



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Information bulletin. June 1950

Frankfurt, Germany: Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany Office of Public Affairs, Public Relations Division, APO 757, US Army, June 1950

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/EVRRELOTKZKYG8W>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

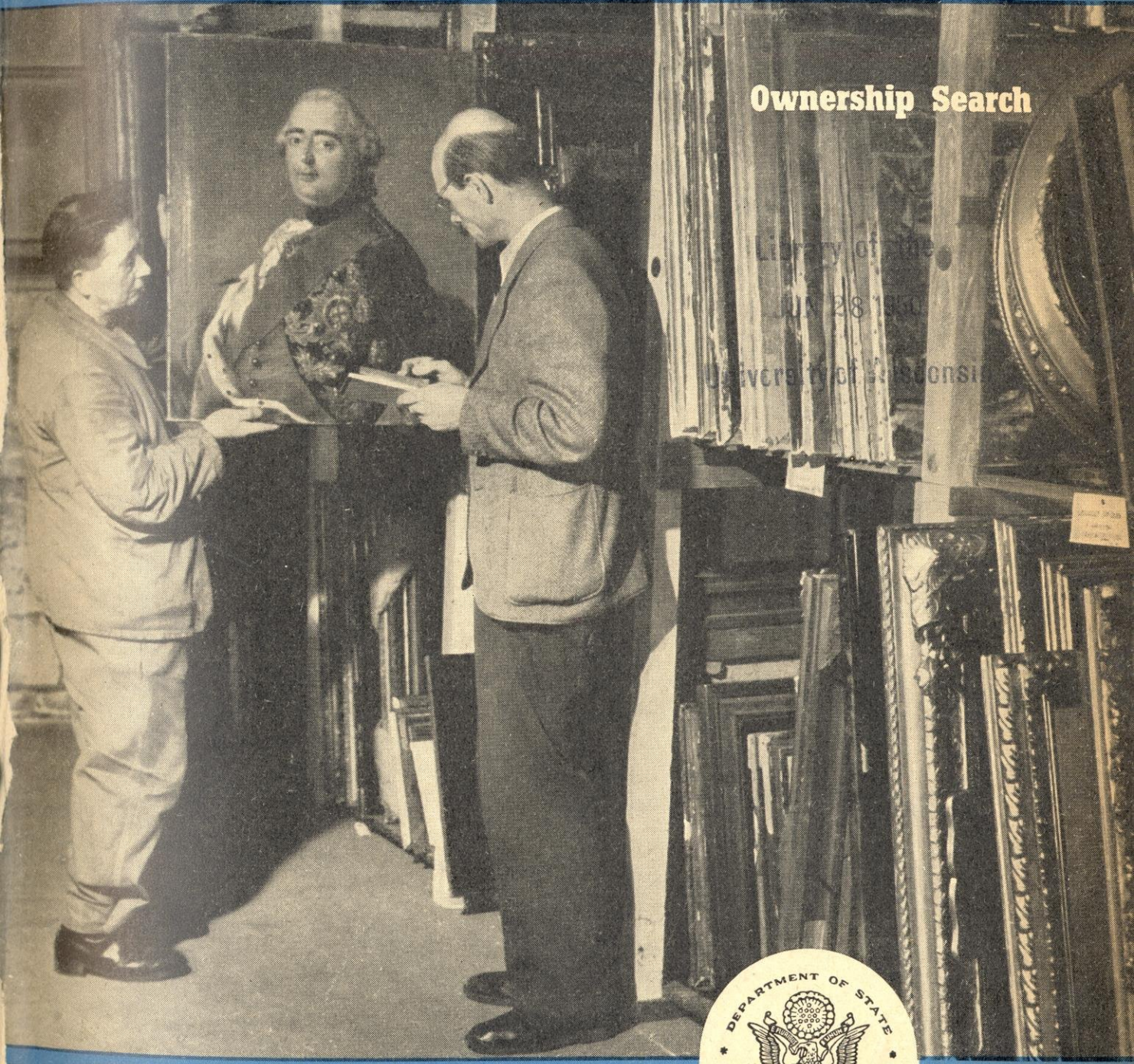
The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin



Ownership Search

Library of the
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
JUN 28 1950



THIS ISSUE:

Five Years after Potsdam
Germany Makes Restitution
"Freedom" Prizes for Artists

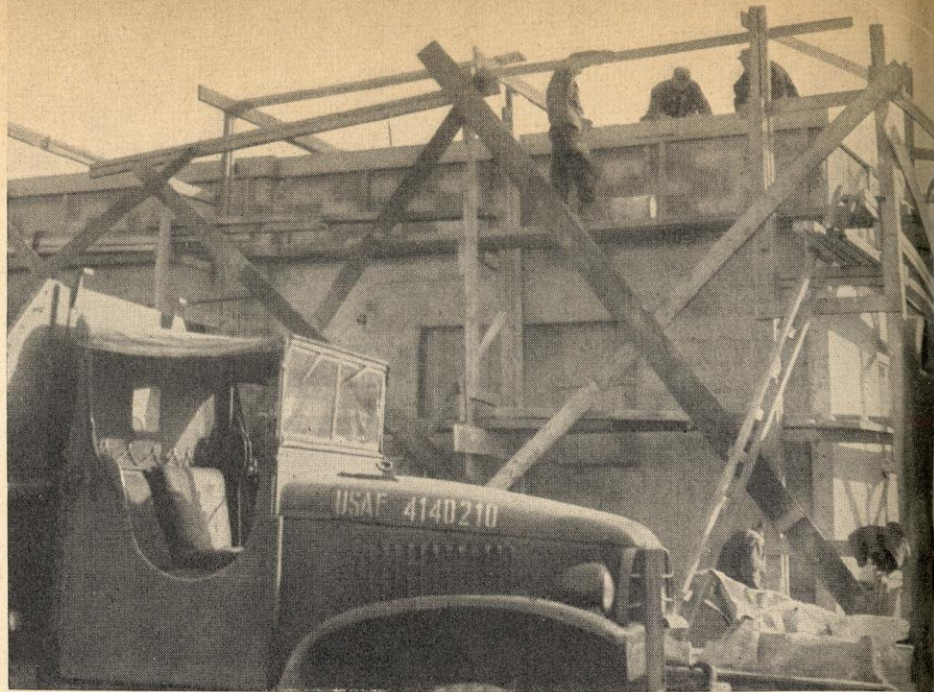
HICOG Staff Planning
Dollar Drive
Reorientation of Germany

JUNE
1950

Latvians Move On

AFTER TWO YEARS, the 7318th Latvian Labor Service squadron, whose skilled work has played an integral part in the growth of Rhine/Main Air Base, is being disbanded. The majority of its members will scatter to new homes in the western hemisphere, far from their Baltic homeland, now dominated by the USSR. Behind them they leave solid reminders of their work—headquarters building, its new addition, the C-54 fireproof nose docks, engineering and operation buildings for various squadrons, not to mention their projects during the Berlin Airlift, when demands for new construction mushroomed. Hard-stands, taxi strips, landing lights, offices and barracks followed in quick succession. For airlift service, squadron members were awarded certificates of appreciation by Brig. Gen. Edward H. Alexander, commanding general.

(All photos by USAFE)



Last project of Rhine/Main Latvian unit was construction of a new addition to the headquarters building; their airlift work won official Air Force commendation.



Modernistic designer, trained in Riga, will be California fruit-picker.



Plumber, threading pipe, hopes to gain entrance to Australia.



Latvians service 34 trucks and four jeeps in air base motor pool.



Hard-working Latvians line up cafeteria-style for dinner at end of day (left). Meals are cooked and served by members of 218-man squad. Right, GI, Latvian co-workers toast future.



Information Bulletin

The Information Bulletin is the monthly magazine of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of the Allied occupation in Germany.

Editorial Staff:

Editor H. Warner Waid
 Editorial Writer Aileen S. Miles
 Editorial Writer Beth Burchard

Editorial Offices:

Headquarters Building, Rooms 545-6-7
 Telephones: 8228, 8906, 8990, 8994
 Frankfurt, Germany

The Information Bulletin is prepared and published by the Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. It is printed in the plant of the Publishing Operations Branch, Information Services Division, at 39 Schelling Strasse, Munich.

Distribution is handled by the Mail and Message Center, Communications Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, located in Headquarters Building, Room 060, Frankfurt.

Reprint of any article, unless specifically noted, is permitted. Mention of the Information Bulletin as the source will be appreciated.

COVER PICTURE

OWNERSHIP SEARCH — At the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point, paintings are scrutinized to determine identification and legal ownership. At Munich, similar work goes on, even five years after the war. This unscrambling job is described in the article, "Germany Makes Restitution," on page 7. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

June 1950

May Day in Berlin (<i>pictorial</i>)	2
Five Years after Potsdam	3
<i>Address by Ralph Nicholson</i>	
Mainz Psalter Returned	6
Germany Makes Restitution	7
<i>Review by Property Division</i>	
Private Citizen Mrs. McCloy	11
<i>Article by Rosemarie Spenner</i>	
Anti-Rearmament Law	14
HICOG Staff Planning	15
<i>Article by David Wilken</i>	
Movies on American Life Popular	18
US Films Ride the Rails	19
<i>Pictorial Story by Sidney S. Siskind</i>	
ERP Marks Second Anniversary	20
<i>Address by John J. McCloy</i>	
Public Welfare's Mailbag	21
<i>Collection of Correspondence</i>	
House that Youth Built	23
<i>Article by Raymond Lascoe</i>	
"The Pfennig Parade"	26
Dollar Drive	27
<i>Article by Fred Welty</i>	
American and German Theater	29
<i>Article by Frederic Mellinger</i>	
Training for Citizenship	31
"Freedom" Prizes for Artists	33
<i>Article by Peter F. Szluk</i>	
26,865,000 Meals a Week	36
The Reorientation of Germany	37
<i>Address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser</i>	
Job Seekers in Berlin (<i>pictorial</i>)	41
Model Fathers' Club	42
<i>Article by Bernard Quinn</i>	
Personnel Notes	44
Economic Review for April 1950	46
Bavaria's Sounding Board	48
Occupation Log	49
German Editorials	54
HICOM Law on Control of Certain Articles (<i>text</i>)	61
Official Notices	
<i>Communiques</i>	68
<i>Laws and Regulations</i>	70
<i>Statements</i>	71
<i>Announcements</i>	71
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents	72

OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
 OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
 PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION
 FRANKFURT, GERMANY
 APO 757, US ARMY

May Day in Berlin



Western Berliners demonstrated their will to democratic freedom at a gigantic May Day rally in the Platz der Republik, near the Soviet Sector border. (Left) Portion of the multitude of an estimated 500,000 demonstrators. (Above) The speakers' rostrum as Irving Brown, European representative of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the vast holiday throng.

(Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin speaking to the demonstrators.



Symbol of rally: "Berlin will be free through free elections."



In nearby Potsdamer Platz, black-uniformed Soviet-sponsored "People's Police" form cordon along the Soviet Sector border.



Five Years after Potsdam

Address

By RALPH NICHOLSON

Director, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

FIVE YEARS AGO the remnants of Hitler's shattered war machine surrendered unconditionally. The wheel had turned full circle. After 12 years of infamy — nearly half of them spent at war — the Third Reich was dead, henceforth a problem for historians, not soldiers. The occupation of Germany began, under the hopeful sign of East-West co-operation.

In terms of modern history five years are a long time. During the five years between Hitler's rise to power and Chamberlain's futile pilgrimage to Munich the course of history was diabolically and almost irrevocably altered. And five years after the first German armies plunged across the Polish frontier in September 1939, American troops were knocking at the gates of Paris and final victory was in sight. Between these two events lay scattered a myriad of personal and national tragedies and heroism — and Dunkirk, Pearl Harbor, Stalingrad, El Alamein and Normandy.

These names chronicle the rise and fall of a monstrous campaign of aggression. But they are also milestones along the road of co-operation and collaboration between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers. They mark the growth of a great hope — the hope of a bright new world, peaceful and prosperous, ruled by good sense and humanity and made possible by unity of purpose between East and West.

THE PAST FIVE YEARS have seen the rapid disintegration of this hope. It has given way to the specter of another struggle to save the free world from tyranny. Already in eastern Europe millions of persons only recently liberated from the Nazi yoke are forced to endure the misery of Communist dictatorship. Behind the Iron Curtain that now splits Europe in two, forces are at work that differ only in name from those that roused the world against the Nazis.

In western Europe Communist-directed or inspired attacks are contained only by the constant vigilance of democratic governments and the stabilizing effect of the Marshall Plan. The warm friendship between East and West has long since turned into the "cold war" — punctuated by hot spots like the Blockade of Berlin and the shooting down of an unarmed plane over the Baltic.

Any report on Germany would be unrealistic if it did not deal with this split between East and West. To us in the front lines of execution of US policy in Germany, the "cold war" is a real and immediate experience. The

relentless, cynical Soviet propaganda is something we must deal with as part of our daily routine. Communist dictatorship begins across the street from us — in Berlin it actually surrounds us. Communist brutality and intimidation are not mere words to us — it happens to people we know, and as the Baltic attack illustrates, it can happen to us.

How has it come about that nations which once fought together to destroy the Nazi system now hostilely face each other on German soil? The chronology of events in Germany since 1945 shows the same frustrated hope, the same growing recognition of failure to eradicate the evils of state dictatorship and terror, the same conviction of bad Soviet faith as has been the experience of the Western democracies in dealing with the Soviet Union all over the world.

THE GERMANY OF 1945 appeared to offer great hopes for international co-operation in building the peace. France, Britain, the US and the Soviet Union occupied various zones of Germany and set up a procedure for quadripartite rule of the country. There was agreement on a basic program to deal with the defeated enemy, solemnly promulgated by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Marshal Stalin at Potsdam in August 1945.

Moreover, Germany in 1945 was in a fluid state, ripe for reform and for experiment in democracy. Its people were war-weary and tired of dictatorship. Its cities lay in ruins, its population milled aimlessly about, mutely demanding direction and guidance. The German economy was at a standstill, and the Germans realized that rehabilitation required a demonstration of genuine good will and desire for peaceful co-operation on their part. Effective four-power unity of purpose and operation could have accomplished wonders in the reconstruction of Germany as a democratic, peaceful country.

Summarized, the aims of the Occupation Powers in Germany were:

1. To prevent Germany from ever again terrorizing the world with its military might.
2. To destroy the influence of militarists, national socialists and extremist nationalists.
3. To encourage and support the growth and development of a genuinely democratic society.
4. To insure that Germany repay in part the victims of Nazi aggression.

Mr. Nicholson, in addressing the 19th annual conference of the Institute of Foreign Affairs at Earlham University in Richmond, Ind., on May 12, presented a thorough, concise review of Germany's five post-war years from the Potsdam Agreement of Aug. 2, 1945, to its present-day status. The major part of the text of the address is reproduced here. Mr. Nicholson is an alumnus and trustee of the university.

5. To help Germany rehabilitate its own economy and contribute its share to the economic rehabilitation of Europe as a whole.

BUT THE SOVIETS have thwarted and frustrated the efforts of the Western Powers to obtain four-power unity of purpose in implementing this program in Germany. They have violated solemn international agreements and have subjected their zone to a system of vassalage they would like to extend to all of Germany. They have split the country by refusing to permit its unification on any but Communist terms.

To arouse support for their cause, they have resorted to all the methods of the Nazis — marching youth, mass meetings, monolithic party, youth, women's and trade union organizations, ubiquitous slogans and an all-encompassing press and radio propaganda. Contrary to international agreements on demilitarization — and indeed to good sense — they have created in their zone a new German army to control dissidents and threaten the rest of the country. They have left the Western Powers no other choice but to carry out by themselves their program of German rehabilitation in the western zones and West Berlin.

A forewarning of what was to come occurred at the very beginning of the occupation. The Soviets sealed off their zone from the other three and showed great indignation at the suspicion this action naturally aroused. Behind the zonal border against the West they began a program of mass removals of industrial equipment and production, in direct contradiction to their commitments at Potsdam. The first signs of the split between East and West were apparent to the people on the spot.

The Western Powers, particularly the United States, were pumping money, food and raw materials into western Germany to get the wheels of industry moving again. The purpose of this aid would be defeated if the Soviets were permitted to pump equivalent amounts out of eastern Germany. We would, in effect, be paying German reparations to the Soviet Union.

In May 1946 General Clay, therefore, requested an accounting from the Soviets on withdrawals from their zone and demanded that reparations out of current production be discontinued. Failing to get a satisfactory response, he stopped further shipments of reparations for the Soviet Union from the US Zone. The split between the Allies in Germany was now obvious to the entire world.

THEREAFTER THE ALLIED Control Council, composed of the four zonal commanders-in-chief, gradually bogged down in a morass of disagreements between East and West. Repeated efforts of the Western Powers to achieve economic and political unity of Germany, met with evasive reaction. In the Allied Control Council and at meetings of the foreign ministers the Soviets repeatedly demonstrated they did not intend to do anything about German unity, although they were willing to talk about it for publication. They did not want to risk loss of control over the 18,000,000 Germans in their zone. They would

not give up the industrial deliveries they could squeeze out of the East German economy.

Evasive tactics, however, could not be indefinitely prolonged. In March 1948 the Soviets made the split complete by walking out of the Allied Control Council. Two months later they boycotted the four-power Kommandatura in Berlin. There followed the futile blockade of Berlin — an attempt to drive the Western Powers out and to starve the population into submission.

Since the lifting of the Berlin Blockade in May 1949, we have moved no further toward four-power unity in Germany. The last great effort by the Western Powers was made at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris in June 1949. After the failure to reach agreement at this conference, the western Germans were permitted to go ahead with the formation of the Federal Republic, to include the 45,000,000 people of the three western zones, three-quarters of present-day Germany.

However, we have not given up hope of achieving German unity, and are pursuing every possibility to this end. A proposal for all-German elections as a first step was made only two months ago by the US High Commissioner. This proposal has been strongly supported by the German federal government.

IN SEPTEMBER 1949 after elections for the Federal Republic had been held and the Federal Parliament had met in Bonn and elected a German president and a chancellor, the Western Powers also put into effect the Occupation Statute.

This statute regulates the relationship between the Federal Republic and the Occupation Powers and replaced Military Government by a civilian tripartite Allied High Commission. On the American side, in October 1949, basic responsibility for operations in Germany was transferred from the Department of the Army to the Department of State.

Under the terms of the Occupation Statute, the Federal Republic may legislate on most internal matters, subject to a veto by the High Commission within 21 days. Foreign affairs, and among others, the fields of demilitarization, decartelization, security, care of displaced persons, restrictions on industry and control of the Ruhr have been reserved to the legislative competence of the High Commission.

Control by the High Commission over internal action within the Federal Republic is to be exercised, according to the statute, "only to the minimum extent necessary to insure use of funds, food and other supplies in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum the need for external assistance to Germany." For all practical purposes the Federal Republic is now an operating political entity, a state which lacks only a few attributes of full sovereignty. Our political job in Germany is now that of guiding and directing the federal government by the use of persuasion and good advice.

The creation of the Federal Republic was the culmination of four years of reorganization of political life in Germany. At the end of the war government everywhere

in Germany had broken down. Military Government rapidly appointed local officials to work under its supervision, and at different times in the course of 1946, local and state elections were held throughout the four zones. In most of the western states constitutions were also written and popularly approved. Gradually Germans came to be governed, at least in the western zones, by men of their choice.

