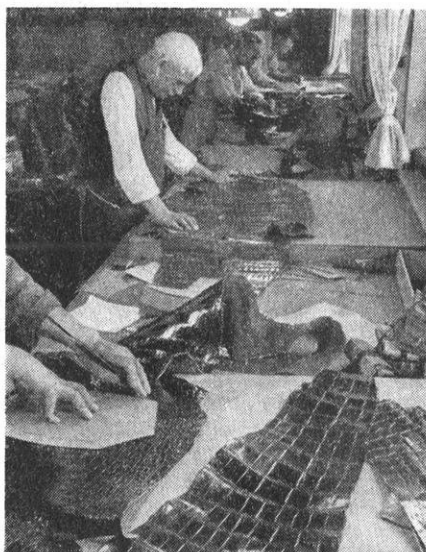
By 1948, everyone needed shoes. But during 1947, total leather shoe production in western Germany was only .48 pairs per person and .8 pairs per person of all other types including textile shoes and sandals—less than one pair for every two inhabitants. French Zone factories were operating only at 15 percent of capacity and the Bizone at 70 percent because there were not enough raw materials available. Imports had not begun to flow in large amounts and war had diminished the number of domestic cattle with the result that home supplies were small. Prewar cattle stocks east of the Oder-Neisse line, in the territory now under Soviet and Polish administration, for example, are estimated to have been reduced by 4,000,000. Many of the skins taken from postwar domestic stock were inferior because of improper feeding and careless selection. Many skins came from young animals and were unsuitable for shoe bottom leather.

To help close the gap between

supply and demand in the shoe industry, imports of skins were made in mid-48 costing \$39,900,000 and tanning materials costing \$5,400,000. The hides, of course, had to be processed at the tanneries and so were not available to the shoe factories until the end of 1948 and the beginning of 1949. To bridge the critical interim period, finished leather costing \$6,700,000 was imported from the United States and fed into the factories.

**F**IRST AID TO many consumers during these difficult months came from the Jedermann program adopted in October 1948. The plan was designed to help the manufacturer obtain raw materials quickly and to offer the customer good quality products at a price he could pay.\* This program was especially helpful and effective in the shoe industry where prohibitive prices on footwear were lowered by good-quality, inexpensive Jedermann shoes selling between 30 and 40 percent under similar non-program shoes. Now that the Jedermann program has served its major purpose, it is expected gradually to fade out of existence. People are finding that today's market offers a choice of shoes and styles. The hardest times are over and customers are under less pressure to buy a shoe purely for utility and price. For the year 1948/49 it is estimated there will be 1.25 pairs of shoes per person in western

\*See Information Bulletin, "Jedermann Program", Issue 161, May 7, 1949.



Sixty-five percent of west Germany's leather goods factories are in Offenbach where handbags, portfolios, dressing cases and fitted cases are made.

(Ludwig Krumm photos)





Part of the sewing room at Hoechst shoe factory where women stitch shoe uppers and are paid by the piece.

Germany—.82 pairs made of leather, and .43 pairs of second-grade quality made of synthetics, textiles or other materials. ERP estimates for 1949/50 set the figure for 1.57 pairs of shoes per person and for 1952/53, 1.89 pairs per person.

To most people in the leather industry, these figures appear optimistic unless French Zone factories are utilized more successfully. There are a large number of plants in this region; the capacity of the industry here is nearly one-third that of the whole of Germany. In 1936, the French Zone region produced 28,000,000 pairs of leather shoes; in 1947 the same section turned out only 5,600,000 pairs. Factories had been damaged during the war, and even when repairs were made there were limited stocks of raw materials. Factories had to rely during the first postwar years on local hides, traditionally the source of only 10 percent of all Germany's stock.

If raw materials can be made available in continuing supply to the Trizone, it is believed that the shoe industry may be able to meet its target figure.

**S**YNTHETICS WILL not form a major part of west German production except, perhaps, for shoe soles. Consumers show sales resistance towards all types of substitutes for leather products. On the other hand, leather synthetics are being turned out on a large scale in the Soviet Zone. Most output of the East Zone leather shoe industry is being used to meet reparations deliveries. In 1947/48 it is reported that only 100,000 to 200,000 leather shoes were available to the East Zone German population; the rest of the

stocks on hand were synthetics. Four nationalized factories are producing imitation leather from igelite (plastic) and buna (synthetic rubber) and an electro-chemical combine at Bitterfeld produces an estimated 2,000,000 pairs of igelite shoes annually.

Meanwhile, west German factories continue to make shoes of all types from leather. A typical plant is at Hoechst, which makes average-priced shoes for mother and child at the rate of 80,000 pairs per month.

The company's medium-quality shoes sell for approximately DM 25, while their better shoes cost from DM 28 to DM 29—a middleman's profit of about DM 7 having been added to the factory price.

**T**HE PLANT'S capacity is 100,000 pairs a month. The 750 workers are paid by the piece and work under cramped conditions which give an impression of unmodernized development. However, they produce good-quality shoes from excellent raw materials. As in many shoe factories today, a large number of the workers are women. They were taken on during the war to hold jobs traditionally filled by men—positions such as clerks or leather cutters. Partly because they showed great proficiency and partly because of the continued shortage of men, the women workers have stayed on.

The Hoechst plant, as well as other shoe factories, has an apprentice system. Boys and girls 14 to 18 years old learn the trade by practicing for two and a half years under the guidance of older experienced workers. Apprentice boys, by practicing on brown paper, learn the highly skilled operation of cutting shoe sections from a given skin of leather. Young



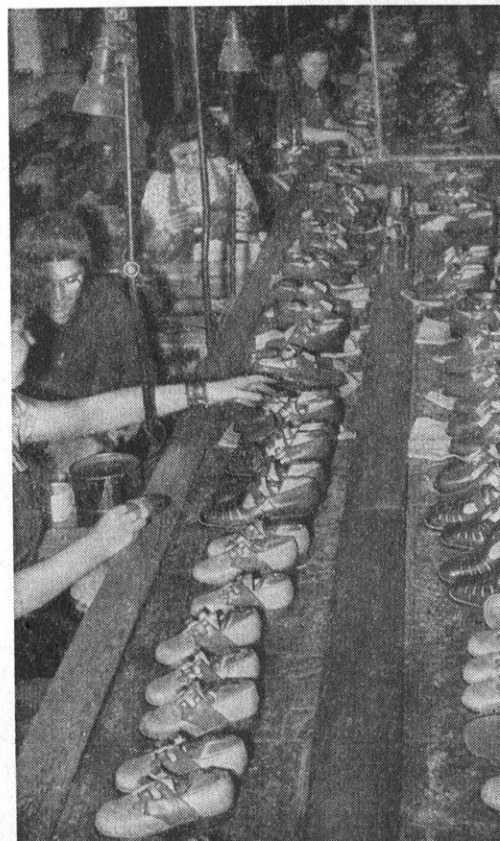
Chief designer studies styles, makes samples to follow new fashion trends.

girls sit at their sewing machines apart from the other workers, stitching paper before trying their skill on the valuable leather upper parts of a shoe.

On Monday the leather starts in the damp basement of the building—damp to keep the leather in good condition; is cut into soles, heels and upper parts depending upon the type of leather and style of shoe; passes through an incredible number of stitching, gluing, tacking, smoothing and polishing processes and emerges on Friday a finished pair of shoes. +END

Conveyor line in the finishing section of shoe manufacturing plant.

(Schoenborn, OMGUS, PIO photos)



## German-Americans

of 1848. This young boy was apparently inspired by the liberal tradition in the family, for, at a very young age, he joined the Pennsylvania Infantry as a drummer-boy; he subsequently lost a leg in the Battle of Gettysburg at the age of 17.

"In spite of his handicap, he became a post-office official in Freedom, Pennsylvania where he raised a family of six children, the second of which was my grandmother. At 16, my grandmother married a man of English descent. Despite this fact, she continued to live in communities which were largely German in population; my mother, for example, spoke no English until she entered public school at the age of six."

**T**HESE, I am sure, will be recognized as typical Hans Meier life stories. They typify and explain, in general terms, the development of what we call "the American way of life" and of how Hans Meier and his contemporaries were absorbed into this way of life by the native Americans, all of whom, with the single exception of the American Indian, were themselves, in turn, immigrants or the descendants of immigrants.

It is important to remember that many of the present American concepts of freedom and democracy were at least shared by, if they did not originate with, millions of Europeans.

The so-called "Bill of Rights", protecting the freedom and dignity of the individual citizen, as written into the Constitution of the United States and into the constitutions of the German states, and of the newly-formed German Federal Government, represents the development of centuries of man's struggle for liberty. The early colonists of the United States, before the war of the revolution against British rule, were, with few exceptions, whole-hearted monarchists.

The government formed in the early colonies after the attainment of freedom from British rule did not, in its Constitution, anywhere use the word "democracy" and even the word "republic" held its fears for some early Americans.