THE CREATION of the federal government was the final step in this process. It is organized according to the "Basic Law," which is the temporary constitution adopted by the German states pending full reunification of Germany. The Basic Law contains the usual guarantees of democratic civil rights, and provides for a federal system of government with a bicameral legislature. The lower house, the Federal Parliament (*Bundestag*), is popularly chosen. It elects the federal chancellor and exercises legislative powers approximately like those of the House of Commons in Britain. It now has 402 members, 60 percent of whom were elected directly, and 40 percent by proportional representation.

The upper house, the Federal Council (*Bundesrat*), is made up of representatives of the 11 federal States, elected by the state legislatures. Its chief power is the suspensive veto on legislation passed by the Federal Parliament.

The position of the federal chancellor in the Federal Republic is much more important than in most European parliamentary systems. He selects his own cabinet, and cannot be overthrown by a simple vote of non-confidence. Before he can be removed Parliament must first elect his successor.

The larger political parties which have emerged from the elections held in the western zones of Germany since the end of the war are, on the whole, moderate groups. The Social Democrats and the Christian Democratic Union, each averaging about 35 percent of the vote, and the Free Democratic Party, with about 12 percent, are the controlling parties in most of the German states. The extremist parties on the Right and Left have no considerable following, although they represent a potential threat for the future. The Communists averaged only about 8-10 percent.

In the elections to the Federal Parliament the Christian Democrats won 31 percent of the vote and 139 seats, the Social Democrats 29.4 percent, and the Free Democrats 11.9 percent. The Communists received only 5.7 percent. Since no party had obtained a majority, a coalition government was formed under Konrad Adenauer, the leader of the Christian Democrats. The coalition is made up of the Christian Democrats, the Free Democrats and moderately Rightist conservative elements. No extremist party is represented in the Federal Cabinet.

This is the German government with which we are dealing today. Despite occasional minor cabinet crises, it is unlikely that there will be any serious change in the basis of the coalition in the near future. So we may expect the federal government to continue to be generally middle-of-the-road with liberal economic and political tendencies, dominated more or less by the position of the federal chancellor.

EXPERIENCE WITH the federal government during the past eight months has been, on the whole, encouraging. Minor tensions have arisen between the High Commission and the Bonn government, but so far none of them has developed into a major crisis. German politicians, of course, have not been averse to blaming the High Commission for situations they have been unable to master themselves. Occasionally, important political figures have resorted to ringing nationalistic arguments to justify their activities or policies.

To one familiar with American democratic procedures, developments in Bonn, particularly party discipline in Parliament, may sometimes seem strange and surprising. But Dr. Adenauer, I believe, is an able, determined man who desires to lead his country toward a democratic future. In this aim I am sure he has the support of the great majority of the German people. I think the Germans basically want to become democrats.

However, the attitudes and tendencies in German life which have been shaped by history and tradition cannot be eliminated overnight. Wiping out the effects of long years of Nazi dictatorship and generations of authoritarianism in Germany is a slow and tedious task. There is still a widespread political apathy, a certain popular cynicism which lames judgment, a residue of the idea of German superiority which gave the Nazi regime its particular and repugnant arrogance.

There is still too much ready acceptance of authority by the man in the street, a fact which too many German leaders exploit. There is resistance in critical areas to programs of school and social reform, to relaxation of the many restrictions which tradition has woven about German life. The progressive forces in Germany, which are striving to throw off the shackles of the past and want to build the foundation for a reasonable, peaceful future for the German people, are too often unheeded. I think the most important single job we have in Germany is to strengthen and support these progressive forces.

THERE ARE ENCOURAGING signs that these forces are making some headway. The German press in the western zones is no longer the echo of a propaganda ministry. It is a constructive and liberal factor in German life, fighting restrictive government, and corruption, stupidity, and dangerous tendencies in public life. It is not a "kept" press. It is sometimes critical of the occupation, yet we have supported and encouraged its independence to the extent of our power. It is our conviction that a critical, independent, alert press is one of the best watchdogs of public interest in Germany and throughout the world.

In the field of German radio notable progress has been made in the direction of bringing radio closer to the German people. The omnipotent, state-controlled German Radio Corporation has been broken up. In the western zones the monopoly on broadcasting installations formerly held by the German Postal Department has been destroyed. Supervision and ownership of radio broadcasting stations

(Continued on page 58)

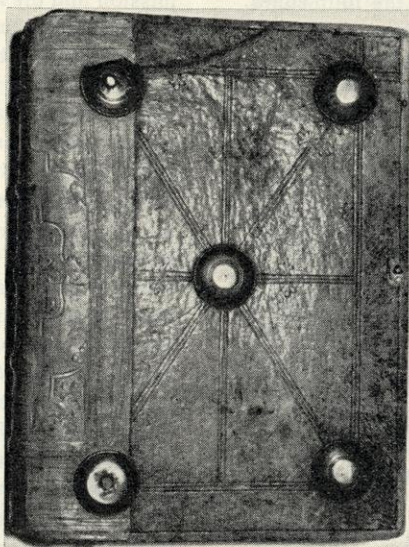
Mainz Psalter Returned

THE MAINZ PSALTER of 1457, one of the great cultural treasures of Germany, has been recovered in the United States by the US Government and returned to the American zone of Germany.

The world-renowned Book of Psalms, which was in the *Saechsische Landesbibliothek* (the State Library of Saxony) in Dresden, is the earliest example of printing in colors. It is valued at over \$250,000. It was shipped to Germany on March 13, 1950, in the plane which carried the Hon. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, back from a brief visit to the United States.

The book will remain in the temporary trusteeship of HICOG pending final return to German ownership. Plans for its display to the public will be announced later.

The Psalter was probably looted from the wartime repository of the Dresden Library and then disappeared from view. Passing through trade channels it was illegally imported into the US and was discovered in New York City by US Government authorities. It was recovered and has been returned to Germany under the International Agreement of July 8, 1946, which was formulated by the United States, the United Kingdom and France to carry forward the program of the recovery of missing works of art dispersed during the war. Almost all of the European



Smuggled into the US, the Mainz Psalter was tracked down and returned to Germany. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

nations are participating in the agreement.

THE US GOVERNMENT through its monuments, fine arts and archives officers has already recovered and restored to Allied nations 500,000 objects of art and 4,000,000 books and all the public collections in the American zone have been returned to German museums, universities and libraries.

The great Mainz Psalter of 1457 with 121 pages of the 176 printed is 12½ inches by 16½ inches in size. It is a

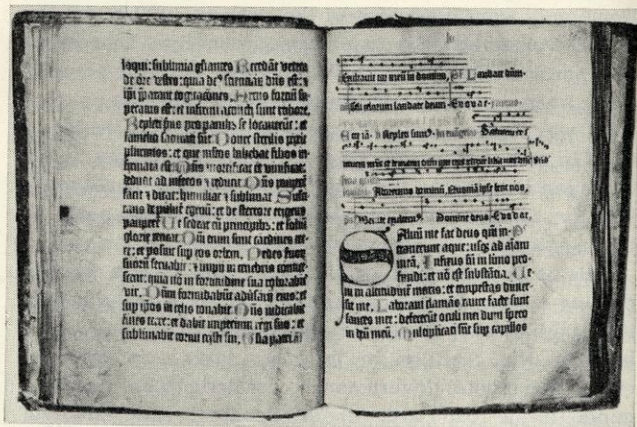
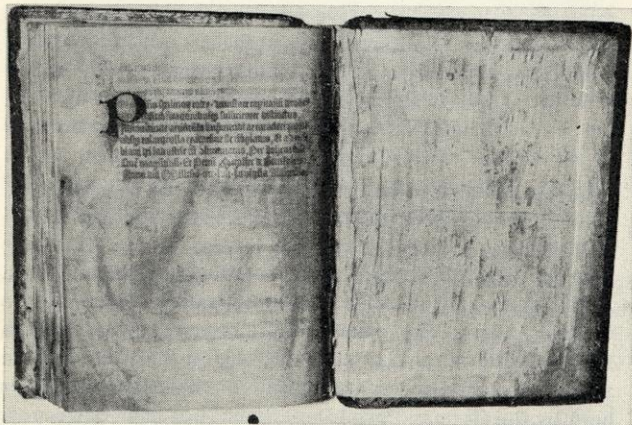
book of the greatest rarity and importance as there are only 10 copies in existence. It was the first book to be printed in three colors: red, blue and black, on vellum. The colors appear in the beautiful, woodcut initial letter of the first word of the psalms.

The original binding of the Psalter is stamped with fillets and *fleur de lis* with five large brass bosses on the front and back covers. The clasp and catches are wanting and the binding has been rebaked in the past with white leather of the 16th century. There are other signs of early use in the Dresden copy as many of the vellum leaves are worn and discolored.

The Mainz Psalter was also the first book to contain the names of the printers: Johann Fust, a citizen of Mainz, and Peter Schoeffer of Gernsheim, both of whom were colleagues of Gutenberg. It was probably printed in Mainz, Germany, from which town it takes its name.

It is also the first book to carry a colophon and the day of printing, which was on the Vigil of the Feast of the Assumption on August 14 in 1457, almost 500 years ago.

At the end of many of the psalms in the Mainz Psalter, there is music, the notes and staff supplied in manuscript, as well as additional liturgical material used in the singing of services in the Diocese of Mainz. +END



The first book printed in three colors, this 500-year-old treasure is worth \$250,000. Of its 176 pages, 121 are printed — the first initial in red, blue and black. The leather-bound volume is 12½ by 16½ inches. Only 10 copies are in existence.



Munich's widely-known "Bernheimer Haus," at No. 3 Lenbachplatz, in the Bavarian capital's busy and crowded downtown district, was returned to the former owner under the provisions of the restitution law known as Law No. 59.

Germany Makes Restitution

IT IS EASIER to scramble an egg than to unscramble it—that is the first lesson in the restitution primer being written by the unprecedented job of the Property Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG.

Arduously struggling with the ABC's of restitution, US officials have learned that it was much simpler for the Nazis to snatch their victim's property than it is today—well over a decade later—to quickly sort out and turn back that property to its rightful owners.

With vast amounts of Hitler-confiscated property destroyed, personal belongings scattered by the heavy wind of war, and records hopelessly muddled and lost, the Property Division along with the Office of General Counsel is charged with overseeing the speedy restitution of all property in Germany grabbed from Nazi persecutees between Jan. 30, 1933, and May 8, 1945, for their non-conformance in race, religion, nationality, ideology or their political repugnance to National Socialism.

Since the enactment of restitution legislation, more than 230,000 petitions have been fitted in the US Zone. Of that number, approximately 55,000 have been withdrawn as duplicates, and

Property Division estimates that further withdrawals will leave some 110,000 cases for settlement. In Berlin, approximately 20,000 petitions are currently on file, while in the British and French Zones it is expected that an equal number of claims will be submitted bringing the total number in western Germany to about 500,000. As each claim necessarily involves at least two persons, and often more, the number of persons directly enmeshed in the restitution program nears a staggering total.

HOW IS THIS TREMENDOUS job being carried out? What is being restituted? Who is doing the job? How long will it take?

Shortly after the German surrender, American delegates joined with their Allied counterparts to work out satisfactory nationwide legislation for the restoration of this property. Floundering in a maze of conflicting viewpoints on the part of the Occupation Powers, the persecutee groups and German officials, and faced with the intricacies of German legal procedure and the immediate postwar slough, US Military Government had to abandon the idea of working out a

The material for this article was supplied by the Property Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, which, with the Office of General Counsel, has policy responsibility for the execution of the US restitution program.



Munich city officials sit to determine restitution claim. Informal methods have settled three-fourths of 15,000 cases.

common procedure at that time. Reluctantly, US authorities, on the basis of concepts and drafts drawn up by American and German authorities, agreed upon a restitution law for the US Zone only, and in November 1947 promulgated the now well-known Military Government Law No. 59.

This law, showered by controversy and sniped at on many sides, nevertheless provided a basis for restitution and served as the pattern for subsequent legislation in the British Zone and in the western sectors of Berlin, thus constituting the framework for the restitution program now in effect in the greater portion of Germany.

Based on drafts developed by the German Council of States (*US-Zone Laenderrat*), the law does not correspond fully either to American concepts of jurisprudence or to German law. It represents an effort to define the principles dictated by American policy expressed by President Roosevelt even before the cessation of hostilities while at the same time implementing that policy by use of the German Civil Code and other German legal provisions.

Its aim is to unscramble the egg so thoroughly scrambled by the former Reich under laws declaring all Jewish property automatically subject to confiscation, and imposing such taxes as the Jewish tax (*Judenabgabe*) by which millions of marks were wrested from German residents on a religious basis only, or the flight tax (*Reichsfluchtsteuer*) by which thousands of victims were forced to sell their belongings and pay virtual personal ransom in order to escape the country.

Whenever possible negotiations for amicable settlements are conducted by the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, whose lawyers (left) are shown in their Frankfurt office seeking a friendly agreement to avoid long, drawn-out court proceedings. Right, Correspondence section of the Central Filing Agency at Bad Nauheim processes petitions for restitution which have been received from tens of thousands of claimants scattered to every country in the world.



AS THE RESTITUTION program was primarily a German responsibility, Military Government decided at the outset that German courts and agencies would be utilized almost exclusively in administering the machinery necessary to carry out the law.

Forty-nine courts, offices and agencies, therefore, were designated throughout the US Zone beginning with a Central Filing Agency and running on through a rising level of agencies within the German system up to a final Court of Restitution Appeals staffed by three American judges.

The Central Filing Agency at Bad Nauheim, which has received correspondence from all points of the world, is one of the two bodies under direct supervision of the US staff. Since its opening in 1947, this office has handled approximately 1,000,000 documents, keeping meticulous records of all exchanges. Today, under HICOG, it houses more than 400,000 documents as a part of the permanent record of the US restitution program, and maintains an up-to-the-minute record of each one of the 230,000 cases on file.

Twenty German-staffed restitution agencies functioning as part of the German state governments try to bring opposing parties together as informally as possible in an attempt to resolve their differences in a friendly fashion. In many cases, employing these informal methods, the agencies have found that the rigid requirements of the law have bent and softened under the laymen's agreements.

Success of this informal system is evidenced by the fact that out of the 15,000 cases already disposed of under the law, about 77 percent of them have been completely settled within the agencies without resort to the courts.

In those cases where the parties have been unable to reach agreement and the argument has shifted to the courtroom, HICOG officials point to the high standards of fairness, impartiality and judicial quality employed by the German courts.

OVER THIS SPRAWLING German system now redressing yesterday's wrongs, the Office of the US High Commissioner keeps a wary watch by means of a small, well-trained staff of attorneys and investigators whose

official job is to observe, secure regular reports, investigate and take corrective action when necessary, always standing by to boost any flagging portion of the program.

Assisting in the gigantic task is the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization,* a worldwide association of Jewish charitable groups which has been named as agent for the recovery of unclaimed Jewish property under the Restitution Law.

The organization, which channels its proceeds into charitable paths for Jewish persecutees throughout the world, has recovered synagogues, hospitals, cemeteries and other varied properties within Germany. Already, the organization has turned some of its restored real estate to charitable uses in the country, creating a benefit to the economy as a whole.

In an effort to speed the early completion of the whole program, HICOG recently authorized a legal aid branch of this Jewish organization to assist destitute refugees in any part of the world in their search for documentation for their restitution cases.

PROPERTIES SUBJECT to restitution are as varied as their owners. Much of the property, however, can be broadly placed in the categories of private real estate and household or personal effects of persons who fled Germany.

Many of the properties claimed are of modest monetary value, as is indicated in a recent analysis of petitions

* See "OMGUS Gives JRSO the Go-Ahead" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 144 of Sept. 21, 1948.



Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point sorts and seeks to identify valuable libraries lost and scattered during the Nazi era.

filed by the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization. Of 3,000 cases examined, 65 percent were valued at DM 3,000 or less.

Among the more valuable are shares of stock valued at DM 10,000,000 of a holding company controlling firms which produced building slabs by processing magnesite and wood shavings which were returned to a US corporation.

The second largest cellulose paper factory in the state of Hesse, valued at DM 7,000,000, has been returned to its former owners.

Other items which have been returned either to their original owners or their heirs include a Bavarian brewery valued at DM 2,000,000; shares of a retail food store chain with 148 outlets throughout the western zones valued at DM 1,519,000 plus a cash payment of DM 450,000; one of the three most important glass factories in western Germany which makes window glass,

safety glass and glass tiles valued at DM 16,000,000; 51 percent of the stock of a company controlling six large department stores in the US Zone which had a turnover last year of DM 30,000,000—the stock was valued at DM 8,000,000.

All these cases were settled amicably without resort to court action and are typical of the type of property being returned.

THOUSANDS OF LOST art treasures which US officials carefully garnered from innumerable repositories throughout the American zone and collected at a vast center known as the Wiesbaden Central Collecting Point



At Central Filing Agency in Bad Nauheim progress and disposition of all petitions throughout the US Zone are card indexed (left). It is the archives repository (right) for all records relating to restitution of identifiable property, a staggering unscrambling task. It has handled approximately 1,000,000 documents since it was established in 1947.



Rehabilitation center for Jewish survivors of Nazi concentration camps at Esslingen, in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

are now awaiting identification and return to their rightful owners.

Regardless of the general German feeling on restitution there are still those who feel that possession is nine-tenths of the law and rely on any slight justification they believe they have for retaining the confiscated property. Under the restitution system these Germans receive fair and equal treatment in defending themselves.

As the evils which the program attempts to correct partially were wrought over a considerable period of time and wartime dislocations and chaos have added to the task, the program cannot rush to completion in top gear. Although, in the interests of speed, some preferred complete restitution by fiat as was so often the case in the expropriation, the slow, orderly process prescribed by the Restitution Law takes into account the collecting and weighing of all available evidence on both sides and the restoration of rights in accordance with law.

With these considerations, US authorities are setting a tentative target date for completion of restitution within two to three years.

Retarding the program in western Germany are numerous groups of persons who have recently banded together for the purpose of delaying restitution and marshalling every possible defense against petitioners. In many instances these associations have been most outspoken in their criticism of the Allied restitution policy, and in some cases have even defiantly advocated resistance to and defeat of the program.

To meet this situation the US High Commissioner has twice on recent occasions firmly restated to the German people the unshakeable policy of his government to carry through its program for restitution. +END

Bavaria, Land of Famed Beer, Has Low Milk Quota

LOW PER-CAPITA MILK consumption in Bavaria and inadequate sanitation methods were the major conclusions drawn by four participants in a radio discussion of Bavaria's milk supply and its importance as food.

Participating in the monthly "Farm and Home Hour" broadcast over the Bavarian radio recently were Dr. William H. Dankers, chief of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch, OLC Bavaria; Dr. Dietrich O. Hasenbring, of the Public Health Section, Bavarian Ministry of the Interior; and two German housewives, Anneliese Stoelzl and Johanna Huttner.

Dr. Hasenbring stated that physicians are concerned over both the quantity and quality of milk consumed in Bavaria today. He said that milk is a "complete" food and has a combination of all the valuable nutrients and vitamins needed by the human body, but the average Bavarian is not drinking enough of it per month.

Dr. Dankers explained that one reason that the United States has a high consumption of milk is the fact that milk is marketed in many different forms. Grownups, as well as children, consume considerable quantities of fresh milk, evaporated milk, milk shakes and ice cream.