**T**HOMAS JEFFERSON, whom one of our political parties holds forth proudly as the originator of the democratic concept, is said to have been convinced that government by a simple majority of citizens could be

as autocratic as a one-man tyranny, and he especially distrusted the irresponsible mobs of the great cities — a phrase I have recently heard used in Germany, by people closely associated with the newly formed and so-called democratic parties in Germany. In those days there occurred the same old arguments over "states-rights" and the centralization of federal powers with which in Germany we have again so recently become familiar.

The requirement that a citizen be a property holder before being entitled to vote was lifted in the last of the original 13 colonies only as late as 1856. You will recall that it required a great war before the Negro secured the right to vote. Free education for all of the people was a development of the last half of the last century and was brought about almost directly because of the presence of the immigrant.

Karl Schurz, it is recalled, had a great deal to do with the cleansing of American politics and the return to the common citizen of control of his government from the hands of professional politicians and the political parties who had abused it through operation of the so-called "spoils system" and a politically controlled civil service. The right to vote was not accorded American women until 1920.

**A**LL OF THESE rights and privileges are now the property of the German citizen. The German citizen will retain them, however, only so long as he learns to exercise, and combines to exercise his right to direct control of his community, state and federal governments.

Power is a heady thing. Unless the individual citizen, in the tremendous might of his united number, restrains them, some political party or some powerful individual is sure, sooner or later, to seize the power of government and to exercise that power for party or individual advantage. Government of the people, by the people, for the people then becomes government of the people by the party for some individual or privileged group.

The individual German's ingrained fear of making any kind of protest or representation, or signing his name to a document for fear of incurring the displeasure of some public official or politician must somehow be broken, preferably by intelligent action and education on the part of the respon-

sible democratic governments and parties recently called into existence.

**A**LL OF US here in Germany are participating, in one way or another, in the rebirth of a nation; a re-birth attended in large measure by anguished screams of resistance to change. We are told many times, of course, that the German is incapable of self-government, that all of the enterprising and freedom-loving Germans went to the United States as emigrants and that only the subservient remained behind.

We are told that conditions in the United States are different and that, therefore, the American ideas and concepts which operate so well in the United States cannot possibly work in Germany. We are told that Americans cannot comprehend or understand German conditions or the German mind.

We are told by certain German individuals, as though it were a discovery on their part, that democracy is not a thing which can be imposed by an occupying power and that they find the directives and orders issued by Military Government dictatorial actions — inconsistent with the principles which the occupying powers so often and so widely proclaim in the name of democracy.

For all of this type of talk I like the expressiveness of the German word "Quatsch" (nonsense). What these people mean is that because one does not agree with their ideas in any or all particulars, one cannot understand their ideas, and that because there exists disagreement in ideas, there must exist personal, official and national antagonisms.

Too often they mean also that an idea cannot be a good one simply because it is a new and unfamiliar one. The Chinese were, for several thousand years, noteworthy exponents of that theory.

**I**T HAS BEEN my experience that when Germans complain that certain principles, ideas and democratic concepts are inapplicable to the German situation because conditions in the United States are different, what they usually mean to imply is that the United States has such tremendous wealth that it can well afford to be prodigal in all directions. These people need to learn that individual enterprise, hard work, high productive capacity and the ready acceptance of new ideas constitute the real wealth of the American people.



It is these assets which make possible the best and fullest use of the country's natural wealth. Gold is not found in the streets of our cities. There is probably as much natural wealth in Russia, China and, in proportion to population, several other countries in the world.

There is only one country in the world today that can afford to carry much of the rest of the world on its back and that is the country in which there exists the greatest degree of free enterprise.

**I**N REPLY TO the charge that we are imposing democracy on Germany, I should like to quote a short passage from the official statement of United States policy in Germany as given in a directive to General Clay by the United States Government July 15, 1947:

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

Evidently, then, the United States government is under no misapprehension in this respect. Indeed we might even go much farther than do these critics and say that neither can democracy be imposed by a German political party organization nor by a German federal or state government. As a matter of fact, democracy cannot be imposed. By its nature, it must be rooted in the convictions of the people themselves and must be learned by experience and practice.

It is possible, however, to aid in this process of learning by tactful precept and example, by the extension of encouragement and material aid, and even, where necessary, by so-called "dictatorial", "undemocratic", "militaristic" order of Military Government to a political leader, political party, governmental body or other agency not to depart from the path leading toward democratic government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

**I** AM REMINDED in this connection of a little parable of Abraham Lincoln recited by him in response to criticism of his action in proclaiming

the freedom of the Negro from slavery during our Civil War:

"The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing.

"With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor. Here are two not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name—liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny.

"The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as a liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one.

"Plainly the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty, and precisely the same difference prevails today among us human creatures—all professing to love liberty. Hence we behold the processes by which thousands are

daily passing from under the yoke of bondage, hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty."

**I**T IS RECOGNIZED, of course, that there is often confusion in what is intended by the use of the word democracy. However, there has existed for four years an official definition of the term as used by Military Government in reference to Germany. It is found in Military Government Regulations, set forth in the following terms:

"Important Tenets of Democracy—All levels of German government in the US Zone must be democratic to the extent that:

a. All political power is recognized as originating with the people and subject to their control;

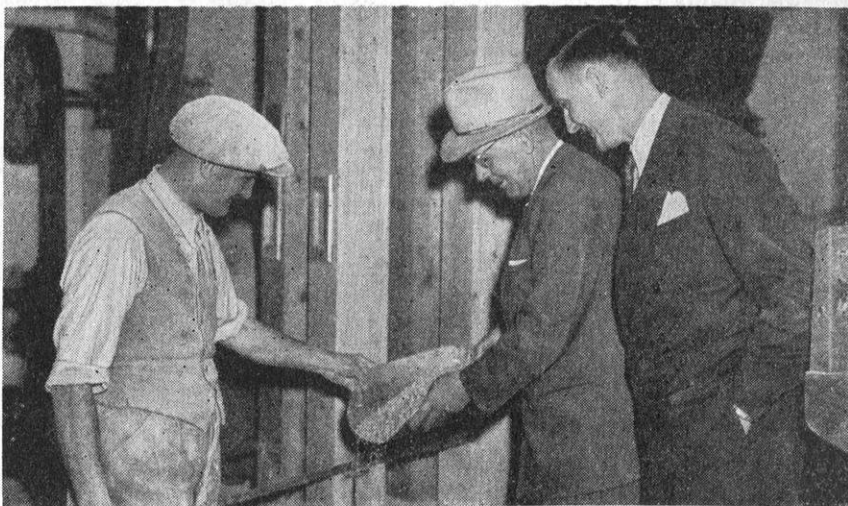
b. Those who exercise political power are obliged regularly to renew their mandates by frequent reference of their programs and leadership to popular elections;

c. Popular elections are conducted under competitive conditions in which not less than two effectively competing political parties submit their programs and candidates for public review;

d. Political parties must be democratic in character and must be

(Continued on next page)

## Under Secretary Tours Bizone



US Under Secretary of Agriculture A. J. Loveland inspects wheat grains at a flour mill near Frankfurt. The under secretary toured the Bizonal Area to learn how much ERP aid would be necessary to bring the agriculture of Germany up to the standards required by a self-supporting nation. (US Army photo)

recognized as voluntary associations of citizens clearly distinguished from, rather than identified with, the instrumentalities of government.

\* e. The basic rights of the individual including free speech, freedom of religious preference, the rights of assembly, freedom of political association, and other equally basic rights of free men are recognized and guaranteed;

f. Control over the instrumentalities of public opinion, such as radio and press, must be diffused and kept free from governmental domination; and

g. The rule of law is recognized as the individual's greatest single protection against a capricious and willful expression of governmental power."

**W**ITH THESE important tenets of democracy in mind it is appropriate to quote certain excerpts from the statement of the American Secretary of State on US policy in Germany:

"The maintenance of restrictions and control over the German economy and a German state, even for a protracted period, cannot alone guarantee the west against the possible revival of a German threat to peace. In the long run, security can be insured only if there are set in motion in Germany those forces which will create a governmental system dedicated to upholding the basic human freedom through democratic procedures.

"These constructive forces can derive their strength only from the renewed vitality of the finer elements of the German cultural tradition. They can flourish only if the German economy can provide substance and hope for the German people. They can attain their greatest effectiveness only through a radically new reciprocal approach by the German people and the other peoples of Europe. This approach must be based on common understanding of mutual benefit to be derived from the voluntary cooperative effort of the European community as a whole.

"Through all of this effort, our basic aim with respect to the Germans themselves has been to help them make the indispensable adjustments to which I have just referred. We have tried to help them to find the way toward a reorganization of their national life which would permit them to make the great contribution toward progress which they are unquestionably capable of making.

"But it is important for us all to remember that no one but the Germans themselves can make this adjustment. Even the wisest occupation policy could not make it for them. It must stem from them. It must be a product of their own spirit. All that others can do is to help to provide the framework in which it may be made.

"These are the conditions we consider essential for a long-term solution of the German problem. The purpose of the Washington agreements, and of the other decisions taken by the western powers, is to bring about these required conditions at the earliest practicable time. This has been the consistent purpose of the United States Government."

**I**N PROMULGATING the new Occupation Statute, the Allies have stated their intention to interfere as little as possible in the internal affairs and administration of the new German government. Yet the statute contains the reservation that in the event of the development of any threat to military security of the Allies or abuse of authority in a manner inconsistent with democratic concepts and practices, the Allies retain the right to reassume and to exercise in whole or in part control of the German government or any of its offending agencies.

We may say then that the exercise of any restraint on Germany by Military Government may be expected to continue only until such time as the individual citizen in Germany learns, through education and experience, to exercise control of government and political parties in his own right and uses this control to develop Germany's peaceful relationship in the family of nations.

**I**T IS FOR the German people to determine whether that period is to be a long one or a short one. The opportunity for development is being given them and it rests with them to become familiar with the opportunities being offered and to take advantage of these opportunities. The occupation powers cannot do it for them, the Germans must do it themselves.

I should like to feel that history will record, as the principal contribution of the United States Occupation Forces in Germany, the return to Germany of the many benefits which Hans Meier and his compatriots conferred upon the United States in exchange for the privilege of citizenship and life in a land free of despotism.

Hans Meier, it is to be hoped, need never again emigrate to a foreign land to find political freedom, economic opportunity and respect for the dignity of the individual. **—END**

## Berlin AFN Staff Honored



*Lt. Robert D. Morris, Jr., receives a letter of commendation from Lt. Col. Philip M. Johnson, Chief of Allied Forces Network, for the outstanding job the staff performed in keeping the Berlin AFN station on the air 24 hours a day for a period of one year providing entertainment for the air lift crews during the long hours after midnight.*

(US Army photo)



# MG PROPERTY DIVISION DISSOLVED

## Residual Property Responsibilities Assigned to German Agencies Under Supervision of Small American Staff Attached to OMGUS Office of Economics Adviser

**T**HE PROPERTY Division of US Military Government, responsible in the US Zone for the restitution of cultural items from Germany to their rightful owners abroad, the dismantling and shipment of industrial capital equipment from the US Zone to countries entitled to reparation from Germany, the custody and safeguarding of absentee-owned, German state-owned and Nazi Party-owned property, was officially dissolved June 30.

The closing down of MG property activities, which at their height required a staff of US and German personnel numbering thousands of persons, and the reduction of this organization to 25 American and 120 German employees for the entire US Zone is in accordance with the American occupation policy of reducing its operational and supervisory activities to a minimum and of turning over all possible responsibilities to competent German agencies.

The division, which was headed by Mr. Phillip Hawkins of Marion, Massachusetts, was formed from various elements of the former Economics and Finance Divisions in March 1948.

Mr. Hawkins announced that residual Military Government property functions will be carried out by a small American staff composed of specialists in each field, who will be attached to the OMGUS Office of the Economics Adviser in Berlin and known as the Property Group, which will be headed by Mr. Frank J. Miller of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly special assistant to the Director of Property Division, and Mr. William G. Daniels of Spokane, Washington, formerly deputy chief of the Property Control and External Assets Branch of Property Division.

The Reparations and Restitution Branch of the division, until recently under the supervision of Mr. Orren R. McJunkins of Jacksonville, Florida, has virtually completed its task of restituting property looted from other countries by Nazi Germany.

**T**HE RESTITUTION program involved the location, identification and return of more than 2,000,000 items, having a value in excess of \$245,000,000. Claims for restitution covered a wide range of objects

varying from simple items, such as luggage containing clothing, to priceless art treasures found in huge lots, such as the Goering collection; and famous Rembrandt and Rubens paintings, rare books, religious objects and folklore.

It has been impossible in many such cases to assign any monetary figure indicative of the real cultural heritage value of these restituted properties. Of the more than 20,000 claims received under the external restitution program, more than 42 percent have been satisfied, the items claimed having been located, identified and returned.

In its reparations activities, the Reparations and Restitution Branch effected shipment to the 21 countries entitled to reparation from Germany, of property consisting of more than 229,000 tons of industrial capital equipment from 105 war plants and certain peacetime plants located in the US Zone. Appraisal and dismantling operations, which at their peak employed over 17,000 workers, were accomplished by experienced Germans and displaced persons under the supervision of US technical experts.

**E**QUIPMENT RANGED from precision general purpose equipment (i. e. not particularly adapted to manufacture of wartime equipment) in Hitler's aircraft factories to a large shipbuilding works at Bremen. Special war purpose buildings and equipment were destroyed under the provisions for liquidation of Germany's industrial war potential unless they were adaptable to peacetime uses.

The Property Control and External Assets Branch, under Mr. Fred E. Hartzsch of Greenwich, Connecticut, has controlled more than 150,000 properties since 1945.

Although the task of property management now has been largely completed, there still remain under MG custody some 40,000 properties, most of which are held because they have been claimed for restitution by victims of Hitler Germany.

These properties must be held in custody as duress property, pending the outcome of restitution claims. About 225,000 such claims have been filed in the US Zone of Germany pursuant to MG legislation, ad-

ministered by German agencies and courts and supervised by Military Government, by or on behalf of persons who were deprived of their property within Germany because of racial or political persecution.

**A**LL PROPERTIES which remained in MG custody June 30 will, until released from control, be administered by a German agency at Munich which was formed recently at the direction of Military Government. The agency is made up of top German property control officials who worked with and were trained by MG property officials to assume residual property control duties under the supervision of a small group of US personnel retained from the former Property Division.

Most of the foreign-owned properties which were under MG property control have been turned over to agents of the owners or are being placed in the hands of custodians in absentia appointed at the direction of Military Government and under supervision of the German courts.

**D**OCUMENTATION proving the existence of Germany's foreign assets exceeding \$75,000,000 in value was established by investigators of the External Assets Investigation Section, headed by Mr. Herbert Sorter of New York City. The existence of other valuable foreign assets, such as patents, licenses and other intangibles which cannot be accurately valued, were also discovered or proved to be German owned. These foreign assets are in general subject to seizure as reparations by the country in which they are located.

The new Property Group of the Office of Economics Adviser will maintain a small American staff, stationed in the American Zone, to supervise the administration of the US Zone Restitution Law. Each state office of Military Government will maintain a property adviser serving principally in the capacity of a consultant to the state director. The US Sector of Berlin will not be affected by the change, due to special circumstances existing there, and, for the present, the Property Control Branch of Military Government will continue to function there.

# Personnel Notes

## Finance Division Deputy

Mr. Eldon J. Cassoday, deputy director of the Property Division until its dissolution July 1, has been named deputy director of the Finance Division, OMGUS. Mr. Cassoday has been associated with Military Government for the past four years. He was formerly with the Finance Division until March 1, 1948 when the Property Division was formed. Before coming to Germany he was an attorney with the Office of General Counsel, US Treasury Department.

The Finance Division also named Mr. Richard H. Stern as acting external finance chief and Mr. Adolph J. Warner as acting internal finance chief of the Division's Internal and External Finance Group. Mr. Stern, who had his early schooling in Germany, has been associated with the Finance Division since July 1945.

Mr. Warner was associated with a New York investment banking firm Wertheim and Company from 1938 until 1943, and has been with the Finance Division for three years. In

1948 he was MG representative to the United Nations Security Council's Berlin currency hearings.

\* \* \*

## British Police Officials

Mr. Harry Studdy, chief constable of the West Riding, Yorkshire Constabulary (England), and Mr. Richard D. Harrison, former commissioner of police, Royal Ulster Constabulary (North Ireland), completed a five-week tour of the US Zone of Germany and Berlin as expert consultants to the Public Safety Branch, CAD, OMGUS. They conferred with US public safety officers, German chiefs of police and other police officers for the purpose of re-opening contacts between the British and German police and arriving at an estimate of the extent to which German police have accepted principles of democracy in police operations.

\* \* \*

## Returns as Consultant

Dr. Roger H. Wells, chairman of the Political Science Department of Bryn



*Educators with OMG Hesse hold a last conference before personnel changes in the division take place: (left to right) Dr. Franz Montgomery, promoted from higher education officer to deputy chief of division; Dr. Marie Schnieders from chief, cultural exchange branch to chief, higher education; Dr. Leroy Vogel, from deputy chief to chief of division; and Dr. Vaughn R. De Long, division chief, who is returning to the United States to assume an educational post in Washington, DC. (PIO OMGH photo)*

Mawr college and a former deputy director of the OMGUS Civil Administration Division, has returned to Germany for three months as a visiting consultant on German affairs. He is participating in the continuing democratization program of the Civil Administration Division in western Germany.