Mrs. Stoelzl, a representative of an organization of housewives, said that Bavarian mothers often regret that children cannot always obtain milk drinks but have to purchase lemonade instead. She said that a sample milk bar will be erected at the "Women's Affairs Exhibit" to be held in Munich July 7 to Aug. 6, which will serve

all kinds of drinks to demonstrate the different ways in which milk can be prepared.

According to Dr. Hasenbring, much of the milk sold in Bavaria today still has a high bacteria count. Due to war and postwar conditions, many dairies, especially the smaller ones, do not have the necessary equipment to pasteurize milk. He said that this is very dangerous in view of the fact that a high percentage of Bavarian dairy herds are infected with tuberculosis.

Although this is not the human type of tuberculosis, people, particularly young children, can be infected by it. Bang's disease is also carried to humans through cow's milk. When handling conditions are unsanitary, diseases such as typhoid fever, paratyphoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria can be transmitted, he pointed out.

A pasteurization regulation for dairies was recently issued jointly by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Interior, Dr. Hasenbring added.

Dr. Dankers said that high infant mortality rates can be traced to the consumption of poor quality milk or to lack of milk in the diet.

Dr. Hasenbring said that the Bavarian city of Nuremberg has shown how the quality of milk is related to public health. A Nuremberg milk agency sells pasteurized homogenized baby milk in half liter bottles. The milk, he said, comes from TB-free herds and is enriched with Vitamin D to help prevent rickets. Nuremberg has the lowest infant mortality rate in Bavaria, he added.

Private Citizen Mrs. McCloy

By ROSEMARIE SPONNER
Press Officer, Public Relations Division
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

GERMANY AND GERMAN problems keep Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, almost as busy as they do her husband.

Since her arrival in Germany in October 1949, Mrs. McCloy has taken a great interest in public affairs and has actively participated in welfare and reorientation work. By means of speeches, radio addresses, newspaper interviews and personal contacts with the German people, Mrs. McCloy has endeavored to acquaint them with American democratic views and ideals. As a result, she has become one of most popular and respected Americans in Germany.

Mrs. McCloy has actively participated in various kinds of social work throughout her life and has firsthand knowledge of the poverty and distress of some sections of the American people. Many years of working with these problems have given her a wealth of experience which she is now applying to Germany.

Added to her natural interest in reorientation and welfare work is her desire to share some of her husband's enormous tasks. In a recent interview Mrs. McCloy explained that she has concentrated on those phases of the occupation assignment which seem to her particularly suited to a woman. Speaking at public meetings, forums and smaller assemblies, she has urged German women to participate more actively in politics.

German women have to fight to make themselves heard but are very articulate once given the opportunity, she said. They must be encouraged to take a greater interest in public life and must be assisted in the carrying out of their worthwhile projects as they will have to continue the work once the occupation is over.

MRS. McCLOY is also interested in young people, the future citizens of Germany. She attends and speaks at youth forums and meets personally as many of the young people as she can. In public addresses and private conversations, she impresses upon them the need for both fair play and a sense of civic responsibility. Her frank-



In nine months here as the wife of the US High Commissioner, Mrs. McCloy, a tireless, selfless worker and a charming, busy hostess, has become one of the most popular and respected Americans in Germany.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

ness, humor and friendliness have made her many friends among young Germans.

Mrs. McCloy's work in Germany has been made easier by the fact that she speaks German fluently. Born in Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, she learned the language from a governess and perfected her knowledge of it on subsequent trips to the Continent. She now speaks German confidently and easily with a slight accent.

This fact, however, has led to repeated misunderstandings among the German people — many of whom have assumed that she is German by birth. The error also frequently appears in reports in the German press.

In reality, Mrs. McCloy and her sister, Mrs. Lewis Douglas, wife of the US ambassador to Britain, were born and educated in America. Their father is Dr. Frederick G. Zinsser,

native-born American citizen, owner of a New York chemical factory. The family has resided in New York for three generations and Mrs. McCloy did not see Germany until she visited it with her husband in 1931. Her paternal grandfather was an immigrant from Germany as a young man.

Nevertheless, distant relatives of the Zinsser family still live in Germany and a remote family connection has been discovered between Mrs. McCloy and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's deceased wife. Mrs. Adenauer died in 1945 after her release from a concentration camp.

DURING THE PAST nine months in Germany, Mrs. McCloy's schedule has been nearly as full as that of her husband. She does most of her work at the McCloy residence in Bad Homburg, but frequently receives in Berlin and Bonn. In both official and unofficial capacities she entertains an estimated 2,000 guests a month. American, Allied and German officials, foreign diplomats and traveling dignitaries are invited to the McCloy residence regularly. In addition, she receives visits from delegations of refugee women, educators, labor union leaders and social workers.

Mrs. McCloy receives and answers an average of 50 letters a day. The mail stacked high on her desk every



Mrs. McCloy with her father, Dr. Frederick G. Zinsser, owner of a New York chemical factory, on a visit to Germany. Mrs. McCloy's fluency in German has given rise to erroneous reports that she is of German birth. Dr. Zinsser is a native-born American. Her paternal grandfather was an immigrant from Germany at a youthful age.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

morning and afternoon comes from all parts of Germany, much of it from the Soviet Zone. There are letters of gratitude, criticism and advice, but on the whole, requests for assistance predominate. Their tenor ranges from the humorous to the tragic. No two are alike. Each writer describes his own particular, complicated troubles. However, taken in the aggregate, the mail represents a cross-section of Germany's present day problems and attitudes.

In a typical day, for example, Mrs. McCloy received the following letters:

A student in Hamburg warned of the danger of Communism in the city and enclosed samples of Communist brochures handed to the students as they left the university. He suggested the High Commission look into the matter.

A young girl, one of five sisters whose house was requisitioned, said the family had not been able to live together for several years. She wanted to know if Mrs. McCloy couldn't ask the authorities to let them have a place to live.

A physician persecuted by the Nazis has an opportunity to resume his practice but does not have the money to buy office furniture or surgical instruments. Could Mrs. McCloy help him obtain funds under the restitution law?

A prisoner of war returned to Germany from Russia has found that his family is dead. He has no place to live and no job, but thinks he could

find work if Mrs. McCloy would lend him money to buy an artificial limb.

A refugee couple and their two children are homeless. They have found a place to sleep at night but cannot stay there during the day. The whole family is tubercular. Could Mrs. McCloy help them?

MOST OF THE PEOPLE who write are under the impression that a word from Mrs. McCloy will solve their problems. Although as a private citizen Mrs. McCloy cannot often do much, she does her best to help in each case. She and her secretary devote considerable time each morning to answering every letter she receives.

German women leaders have asked Mrs. McCloy's assistance on a variety of projects. They have submitted plans for building programs, hospitals, mothers' homes, orphanages and young people's libraries. Mrs. McCloy has undertaken to support a number of the more practical, far-reaching plans, but she does not like to have her work called "charity."

Charity alone would not do German women any good in the long run, she said. It is much more important to "help them to self-help."

Mrs. McCloy said that many refugee women were sunk in apathy and despair. "We cannot expect a mother overburdened with work and worried about the survival of her family to give much thought to over-all German problems," she added. "Refugee women must be given the opportunity to help solve the financial problems of the family and better their conditions. The opportunity to work will give them renewed hope, self-respect and confidence."

To carry out this idea, Mrs. McCloy is assisting a group of Bavarian women who wish to establish 30

Mrs. McCloy speaking at the Christmas 1949 celebration of the "World Friendship among Children," an international festival — observed in the Paulskirche (St. Paul's Church), Frankfurt, which was arranged in co-operation with the Youth Reconstruction Section of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. Mrs. McCloy and Mrs. Theodor Heuss, wife of the president of the German Federal Republic, were the guests of honor. Her address was broadcast over Radio Frankfurt. (PRD HICOG photo)



sewing centers for refugee women throughout the US Zone. Mrs. McCloy has been asked to obtain 1,000 sewing machines and perhaps several additional darning machines and looms for the project. In addition, the group needs financial assistance to pay for rental of the necessary rooms, electricity, heating, furniture, equipment and salaries.

The centers, which will be established in the larger cities, will be completely equipped and open to all women. Women will be able to make clothes for their families and also earn additional household money. Some sewing machines will be distributed to individual refugee women to enable them to support themselves by home industry. Mrs. McCloy said that once these centers start operating they will be partially able to support themselves.

In addition, she is helping a group of refugee home workers find an export market in the United States. Mrs. McCloy, who was at one time director of a division of the comparison shopping bureau of Lord & Taylor's department store in New York, was asked for her opinion on the potential US market for handmade laces and embroideries. She asked refugee women to give her samples and a tentative list of prices for these goods. A "sampler" showing the different types of embroidery the women can do is also being prepared. She will send the samples to several United States firms in the hope of finding a regular customer for the refugees.

The High Commissioner's wife is also planning a drive to collect material and old clothes in the United States.

WHEN SHE ARRIVED in Germany last fall, Mrs. McCloy was already acquainted with Europe. She traveled extensively through France and Italy after the first World War. After marrying Mr. McCloy in 1930, she divided her time between New York and the Continent. During the many years that Mr. McCloy worked on the "Black Tom" sabotage case she traveled through all of Europe with him.

During the first World War, she served as a nurse for 18 months and became head surgical nurse at an Army evacuation hospital in New York. When she lived in New York with her husband she was a member of the board of managers of the Bellevue Hospital. In 1943, she volunteered as a visiting nurse for the Navy. Though she had small children of her own, she visited convalescent mothers after their release from the hospital and helped them care for their babies.

In Germany, she is trying to make the home life of her family comfortable and normal despite complicated circumstances. The McCloy's divide their time among Bad Homburg, Bonn and Berlin, and the family is almost continuously moving from one home to another.

The children, John, 11, and Ellen, eight, would not be able to see their parents very often if they attended school. Therefore, they have a tutor who accompanies them on all their trips. Both have learned to speak excellent German.



One of Mrs. McCloy's principal objectives is to induce German women to take a more active part in politics. Addressing members of the German-American Women's Club, Munich, in the main dining room of the Haus der Kunst, Mrs. McCloy once again urged Bavarian women to make themselves heard. It is most important, she emphasizes, for American women to help German women to self-help.

(PRB OLCB photo)

On Monday afternoons, when the family is at home in the *Haus im Walde* in Bad Homburg, Mrs. McCloy holds an "open house" for the friends of her children. She usually welcomes about 20 guests who troop through the house and enjoy the spacious grounds for hours.

Although she plans "at least one quiet family evening at home each week," she ruefully admitted that because of the High Commissioner's crowded schedule she can never be certain that he will be there.

REGARDING HER OWN WORK, she said that what she is doing in Germany is essentially what she has always done. She is helping her husband and sharing his interests. "The United States has a terrific stake in this country," she said. "It is only natural that we should all be vitally concerned with German developments."

At a recent women's welfare conference, Mrs. McCloy urged American women in Germany to "get deep" into the German community to give a good example of real democracy by influence, friendliness, patience and generosity. She said that one of the chief points of the Communist attacks originate from their women's organizations. Because of this pressure from the East, the problems and tasks of American women are becoming more and more urgent.

"In order to help solve the numerous problems of the occupation, it is important for the women of the United States and of Germany to understand each other," Mrs. McCloy said.

"We really do not have much time," she added, quoting a well-known German educator, "it is just five minutes before midnight!"

+ END

Anti-Rearmament Law

THE NEW ANTI-REARMAMENT law for western Germany, issued by the Allied High Commission May 8, sharply defines controls to be retained by the Occupation Authorities over German industry of warlike potential and establishes a rule book for the Allied Military Security Board, which serves as watchdog against German remilitarization.

The law, controlling certain articles, products, installations and equipment, is designed to prevent German rearmament and to insure the maintenance of disarmament and demilitarization in the industrial fields. It defines certain control functions to be performed by the Germans themselves.

Although removing doubts and discrepancies which have resulted from interpretations of many previous similar laws and ordinances, the new HICOM law does not relax existing curbs on German output nor delegate additional control rights to the German government.

The law merely co-ordinates in one definitive document previous legislation of the Allied Control Council, the United States, United Kingdom and French Military Governments, and the intergovernmental agreement of April 1949 at Washington on prohibited and limited industries.

AIMED AT GIVING the Allies a tight grip over any German activities which might pose a genuine threat, the law retains only the necessary controls consistent with prevention of rearmament. At the same time a wide range of industrial activity, technically falling within the scope of the law but not considered a threat to military security, has been exempted from control.

Provision is also made for authorized exceptions to be made in respect of some other prohibited activities.

Although the Military Security Board will guard against violations of the High Commission's responsibilities under the law, certain specific functions have been delegated to German authorities. For example, provision is made, in fields where production is limited, for bulk licenses to be issued to the federal authorities who will thereafter be responsible for distribution of production to individual firms within the over-all total.

In this manner the High Commission will not be in the position of showing favoritism toward individual commercial concerns and the Germans will select the concerns to be permitted to produce within the allotments.

The steel industry, for instance, is limited by previous Allied agreement to 11,100,000 ingot tons production annually. The allocation of that allotment to individual firms will be done through German-issued licenses.

IN OTHER FIELDS licenses will be issued by the Military Security Board through German state authorities to individual enterprises.

Still another administrative task delegated to the Germans is that of supervision over the reporting and information that will be required from industry. It was felt

that this provision would be advantageous for German industry in that these reports and information could be regularized and be made uniform throughout Germany.

However, adequate measures have been made in the law to insure that German industrial secrets which the Military Security Board and other agencies must necessarily obtain by reports and inspections will be preserved only for the purposes of the law and not divulged to foreign competitors.

In clearly laying down those fields in which the Allied High Commission will exercise control under the Occupation Statute, the Agreement on Prohibited and Limited Industries, and the relaxations contained in the Petersberg Agreement, the new law presents the following aspects of control:

1. Prohibitions and limitations dealing with certain quantities or types of products.
2. Prohibitions regarding the bulk increase in the capacity of certain productions.
3. Certain activities to be submitted to prior authorization. (In some cases those authorizations may be the subject of delegation to the German government.)
4. Surveillance of industrial production, of installations and equipment affecting the security field.

AMONG THE INDUSTRIAL enterprises definitely banned are the manufacture of anything specifically designed for military use — weapons, tanks, poison gas, etc; storage of bauxite and aluminum.

Limited industries include shipbuilding and production of chlorine, ball and roller bearings, steel, synthetic ammonia, beryllium and primary aluminum. A previous law controls German activity with radioactive materials.

The new law provides for imprisonment up to life terms and fines up to DM 1,000,000 for violations of its provisions. The Allied High Commission law as it now stands will exist until 1952, unless prior to that time governmental agreement is reached regarding certain changes, and then the security regulations will be reviewed.

Commenting on the new law, Maj. Gen. J. P. Hodges, US commissioner of the Military Security Board, voiced the opinion that there was reason to expect greater co-operation from the Germans in anti-rearmament than was received after the first World War.

General Hodges said: "The commissioners of the board are quite optimistic about the co-operation we are going to get from the Germans. We are inclined to accept in good faith the assurances we have received of the willingness of the German officials to co-operate. We fully realize what happened before. We are on guard against repetition."
+ END

(For full text of the Allied High Commission's new law to prevent rearmament, see page 61.)

HICOG Staff Planning

By DAVID WILKEN

Chief, Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG

THE PRIMARY JOB of the HICOG Personnel Division is to obtain well qualified, suitable employees and to keep them on the job under conditions that permit them to give of their best.

It's as simple as that! Or is it?

In performing its work, the Personnel Office must interpret and apply scores of laws and hundreds of United States Government and State Department regulations relating to employees of the Federal Government and of the Foreign Service of the United States.

In effect, the Personnel Division must sometimes act to limit or restrict personnel activities which may be intrinsically desirable — in order to protect the State Department, the High Commissioner and the Offices of the High Commissioner from embarrassing repercussions that might follow illegal or unauthorized personnel action.

Another problem — unique to HICOG — results from continuing effort to interpret personnel management requirements within the scope of a world-wide Foreign Service operation.

There have been no precedents for this personnel management attempt to provide the necessary flexibility for an extremely complex special operation and at the same time to move toward a considerable degree of integration with the regular Foreign Service.

Other general difficulties that affect the personnel program may be catalogued as distance from main recruitment sources in the United States and time required to settle organizational questions, to stabilize the organizational pattern and to determine staffing needs.

HICOG PERSONNEL PLANNING and operation in its most important aspects cannot be independent of the primary program planning. For example, positions can be classified only when functions are delineated and positions agreed upon and established by the Organization and Management Division. Position patterns can be changed whenever the functional pattern of any unit is changed — sometimes on its own initiative, sometimes with O&M's concurrence. Positions can also change (affecting their grades) when significant duties are added or subtracted on a relatively permanent basis.

Positions are carefully analyzed first to aid HICOG in its organizational analysis and to present the most concrete evidence for budget justification. Positions are analyzed and graded, among other reasons, to permit accurate recruitment, especially in the United States; better personnel placement in HICOG; comparative evaluation of performance of related or equally difficult duties; and identification of areas of useful training.

After identifying and grading positions, the problem is to fill them, which brings up the major chore — placement.

Personnel cannot hire employees unless, in one way or other, there is an authorized position, properly established and classified. Thus, recruitment is the end of one process as well as the beginning of another.

One of the greatest difficulties in carrying on the important placement function results from failure to recognize that fact. All too often office directors and division chiefs believe that a decision which may be the result of months of private thought and discussion among the program organization can be immediately translated into a person on the job. The first reaction to the usual failure is irritation or anger, then panic at failure to meet privately known deadlines, then a rush to do the job themselves.

HOW, THEREFORE, CAN recruitment methods be improved as well as the caliber of the people selected?

First, by having office directors and division chiefs bring O&M and Personnel people into their preliminary



"OPERATION FREEDOM" — Selection of a German war orphan was mission of two representatives of "Operation Freedom," a war orphan exchange project of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars who visited Frankfurt and Berlin recently. Austin J. Welch, of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG (left), greeted the visitors — Mrs. Donat F. Monaco, national president of the VFW's Ladies' Auxiliary, and George Van Loon, 18-year-old American orphan from Grand Rapids, Mich., who is spending six weeks in Germany as part of the exchange project.

(Photo by PRD HICOG)



Wilhelm Kaisen, minister-president of Land Bremen (center), and Dr. Karl Carstens, Bremen plenipotentiary to the federal government in Bonn (left), chat with Dr. William Sollmann, a visiting university professor from the United States, shortly before the German officials flew to the USA to spend 35 days on an exchange visit to study American governmental methods, institutions and social structure.

(PRD HICOG photo)

planning for future staffs. Again, office directors and division chiefs should make certain from the beginning that new jobs will be authorized. If members of their staffs are planning to resign, effective in three or four months, division chiefs should get their resignations into the Personnel office immediately as a firm basis for replacement recruitment.

Secondly, it must be remembered that at best recruitment in the United States is a slow process. In view of security requirements, the best on-the-job average to be hoped for is three to four months after requisition is placed.

Thirdly, if a recruitment effort should be made prior to the existence of authorized vacant positions, the Personnel Division should be told so that an effort can be made well ahead of need to line up qualified and available candidates. Both HICOG Personnel and the Personnel Office of the Department of State welcome the assistance of any program unit in procuring qualified personnel, but it is important that the personnel channel be followed both in Germany and in Washington.

The State Department has, to an unusual degree, delegated authority to HICOG for personnel administration, but largely on the understanding that Foreign Service standards will be followed and that a few HICOG officials — namely, the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner, the Director of Administration and the Chief of Personnel — will directly enforce these standards and exercise this responsibility.