\* \* \*

## Aide to Naval Adviser

Commander Earnest G. Campbell of Washington, D. C. has been named assistant chief of staff for logistics on the staff of Rear Admiral John Wilkes, Commander US Naval Forces, Germany, and naval adviser to the US Military Governor. He succeeds Commander H. B. Blackwood, who is going to the Western Sea Frontier, Pacific Reserve Fleet in San Francisco, California.

\* \* \*

## Promoted to Group Chief

Mr. Gwynn Garnett, chief of the Food Supply and Distribution Branch of the BICO Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group, has been appointed chief of the group. He succeeds Mr. Stanley Andrews, who has returned to the United States.

Mr. Garnett has been active in MG agricultural work since May 1945 when he joined the Food and Agriculture Branch of the SHAEF Civil Affairs Division. He was formerly a farm credit analyst and economist for the US Department of Agriculture.



Brig. Gen. Charles D. W. Canham (left), new commander of the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, is welcomed to his new office by Col. H. T. Mayberry, former commander, who will return to the United States as senior instructor of the Tennessee National Guard. Gen. Canham was formerly assistant division commander of the 82 A. B. Division at Ft. Bragg. (US Army photo)



# Occupation Log

## Social Science Education

Seven German university professors are now in the United States observing American university techniques and materials in social science education.

German college-level curricula, an OMGUS official said, traditionally have emphasized classical literature, philosophy and religion. The attention to economics, sociology, international relations and political science has been far smaller than that of American universities.

Each of the professors, who are from west German universities and the Free University of Berlin, are spending two months at either Harvard University, University of Michigan, University of Chicago, Ohio State University, or Pendle Hill (Wallingford, Pennsylvania). In addition, they will devote a month to professional contacts with economists, sociologists and political scientists, both in government and in private industry.

The German professors will observe first-hand how the study of sociology, economics, political science, government and international relations is related in American classrooms to events in the world beyond the campus.

\* \* \*

## Visits to Berlin

Businessmen and other visitors may now travel to the US and British sectors of Berlin under conditions similar to their entry into the three western zones of Germany. It is the visitor's own responsibility to ensure that his travel papers are in order. This will require having a valid national passport endorsed by a Military Permit officer with a Military Entry Permit valid for entry into the US or British sectors of Berlin. Allied Military Permit offices are located in all major European capitals and in Washington, D. C.

Visitors to Berlin must make their own arrangements for travel, accommodation and currency, since no facilities can be afforded by US or British authorities there. They are strongly advised to consult a recognized travel agency and to book their travel and accommodation well in advance.

## Money by Mail

International money order service from the US to the three western Zones of Germany and the three Western Sectors of Berlin has been re-established. The US Post Office Department and Communications Group, Office of the Economic Adviser, OMGUS, said that the one-way service is for personal and charitable remittances, under which money orders are purchased in the United States for dollars and are cashed in Western Germany and Berlin for Deutsche Marks. Resumption of the service provides an easily accessible channel for direct financial assistance by Americans to relatives and friends in Germany.

\* \* \*

## Rights of Man

Willy Kurat, 21 year old Fritzlar Pedagogical Institute student, won more than the announced prize for writing the best essay in an OMG Hesse-sponsored contest for German youth. The young student-teacher's democratic thinking, as expressed in his thesis on the "Rights of Man," was judged the best of several thousand entries and so impressed Mr. Porter Perry, liaison and security officer for the Fritzlar area, that the MG officer is sponsoring Kurat for a scholarship in the United States. For his winning essay, Kurat also received a set of valuable books and food-stuffs.

The contest was an outgrowth of the Fritzlar MG reorientation program, which sponsored more than 70 town hall meetings during one month. At one of these student forums, discussion on the Hessian constitution became so heated that Mr. Perry decided to give all students of his area an opportunity to express their ideas in an essay contest. Thirteen prizes were awarded youngsters of the Fritzlar area for their efforts in the competition, which is scheduled to be held periodically.

\* \* \*

## Student Theater Festival

University dramatic groups from four foreign countries and Berlin are participating in a University Theater Festival sponsored by Erlangen University Studio Theater between July 24 and July 29. Twenty-seven actors

from the French Sorbonne will present a modern French drama and a medieval miracle play. The University of Vienna is represented by nine student actors who are producing J. B. Priestley's "Highway in the Desert", and the Tudor Players, famed English repertory company, will present Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus." The University of Erlangen and the Teachers College of Berlin will also present several German and American plays during the five-day festival.

\* \* \*

## War Crimes Documentation

A three-volume comprehensive study of the Nurnberg war crimes trials and their effect on German public opinion will be published by a private British firm early next year with Foreign Office approval. One volume will be devoted to key documents introduced during the trials, and the others to review and comment by legal experts.

The study, first of its kind to be published in Great Britain, will also deal with the wider question of acceptance or non-acceptance of war guilt by the German people. A six-member editorial board is now working on the project.

A 10-volume review of the International Military Tribunals entitled "Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression" was issued by the US Government Printing Office in Washington, while a 44-volume transcript of the case was published at Nurnberg in both English and German.

\* \* \*

## If the Shoe Fits —

A long standing request of the Bavarian government for police jurisdiction over displaced persons camps was pointedly refused by OMG Bavaria director Murray D. Van Wagener.

In a letter to Dr. Hans Ehard, Bavarian minister president, the OMGB director said that Military Government 'could not agree to such a request until Bavarian police exercised their existing jurisdiction over out-of-camp displaced persons and enforced compliance with the food collection and ration system by the Bavarian population as a whole.

He referred to reports from a dozen cities in Bavaria where German police had taken insignificant action against illicit trade and criminal practices on the part of non-German residents including displaced persons, and emphasized that the police had

(Continued on next page)

made only token efforts to break-up extensive blackmarketing among the Bavarian population.

"Various public officials have made public statements of their non-support of the collection quotas and ration program in force," the director wrote. "Thus these officials are encouraging practices by the Bavarian population, which practices by displaced persons you have cited as illustrating the necessity of extending the jurisdiction of the German police over such persons."

\* \* \*

### Industrial Notes

Huge gains made by the Bizonal iron and steel industry during the past 12 months were announced by the Bipartite Commerce & Industry Group. Production of steel ingots for the fiscal year 1948/49 totalled 7,653,000 tons, a rise of 106 percent over the previous fiscal year. The 1948/49 output of pig iron and hot rolled steel products amounted to 6,261,840 tons and 5,208,700 tons, respectively, representing increases of 108 percent in both cases.

Annual production rates in the Bizonal iron and steel industry now approximate 9,250,000 tons for steel ingots, 7,250,000 tons for pig iron, and 6,250,000 tons in the case of hot rolled steel products.

\* \* \*

### Helping Hand

German lawyers who have been stumped by rules and technicalities of US Military Government law can now study it in a 100-page booklet written by an American judge in Bremen.

The book, entitled "A Civil Case," written in English and German, traces an imaginary case in which a German sues an American for damages resulting from an automobile accident. Written by Mr. Robert L. Guthrie, presiding judge, First Judicial District (Bremen), OMGUS, the pamphlet was prompted by the increasing number of civil actions in MG courts. Copies, priced at DM 4 (\$1.20), are available by mail order from Geffkendruck, Sedanstrasse 87/89, Bremen.

\* \* \*

### New Way of Living

Nine Hessian youngsters are being selected to go to the United States for one year to reside with American rural families and attend American high schools. The young Hessians, all sons and daughters of local farmers, are being sponsored by the Bretheren

Service Commission of Elgin, Illinois. Five girls and four boys from refugee or expellee families who expect to make agriculture their career will be chosen from the most promising candidates being nominated by Hessian school directors and county presidents.

\* \* \*

### Fish and Wild Life

Three German experts will leave shortly on a four month mission to the United States to study conservation policies with a view toward their possible application in a program of

democratizing Germany's hunting and fishing laws. In the past, the right to hunt and fish has been limited to a very small group of Germans.

The men will consult with officials of the Forestry Service and the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, the Fish and Wild Life Service of the Department of the Interior, as well as the Conservation Foundation of New York and other state agencies.

The men will be sponsored while in the United States by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the US Department of Agriculture.

## Baby Chicks Flown From America



One hundred chicks From America are displayed by their new owner, Mr. Herbert E. Boesch (left), in company with Mr. R. E. Cameron (right), Chief of the Agricultural Programs Branch, Food and Agriculture Division, OMG Bavaria. The day-old chicks made the trip by air from a Connecticut hatchery with the loss of only one. Mr. Boesch is organizing a model poultry farm along American lines near Wasserburg, Bavaria. With the four new American breeds, "White Leghorns," "Rhode Island Reds," "White Rocks" and "Barred Rocks," Mr. Boesch hopes to raise the Bavarian poultry industry's average annual production per hen from 70 to 150-160 eggs.

(PIO OMGB photo)



# German Editorials

Chief attention of the US Zone press was directed to the economic crisis in England and the arrival of Mr. McCloy.