These standards are both affirmative and negative. The affirmative standards relate to the basic qualifications and suitability of individuals for employment. The negative or limiting requirements relate to age, medical clearance, citizenship and marital status and security clearance.

THE REASONS for central control of recruitment in general, and of requisitioning in the United States in particular, stem from all these factors: (1) budget and organizational planning; (2) determining a uniform and generally high standard of selection, and, incidentally, permitting the Foreign Service to make available for the

long pull trained personnel of the Foreign Service; (4) enforcing legal and regulatory restrictions on employment, and (5), finally, insuring before making an employment commitment that conditions relating to status, service, travel at government expense and transportation of dependents and effects are clearly made known to persons being interviewed.

Although Personnel Division welcomes technical assistance in its recruiting efforts, past experience in Military Government and elsewhere indicates that when key officials get past the first wave of recruiting people whose performance is personally known to them, subsequent selection is at least as good if left to placement officers.

After employees are on the job, their proper utilization, development and recognition is fundamentally a responsibility of the employing office. The Personnel Division is not the employer of any HICOG personnel except those working in the Personnel Division although it does have both personnel servicing and certain control responsibilities for HICOG as a whole.

THE BASIS of granting class-to-class promotions in HICOG is an excellent example of the joint program office and Personnel Division responsibility inherent in most personnel operations. Certain conditions must exist as a prerequisite to such promotion:

(1) A higher grade job must be in existence. Such a position may come into being either as a vacancy elsewhere or as a result of analysis and re-evaluation of position occupied by the employee considered for promotion.

(2) The employee must be qualified for the higher grade position. Such qualifications are evaluated by the Personnel Division on approximately the same basis as in the case of an applicant being considered for employment; except that if fully qualified, the incumbent is not in competition with outsiders. Also, if the promotion is to the next grade in the same line of work, and the incumbent has been in his present job for a reasonable time with a good record, no substantial question exists.

(3) If the recommended promotion is to a different line of work or for more than one grade, other eligible employees should be given reasonable consideration. This does not mean, of course, unduly postponing action while painstaking consideration is given to everyone remotely qualified. Neither should it mean, however, that other employees who are known to be better qualified and possessing greater seniority will not be considered.

Parenthetically, it can be said that one reason for the existence of a personnel division is to assist in establishing a uniform basis of personnel management in HICOG and to avoid the establishment of conflicting standards in the many organizational segments of HICOG.

(4) The promotion must be recommended or cleared by the employing office or division. This is an elementary rule, but surprisingly enough, several office directors still think that the Personnel Division on a paper review promote people without recommendation or clearance by the employing organization. Of course, whether the office director himself passes on every promotion, de-

depends on the degree of authority he has delegated to his division chiefs and others within his own organization.

REASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS are ordinarily approved by both the losing and receiving unit. Circumstances may arise under which a transfer will be recommended by the Personnel Division without approval of the present employer, on the basis of proper utilization of higher skills, but such cases should be rare.

All transfers from one major organization (office) to another or from one post to another must be cleared by the Personnel Division. In addition, all reassignments from one authorized position to another (as distinguished from a temporary detail) must be similarly cleared and recorded to prevent continuous confusion as to which authorized positions are filled.

Of the several kinds of separations, the only type of involuntary separation action expected during the next 18 months or so is the separation for failure to qualify during probation.

The method can be simple if reasonable care is exercised in laying the groundwork. There is a clear right to separate employees during probation for failure to meet qualifications or suitability standards.

Apart from the general legal prohibitions against discrimination in employment of United States citizens by

reason of sex, religion or politics, however, any dismissals which are arbitrary can have embarrassing repercussions against the State Department and HICOG. Even if this were not so, the demoralizing effect on all employees of capricious action would be enough to warrant caution in exercising the discharge power.

SEPARATIONS DURING the probation period will follow this general basis:

The employee will be informed as to the scope of his duties through his current position description. Wherever possible, the supervisor will indicate to the employee that he is not measuring up to requirements. Each supervisor is urged to mete out the same treatment to his employees in this regard as he himself would expect in similar circumstances.

Employees should be told by their supervisor that he is recommending their separation. The supervisor, however, is not required to go into detail unless he chooses to, but he must forward to the Personnel Division his specific reasons in writing.

Recommendations for separation do not always reflect on the efficiency or suitability of an employee, but are sometimes indications that a particular employee is surplus to the needs of the organization. +END

Kuenzelsau Amateur Bicycle Races a Success

On the sidewalks of Kuenzelsau County, some 2,100 persons watched the churning stream of bicyclists who entered the first HICOG-sponsored bicycle race in the area. More than 70 bicycle riders, divided into four groups, surged over the starting line at Kuenzelsau and some did not stop until they had pumped 23 miles.

The first group, youths 20 years or older, covered 12 communities as they wheeled the course. Sixteen youths from 16 to 19 years of age raced about a track in Kuenzelsau for 9½ miles. Younger boys and women and girls made up the last two divisions, which raced for nearly three miles. Participants were from 20 different towns.

The race was organized by an independent committee of young men from Kuenzelsau upon suggestions by the resident officer. A local motor sports club took part by making preliminary tests of the track and accompanying racers on the track during the actual competitions. Others who cooperated were the Red Cross, the sports club, 22 Kuenzelsau firms which donated smaller prizes, city and rural police, head of the "Friends of Nature" club and other independent citizens.

The local populace turned out en masse to watch the races and to admire the four prizes — bicycles which had been donated by OLCWB's youth and sports officer.



Contestants in "A" class (left) pass through a town in Kuenzelsau bike race; center, "D" class winner in event for girls; right, Kuenzelsau's populace out to see "C" class competitors speed through town. (Photos by Kuenzelsau Resident Officer)

Movies on American Life Popular

THE STORY OF AMERICAN life and democracy is being carried into the smallest villages of the US Zone by HICOG's non-commercial film program, which, according to its supervisor, Miss Carol Denison, is steadily growing in popularity with the Germans.

The films, comprising 166 German and 50 special English titles and totaling approximately 10,000 copies, cover a variety of subjects including documentaries on life in the United States and other countries, community activities, agriculture, education, medicine, art, music and science, as well as instruction in democratic procedures and civic improvement projects.

Illustrative of the growing popularity of these films among the Germans, as pointed out by Miss Denison, who is chief of the Audio-Visual Aid Section, Office of Public Affairs, has been the increase in attendance at film showings from 743,870 in January 1949 to 1,576,424 in March 1950. The program is financed entirely by HICOG.

FROM ONE TO FIVE projectionists, who are gradually being trained as discussion leaders, operate in each county of the US Zone and in Bremen and Berlin. Making continuous circuits of cities and towns, these German operators show the films in any available public hall. Inns and taverns, traditional meeting places of villagers, provide the most convenient auditoriums in small communities. Schedules are arranged through the local US resident officers. In some instances the HICOG program has shown villagers in outlying districts the first movies they have seen.



Presentation of US-contributed leather at the Frankfurt Institute for Adult Education (Volkshochschule) was made by Chauncey L. Vanderbie, chief, Adult Education Section, Education and Cultural Affairs Division, HICOG (right). Karl Tesch, institute director (center), explains to Joseph Helg, instructor at the Offenbach Art School, uses for the leather in hobby shops. Two thousand pounds of leather were collected by students and faculty of Los Angeles Evening High School for presentation to eight schools in Western Germany. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Resident officers, HICOG officials and qualified Germans frequently accompany the films to lead discussions. The showings have often ended in public meetings, with the audiences adopting decisions for positive community action on local problems. "Lessons in Living," a film showing how a small Canadian community solved its school problem, encouraged two German villages to rebuild their schools.

In making their rounds, the operators present three showings in each community, one in the morning to the school children, if it is desired by teachers, one in the afternoon for youth groups and an evening presentation for adults. The educational value of many of the films has made them increasingly popular with teachers and showings are now given regularly in hundreds of German schools.

A committee of German educators in Nuremberg is currently producing booklets in co-ordination with the HICOG film program to explain the various films and to encourage discussions.

THE FILMS FALL into two main categories — those of general interest which may be shown by the projectionists without additional interpretation, and films for "special" or "limited" use. The latter include films on such subjects as medicine, educational methods and democratic functions, which are designed for special groups and usually shown by HICOG functional officers who are concerned with promoting German efficiency in these fields.

Other films of special nature require additional interpretation to avoid misconceptions, such as the ISD documentary "Nuremberg Trials,"* "Public Opinion," a film depicting the force of public opinion on government, or "The Teacher as Observer and Guide," describing new democratic teaching techniques.

A majority of the films were produced in the United States by public service agencies and private concerns. Some 25 documentaries concerning local German problems and development, produced by ISD, are also presented in the film fare. Appropriate European-made documentary films are included and aimed at the broader mission of helping Germans to understand the ways of other countries.

Although letters, testimonials and reports from Germans have attested to their popularity, the films have not been without criticism. Teachers have complained that the tempo of American films is too fast for their pupils to follow, and there are not enough films produced primarily for children.

All objections are noted carefully, and continued efforts are made to improve the program. New documentaries are now under production by ISD with many others planned, and new films are continually obtained from the United States. + END

* See Information Bulletin, Issue 164, June 28, 1949.

US Films Ride The Rails

By **SIDNEY S. SISKIND**

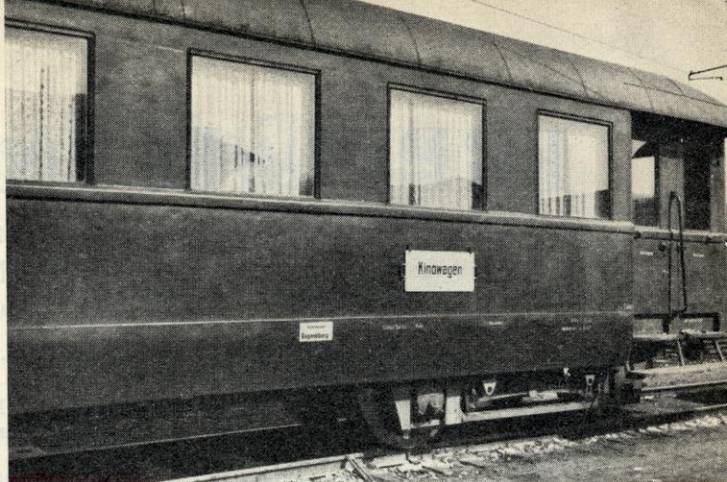
Chief Resident Officer, Regensburg, OLCB

THE US EDUCATIONAL FILM Program, one of HICOG'S primary reorientation facets, has penetrated the most remote hamlets and villages of the US Zone to depict democracy at work. The program's cameras have been set up in one-room schoolhouses. They have been run on special generators in electricityless villages in Bavaria.

Today, they are even riding the rails of Bavarian trains, enticing long-distance travelers into hour-long showings of educational films. This unique extension of the film program came about during the Lenten season when the *Bundesbahndirektion* (German railroad directorate) at Regensburg decided to discontinue the facilities of its dancing car for the religious period. HICOG worked together with the railroad authorities to convert the dancing car into a *Kinowagen* (moving picture car). The railroad supplies projectionists, equipment and the car, and the Americans supply the films.

The trial run took place on the Regensburg trip to the Bavarian Forest ski resorts. During three and one-half hours, 450 passengers attended the so-called premiere of the HICOG-*Bundesbahn* Film Program. Some passengers even saw it twice.

So enthusiastic was the reception that the *Kinowagen* has also been attached to the Hof-Regensburg-Munich excursion trains and it also is being placed on the train to Berchtesgaden. Even groups making the Holy Year pilgrimage will have an opportunity to see the films, as plans



Something new in postwar Germany — the "Kinowagen."

are currently underway to place the *Kinowagen* on the Hof-Regensburg-Altoetting route.

Each excursion train car is equipped with loudspeakers. As soon as the train begins to roll, the projectionist comes on the air to invite all passengers to a free, one-hour educational film showing. Tickets are distributed among passengers, to guarantee each one an opportunity to attend.

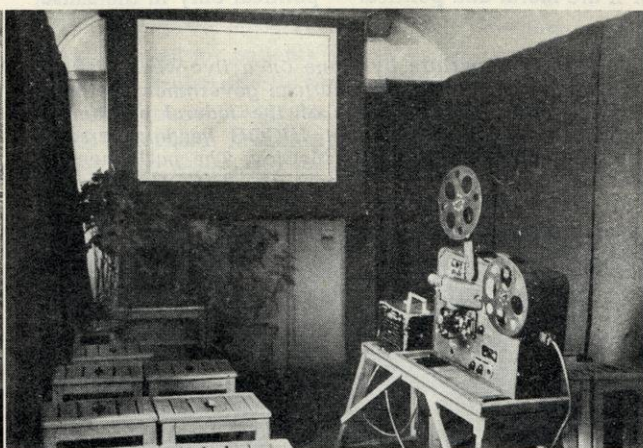
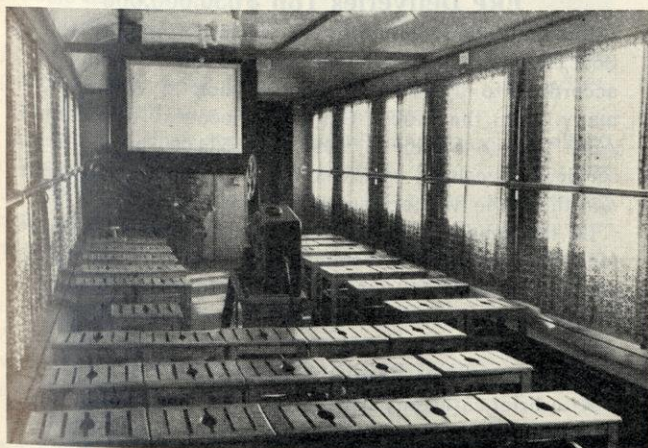
The *Kinowagen* has a 70-seat capacity, and is equipped with a permanent type screen and a projector. A portable gasoline generator supplies the necessary current.

Residents from the Soviet Zone are frequent passengers on the Hof-Regensburg run, and the movies provide them with ample food for thought.

The entire Educational Film Program, of which this is but a small segment, has developed into one of the most important and effective re-education media in the entire US Zone. It has been chiefly through the efforts of US Resident Officers, working to overcome prejudices, skepticism and mistrust among the Germans, that the program has been well received wherever it has gone.

It is through these films that the German people can learn democracy as a way of life where the individual respects his neighbor, and can have respect for himself.

Wherever the films are seen, they are doing a job — whether in the villages, the cities or on the trains. +END



Theater on wheels has seating capacity of 70. At right is closeup of projector and miniature screen in darkened "Kinowagen," which has proved so successful on one route that it is being introduced on others.

(Photos by Hans Maar)

ERP Marks Second Anniversary

Address

By **JOHN J. McCLOY**

US High Commissioner for Germany

IT IS PARTICULARLY pleasing to be able to come here on the second anniversary of the founding of the European Recovery Program and to take part in an exhibition which relates to that program. Some who have sought the disruption rather than the reconstruction of Europe have made frantic efforts to distort the simple objectives of that plan. But people throughout the world have come to recognize it for what it is: an entirely objective effort to assist European countries, whether former friend or enemy, to achieve a basis for decent living and one on which a free, progressive and democratic European community can be built.

It is quite true that the program, though helpful to Europe, is also useful and important to the people of the United States, because they feel that only by enabling others to preserve their free institutions can their own be fully safeguarded. It is also of the deepest concern and interest to the people of the United States that the rich European heritage is not lost to the world or substantially impaired.

The Marshall Plan is designed to come to an end in 1952, and we are now in 1950. There is not much time left to accomplish all that can or should be accomplished before it does come to an end. Already the Marshall Plan has achieved great success. The stimulation and acceleration which is being given to European recovery is evident at every hand in the countries where the plan is in operation.

The Marshall Plan has normally been thought of as an exclusively economic program. But the true purposes of it are moral and political — political only in the sense

Before their departure by plane on a five-week visit to the United States to study American government methods and operations, 15 members of the federal parliament (Bundestag) were received at HICOG headquarters by High Commissioner John J. McCloy. The parliamentarians were sent to the US under the HICOG exchange and reorientation program. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



This is the text of an address delivered by Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, at the opening of an ERP exhibit at Passau April 22, on the second anniversary of the inauguration of the European Recovery Program.

that it seeks to create or preserve a climate in which a free society may survive. And it is significant that it is only in those countries where it is not in operation where we find concentration camps, abductions and the over-all pall of fear.

I have said that the Marshall Plan comes to an end in 1952. And I have no doubt that in its present form and extent it will end then and quite properly. But one can be quite sure that neither 1952 nor any other deadline will mark the end of the willingness of the people of the United States to respond to the sincere efforts of the people in Europe, whether in the west or in the east, to preserve the freedom of their persons and their democratic institutions.

But no aid contributed from without can, in the last analysis, be sufficient. It is effective only as it assists the will of those who receive the aid to live and recover. The German people can well be proud of the fact that their own will to work and their own will to re-establish their country and their economy has enabled American help to go so far. There are many tremendously difficult problems still in the path. Many center in this area and some of them appear unsolvable. But I assure you they are not.

The best insurance of a stable German economy, indeed the best insurance of German unity and peace, is the example which Germany can give the world of tolerance and a firm determination to erect a free and truly democratic society. No curtain, however thick, can ever permanently keep the German people disunited if they are so inspired. +END

ERP Deliveries Top \$650,000,000

Marshall Plan deliveries to western Germany totaled \$652,000,000 in the first two years of the Marshall Plan, according to the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany. From the start of European Recovery shipments in April 1948 to March 31, 1950, \$652,534,000 in goods and services have been received by the three western zones and the three western sectors of Berlin.

Of this amount, \$300,933,000 or 46.5 percent was for food and agricultural commodities. Industrial goods accounted for \$298,119,000, or 46 percent. The remainder, \$53,482,000 or 7.5 percent, was for ocean freight.

Tempelhof Youth Centers Given Lift

At a brief ceremony April 12 at the Tempelhof borough town hall, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander in Berlin, presented a check for DM 5,000 to the Tempelhof municipal youth centers.

Public Welfare's Mailbag

DEAR MR. EXCELLENC McCLOY," writes a 13-year-old German boy, "May I ask you dear Mr. Excellenc McCloy to be kind and procure me an address of a wealthy American gent or lady who can send me a packet to Christmas?"

Some persons write for a supply of diapers, others for aid in getting a daughter to the United States. One woman wants to know if Mr. McCloy has any extra socks or old suits her husband can use.

The boundless problems and peculiar miseries of Germans in the US Zone—and the three other occupied zones as well—are reflected in the packets of letters which daily cross the desks of the Public Health and Welfare Branch of HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division in Bad Nauheim.

They tell a story of manifold troubles that extend backward into wartime and stretch over the problems of housing, joblessness, illness and lonesomeness that grew out of it. They evidence the willingness of Germans to view HICOG as a helper in the arduous quest for new security. Not all the letters are written directly to the health and welfare officials, but are sent to Mrs. McCloy ("Please speak to your husband"), to the US High Commissioner himself, or to unconcerned offices which forward them to the proper persons. Hardly a day passes but some complex tale of woe comes to their attention.

IT TAKES a versatile and imaginative crew to fulfill the requests, but—some are impossible.

One woman in the Russian zone wants to locate two American friends who visited her in 1937. One was a fellow named Joe.

Some are outlandish.

A Bremen woman, an East zone refugee, feels HICOG owes her financial assistance because the DDT powder which infected her in a bunker in Brunswick and hospitalized her for three and a half years was manufactured in the United States.

Some are piteous.

A partially-lame woman, whose husband is ill and jobless, wants warm clothing for her eight-year-old daughter. "We were four times bombed out," she writes. "Our apartment here is cold as a pigsty."

In many of the instances, the public health and welfare officials are powerless. They have no funds or facilities available to care for the deprived and ailing. But they do not fail to send out answering letters of advice, after investigation shows the proper and practical source of aid.

Throughout the US Zone, German health and welfare agencies have been re-established with the help of the American authorities, so they are equipped to give a wide variety of service to financially dependent, sick, aged, handicapped and persecuted.

In most cases, where the writer seeks clothing, food or sustained relief, the HICOG office sends its regrets and refers the person to a German agency.

Where the request indicates deeper need, the letter is forwarded to the public health and welfare officer at the nearest US State Commissioner's Office for investigation.

FOR CASES OF RELIEF parcels, made available through American donations and distributed by local German social agencies, the writer is informed that US or international relief goods, such as UNICEF articles, go direct to the German agencies established for such distribution. It is suggested he make inquiry at the appropriate German agency in the state of his residence.

If the writer is a resident of the British or French zones, the correspondence is forwarded to the appropriate Allied health and welfare office.

Letters from the Russian zone, dire but infrequent, are handled individually; no direct aid is attempted and officials feel that in some cases even correspondence may attract trouble to the writer. "Go to your local authorities," the replies inevitably say. Or, "CARE and CRALOG supplies should be available to you there."

But despite a detailed standing operating procedure, the Public Health and Welfare Branch gets many a letter that requires special untangling.

A man in Bavaria requests blank phonograph records, saying he is the director of an acoustic library for the blind and wants to record such items as an English-German grammar for its patrons. Without funds he is stalled. The PH&W office begins an investigation.

"We have a limited amount of unobligated Deutsche mark funds in our 1950 budget," writes back HICOG official Ted Willcox, "which might possibly be released for this purpose if an investigation revealed an acceptable social program that reaches enough people to justify the expenditure, provided blank records could be bought in Germany."

THUS A REQUEST for a favor may turn into a supplemental project of the Public Health and Welfare Branch.

This emergency doesn't come under any heading, either: Gifts intended for patients in a city hospital in Bad Nauheim were stolen shortly before Christmas. Public Health and Welfare workers made an informal contact with CARE officials in Frankfurt, obtained substitute gifts and staged their own party for the unfortunate patients.

Women's clubs—American and German—are frequently appealed to as saviors for the materially troubled, but all such activity is unofficial and beyond the prescribed realm of PH&W duties.

Perhaps the most significant aid that the branch is able to implement directly is medical. Occasionally an emergency case arises where American officials are in a position to speed essential help.

A German physician writes the Bad Nauheim officials, recounting the medical history of a female patient who suffers severely from multiple sclerosis. The doctor be-

lieves her ailment could be almost cured by intocostrin, a drug not available within Germany, but manufactured in the United States.

Health envoys investigate the case, find it imperative that the woman be given quantities of the drug. They refer their findings to CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany), which in turn obtains it from one of its member agencies.

The records contain several similar cases.

FOR THE TALES of suffering enclosed in each envelope, some of the requests appear ridiculously small. An expellee from Sudeten Germany, for five years a Russian prisoner of war and since hospitalized and jobless, asks for one relief parcel. An aged couple, the man paralyzed by apoplexy and the woman almost blind, living together on scanty pensions while their son remains a PW of the Russians, asks for a radio set. A child, orphaned and "cold," asks "General McCloy" for an invitation to a Christmas party.

One man encloses a complete history of his life, misery on every page, and asks for a package of cigarettes and enough money to buy a lottery ticket.

And so the letters continue—a request for a bed, for shoes, for money to emigrate to the United States. A woman wants a pension from HICOG because she has seen the husband who has deserted her, driving a State Department vehicle. A 69-year-old blind man wants to revive a writing career 30 years dormant, and wonders if HICOG will please hire an assistant for him.

From the medley of problems, wails and minor requests emerges a profile of human misery and whimsical fate to

inspire even the most secluded office worker to a new view of the Germany which surrounds him. The office workers in Public Health and Welfare are well aware there is little they can do to ameliorate immediately the conditions the letters reflect. But they keep their ingenuity at work framing expeditious and helpful replies.

ONLY NOW AND THEN are they completely stumped. A Bavarian woman addresses herself to the Public Health and Welfare Branch with a specific request for a husband—"it is lonely."

One official marks it, "Refer to Women's Affairs."

Another chimes in, "Manpower Division."

And a secretary postscripts: "If you find one, refer to ME!"

+END

40,000,000th Gift Parcel Delivered

The 40,000,000th voluntarily donated US gift parcel to be sent to Germany since the mid-1946 opening of this service through the German postal system was presented to Mrs. Emmy Stortz of Frankfurt in a brief ceremony April 3. The parcel, donated by Mrs. E. David of San Francisco, Calif., the sister of the recipient, consisted of food for the seven members of the Stortz family in Frankfurt. Communications Branch officials of HICOG estimate the value of the 4,000,000 packages tops \$335,000,000.

A treasure cache containing plates of gold, rare wines and cognac was uncovered by US Army agents March 31 in the Veldenstein Castle of Hermann Goering. Valued at DM 10,000 the hoard included the rare gold candlesticks and platters shown in the picture at left, undergoing inspection by Stevan P. Munsing, director of the US Information Centers, OLCB. A portion of the assorted champagnes, liquors and wines is shown at right. The treasure was discovered behind a one-foot mortar wall after a tip-off from a Polish DP and former concentration camp inmate. He said he had learned of the cache from a German who was with him in the camp. (Photos by PRB OLCB)



The House That Youth Built

By **RAYMOND LASCOE**

US Resident Officer, Pforzheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden

FOR A CITY which observers said would never rise from the ruins, Pforzheim is putting on an impressive show. Eighty-five percent destroyed in a 1,000 plane-raid, it was called a "city of the dead," and was written off because of its 10,000-man Nazi Party membership for any future contributions to democracy.

Today, five years after its destruction, a new city has grown up, a living city, an export city, showing the way toward democratic development.

Pforzheim can boast four outstanding officials who not only talk about democracy but constantly exemplify it. These are Dr. J. Peter Brandenburg, mayor; Dr. Will Koenig, first deputy mayor; Richard O. Dissinger, county supervisor, and Gottfried Leonhard, federal *Bundestag* (Parliament) delegate.

These men have lent their support to the city's youth program and to the community center built last year.

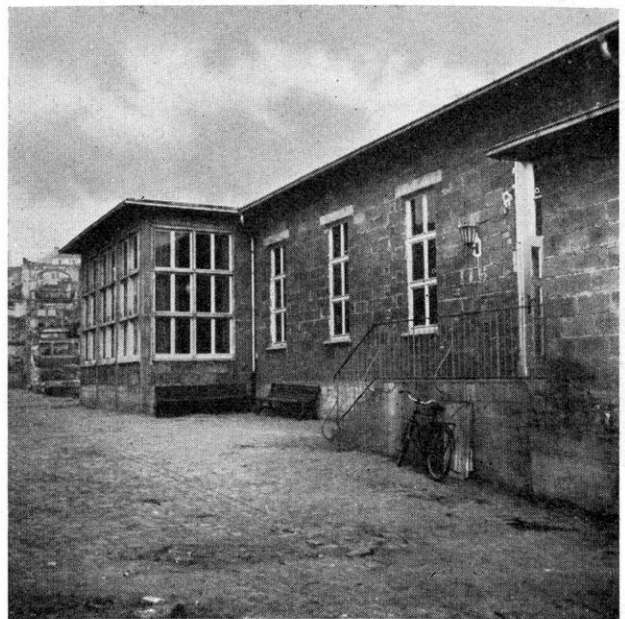
Dr. Brandenburg staked his political future on building the center at a time when the city's needs for housing, hospitals, bridges, schools and roads also were of paramount importance.

THE CITY OF PFORZHEIM in 1949 began construction of its *Haus der Jugend* (House of Youth) at an anticipated cost of DM 90,000. The city could scrape together only DM 60,000, but that sum built the major portion of the house. The balance is not available even now. US agencies such as HICOG, GYA and the local Resident Officer, realizing the predicament of the city, have contributed as much as possible toward equipping the center.

The community center is unique in that it was built by a city for its youth and is being operated by the youth themselves. The idea of such a community center previously had been virtually unknown in Germany. The open-door policy for youth is a new thought, and having youth develop themselves without the strong hand of political parties, churches or sport leaders is revolutionary to German practice.

The question that startled and befuddled neighboring cities was — how could a bombed-out city like Pforzheim build a house solely for its youth?

The House of Youth can be credited to the persistent and courageous efforts of the youth themselves. In 1947



This is the house that the youth of bomb-gutted Pforzheim built—despite much opposition, many financial difficulties.

they presented their problem to the Military Government Officer; from early days he encouraged and supported their effort. The youth knew what they wanted, and lacked only the know-how to accomplish their goal.

For two years the young people met regularly; they schemed and plotted and even camped on the doorstep of the mayor each Saturday morning, trying to find a solution to their problems. When the House of Youth opened on Dec. 10, 1949, it represented a great victory for the youth, whose untiring efforts had won city officials to their cause.

THE COMMUNITY CENTER did not simply rise out of the rubble. It took intelligent thinking and planning by city officials in which the Resident Officer gave moral encouragement. Dr. Brandenburg, from his sick bed, directed the young people's efforts. Dr. Koenig persuaded a hard-pressed *Stadtrat* (city council) to vote for the House of Youth. The council, torn by the insistent demands of the population for housing, twice rejected the young people's plea, but finally gave in.

Today, these same city councilmen are proud of the center, and proud they voted for its construction. Even the opposition forces — the church, which did not want to lose control of the youth, and the political parties, which wanted to direct them along party lines — today are giving it support. Officials in all quarters are beating their breasts and taking credit for this far-sighted achievement.

The Pforzheim Community Center has attracted to the city many outstanding personalities who are interested in learning about it first hand.

Among them were Dr. James Morgan Read, head of the Education and Cultural Relations Division; Dr. L. E. Norrie, of the Exchanges Division, HICOG; E. G. Chapman, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG; John Boxer, Office of Public

Indoor Activities

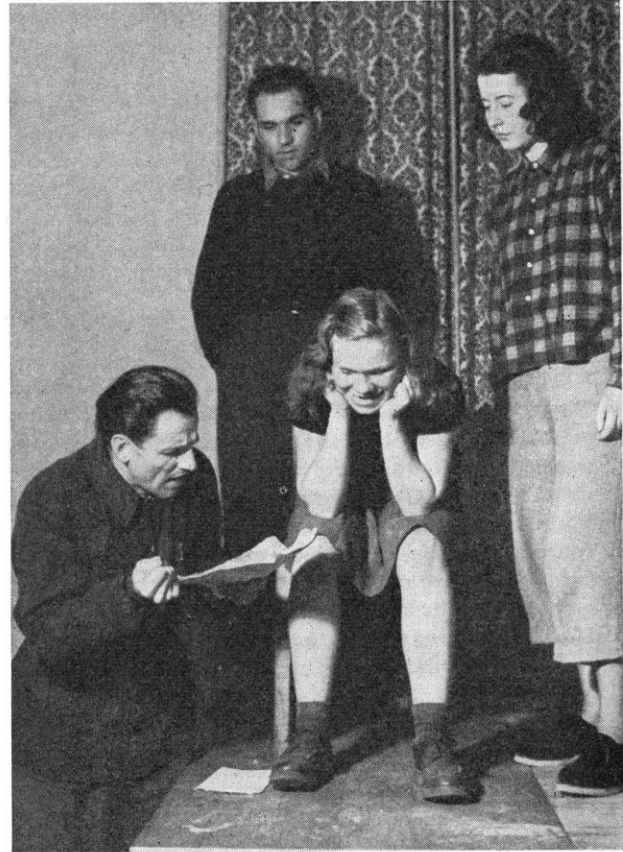


Youth preparing gay Carnival masks, hats, decorations for the pre-Lenten season under GYA director's supervision.



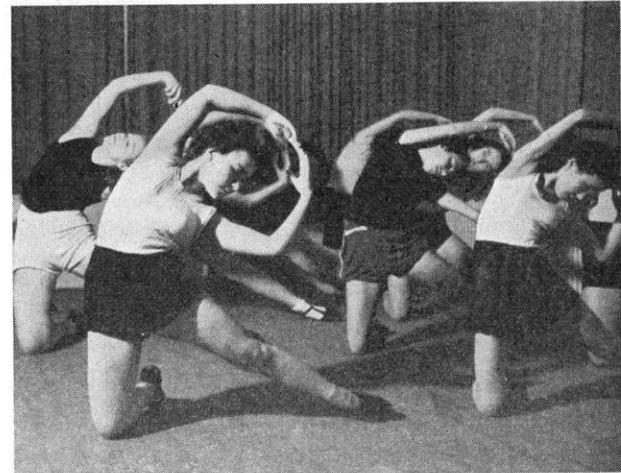
Youngsters learn to make paper dolls — another of the numerous diversified activities in the House of Youth.

Groups get together in the evening to practise the intricate steps of a folk dance — sometimes even the Samba!



A dramatics group hard at work reading up on roles prior to rehearsals of play for "Week of Youth Activities."

Ballet classes, popular with many members, are sponsored by GYA and are paid for by the Heidelberg GYA office.



Affairs, HICOG; Col. J. Wilson, leader of the Boy Scout movement in England; Mrs. Margaret Johnson, *Cleveland Press* correspondent; Lt. Col. L. B. Cole, EUCOM GYA chief, and many others.

PFORZHEIM'S HOUSE of Youth has been an astonishing success. It has no regular membership, but maintains an open-door policy which invites all youth to attend. It has taken youngsters out of crowded homes and brought them into a wholesome atmosphere where they can receive guidance from interested adults. It teaches them to live with one another in a tolerant manner. The House of Youth is a success because it is a German House of Youth, German-inspired, run by German youth.

The infant institution is completely financed by the city administration, which hires a youth leader and attendant and pays all bills incidental to upkeep. But this is far from adequate, as the city's means are limited. Happily, the facilities of GYA are available to fill in the gaps; GYA has instituted a program which is worthy of the utmost praise. Major Everett T. Reniker, leader of the Heidelberg GYA, has brought the organization's work into the highest esteem through his local work. It is equally encouraging that GYA leaders and programs have been wholeheartedly accepted by youth and adults.

Axel G. Nielsen, director of Youth Activities in Stuttgart, has also given generous support to the House with a donation of DM 3,400, as well as through the Ruit School, the HICOG-sponsored school for training youth leaders.

BUILDING THE HOUSE of Youth is only a first step. What is of far greater importance is what goes on inside the building's walls. The House program is shaped by an executive council of four youth leaders, elected from the County Youth Committee (*Kreisjugendausschuss*). This executive council further divides its work through sub-committees for cultural, social and organizational activities. These committees draw support from all participating youth.

Actual caretaker or program manager is Guenther Gimm, a 27-year-old German youth who is employed by the city and who has developed excellent qualities of youth leadership. Rolf Meyle, paid by GYA, is his assistant. Members of the committees take an active part in managing various House activities.

While the House is operated by organized groups, it remains open to all unorganized elements. In fact, latest statistics show that of the 5,200 young people who have visited the House of Youth more than 80 percent belong to no youth organization.

One of the outstanding contributors of support from the outside is Mayor Brandenburg, who gives generously of his time and ability to work closely with the youth and to furnish the necessary guidance. His popularity is great.

The House of Youth has become the focal point for all youth activity in the city of 55,000. Accessible to all, the House is near a school and students make use of its facilities while waiting for classes or during off-hours. Young people constantly play chess, checkers and table tennis during the day. In the evening, through the



Another indoor activity: an informal talk by a Radio Stuttgart announcer on the intricacies of a radio program. Youthful audience evinced the keenest interest. Fifth from front in first row, hands clasped over knees, is the author of this article, Raymond Lascoe, the Pforzheim Resident Officer. Beside him is Mayor Dr. J. Peter Brandenburg.

assistance of GYA, part-time instructors teach ballet, dramatics and sewing.

In addition, the youth are planning a "Week of Youth Activities" in which they intend to show their elders what they have learned. They are now sponsoring a soapbox derby. Public forums are regularly scheduled to which outstanding lecturers are invited. Movies depicting life in America are regularly shown.

In short, it can be said that within the community center the youth are learning democracy by example and not by dry definition. In this mission, the mayor is setting the example and his leadership is gratefully accepted.

THE YOUTH HAVE a multitudinous number of problems to settle, but at least they are learning to work with one another. In their struggle for self-development, they find support and assistance from all American agencies. This assistance has been generous and wholehearted and wherever possible, they are giving much-needed material assistance.

A well-planned community center embodies all democratic aims and objectives in that it brings several groups together in a tolerant atmosphere where one listens to the voice of the other. A community center is a means for attracting unorganized individuals to a central location where they can be reached by a planned program. It permits city officials to show an active interest in youth activities. It provides the atmosphere in which youth can learn to think for themselves.

And so it appears that the "city of the dead" is not at all dead; that the city of 10,000 former Nazi Party members still has the nucleus for democratic development. Through their own courageous efforts, youth have shown the way to the older generation. Occupation officials have helped with guidance and with material assistance. Together the seeds of democratic development have been planted and now have taken root.

A new life has been started in Pforzheim — a democratic life that looks into the future with hope and vision. +END

"The Pfennig Parade"

THE "MARCH OF DIMES" traveled across 3,000 miles of Atlantic this year and landed in Munich as "The Pfennig Parade."

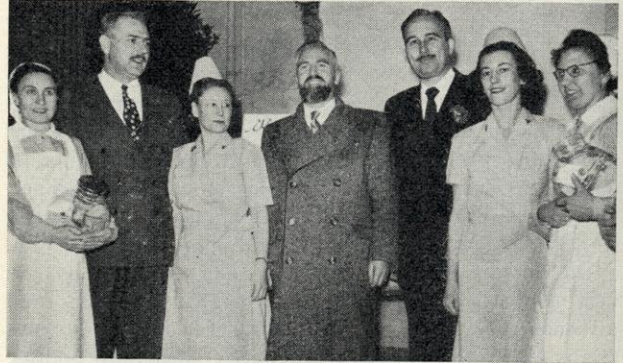
Put in motion there by the German-American Men's Club, the drive netted more than DM 55,000 in a brisk four weeks and was extended more than another month by popular demand. All proceeds will go to the cause of research and treatment of infantile paralysis.

Launched by the German-American club, which had planned but called it off last year, the drive attracted to its working committee leading citizens of Munich in the fields of radio, press, theater and schools. Germans and Americans pondered together over publicity and promotional events, while Germans took sole charge of collections and expenditures. No matter who did the work, they did it as volunteers.

Opening ceremonies, which heralded a string of top-flight benefit shows, were held March 1 at the Luitpold Theater, with a parade of American and German mounted police and a flourish of trumpets by local brass bands. Some 1,200 persons attended — and applauded — a program composed entirely of donated services: the film "Sister Kenney," Radio Bavaria's Symphony Orchestra, the Suse Boehm ballet, the Negro Choir from Henry Kaserne, the 30th Army Band, the American and German school choirs. Theater space, and the handwork of electricians, theater employees, florists, printers and the American and German nurses who collected donations were also contributed free to the occasion.