In England's economic difficulties the US Zone newspapers realized that Germany's fate also was involved. The press saw the problem as essentially a dilemma between free enterprise and controlled economy and expressed the belief that this crisis would continue and grow in intensity.

The papers could not entirely conceal a certain amount of satisfaction over England's troubles, mixed with anxiety over the repercussions that would follow in Germany and Europe generally. They pointed out that Britain's economic attitude was not compatible with the aims of ERP and did not fail to point to the Ruhr dismantlings as examples of injury to the common European cause for selfish competitive motives.

\* \* \*

## British Economic Crisis

The *Kasseler Zeitung* (Kassel, Hesse, July 2) sees a world economic crisis looming and fears that Germany will be involved:

"The tense satisfaction with which the Soviet press eyes the growing conflict between US and Great Britain is significant . . . Despite Marshall Plan support to the tune of one billion dollars annually Great Britain has not been able to get on its economic feet. . . . Meanwhile the tide of unemployment is slowly but surely rising in the USA, the heart of western world economy . . . We here in Germany can only watch and wait, and also hope. An economic recession in the western world will not leave us unscathed."

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart, July 4) discussed the possible consequences of the present Anglo-American economic dispute:

"The great question in the background is whether American industry is still in a position and altruistic enough to furnish the ERP billions for a third year. West European politics are almost completely dependent on this. The situation that is developing has two lessons for Germans.

"The first is, that we seem to be entering an era in which a closer relationship with the East Zone and

East Europe will not only be possible but may even be forced upon us. This relationship will start by being economic but will undoubtedly carry over into the political field. Those of our politicians who strive to widen the breach between East and West Zones are today fighting a practically forlorn battle . . .

"Secondly, it is very possible that Great Britain's value to America as an ally will soon sharply depreciate. This would be tremendously important for us Germans. If Anglo-American friction increases and Britain's situation becomes weaker we may expect that America may assign increasing importance to Germany's role on the continent . . ."

\* \* \*

## John J. McCloy

The future High Commissioner's arrival was marked by banner-headlines and considerable space in news reports and editorial comment. The general tone was hopeful and expressed confidence in his ability and good-will, tempered by a certain amount of reserve, a wait-and-see attitude.

Many editorials were devoted to his personal qualities, past record and proven capacity. His attitude as expressed at his first press conference in Berlin and the broad outlines of his program, such as a free and prosperous Germany, foreign credits, emigration of refugees and promotion of east-west trade, were cited and praised.

*Die Abendzeitung* (Munich, July 2) saw McCloy as the right man in the right place:

"American circles recognize that the High Commissioner's task will be the most significant and difficult in the foreign service . . . He stands at the most important outpost in the cold war . . . As an opponent of the Morgenthau-Plan he evolved the Stimson Plan, which represented a counter-proposal . . . Only a man who is thoroughly conversant with every sort of political, economic and administrative problem is fitted for such a job. McCloy is that kind of man."

The *Giessemer Freie Presse* (Giessen, Hesse, July 4) thought that the fact

that the United States sends a man of McCloy's caliber is a good omen for Germany:

"But the last words that McCloy heard before he departed were warnings about the Germans . . . People abroad tend to forget how hard it is to be a perfect democrat in a country where democracy is by no means perfect. Military orders and petitions are natural concomitants of an occupation regime, but unnatural in a democracy . . .

"The new phase which begins with McCloy's arrival is also characterized by intensified activity among the millions of refugees and by growing unemployment . . . The occupation powers may have reason to criticize German methods of handling the refugee problem. On the other hand, their own methods of squeezing millions into an area already full and then expecting the regular inhabitants to assume the responsibility for the social problems resulting will also not prove successful in the long run . . . Fortunately the coming High Commissioner is a broad-gauged man who may be expected to handle these problems with skill and perspicacity."

\* \* \*

## Elections and Refugees

The Bavarian government's action in establishing nine voting districts for refugees where they were restricted to voting for their own special candidates for delegates to the Bundestag (Federal assembly) caused general indignation throughout the American Zone press. The measure was roundly denounced as showing a shocking lack of understanding of the very elements of democratic procedure. It was also very emphatically pointed out that the arrangement hadn't a constitutional leg to stand on, and might even result in the court's declaring the whole election null and void as concerned Bavaria and throwing the entire delegation out of the Bundestag.

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* (Frankfurt, July 1) was shocked at Bavarian restrictions on the voting rights of refugees:

"This really lets the cat out of the bag! It shows the refugees clearly that they are merely tolerated. They are told that they may vote only for their own, that is, refugee candidates for the Federal Legislature, but are not permitted to vote on the general list . . . New citizens are deprived of

(Continued on next page)

part of their civic rights and degraded to second-class citizens...

"The Bavarian government thus makes itself guilty of a crass breach of the Basic Law... The refugees suffer as much from spiritual as well as physical distress... Now this is deliberately intensified by disputing their free voting privilege... Such intolerance will bear bitter fruit... How can a state expect its citizens to be loyal when the state itself becomes a law-breaker!"

The **Fraenkischer Tag** (Bamberg, Bavaria, July 2) also condemned Bavaria's action in setting election barriers between refugees and older citizens:

"Such election procedures will have profound psychological and political effects... It will make it difficult to assimilate the refugees into the life of the communities after so clearly demonstrating that they are still regarded as outsiders in a matter concerning the exercise of their highest democratic rights..."

"When the political parties show their interest in the refugees at other times than just before an election and put refugee candidates on their own voting lists we will possibly be in sight of a mutually satisfactory solution of the problems between them and the original populations."

The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** (Munich, July 2) credited the Bavarian govern-

ment with good but mistaken intentions in setting up separate voting lists for refugees and others but pointed out possible disastrous consequences:

"Possibly the government was encouraged by the fact that the Free Democrats and Social Democratic Party of Germany did not vote against the measure but merely abstained. Neither did MG make any objections... The idea was to let the refugees have their own representatives in the Federal legislature... But since the measure is clearly unconstitutional it may well be that the courts would declare the elections of the Bavarian delegates null and void, with the fantastic result that Bavaria would not be represented at all at the opening of the Federal Council."

\* \* \*

### Stumbling Block

The **Nuernberger Nachrichten** (Nuremberg, Bavaria, July 4) sharply criticized Germany's political parties as a stumbling block on the way to democracy:

"They actually stand between the German and democracy. Because he distrusts the one, he has no confidence in the other. Such distrust has basis and justification. It arises from the fact that in 1918, as heirs of the monarchy, the parties themselves set up an authoritarian system... The fight against the monarchy changed

over into a ruthless struggle of the parties against one another, which necessarily ended in a one-party dictatorship..."

"The same spirit prevails today—party interests transcend the good of the country as a whole... After an election, delegates and officials feel themselves relieved of any need to consult the people who elected them... The close intertwining of parliament and bureaucracy, of the legislative and executive branch of government, tends to foster this state of affairs... This is an insidious disease of our democracy and it seems probable that it will carry over into the coming Federal Republic."

\* \* \*

### Marshall Plan Idea

The **Nordsee Zeitung** (Bremerhaven, June 11) explained the underlying Marshall Plan idea to Germans:

"It is not a question of accepting in a mildly grateful spirit a great gift of dollars from a rich philanthropist to whom a few million or billion dollars do not matter, with never a thought of ever paying it back."

"The real meaning is that America has decided to spend a large sum in order to aid Europe to help itself and start European cooperation which will make Europe as a whole an economic partner of America. Experience has shown that without this there can be no healthy world economy... Our acceptance of the Marshall Plan means that we have undertaken the responsibility to plan and rebuild for European and German interests, not merely for selfish German interest."

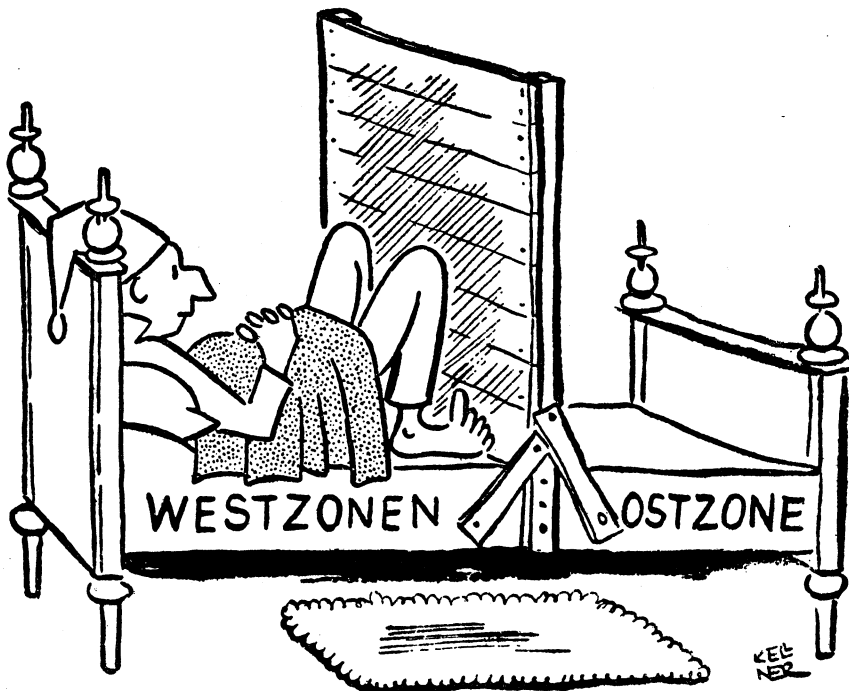
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### Germany and the World

The **Kasseler Zeitung** (Kassel, Hesse, June 10) questioned the wisdom of the "Nauheim Circle's" plan for a Germany neutral between east and west:

"It's an attractive idea... But the dangerous factor would be the German people themselves, who possess neither the economic stability nor the political experience required for such a role. That would need the adaptability of the French, the cool calculation of the British, the robust self-confidence of the American and above all the stubborn love of freedom of the Swiss."

"That's where the risk and the Soviet opportunity would lie. We suggest that Dr. Noack's attractive plan be tabled for the time being and that we await further development in Germany."



„Ob ich mein Bein wohl bald wieder ausstrecken darf!“

Cartoon from **Weser Kurier** (Bremen) shows bed divided into west and east zones with the caption: "I wonder whether I may soon stretch my legs again?"



## Educational Service Center

lin children in grades 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 have been tested. As the tests are developed and administered, the director of the test research meets with the school superintendents and explains the purpose of the test research program and the results achieved. Educators may then adapt the curriculum more successfully to children's needs.

A plan has been suggested for a small child guidance clinic in the Pedagogical Hochschule as an experimental and demonstration center for teachers and students. The clinic would be sponsored by the center and would attempt to analyze children's learning and behavior difficulties, developing the mental hygiene point of view of adapting the school to the child's needs rather than forcing the child to conform to a preconceived program worked out by adults.

**O**F SPECIAL importance in stimulating educators to try these new ideas have been the lecture-discussion meetings held by the center during the months of May, June and July. This series of meetings introduced a new pattern, substituting for a single long lecture a shorter talk with a chairman to bring in audience participation and discussion. Besides the speaker and chairman there were present 10 prominent German educators to help keep the discussion lively and to the point.

For the May discussion meetings the "Jena Plan" was selected as the topic. The "Jena Plan" was originated by Peter Petersen, German professor in Jena University, Thuringia, during the years 1926-1933. It advocates teacher-child planning, inclusion of parents in school activities and evaluation of children's work, and suggests that each community should take part in planning its own schools with a minimum of state control. The equipment and curriculum of the "Jena Plan" school was flexible and adapted both to child and community needs. During the academic year 1928-29, Prof. Petersen was a visitor of the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., where he lectured and demonstrated the plan with American children in the college demonstration school.

**J**UNE AND July discussions considered the child's needs in relation to what his school offers. An average of 200 outstanding educators



*A combined GYA summer camp for Berlin children was opened July 11 on the shores of Lake Wannsee. Each GYA club sends 40 children per week to the camp for a period of one week, making a total of 200 children. During the entire season it is estimated that some 1800 children will have enjoyed the camp.*

(US Army photo)

of Berlin were regular attendants at the weekly meetings. Several expressed their enthusiasm for the opportunity to discuss and compare ideas in an informal atmosphere.

One said, "we feel we are coming together on neutral ground; able to utter freely our opinions about all topics under discussion."

Another remarked that "for the first time, young people dared to express themselves freely even though many outstanding German educators, their superiors, were present. At the center," he concluded "there is a friendly, comrade-like atmosphere." †END

## Trade with Poland

A one year trade and payment agreement between Poland and the American, British and French Occupied Zones of Germany was concluded July 5. The agreement provides for commercial exchanges exceeding \$70,000,000 and creates possibilities for the development of natural trade between the two areas.

Poland will supply, among other things, \$32,000,000 worth of rye, sugar, oats, barley, pulses, eggs and poultry.

The western occupied zones of Germany will supply Poland, among other things, with \$18,000,000 worth of machinery and industrial equipment. They will also supply fine mechanics and optics, chemicals, metal goods, stones and earths and certain consumer goods.

The payment agreement provides for an offset account in the National Bank of Poland, kept in dollars, and for a quarterly settlement of balances due.

## Trains to Berlin

Under the terms of an agreement with Soviet transport officials contained in the minutes of a recent four-power transport conference held in Berlin, the Western occupying powers may now operate 19 trains per day, including German passenger trains, from the west into the western sectors of Berlin. (Formerly 17 trains, including inter-zonal German passenger trains were the maximum allowed.)

These are powered by engines provided by the Soviet Zone Reichsbahn. Negotiations on the part of the Western Allies with the Russians to use engines from the Bizonal Area for speeding rail transport to Berlin failed to win Soviet agreement.

## Political Group Licensed

"The Alliance for Defense against Bureaucracy and for the Maintenance of Civil Rights" was licensed by OMG Bavaria to operate as a political group in Munich. According to the application, the organization aims to eliminate the harmful effects of unsound bureaucracy on public and commercial life, and to support the civil rights of the individual.

# Official Notices

## Clarification of Facilities Changes

To clear up misunderstandings which have arisen regarding the gasoline ration for foreign travelers in Germany, JEIA emphasizes that under no circumstances will foreign visitors be permitted to buy gasoline for German-owned vehicles.

Under the new travel regulations announced by JEIA on June 2, a ration of 200 liters (about 50 Gallons) per week was established for foreign tourists and business men with their own cars. It has been reported that a number of foreign visitors have hired or borrowed German vehicles under the misapprehension that they are entitled to this ration for such vehicles. This is not true and it is the responsibility of issuing offices to refuse gasoline coupons in such instances.

Vehicle registration papers, passport and currency control book must be presented upon applying for gasoline coupons, and the quantity of gasoline issued, date of issuance, etc., will be entered on the currency control book of the owner of the vehicle. German car owners are not entitled to gasoline from the sources available to foreigners. — From JEIA announcement.

\* \* \*

Payment for international telephone services in dollar instruments by agencies and persons from whom US Army communications support is being withdrawn by EUCOM Circular No. 2 is permissible after July 1.

Like German business firms, agencies losing communications support may apply for licenses from JEIA to pay for international telephone calls in Deutsche marks. If the applications are denied, or pending action on them by JEIA, those agencies may make special arrangements with the Deutsche Post to pay in dollar instruments for international telephone calls from a subscriber telephone.

Such arrangements may provide for payment in dollar checks drawn on the American Express Company or Chase National Bank by all agencies, or in US military payment certificates (MPC's) by agencies permitted continued use of MPC's under Circular No. 2.

Persons and agencies losing communications support but retaining the use of MPC's may also continue to obtain, for payment in MPC's, all international telecommunications services furnished at the special Deutsche Post communications stations maintained throughout the US Zone for service to the occupation forces. — From OMGUS announcement.

\* \* \*

Post commanders are granted discretion to allow business organizations and their personnel reasonable time to carry out their transition to German economy in a reasonable manner, so that they do not have to disrupt their business operations while each individual finds a way to live.

The effective date of Circular 2 is July 1, and it is expected that there will be a transition period of two months. The entire transition of these organizations to the German economy must be completed by Aug. 31.

No facilities are authorized after July 1 for newcomers and tourists. The transition is only for those people whose facilities for living and working have been meshed with the Army and must be disentangled. — From EUCOM announcement.

## Scrap Exports

All previous regulations regarding the procedure for screening and approving scrap export contracts in western Germany have been revised. Effective July 1, scrap exports are made in accordance with JEIA Instruction No. 1, the basic JEIA regulation dealing with export procedure in the western zones.

This means that German dealers may now sell scrap in any quantities to any foreign buyer from countries with whom the Trizone has a trade agreement.

Previously, all scrap export contracts had to follow a standard form and allocations

generally were made in accordance with recommendations of the OEEC *ad hoc* committee on steel scrap in Paris.

Also, it means that JEIA no longer insists on the deposit of "earnest money", which ranged from 10 to 20 percent of the total contract value, before the contract can be approved. However, the German supplier may continue to require "earnest money" if he wishes.

It was also pointed out that scrap export contracts still require approval by the JEIA main office, as scrap is one of the items listed in Appendix B of Instruction No. 1 as requiring JEIA approval.

Pending contracts previously filed with JEIA for approval are returned to the exporter for processing under the new arrangements. — From JEIA announcement.

## Reserve Officer Commitments

Age-in-grade maximums for renewing the extended active duty commitments of reserve officers are specified in Department of the Army Special Regulations 135-215-5 recently received by Headquarters, European Command. The regulations do not affect category commitments now held by reservists.

These maximums are: 60 years of age for warrant officers, 40 years for second lieutenants, 43 for first lieutenants, 46 for captains, 51 for majors, 55 for lieutenant colonels, and 60 for colonels. The maximums do not apply to officers of the Medical Division, Judge Advocate Corps, Corps of Chaplains or the Women's Army Corps.