From the bomb-bays of American planes, 2,000,000 leaflets rained down on the city, calling attention to the Pfennig Parade and inviting Munich citizens to the entertainment scheduled in the Loewenbraeu Keller. A capacity crowd of 1,000 paid DM 1 apiece to attend.

These events took place on opening day, but the pattern — volunteer effort and enthused response — contin-



On hand at the opening ceremonies for Munich's Pfennig Parade were US Resident Officer Chester S. Wright, president of the German-American Men's Club; Dr. Alois Hundhammer, Bavarian Minister of Culture; and Robert G. Dawes, chief of Educational Division, OLC Bavaria.

ued throughout the drive. On the jammed schedule were an international boxing show, an international basketball tournament, an international children's program featuring songs and dances by children of IRO nations, an international jazz evening, the Circus Krone which donated proceeds from one performance to the drive, a variety show, a benefit concert by the Munich Philharmonic, a three-day automobile show and a potpourri of night club performances and miniature gimmicks.

The ballyhoo needed to convert an ordinary citizen into a donor came — free — from various sources throughout the area. A Duesseldorf firm donated 1,800 posters and the City Advertising Agency stuck them up without charge on every display pillar in the city. Several local firms handed out their own advertising stickers. The air-waves vibrated with special Pfennig Parade musical requests: Radio Bavaria for weeks maintained an all-request program, soliciting donations in return for music. Contributions ranged from three pfennig to DM 100.

Joint chairmen of the Munich Pfennig Parade were the co-presidents of the German-American Men's Club: Mayor Thomas Wimmer and Chester S. Wright, US Resident Officer. Capt. Joseph H. Gigandet, former Munich Military Post schools' officer, was assigned full-time duty as co-ordinator of the drive.

So sweeping a success was the Pfennig Parade that other cities in western Germany consulted with Munich's committeemen in hopes of duplicating their efforts. A working committee was elected for North Rhine-Westphalia and cities within its borders made plans for similar drives. Augsburg and Regensburg slated April campaigns. Plans were rapidly expanding for a meeting of representatives from all west German states to expand the Pfennig Parade and later to set up a National Foundation against Infantile Paralysis to collect and administer funds.

+END



Chester S. Wright, US Resident Officer and one of the moving spirits in the anti-polio campaign, and Mrs. L. van Laak, owner of the Luitpold Theater, talk in theater lobby on the opening day of Munich's big Pfennig Parade.

DOLLAR DRIVE

By FRED WELTY

Press Officer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

OF THE PROBLEMS facing the young West German republic, one of the most difficult is the "dollar gap." In terms of long range planning, it is of a magnitude comparable to unemployment, housing and the refugees. The "dollar gap," the great disparity between the country's exports to and imports from the dollar area, is less known than the other three because, unlike them, it is not directly felt at present. But Western Germany is importing 10 times as much from the United States and the dollar countries as it is selling them. The dollar gap is approximately \$2,000,000 every day, and presently is being closed by Marshall Plan funds.

As the Marshall Plan ends in 1952, and the US government does not plan to continue indefinitely its huge subsidies, it is of first urgency that Western Germany's exports to the dollar areas be lifted to the level where they can meet the cost of dollar imports. If accomplished, Germany's dollar trade will be on a sound business basis. If it is not accomplished, then aid must continue to flow eastward across the Atlantic or else Western Germany's economy, dependent as it is on its dollar imports, will be in grave danger. The great achievements of the Marshall Plan would then be lost.

The dollar shortage is not unique to Western Germany. To greater or lesser degrees it affects virtually all Western European countries. Though it is primarily a European problem, its solution rests separately with each country.

The problem also is not unique to this postwar period. It began 36 years ago, when the United States for the first time became a creditor nation. In those 36 years, Europe's needs for America's goods expanded continuously. At the same time the USA became increasingly self sufficient and purchases from Europe declined. This continuing gap has been masked and hidden through the years by subsidies, loans, grants and other forms of American generosity. Now, as the indices of European industrial production climb to the 100 mark and beyond, the underlying economic maladjustment between Europe and America is, in the words of the *London Economist*, "emerging like a reef hidden for a time under a spring tide."

ECA HAS LONG RECOGNIZED the need for a "dollar drive," a hard-hitting campaign on the part of Western Germany and other European countries to sell its goods aggressively in the American and other dollar markets. Wayne Taylor, top policy planner for ECA, Washington, made a penetrating study of the entire problem. Even more, he compiled an exacting list of recommendations.

Wayne Taylor analyzed the problem, described the economic climate necessary to solve it, and uncovered ob-

stacles to eliminate and practices to improve. Then he devoted the major share of his report to "Who Should Do What?" Getting at the heart of the matter, he listed (1) What European governments can do; (2) What the US government can do; (3) What European business and labor can do; (4) What US business can do, and, finally, (5) What OEEC can do.

The largest share of effort is placed with European industry and business itself on the theory that private enterprise can best handle the job. The strongest and soundest economic ties with America and Europe can be established on such a basis.

Following the Wayne Taylor report, which may become an important historical document, representing a turning point in American-European trade relationships, the ECA activated a "dollar drive" unit entitled the Trade Development Branch. The United States Congress had assigned to ECA among other responsibilities the task of bringing the dollar gap to manageable proportions.

The "dollar drive" unit within the European headquarters of ECA at Paris is headed by Ralph I. Straus; Paul S. Nevin is the ECA "dollar drive" chief for Western Germany, William E. Weiss, Jr. for the Western Sectors of Berlin, and there are others in each of the participating countries. Their mission is to encourage and assist local governments and businessmen in building up and expanding the "dollar drives" in their respective areas.

BEGINNING IN JANUARY 1950, meetings have been held almost daily in Bonn and Frankfurt between ECA officials and German representatives of Germany's forthcoming "dollar drive" organization. This company only recently emerged from the planning stage and is gaining additional substance each week.

The German "dollar drive" agency is called the German-American Trade Promotion Company. It is a stock company of limited liability. This is the agency which will have branch offices in the United States to promote German products and services, including tourism. It has an advisory committee of 30 from German industry, labor and travel. A private company, it will nevertheless have as advisers two representatives from the Federal Republic.

The various sections within the German "dollar drive" company reveal the nature and extent of the work to be undertaken. First there is the central core, the Commerce and Industry Section. It consists of five sub-divisions covering all areas of export goods. One, for example, will devote its energies to promoting machines, tools, fine optics and mechanics while another will be concerned with interesting Americans in German novelties and

inventions. Public relations, market research, travel promotion, transport and exhibitions are additional functions of other branches within Commerce and Industry.

The three other divisions are Information, Financial and a section devoted to patents, copyrights, trademarks and licenses.

The head office will be in Frankfurt with a staff of approximately 45, including 19 senior employees, while the proposed office at New York will be staffed by nine senior employees, nine assistants and 15 stenographers. After opening a branch office in New York City, it plans later to expand to Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco. The US offices will be managed by Germans with possibly one of their number appointed for liaison with ECA, Washington.

Will large sales of German and other European goods upset the American economy?

A majority of the services, such as travel, and goods which Europe has to offer the United States, are non-competitive. It also has been determined that the European dollar imbalance can be resolved with European goods figuring less than one-third of one percent of the total value of wholesale goods produced in the United States. This slight percentage cannot have any appreciable effect on the US economy.

On the other hand, the US economy will suffer a severe setback if European goods are not purchased with dollars



Ralph I. Straus, chief of the Trade Promotion Section, Office of Special Representative, ECA, Paris, at press conference in Frankfurt, which he visited to discuss steps to boost exports, reduce or close Germany's dollar gap.

in the USA to provide exchange to buyers of American export goods. All of those American industries presently exporting to Europe would experience reverses. Repercussions would be felt throughout the entire US economy.

The United States government is taking steps to overcome many of the existing tariffs which are prohibitive to certain German and other European goods. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in which the United States was a leading participant, is recognized as the largest general reduction in barriers to trade the world has seen. Paul Hoffman, ECA Administrator, in a recent address at Philadelphia, stated: "I know of no instance in which tariff concessions have jeopardized the life of an American industry."

In the same speech, which Mr. Hoffman delivered before the World Affairs Council and the National Association of Manufacturers, he emphasized: "Our top economists of ECA have underway a comprehensive study of the dollar earning potentiality of each of the participating nations. The aim of this study is to develop a practical export program for each country."

IN ADDITION to this study of participating countries, the entire problem of the US export-import imbalance is the subject of a major study within the United States. President Truman recently appointed former Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray as Special Assistant to the President to co-ordinate all government groups in a study of the "dollar gap." Mr. Truman stated in his instructions to Mr. Gray: "Your principal role in this position will be to advise and assist in co-ordinating and stimulating the activities of the various governmental agencies which can contribute to the solution of this problem."

The "dollar gap" is not only the concern of the ECA and countries with dollar shortages, but is being brought to the American public.

+END



Clarence M. Bolds, State Commissioner for Bavaria, officially opened the ERP exhibition in Hof, Bavarian town on the Soviet Zone border. The exhibit, the first of a series of shows scheduled in Bavarian cities this spring and summer, traced results of ERP aid since inauguration of the Marshall Plan two years ago. Mayor Hans Hoegn of Hof (center) is taking key to the central exhibition hall to hand to Mr. Bolds (left).

(PRB OLCB photo)

Hof Exhibit Attracts 135,000

More than 135,000 persons visited the European Recovery Program show in Hof from April 1 to 16. This was the largest attendance at any Bavarian exhibit of its kind, outside of Munich, since the war and is particularly remarkable since the city of Hof has a population of only 60,000.

A considerable number of eastern businessmen from across the Bavarian border attended, indicating that in spite of restrictions imposed on their own area they are interested in what ERP is doing toward helping recovery in western Europe.

American and German Theater

By **FREDERIC MELLINGER**

THEATRICAL ART IS being used today as a successful medium in cementing cultural appreciation between Germany and the United States — but the fact remains that it's a long way from Broadway to Kurfuerstendamm.

American theater, on the one hand, has felt the influence of the English, French and German stage and has evolved from these varied patterns into a highly commercial branch of the great entertainment industry known to the trade as "show business."

German theater, on the other, is steeped in centuries of historic tradition and has often sacrificed popular appeal for cultural interests, resulting in a lack of the boldness, daring and innovation characterizing the American stage.

With these different backgrounds, it is natural that German and American theater should vary throughout their entire structure — in business, production methods, staging and schools of acting.

Theatrical life in America has held to a tightly centralized form, although this centralization has been somewhat loosened since 1915 with the inception of the Little Theater, university and community theaters. Nonetheless professional American theater today still is represented by the theater on Broadway.

IN CONTRAST, German theater has always been completely decentralized. Every petty principality vied with its neighbors in its court theater. Cities and smaller towns aimed at the construction of modernly equipped theaters on the most beautiful site in town while all larger German cities boasted first-class privately run theaters usually supported by the rich and therefore independent of popular taste. These theaters, frequently generously subsidized by the ruling classes, often held a tight check rein over productions while the state theaters, with their sprawling administrative apparatus, administered didactic control over the choice of plays.

This solicitude for the German theater displayed by princes, state and city governments, and the rich has been far from a blessing to German drama. These backers of the theater, along with controlling the purse strings, have often brought stringent control to the actual productions. The censorship and muzzling of artistic thought resulted eventually in the organization of the people's theater (*Volksbuehne*), without which plays like Gerhart Hauptmann's "The Weavers" and "Before



Frederic Mellinger

the Dawn" would never have been produced in Berlin.

The highly commercialized aspect of American theater has freed it from the restrictive bonds of censorship and has allowed a free use of money to lay out on better artists, more expensive productions, scenery, design, costuming and better salaries for the behind scenes technicians. Plays can spend longer time in rehearsal striving for perfection and managers can experiment with impunity.

WITHOUT CENTURIES of tradition to follow, the American theater also is less shackled throughout its entire structure and is more independent of administrative bonds. The long list of regular employees in a German city or state theater again spells the difference between the two stages.

The Broadway story of a drama-manuscript on its way from the author's desk to its appearance before the footlights is the story of the difference between the German and American stage.

The American playwright, unlike his German counterpart, does not bring his play to a theater at all. A theater on Broadway is but an empty house to be rented by a producer or theatrical company. The Shubert Theater in New York, for instance, which may be leased for any type of production, in no way resembles the prewar Reinhardt, Jessner or Brahm theaters of Berlin where these respective producers-directors retained their own theaters, each noted for a definite style.

Instead the American playwright seeks a producer in one of the many office buildings studding the theatrical district. In place of the impressive office of the German intendant decked in plush carpeting and massive furniture, the informal American producer is usually found surrounded by a couple of file cabinets and the inevitable glamorous secretary strategically placed to ward off young hopefuls.

The same informality is the keynote of the producer's whole approach to his selection of the various manuscripts which crowd his desk. Plays are never read in the office, but at the producer's comfort — at home, in bed, or on the beach. If the play rings a bell with the producer, the signing of the contract is equally informal. A cocktail lounge is the traditional setting for the business in hand, and the timing, as every young playwright knows, is after the third martini. Once the contract has

This article is a condensed version of a lecture given by the author at Information Centers throughout the US Zone. Frederic Mellinger, formerly theater and music officer under Military Government, is now in Germany as a visiting expert conducting a lecture series on American and German theater for Information Center audiences.

Been signed with the writer, the producer's next worry is that of funds to finance the enterprise. If he has a good name in the show world, he will not find it difficult to raise the money. There are always "angels" around Broadway who know the theater investment may mean good business. Sometimes dozens of small enthusiasts have financed a production by buying shares of \$100 each or less.

With the necessary capital secured, the producer begins his search for a theater and only when he has signed a contract with the theater, a director, and two or three leading actors does he move out of his sparsely furnished office and into the empty theater building to select the rest of his cast and begin rehearsals — and German directors may learn with some skepticism that there is no gala premiere in Germany more thoroughly rehearsed than any normal Broadway production.

While the history of German theater heads its chapters with the names of the country's creative geniuses — Goethe, Iffland, Laube, Reinhardt — periods of American theater are closely associated with the names of great producers who helped to build the industry into a vast commercial enterprise as did Charles Frohman, who, in 1898, founded a theater syndicate which eventually controlled more than 500 theaters throughout the United States.

German theatrical circles are prone to sneer at the commercial aspect of the American stage, content to believe that under such a system only cheap and trivial plays could stand a chance. However this is fallacious reasoning engendered in many cases by diehard German class consciousness.

GERMAN PRODUCERS invariably underrate their audiences. The American producer cannot afford to. Time and again Broadway has proved that clever experimental productions and plays of high literary value are welcomed by "the masses" on their true merits.

The American producer does not usually dare to bring his play before New York audiences (including the critics who don't pull their punches) before trying it out before the sophisticated theatergoers of Boston, Chicago or Detroit. A Broadway hit will often run continuously for years before touring the country, bringing in fat royalties to the author, large dividends to the backers, and greater salaries to the actors.

As the production techniques between German and American theater differ, so do the styles of acting. Americans visiting the German theater are amazed by the bombastic style which often, for them, detracts from the play itself. Conversely, Germans who visit a Broadway theater think that American acting lacks zest until they become accustomed to the restraint and subtlety of American acting.

The continuous excitement on the German stage is due to the German conception of "temperament." In Germany an actor "has" or "has not" this decisive criterion of theatrical talent. And just as Americans, not used to the emotional intensity of the German stage, think German productions "too loud," "too excited," Germans feel that

the American actor, minus shouting and gesticulation, lacks temperament.

Then, too, one cannot separate pathos from German acting. The theater is for the German people primarily a safety vent for pent up emotions, and pathos, that typically German emotional element, has been retained in Germany with all changing theatrical styles from the Meininger school to the Juergen Fehling.

This divergence in acting schools carries over to directing and the German theatrical director is miles apart from his American colleague. The average German director fills the house with the drone of his voice as he knows that his cast is judging his "temperament" by his volume.

IN SHARP CONTRAST to the German style is the calm, and again informal, manner of the American director. In Maxwell Anderson's play "Joan of Lorraine," for instance, the director, one of the play's characters, addresses his cast as follows:

"You probably know my theory about rehearsals. Anyway, you've had some experience with it. My notion is that the more you kid the play and the actors and everybody concerned, the better it is for all of us. If there's anything or anybody that won't stand kidding, now's the time to find it out. So I razz everyone in sight, including myself . . .

"We're getting the feeling of this thing. But that's all preparation. What we're all waiting for and working toward is the miracle — the miracle that has to happen with every play that's going to go. Some day we'll start cold as usual, just reading lines, and then that holy fire will begin to play around one actor — and then another — and then around a whole scene — and then the spirit will descend on all of us at once and we'll make a new world about the size of a star and set it down on a bare stage, surrounded by kitchen chairs and mockery and bungling mechanics and directors. And afterward maybe we'll never hit anything as good as that again, but we'll get an echo of it, as much as we can recall and we'll put that echo into costumes and sets and polish it up, and that's what the first night audience will be in on.

"Now don't let this scare you. Don't try for any miracle. Just go ahead and read your lines and relax, but if a miracle happens don't let that scare you either. Take it, Al. We can start now."

The director's voice is as casual as his speech and he would never reach a German cast accustomed to flowery phrases and pathetic images conjuring up the miracle of creative art. He speaks as a "regular guy" to his fellow workers in the only language which would hold an American audience on the stage as well as anywhere else in America. +END

Wiesbaden Library in New Home

The Wiesbaden US Information Center, containing one of Hesse's largest American libraries for German use, more than doubled its present facilities in a move to new quarters in April. It is now located on Blumenstrasse.

Training for Citizenship

A NEW SPIRIT is replacing the traditional authoritarianism of Germany's classrooms, as new teaching methods and shifts in curricula put the emphasis on education for democracy.

Pupils are learning to think for themselves while learning the three R's. Teachers are boosting the new trend with classroom discussions, division of classes into small co-operative study groups and a variety of other methods. Civics studies, mock parliaments, student government, community projects and other practical ways of training good citizens are being tried out in many places.

The new methods represent a sharp break with the former stiff atmosphere of German classrooms, where children learned their lessons by listening and reciting. Although providing intense training for the trades and professions, the traditional system failed to include practical lessons in democratic living. The strict classroom discipline also tended to stifle individualism and to breed an excessive subservience to higher authority among young Germans.

Today, all education ministries in the US Zone have ordered varying degrees of the new teaching methods to be used in public schools. In general, the innovations have been favorably received by school principals and teachers. However, in spite of ministry directives, conditions vary widely from school to school, according to the available facilities and the attitudes of teachers. In some schools bomb damage and overcrowded classrooms have made new seating arrangements and practical demonstrations impossible, and have served as an excuse for teachers still clinging to the outmoded methods.

THESE FACTS WERE disclosed by officials of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, who reported on activities in various states of the US Zone.

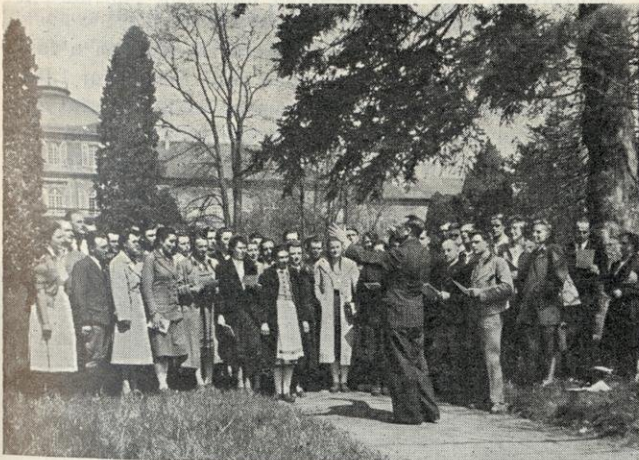
The fact that the new liberalism in education has been emphasized by the German education authorities gives good hope that all German classrooms will eventually become training grounds for democracy, the officials said.