An officer whose civilian component is ORC or National Guard and who is now serving on extended active duty may not sign a new category I, II, or III statement that will expire after the last day of the month in which he would reach the maximum age in the grade in which he is serving. — From EUCOM announcement.

## Shipping Restrictions Lifted

All geographical limitations on German shipping have been lifted effective July 1.

The new policy was effected through the cancellation of paragraph 5 of JEIA Instruction No. 17, dealing with management of German shipping. This paragraph limited trading by German ships to Brest, the United Kingdom, Scandinavia and Finland.

Paragraph 5 also restricted German ships to the carriage of German exports and German imports or transit cargoes for German ports, with certain exceptions. With the cancellation of this paragraph, these restrictions are also eliminated.

These changes are expected to permit the inauguration of liner freight services to Spain and Mediterranean, Adriatic, North African and near East ports. A number of applications for such services are now awaiting approval.

Until now, the bulk of German shipping activities has been tramp trading in the Baltic and North Sea, though about a dozen cargo liner services in these areas have been operating.

Western Germany's fleet now consists of about 1,100 ships, bigger than 1,500 gross register tons, with a total gross registered tonnage of about 270,000 tons. — From JEIA announcement.

## British Policy Restatement

A firm reiteration of the British Government's traditional policy of according asylum to political refugees was given in the House of Commons by the Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNeil. Replying to the question whether he was aware that a statement about political refugees, made by a British Military Government spokesman in Germany, was open to misinterpretation, Mr. McNeil said that on May 10 a British Military Government spokesman made the following statement:

"Soldiers of the Soviet Army or other Soviet citizens who cross inadvertently or without wrong intent into the British Zone and who wish to return to the Soviet Zone will in the future, as in the past, be returned without delay. We expect reciprocity of treatment in the case of British soldiers or civilians who may stray into the Soviet Zone.

"Persons, whether soldiers or civilians and whether citizens of the Soviet Union or any country, who seek political asylum in the British Zone of Germany will not be forcibly repatriated. In this we are governed by the long-standing British tradition of granting political asylum to all who genuinely seek it regardless of race, nationality or creed."

"This statement," said Mr. McNeil, "seems to me perfectly clear. I am informed, however, that the statement was published only in part in certain German newspapers and that this circumstance may have given rise to this misleading idea of our policy to which the Hon. Member refers."

A British Government spokesman in Berlin declared in connection with Mr. McNeil's statement that in recent weeks the Soviet propagandists through the Soviet-controlled press and radio had been doing their utmost to discredit the traditional British custom of granting political asylum.

It was, he said, an all too-familiar Soviet propaganda practice to launch false allegations about the policies and institutions of the Western democracies in order to try to divert the attention of the populations of the Eastern "police states" from the suppression of their basic human rights and the attendant apparatus of the secret police concentration camps and forced labor under which they suffered. — From CCG(BE) announcement.

## German Traffic Cases

Reckless driving and grossly negligent or deliberate disregard of traffic and safety regulations have reached a point where they endanger the safety and security of the armed forces and the lives, health and property of personnel of the occupation forces, as well as of the German public. Measures heretofore taken by German law enforcement and judicial authorities have been insufficient to curb or control such violations.

The attention of the minister of justice of each state is called to the unsatisfactory situation as it exists at present with respect to the handling of traffic violations by the law enforcement authorities and it is to be impressed upon him the necessity that every effort be made to ensure speedy adjudication of traffic cases.

For that purpose all necessary steps should be taken to assure the widest possible use of criminal proceedings by Strafbefehl (order to inflict punishment or fine), and that, where this procedure is used, a Strafbefehl is issued and served upon the traffic violator within one week after occurrence of the traffic violation; that, if Strafbefehl proceedings are not used, the public prosecutor initiates, wherever possible, criminal action within two weeks, availing himself in all suitable cases of the right to demand trial in summary proceedings (Beschleunigtes Verfahren) as provided by Sections 212 *et seq.* of the German Code of Criminal Procedure.

All Military Government officials charged with responsibilities in connection with the fields of law enforcement and judicial procedures are enjoined to give full cooperation and assistance in the carrying out of the foregoing directions. — From OMGUS letter AG 010.8 (LD), June 29, 1949.

## Property Control Change

Persons who formerly have communicated with the Property Control and External Assets Branch of OMGUS Property Division concerning their properties are advised to write in the future to the Hauptbuero fuer Vermoegenskontrolle und Wiedergutmachung in der US Zone, 11 Thierschstr., Munich, Germany (the OMGUS-trained and sponsored German agency), or to the Land Civilian Agency Head



# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

The European Recovery Program, Joint Report of the United States and United Kingdom Military Governors, No. 3, March 1949.

Monthly Report of Public Safety Statistics, CAD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), 27 May 1949.

Assumption of Command, General Orders No. 2, Hq EUCOM, 31 May 1949.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany, Vol. 4, No. 5, Hq CCG (BE, May 1949).

Military Government Law No. 20, "Election of Certain Public Officials to the First Bundestag", AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 2 June 1949.

Ordinance to Alleviate Social Hardship (Immediate Aid Ordinance), Economic Council Ordinance No. 71, BIB/P (49) 99, 10 June 1949.

Packing, Documentation, and Shipping of Household Goods, Baggage, Automobiles, Pets and Effects, C 8 Cir 76 (26 Aug. 1948), Hq EUCOM, 15 June 1949.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report No. 51—Report Week Ending 15 June, 1949, PIO, OMGUS.

Administration Economy Program, Circular No. 33, Hq EUCOM, 17 June 1949.

Transfer of Responsibility for Publishing Statistical Data to the German Administration, BISEC/Sec (49) 267, 17 June 1949.

Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group Weekly Report No. 48—Report Week Ending 17 June 1949, PIO, OMGUS.

Financial Aid to Berlin, BICO/P (49) 108, Joint Secretariat, BICO, 18 June 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 121, "Ordinance Concerning the Combined Economic

Area for the Fiscal Year 1949" BICO/P (49) 59/1, Joint Secretariat, BICO, 20 June 1949.

Downgrading of Classified Cables, AG 380.01 (AG), OMGUS, 21 June 1949.

Deactivation of Bremen Section, 7780th OMGUS Group, General Orders No. 29, OMGUS, 24 June 1949.

Files Dealing with Civilian Personnel, AG 201.3 (SG), OMGUS, 24 June 1949.

Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group Weekly Report No. 49—Report Week Ending 24 June 1949, PIO, OMGUS.

Economic Press Digest, No. 54, OMGUS, PIO (Frankfurt), 24 June 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 146, OMGUS, 25 June 1949.

The Army and Airforce Build Character, TL&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 26, 16 June 1949.

Legal Gazette (Öffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area Issue No. 50 dated 25 June 1949, BICO/GL (49) 152, Joint Secretariat, BICO, 27 June 1949.

Charter of the Allied High Commission for Germany, TRIB/P (49) 42 (Final), Tripartite Secretariat, 27 June 1949.

Deactivation of Hesse Section, 7780th OMGUS Group, General Orders No. 21, OMGUS, 28 June 1949.

Traffic Cases in German Courts, AG 010.8 (LD), OMGUS, 29 June 1949.

Claims Arising from "Operation Showers"; and Driver Training, AG 150 JA, Hq EUCOM, 29 June 1949.

General License No. 12 Issued under MG Law No. 53, AG 680.44 (FD), OMGUS, 29 June 1949.

Technical Assistance Under European Recovery Program, BICO/ERP/SEC (49) 115, BICO, ERP Secretariat, 1 July 1949. Outlines technical assistance available and channels open to German businessmen for obtaining same.

Berlin Press Review, No. 153, OMGBS, July 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 154, OMGBS, 5 July 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 131 (Ordinance to Revise Miners' Insurance Benefits), BICO/P (49) 115, Joint Secretariat, BICO, 5 July 1949.

Heute (in German) No. 88, ISD OMGUS 6 July 1949.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 116, "To Simplify the Penal Provisions of Economic Legislation" BIB/P (49) 115, Bipartite Secretariat, 7 July 1949.

Financial Problems of the Coal Industry, BICO/Memo (49) 73, Joint Secretariat, BICO, 7 July 1949.

The Rias Audience in Western Berlin, Report No. 181, Opinion Surveys, ISD OMGUS, 7 July 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 196, OEA CCG (BE), 8 July 1949.

German Views on Denazification, Opinion Surveys, Report No. 182, ISD OMGUS, 11 July 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 160, OMGBS, 12 July 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 187, OEA CCG (BE), 12 July 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 165, CO OMGUS, 12 July 1949.