In Bavaria, the new teaching methods have been ordered in all elementary schools for a one-year trial, reported Herman L. Offner, Education Section chief for the State Commissioner's Office. Teachers have been called upon to encourage classroom discussion of study problems. Children are organized into small groups, thus learning to work together and think for themselves. The emphasis is now on the child rather than the subject matter.

An example of the new practical methods of teaching citizenship is an eighth grade class which organized a mock parliament to demonstrate the method of passing a bill in the *Landtag* (state legislature). The teacher stood back and, with a few words of guidance, allowed the students to run the class.

Recently, a questionnaire circulated among teachers and principals drew almost unanimous response favoring the new methods of teaching.

A MAJOR INNOVATION has been the introduction of social studies in the vocational schools of Bavaria, as well as in the other US Zone states. Previously, these schools, which receive more than 80 percent of the school children after the elementary grades, gave little more than training related to a particular trade and some



One hundred and thirteen young Wuerttemberg-Baden Germans attended conferences for rural youth at Hohenheim Agricultural College, near Stuttgart, recently and wrestled with the practical as well as the ideological problems confronting them. The first two-day conference attracted 48 young farmer-Germans; the second, held two weeks later, drew 65. A panel of Danes, Swiss, Germans and Americans answered questions and led discussions during the two conferences. A special discussion was entitled "What did we learn in other countries and how can this knowledge be used in Germany?" Pictures (left) show group singing in the college garden under the direction of Hermann Ertle of the Ruit Leadership Training School; (right) smaller group singing during one of the evening game-sessions. (PRD HICOG photos)

religious instruction. Now the schools have added instruction in history, geography and civics to provide the broader education needed by all people in a democracy.

According to Harry C. Gossard, teacher education specialist for OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, civics courses have been introduced in all the fifth and sixth grades in that state. Teachers are meeting after school hours to study social education methods. Student councils have been set up in nearly all the high schools to allow students to discuss their own problems and practice a measure of self-government.

In Hesse, similar councils are being organized to comply with instructions issued by the Education Ministry, Kenneth Bateman, of the OLC Education Section reported. The ministry has placed a major emphasis on teaching school children to participate in civic activities. For instance, the students were called on to join reforestation projects. Schoolboy patrols have been organized in Hessian schools through which the children learn traffic safety under guidance of police officials, and gain a new conception of the police as protectors rather than oppressors.

According to Herbert T. Schuelke, acting chief of the Education Section, OLC Bremen, the new school reform law passed by the Bremen legislature extends the unified elementary school from four to six years. This is an important democratic innovation since it lengthens the period in which children of all social classes will attend common schools. The law also includes measures for citizenship training in the Bremen schools. To continue and improve this type of instruction, a social studies supervisor has been added to the education staff of the city of Bremen.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS has also been made in stimulating student initiative and individual thought in Bremen. The student council in one school inaugurated a project to learn more about democratic election procedures. The council arranged for a showing of two movies depicting election methods in America and Britain, which was followed by a comparative discussion of procedure under the German basic law.

Military Government and HICOG have given extensive aid to the development of citizenship training in German schools, through the organization and financing of conferences, workshops and in-service teacher education programs, William L. Wrinkle, chief of Public Education, E&CR Division, said. The 10 US Education Service Centers have provided reference materials and facilities for German committees working on many such projects.

Six of Berlin's young people's organizations were given a home recently when the building which formerly housed the Education and Cultural Relations Branch of the Berlin Element of HICOG was turned over by the US authorities. Dr. James Morgan Read, chief, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, and Dr. Christopher B. Garnett, Jr., Berlin Element Community Affairs adviser, are shown surrounded by German college and high school girls during brief ceremony.

(US Army photo)

The visit of scores of German educators to the United States under the exchange program has also been a strong influence. All reports received from these stateside visitors have indicated their commendations of the informal teacher-student relationships and the efforts to train good citizens in American schools.

Further important assistance is expected from the Heidelberg Workshop now being organized by the Education Branch, in which 30 outstanding American and foreign educators will work with possibly as many as 80 German education leaders for six weeks in planning new social studies methods for German schools.

"A new liberalism is developing in German education in the US Zone," Dr. Wrinkle concluded. "The intense but narrow education for a profession or trade is being expanded to include the practical lessons in how to live in tolerance and peace with other men. If this movement continues, future generations of civic-minded, freedom-loving citizens will be trained in Germany, who will not easily succumb to any new attempts to establish a totalitarian state." + END

Berlin's New Youth Building Popular

The *Haus der Jugend* of the Berlin *Landesjugendring* (the over-all youth organization in which all licensed Berlin youth groups are united) reported that during March, its first full month of operation in its new building in Berlin-Steglitz, 9,788 persons attended 151 group meetings of all types. Of this number approximately 2,000 visited the exhibition of children's paintings held during the first few days of March.

The *Haus der Jugend* is supported by the Community Activities Office, Berlin Element, HICOG.

300 Books Given Labor School

Three hundred books were given recently on a long-term basis to the newly founded High School for Labor, Politics and Economics in Wilhelmshaven-Ruestersiel from supplies of the US Information Center of Bremen. The loan was made to help German youth in their efforts to become familiar with the democratic way of life and the latest scientific developments in foreign countries.



"Freedom" Prizes for Artists

Berlin Makes First Annual Awards Commemorating Revolution of 1848

By **PETER F. SZLUK**

*Deputy Chief, ER&S Branch, Personnel Division
Office of Administration, HICOG*

JUST AS IN 1848 when Berlin's cultural leaders fought side by side with their fellow citizens for basic human rights and freedom of expression, today's artists, actors, musicians, writers, sculptors and graphic artists are again in the vanguard of the fight for democracy and freedom. This was evidenced, particularly, to American personnel who resided in Berlin during the days of the blockade and were associated with the Prolog Club (German-American art appreciation group) or active in the establishment of the Museum of Modern German Art.

In recognition of the roles these cultural elements play in the resistance of the people to dictatorial forces and totalitarian ideology, the Western Sector city of Berlin has established annual awards of DM 5,000 each to the outstanding artist, sculptor, musician and theatrical leader of the year. Awards are made each March 18 to commemorate the anniversary of the 1848 revolution.

In this initial year, due to the acute financial need of all Western Sector artists, the sponsoring civic committee agreed to split the prize money in each cultural field. Presentations were made to 14 artists during an impres-

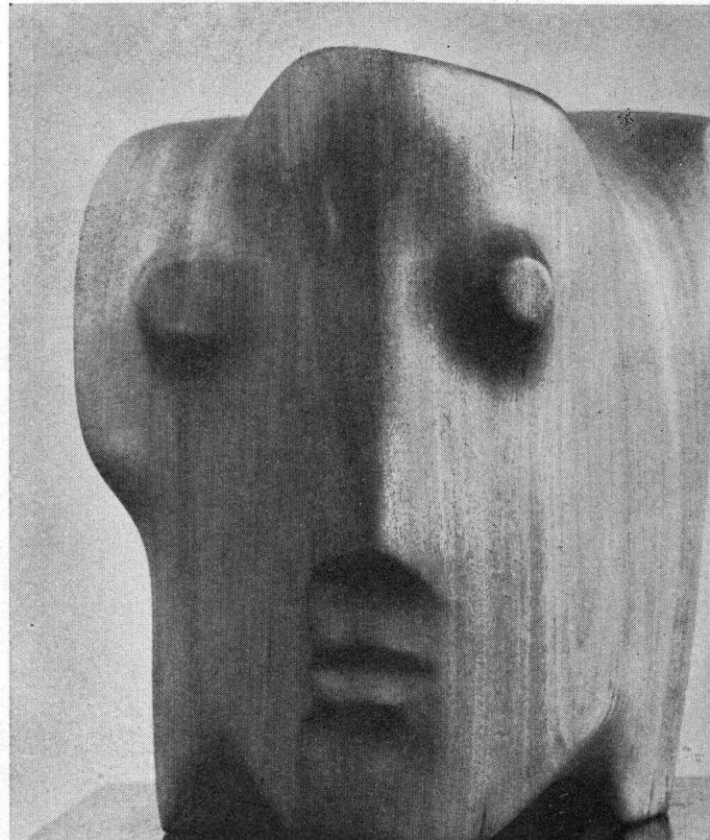
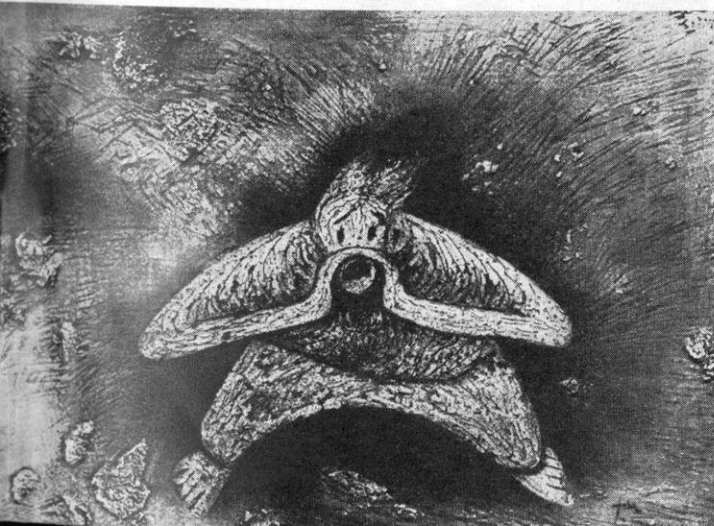
sive ceremony by the borough president at the Schoenberg *Rathaus* (city hall) on March 18, 1950. Each artist received DM 1,600.

The initiative of the City of Berlin in establishing the art awards is deserving of the highest commendation. Berlin artists had particularly trying times during the Air Lift days and even today, the majority of the German public consider art a luxury. The decision of the municipal committee to make annual awards does much to focus necessary public attention and interest in these five important branches of art.

THE FACT THAT the fine arts awards were made to painters and sculptors representative of the modern school, requires recognition and more than an ordinary interest when it is remembered that art forms became standardized during the Nazi regime. German modernists had to go underground and worked under great difficulties. Recognition of these painters and sculptors, in the 1950 awards, reflects an interest of the German public which may be interpreted as a democratic interest in

"Mahogany Head," at right, is the work of Karl Hartung, one of the Berlin prize-winning sculptors, who has found unusual and successful expression in such abstractions. Much of his postwar sculpture has been made from wood, stone and metal found in the city's ruins. (Photo by Gnilka)

"Der Rufer," below, a dramatic picture by Hans Jaenisch, is done in his individualistic three-dimensional technique. Although Jaenisch does not paint topical subjects, "Der Rufer" could well symbolize a World War II air raid, the cry of the Berliner for spiritual and physical help in his current hour of need, or anyone anywhere in this atomic world as it teeters insecurely at the rim of the future.



modern art forms. Finally, despite a difficult economic and political situation. Berlin has once again demonstrated its right to claim leadership in the field of cultural interests.

Announcement of the prize winners read familiarly to many art lovers both on the Continent and in the Americas. In music, Werner Egk, Helmut Roloff and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau represent three fields.

Professor Egk, born in 1901 in Auchsenheim, Bavaria, was a student of the great Carl Orff and is presently director of the Berlin Institute for Music. He first won public acclaim with his "Zaubergeige" and then with "Circe." His recent dance-play "Abraxas" has been the subject of much discussion in Germany and has found a large and vocal supporting audience.

Roloff, born in 1912 at Giessen, is also a member of the Institute of Music. He is an advocate of modern music and is considered to be one of the leading pianists in Germany. Twenty-five-year-old Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, born in Berlin, has earned himself a name despite his youth. As a member of the State Opera his rich voice has resulted in assignment of leading roles.

HANS JAENISCH, Werner Heldt and Wolf Hoffman are representative of modern German painters. Best known to Americans is Jaenisch, who was born in 1907 in Eilenstedt. In 1949 the Arizona Highways magazine devoted six pages to a collection of his paintings sketched while he was a prisoner of war in America. He works in an individualistic three-dimensional technique and is presently preparing a collection of his work for invitational exhibits at the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh and the Brooklyn Museum.

Heldt, a Berliner, was born there in 1904, and won fame for his paintings of the "home town" streets, houses and atmosphere. A German art critic recently said of him: "He has climbed to daring heights in the spirit of Picasso."

Hoffman, a self-taught artist, was born in 1898 at Wernigerode. His paintings have gained a wide popularity and are characterized by a vigorous directness.

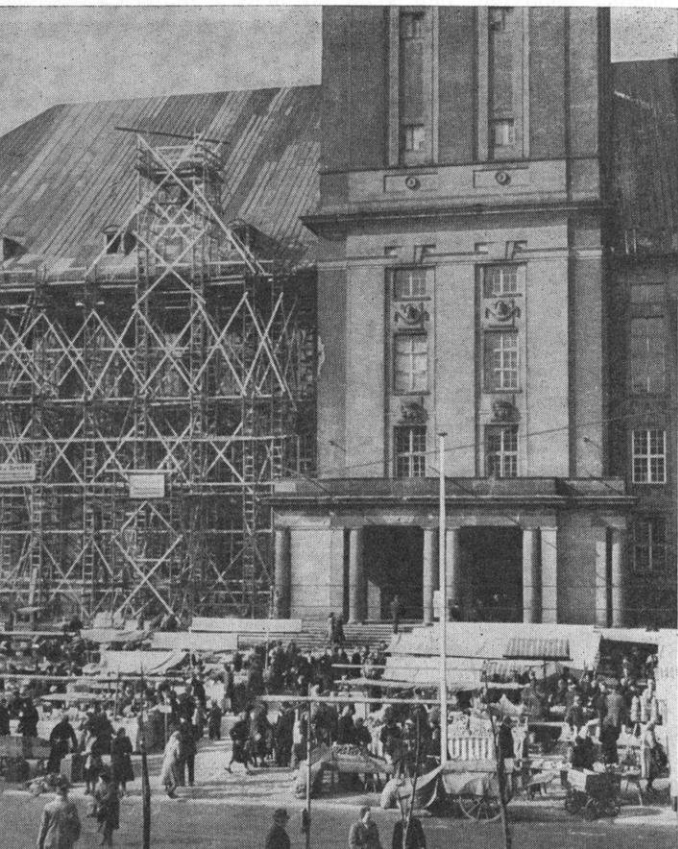
THE 1950 PRIZE SCULPTORS, Bernard Heiliger, Karl Hartung and Hans Uhlman, best represent the former *verboten* art forms. Heiliger, born in 1915 at Setten, is famed for his large figures, which have an archaic effect. Art critics have compared his work with that of England's Thomas Moore.

Hartung, who was born in Hamburg in 1908, has found successful and unusual expression in mahogany abstractions. Much of his postwar sculpture has been made from pieces of stone, wood and metal found in Berlin's rubble.

Uhlman, born in Berlin in 1900, was originally an engineer. His creations in wire and metal have caused controversy in art circles but he is recognized as an outstanding interpreter of the dynamic elements of our time through his chosen media.

Graphic art awards went to Wilhelm Deffke, Karl-Heinz Kliemann and Mac Zimmermann. Deffke was born in 1887 at Elberfeld and is considered to be the most significant "advertising" artist in Germany. He obtains amazing effects through the conciseness of his creations.

Kliemann, a 26-year-old Berliner, is one of the strongest talents of his generation. He is a pupil of the world famous Carl Schmidt-Rottluff and works in the tradition of the "Brucke" group in his field of wood-engraving.



MARKET PLACE IN BERLIN-SCHOENEBERG



Zimmermann, born in 1912 in Stettin, is another member of the younger generation and is a surrealist. Critics have said of his work that it "roentgenizes reality and discloses its mysterious relationships."

TWO awards were made in dramatic arts. Heinz Tietjen, born in Tangier, Morocco, in 1881, has long been associated with Berlin art life. His staging for "Fidelio"

demonstrated his unique skill and resulted in one of the most successful opera performances in postwar Berlin.

Boleslaw Barlog, born at Breslau in 1906, developed the Steglitz-Schlosspark Theater from anonymity to one of the most significant and important stages in Berlin. His stagings of "Des Teufels General" and "Ein Leben lang" have been outstanding successes as have been his effective Shakespearean stages. +END

ECA Loans Boon to Bavarian Industry

MARSHALL PLAN counterpart loans released last December were "a real shot in the arm" to industries in Bavaria, Paul S. Nevin, chief of the Economic Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, declared. He said industries receiving these loans have made progress toward modernization and rationalization.

Mr. Nevin pointed out that Bavarian industry in the past four months had maintained an average index figure of about 104, compared to the prewar 1936 level of 100. This average, he added, represents about a 10 percent increase over one year ago.

"The stability and volume of production in Bavaria in the past few months," Mr. Nevin declared, "have been made possible to a great degree by the improved power situation last winter. The power improvements resulted in part from the completion of hydro-electric projects financed by ECA counterpart loans."

The DM 117,701,000 of Marshall Plan counterpart funds which were made available to Bavarian industry last December included DM 47,000,000 for power projects. The Economic Affairs Division chief said the money

also was directed into other phases of Bavarian industry to finance the development of its productive capacity within the framework of European recovery. He cited the fine optics industry as an example of how Marshall Plan counterpart funds are giving a needed boost to Bavaria's productive capabilities.

A loan received by Agfa, Bavaria's largest camera producer, is being used by the company to bring out a new camera model. Agfa, he added, expects to increase its production by 50 percent by next fall and in turn is expecting to increase its export sales.

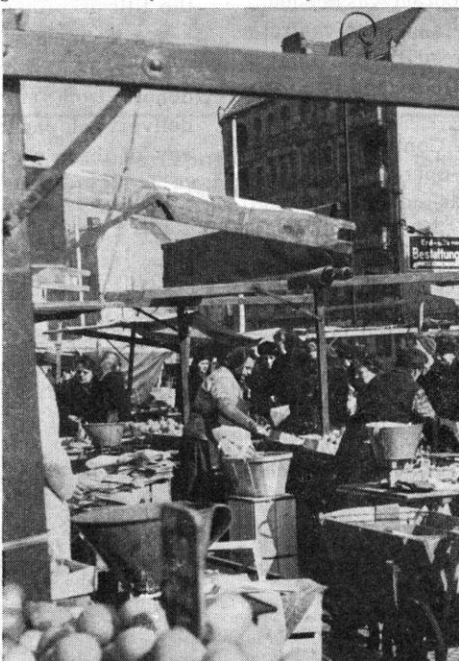
"While Bavarian industry is taking hold of its problems," Mr. Nevin declared, "it must still redouble its efforts to further increase production. The 106 preliminary index of production for March shows clearly that Bavarians are making every effort to develop their economy."

"However, an industrial level of 130 is actually needed when one considers the increase in Bavaria's population. So industry still has a long way to go to play its role in the economic viability and the meeting of the objectives of the European Recovery Program." +END

The large square in front of the massive five-story "Rathaus Schoeneberg," the city hall of the borough of that name in the American sector of Berlin, is thronged three mornings each week with buyers patronizing stalls offering a wide variety of foodstuffs, cooked as well as raw, and countless other household items. Left to right, crowd thins as stallholders commence packing up at midday; housewives listen and eye offerings as stallkeeper

delivers a laudatory "spiel;" scarce items such as paper—acutely short in blockade times and in the occupation years preceding the Air Lift—and fresh fruit, including such imported items as oranges and bananas, are now to be found in abundance in Western Berlin, and hold the interest of one-legged veteran but recently returned to the former German capital from a Soviet Russian prisoner of war camp.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



26,865,000 Meals a Week

A TOTAL OF 26,865,000 meals a week is being supplied to needy children and university students in west Germany as the German school feeding program enters its final month of Allied financial support.