(chief German property control official) of the German state in which their property is located. The Land authorities may be addressed as follows:

Bavaria: Bayerisches Landesamt fuer Vermoegensverwaltung, Muenchen, Prinzregentenplatz 16

Hesse: Landesamt fuer Vermoegenskontrolle und Wiedergutmachung, Wiesbaden, Biebricher Allee 142

Wuerttemberg-Baden: Finanzministerium, Verwaltung fuer Gesperrte Vermoegen, Stuttgart 5, Heusteigstr. 46

Bremen: Oberfinanzpraesident im Lande Bremen, Amt fuer Vermoegenskontrolle, Bremen, Haus des Reiches.

However, if agents have been appointed by absentee owners to represent their properties in the US Area of Control of Germany, or if custodians in *absentia* have been designated by German courts at the direction of Military Government, the absentee owners are advised to communicate directly with the agents or custodians in matters affecting their properties.

Matters which are not of a routine nature, or which may involve complaints requiring the attention of Military Government, may still be addressed to OMGUS, Office of the Economics Adviser, Property Group, APO 742, US Army.

Communications concerning reparations or external restitution should be addressed by missions concerned to the Reparations and Restitution Liaison Office, Property Group, OMGUS, APO 757, US Army, Frankfurt/Main.

## Export Orders Unblocked

Under a revised policy agreement, the Western Military Governments have made arrangements to permit the export from Germany of certain classes of goods contracted for before the beginning of the occupation.

Full recognition is to be given to advance payments already made under such contracts. The classes of goods for which application for export may be filed under this policy are as follows:

(a) Goods in existence manufactured in Germany for United Nations nationals (or their successors in law) where title to such goods has passed under German law to UN contractors prior to capitulation and remains in UN contractors as of date of application for export.

(b) Goods in existence owned by United Nations nationals (or their successors in law) which were shipped into Germany under customs bond for processing or repair.

(c) Goods in existence in transit through Germany at the time the occupation began.

Manufacturing or processing charges not yet paid must be paid in acceptable foreign exchange. These and all other charges outstanding against the property, except those resulting from Military Government's embargo on the goods, must be paid before an export license will be granted. Charges resulting from the embargo will be paid by the governments of the German states concerned.

Applications should be submitted to JEIA, Frankfurt-am-Main, Attn.: Export Branch, and should be accompanied by documentary evidence of the contract, invoices indicating the total contract price, the amount paid thereof and the balance due, and proof of title.

JEIA will not accept responsibility for any questions involving German or other national law, and in the event of disagreement between the claimant, the seller, the present holder of the goods or any third party, such dispute should be settled by mutual agreement of such parties, or by a certified copy of a court judgment relating thereto. Completed application form together with supporting documents must be filed with the JEIA Branch Offices in the states in which the goods are located before January 6, 1950.

An instruction covering the detailed procedure to be followed by applicants for the approval and licensing of the export of goods covered by this revised policy agreement will be issued by JEIA at an early date.—From OMGUS announcement.

## Uniform Import Procedure

The import procedure in force in the Bizone (JEIA Instruction No. 29, dated Feb. 28, 1949) became applicable to the French Zone July 15, the Joint Export Import Agency announced.

The original Instruction No. 29 did not apply to the French Zone nor to the Western Sectors of Berlin. Addendum A extended JEIA Instruction No. 29 to the Western Sectors of Berlin as of May 2, 1949.

Since April 11, an interim procedure was in force in the French Zone. It provided that all imports in the French Zone would be made on behalf of a designated German consignee,

either by the JEIA Branch Office in Baden-Baden or by a German importer direct, within the credits allotted by the quarterly import plan set up by the French Military Government.

German importers in the French Zone, like those of the Bizone, can now make direct applications for imports to the Aussenhandelsbanken, or Foreign Trade Banks, under the procedure and regulations established by JEIA Instruction No. 29 and the Import Advisory Committee.

The Import Advisory Committee which makes weekly foreign currency allotments required for the financing of imports will now cover the French Zone. The membership of the Import Advisory Committee will be increased from 7 to 9 by intergration of representatives of the French Military Government and of the German Administration for Economics, Food, Agriculture and Forestry in the French Zone.

The Aussenhandelsbanken (foreign trade banks) necessary for the carrying out of the procedure under Instruction No. 29 are already in operation in the French Zone.—From JEIA announcement.

## New York Trade Office

A "German Industry Exhibition Post Affairs Office" will be maintained in New York to answer inquiries arising out of the Military Government German Exhibition which was held in New York in April.

The operation of the office will be the responsibility of the German committee for the Exhibition and the Foreign Trade Working Group (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Aussenhandel der Wirtschaft) under supervision of the Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft (German Economics Administration) and will be located at room 1807, Fifth Avenue, New York.

The expenses of the office will be met from the unexpended portion of the funds of the Military Government German Exhibition. These funds were obtained from the proceeds of German exports.—From JEIA announcement.

## Blank Forms

Source of supply for European Command blank forms to state and Military Government agencies is through local Military Post in accordance with provisions of SOP 106, Headquarters European Command, dated Nov. 23, 1947.—From OMGUS letter AG 315 (AG), June 28, 1949.





# QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

*Are the US Occupation Forces taking any action to reduce the population of Germany?*

The US Occupation Forces and the US Government are acting to reduce overcrowding in Germany in two ways: First, by facilitating the resettlement of United Nations Displaced Persons, and secondly, by permitting the emigration of Germans and ethnic Germans abroad.

Since the end of hostilities 2,527,973 displaced persons have been repatriated and 234,049 moved to new homes abroad. Present legislation allows 205,000 displaced persons to emigrate to the United States by the end of 1950; this legislation is at present under review by Congress and there is a strong possibility that the number who will be allowed to enter the United States will be increased, perhaps to as much as 400,000.

Normal German emigration to the United States has been resumed with the provision that half of the quota of 26,000 persons per year must be ethnic Germans. Emigration to other countries is possible for all Germans with certain restrictions on the emigration of essential manpower. The German population of the US Zone will be further reduced by the movement of refugees to the French Zone of Germany, which is currently being carried out.

In the long run, American aid to the economic recovery of Germany will substantially help relieve the overcrowded conditions by assisting Germany to care for her larger population. (CAD-OMGUS)

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*Is it true that JEIA is not permitted to use ECA funds to purchase materials from eastern European countries?*

This is not true. ECA officials recognize and have repeatedly stated that trade between eastern and western Europe is essential to European recovery. JEIA has purchased considerable quantities of materials from eastern European countries and

is continuing to do so. An example of this is the recent purchase of freight cars from Czechoslovakia and Hungary for approximately \$7,000,000, although Czechoslovakia and Hungary are not ERP-participating countries. (JEIA)

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*Why did we have to lose so much of our hard-earned savings through the currency reform?*

A few sober figures are the best evidence that the Reichsmark was no longer a currency in 1945, but worthless paper. In 1932 Germany had a sound and orderly budget. On May 8, 1945 the national debt amounted to almost RM 800,000,000,000. Through irresponsible use of the printing plates, the amount of currency in circulation was also increased from RM 6,000,000,000, to almost RM 70,000,000,000. On the basis of these figures, it is obvious that the German mark lost its value in 1938 through Hitler's armament inflation, and not in 1948 through the currency reform. (OMGWB)

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*The booklet entitled "Das Europäische Wiederaufbauprogramm" (European Recovery Program) states: "The Marshall Plan Administration will do everything possible to reduce purchases through missions of the individual Governments and to promote business between individual exporters and importers." Does that apply also to German businessmen?*

Naturally. One of the most important objects of the Marshall Plan is the recovery of individual enterprise and business relations between industrialists. That applies to Germany

just as much as it does to any of the other 18 countries participating in the Marshall Plan. We hope indeed that the German businessman in the not too distant future will be able, under the Marshall Plan, to do his own buying in foreign countries and to open personal relations with foreign businessmen just as the business representatives in other countries participating in the Marshall Plan. (ECA)

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*Why does JEIA export electric power to France and Belgium when there is a shortage in Germany's industrial plants? Could we not get better returns by making this power available to German factories?*

The mere fact that there are power stations in one area does not necessarily mean that electric power can be transmitted economically over unlimited distances within Germany. A great deal of plant equipment is needed to maintain and operate inter-connecting lines. Today Germany does not have all this equipment. It is considered more advantageous economically to sell power to Belgium and France in return for needed raw materials than it is to transmit this power a longer distance within Germany or to reduce the consumption of coal by keeping a certain capacity of the power plants idle. (JEIA)

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*Before the war Germany was a leading exporter of phosphate fertilizer, but is now importing this item. How long will this be necessary?*

In 1947-48 and 1948-49 the Bizone imported 240,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer to supplement its own production of 329,000 tons. In 1949-50 it is anticipated that the Trizonal Area will produce 295,000 tons and no imports will be necessary, since a 117,000 ton carry-over will be available. This carry-over represents phosphate contracted and paid for in the previous year. Thus in 1949-50, 412,000 tons will be available for use, which is 117 percent of the 1938-39 use of this fertilizer in the same area. (OEA-OMGUS)

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