Children and adolescents between the ages of six and 18 — 5,123,000 of them — and 250,000 students in universities are eating the 350-calorie meals five times a week.

Faced with the June 30 termination of Allied support, German authorities are now investigating possibilities of continuing the program, which has cost \$15,000,000 annually.

Sixty to 65 percent of West German children now benefit from the program and of this total 30 to 35 percent receive food free of charge.

The school feeding program had its beginnings on a small scale in the British Zone in 1946, and was not established in the US Zone until after former President Herbert Hoover's visit early in 1947. At that time, final decision on food imports rested with the Occupation Powers, although distribution and rationing were effected by German agencies.

FIRST SUPPLIES for the school feeding program in the US Zone were donations from surplus army stocks, mainly 10-in-1 and C rations. As these were depleted, a portion of the normal food imports financed by US and British governments were diverted into the program.

Although at first designation of quantity, type and exchanges of food imports was decided by Occupation Authorities, German committees administered the program within each state, and distributed, prepared and accounted for the food after receiving it.

Of those benefiting from the program approximately 70 percent paid a nominal fee for their meals. Cost of the remaining 30 percent was met by German state governments.

As food requirements increased, it became apparent that a fixed quota of imports for the program was needed. A joint meeting of the Occupation Powers and the central German school feeding committee agreed that approximately 10 percent of all ECA and GARIOA food imports should be made available.

With the formation of the Bipartite Control Commission, the British and American zones co-operated in a uniform program of supply, although state administrations still differed greatly.

Model grade school classroom, fourth of its kind introduced in western Berlin, was opened in the borough of Zehlendorf, in the US Sector, this spring. Modern design and furnishings were paid for with US reorientation funds. Light-colored chairs and tables replaced old-fashioned benches and desks. Walls and blackboards are in warm, friendly tones. Teaching techniques are being adapted to modern, progressive methods which have proved successful in America.

(US Army photo)

AFTER CURRENCY reform in June 1948, the number of children no longer able to pay rapidly increased, and the governments were no longer in a position to finance the program. At that time, food supplied to Germany for school feeding became an outright donation by the US and British governments.

During 1949, the role of the Allies in the program diminished to that of a financial advisory capacity. When the German Federal Republic joined the European Recovery Program it became impossible to continue outright donations without deposit of counterpart funds in accordance with ERP policies.

To enable the program to continue to the end of the 1950 fiscal year, however, an arrangement was made to release GARIOA counterpart funds to cover the expected deficit through June 30, 1950.

The fate of the school feeding project thereafter hinges on decisions now being made by German school and health authorities. +END

CARE's Name Frequently Misused

The CARE Mission to Germany issued the following statement:

It has come to our attention that certain German firms, in organizing gift package services to the Eastern zone of Germany, have been using the phrase "CARE parcel" in sales literature and other descriptions of their operations.

We feel that the motive behind these new organizations, that of aiding their friends and relatives in eastern Germany, is wholly commendable. We feel also that their use of the word "CARE" is a thoughtless rather than deliberate infringement.

Nevertheless, we have asked these firms to cease immediately their use of the word "CARE." Further, we would like to warn any future gift parcel project that the title is protected internationally.

We feel compelled to take this action in order to protect the CARE organization and its millions of American donors from any complaints of inferior goods, non-delivery of packages or slow delivery on the part of any of these organizations.



The Reorientation of Germany

Address

By **BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER**

US Assistant High Commissioner

IN ORDER INTELLIGENTLY to consider the reorientation of Germany, from the American standpoint at least, it is prerequisite that we clearly define and understand the major US objective as applied to this aspect of our occupation purposes. The official American objective in this regard is to help develop a democratic, anti-totalitarian Germany that will co-operate in maintaining peace and will be accepted back into, rather than remain an outcast from, the family of nations of the West.

Obviously, the statement of this policy is far simpler than its implementation. Equally, gauging the degree of our success in attaining this objective is a delicate and difficult process, for it is not susceptible of any too precise measurement. The major means toward accomplishing our objective are: first, to promote the growth of democracy; second, to prevent the revival of Nazism; and third, to safeguard against the growth of Communism. Possibly the first consideration should be coupled with the other two, for it is patent that neither Nazism nor Communism can grow if democracy is strong. Therefore, to the degree in which we promote democracy, so do we safeguard against the rebirth of Nazism or the development of Communism.

Realizing how interested is our country in general and this audience in particular in the eradication of Nazism in Germany and the establishment of every possible safeguard against its renaissance, I take the liberty of covering this aspect of our discussion before I turn to what I think is the even more significant and long-range portion of our program for attaining our major objective; namely, the promotion of the growth of democracy in Germany.

AS TO THE NAZISM IN GERMANY, I think I can safely say that save for some fragments, it has been destroyed never to rise again. I say this not merely by way of presenting what might be a popular report, but rather with deep conviction predicated upon careful observation during the time I have been in Germany.

I base this view, too, on the firm and reasoned belief that the German people who are admittedly intelligent, if not always sympathetic, will not again adopt an ideology or political pattern which caused them such costly defeat, privation and long-

range deprivation. No people would re-establish a losing system; least of all pragmatists like the Germans.

There are many who will challenge this view. There are many who will suggest that the US policy toward the eradication of Nazism and measures to prevent its reappearance have been woefully weak. There are even some Germans who share this view, ill-founded and untenable though I believe it to be.

Let us, therefore, analyze how we did approach this whole difficult and diabolic situation. Before that, let me assure you that those of us presently entrusted with carrying out US policy in Germany through the occupation under the High Commission, and our predecessors in Military Government, came to Germany with no predilection for Germans but equally with no inner hatred toward them. Either of these attributes in the minds or hearts of any of those to be affiliated with either Military Government or the High Commission would obviously render such people incapable and ineffective in carrying out our objectives and, therefore, disqualify them for such service. I state this so as to reassure any who may have doubts as to the complete objectivity or sincerity or dedication of those to whom is entrusted the far-reaching and almost sacred trust of implementing American policy in Germany.

NOW, TO REVERT to the measures we took toward purging the German people of Nazism. There are Americans and Germans who feel that, in the face of the fiendish crimes committed under the Hitler regime, unparalleled in the annals of history, our measures were all too weak and compromising in ferreting out and punishing those who had any part in these barbaric ravages. The extreme view of such people is that the most effective means of eradicating Nazism once and for all, and insuring the permanent destruction of any possibility of its rebirth, would have been for the Occupation Forces, immediately upon their arrival in Germany, to have declared an "open season," as it were.

During this period, victims of Nazi persecution could have rendered rough justice by having those guilty of criminal excesses hanged by a sort of mob rule.

I repeat, this is the extremist view. I submit, however, that this would merely have been allowing the predatory law of the

This article comprises the text of the address prepared by Mr. Buttenwieser for delivery before the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith in Chicago on May 14, 1950. However, shortly before the time scheduled for the address, Mr. Buttenwieser received the following message from the league's national chairman: "We believe wholeheartedly in the denazification of Germany and its democratization. We are opposed to Nazism, Fascism and Communism. We believe in free speech, but having read the advance copy of your address, we cannot lend our platform to its delivery."

jungle to prevail. The only difference that I can see between this type of mob rule and what transpired under the Nazis is that the injustice would have been under Occupation rather than Nazi aegis.

I think the mere statement of the program suggested by such extremists carries with it its very rejection by any reasonable or reasoning people. This does not connotate, however, that severe and effective measures should not have been and were not taken toward dealing with those guilty of Nazi crimes and excesses in all the varying degrees of their seriousness. Our government did take very comprehensive steps to demonstrate to Germany of today and to the world that Nazi criminality, under whatever guise it was carried on, was not to go unpunished. Lest there be any misconception of the scope of our handling Nazi offenders, major and minor, let me review the record.

Of course, there are former Nazis in many public positions in Germany. Many are school teachers, mail carriers, policemen. Some occupy higher positions. Many businessmen, holding important posts, were former members of the Nazi party. Let us keep in mind, however, that though these people were certainly not heroes, not all of them were devils. The time has come to permit them to show they have learned a lesson, that they will be loyal members of the developing German democratic state. It is neither possible nor desirable to try to keep 7,000,000 former party members — and with their dependents probably 25,000,000 persons — outside the community or outcasts from it.

THE MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS were tried at Nuremberg by an International Court. Those found guilty were either executed or condemned to long prison sentences. At Dachau special US Military Courts alone tried 1,672 individuals, of whom 426 were sentenced to death and 646 received prison terms. Of the 426 condemned, 299 were executed and 127 had their penalty commuted to life imprisonment.

In probably the greatest legal procedure that the world has ever witnessed, in the American Zone alone as of Nov. 30, 1949, 13,293,000 Germans had been screened by registration and questionnaire; 9,833,864 were found to be non-chargeable; the balance of 3,459,136 were found to be chargeable; of this latter category, 2,502,163 of obviously slighter offenders were amnestied without trial; 953,292 trials were completed, leaving only 3,681 cases to be resolved; 9,770 were sentenced to labor camps; 30,622 to special labor but not imprisoned; 27,268 to property confiscation; 571,746 were fined; 23,386 were declared ineligible to hold public office; and 125,036 were restricted in employment.

I suggest that these figures hardly indicate any softness in dealing with those guilty of Nazi misconduct. Equally, however, no reasonable person can deny, nor would anyone otherwise expect, that some guilty have escaped detection or punishment. It is practically impossible in a movement which was so long existent and widespread as was the entire Nazi scourge to bring to

the bar of justice all who were guilty of participation or collaboration in its inhuman conduct. All that we could have hoped to achieve and all that I think we have accomplished, is that a sincere, honest and, so far as feasible, effective job was done in punishing the guilty in a manner and to the degree for which punishment is designed.

THE METHODS ADOPTED for accomplishing this huge task appeal to me as having been fair and conscientiously administered. By any reasonable tests they produced, in the over-all, effective, proper results in the light of the enormity of the problem and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of coping with every Nazi offender. In appraising the end results, may I lend a word of advice to our critics — critics whose sincerity I do not doubt, but the accuracy or objectivity of whose judgment I somewhat question. My plea to them is that they should properly evaluate the vast amount that has been accomplished and not exaggerate the relatively isolated instances which, I am prepared to admit, they may cite of Nazi violators of varying degree who have gone unpunished or punished with far less severity than their misdeeds warranted. For example, I, too, am appalled at the attempt which is now being made to whitewash Nazi malefactors in Stuttgart.

Despite this and unfortunately too many similar examples, I reiterate, if we did err — and it is inherent that there would be some mistakes made in such a vast process — I think, in the spirit of forgiveness to which I will allude, as well as with a constructive view to the future, it was far better to err on the side of fairness and leniency rather than arbitrariness and ruthlessness. The former, we hope, will create in the minds of the Germans a receptive appreciation of American mores. The latter could have left only mental callouses against which, I fear, much of our efforts at reorienting the German mind would have made little or no imprint.

It is a fundamental concept that once the guilty have served whatever sentence has been meted out to them by duly constituted authority, justice and ethics require that the penitent be received back into the fold of society and be permitted to function as an accepted member of his community. Predicated on this concept, I submit that it is proper to have former Nazis who have been tried and either acquitted or found guilty and served their sentences function wherever their skills and ability permit.

Some may urge that "there is a higher law than the constitution." I agree that there is; but it should not be invoked in the spirit of demanding greater punishment through individual or collective opinion than is meted out by properly established legal procedures. There is a further and even more far-reaching consideration which underlies my conviction on this point. Punishment — and debarment from earning a livelihood certainly represents punishment — or discrimination over and beyond what was stipulated by legal procedures would seem to me to create an atmosphere of revenge in which a people could not reform themselves.

AS I CONCEIVE IT, we Americans cannot reorient the mental processes of the German people. I do not believe any nation is capable of recasting the thinking of another nation. Only the Germans can reorient themselves. All that we can do is to help the German people in the huge task that lies before them in recasting their attitudes and thinking. We deem this to be basic to everything else we seek to accomplish in Germany. We would indeed leave arid the fields in which the Germans must plant these seeds of right thinking if those fields were parched by the withering materialism of revenge.

There was another agony some 19 centuries ago. There were uttered then among the noblest words ever heard by man: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." That immortal supplication ranks in the very forefront of sublime and uplifting thoughts to which man, regardless of his religion, fell heir. I wonder whether victors in an occupation might not well meet the vanquished in some degree of that spirit and lead them hand in hand along the pathways of the better life of which democracy is such a significant part.

However, whether the denazification program was handled intelligently and effectively or, as some believe, incapably and too complacently, I think it must be agreed that it is too late now to turn the clock back and reopen the entire question. Any such move, I feel certain, would produce chaos which would render impossible the performance of the more constructive and far-reaching program of reorientation which lies before us and on which I fervently believe we are already successfully embarked.

NOW THAT I HAVE discussed the efforts to eradicate Nazism, I think we logically come to the next question, which is of a very different nature; namely, is there a rebirth in Germany of nationalism? To this my answer is in the affirmative. Unfortunately, this rebirth has been accompanied by the re-emergence of some dangerous elements. Fortunately, however, the bulk of the German people and their leaders are alert and opposed to aggressive nationalism. There is a vast difference between nationalism, which, in its proper sense, represents pride in one's country, and National Socialism with all its lethal doctrines. It is encouraging that Germans are beginning to try to forget the nightmare of the Hitler regime and supplant it with memories and the revival of the better Germany which produced Goethe and Schiller; Schopenhauer and Kant; Beethoven and Wagner, Roentgen and Einstein and the countless other bright luminaries in Germany's vast firmament of great figures of culture, art, science and all the other learned professions.

It is a regrettable but significant fact that in this roster, Germany's history makes it impossible, so far as I am aware, to cite any outstanding leaders of constructive or progressive thought in the field of political science. This, in part, may account for Germany's ill-starred political history. It brings into sharpest focus the importance, albeit the difficulty, of developing at this critical juncture of Germany's history constructive,

progressive, liberal-minded leaders in government who can lead their country into the promised land of true democracy.

Conversely, if there were no rebirth of pride in Germany, it would indeed mark a spirit of hopeless futility hardly suitable to the development of any democratic ideas or ideals. A country, like a person, without pride in itself is one forlorn of hope. It can but retrogress; and progress is what we must lend every effort toward developing in Germany. In that development we of the Occupation Forces, can play our most vital role by helping Germans of liberal mind, progressive energies and public spirit in infusing these attributes of mind and spirit into the thoughts and actions of their countrymen. Thus can Germany be guided along the road of democracy which will gain for her acceptance back into the family of nations of the West and thus play a significant part in insuring peace for the world.

THERE ARE TODAY Germans of that caliber. It may well be said that there are but too few and I would be the last to dispute any such allegation. However, it is in those, few though they may be, that we must rest our hope and on them must we focus our efforts. Thus can they multiply their forces by more than arithmetic progression.

The Lord was willing to spare Sodom if 50 righteous could be found within the city. Subsequently, Abraham prevailed upon the Lord to reduce the number to 10 and elicited His promise that Sodom would be spared for the sake of 10 righteous, if such could be found. Often I have wondered whether the interpretation that might not well be attached to this biblical story is that in addition to sparing Sodom for the sake of the righteous 10, the Lord in His infinite wisdom also had in mind that these 10, by way of demonstrating their appreciation of His forbearance, would act as ambassadors for and champions of righteousness. And the wicked, inspired by this example of forgiveness, would be reformed by the righteous.

While we do not have the divine right to destroy or spare a people, we do have the finite and human power and ability to help a people in the God-given task of recreating themselves in their own eyes and in the eyes of the world. That, I emphasize, is our major objective in Germany. In that spirit of dedication let us consider how we of the High Commission and the Occupation Forces, small though our numbers may be, are carrying on our activities in the fervent hope that the results we achieve may merit the confidence and support of our countrymen.

IN ENDEAVORING TO DEMONSTRATE to the German people the meaning of true democracy, we feel that we can accomplish more at what for want of a better term we may allude to as the "grass roots." The German equivalent of "grass roots" would be the *Kreis* level. A *Kreis* is the smallest political subdivision of Germany. It corresponds somewhat to a county in our country. In the four *Laender*, or states, of Germany, which we administer, out of the 11 *Laender*, which constitute the

German Federal Republic, we maintain *Kreis* officials. The major part of their activity is to endeavor to inculcate into the minds of the Germans of their district a democratic, tolerant approach to their problems. They do this in ways too numerous to outline within the narrow confines of this discussion. This *Kreis* activity is focused toward small, local groups.

For appeal to the broad masses we use every modern technique and medium of thought influence, such as the radio, the press and, above all, education at all but especially the school levels. Let me emphasize that it is in the proper guidance and education of the youth that there lies the greatest hope for a truly democratic Germany.

Even if democracy is not yet deep rooted in the German scheme of things today, the tendrils at least are beginning to take hold. Bear in mind, however, our occupation is of only five years' duration. I think it must be conceded that during the first two or three years, while Germany was digging herself out of rubble, it was hardly possible to teach democracy with any hope of any very attentive audience. It is difficult to learn any ideology, except possibly one of subversiveness, on an empty stomach. Effectively, therefore, we have had only the past two years during which our program has been functioning. We have approximately 115,000 troops in our Occupation Forces, only a very minor portion of whom are identified with our reorientation work, and about 1,700 on the staff of the High Commission.

MEASURING THE TIME, numbers and facilities at our disposal versus the similar categories of the Nazi régime, I think any fair-minded person would concede that great strides have been made in attaining our objective in the realm incident to this discussion. Equally, however, I submit that the degree of our accomplishment is directly related to the numbers and facilities at our disposal for this program of reorientation and democratization. That is why I think it is of such all-pervading importance that this program be liberally expanded by our government and fervently supported by our fellow citizens.

It is a herculean assignment to rehabilitate the German mind and to reorient the German people so that their public and private activities may be along democratic lines. Fortunately, I repeat, there are Germans of real stature and ability and courage who are not alone sympathetic but dedicated both in thought and in act to these principles. They demonstrate this, as indeed they have in the past demonstrated it, by adopting and championing the proper view even though such espousal is not always popular. There are men and women of that caliber in the government and outside the government in the Germany of today. There are such men in high places and there are many plain people, less well-known but almost equally significant, who crusade for good causes. There are some who are rich, some who are poor. They come from all walks of life and from varying faiths. They are scattered throughout the land.

Fairly it must be admitted that their number in comparison with the entire German population is not as great as we would like to see it; but in them and in them alone I profoundly believe can we place our hope and our faith. Only a people can reconstitute themselves from within. We can help them but we cannot, contrary to what some may ill-advisedly think, achieve by fiat our goals for Germany. Moreover, for the German government to grow in stature in the eyes of its own people and the world, it must, in so far as practicable and subject only to the requirements of security and to the development of democratic processes, gradually be given full sovereignty. Only in that manner can Germany ultimately prove that she is worthy of trust by the Occupying Powers and the rest of the nations dedicated to democracy and peace.

WE CAN FURNISH the German people with the figurative tools of the mind and spirit; but in the ultimate analysis it is they who must do the reconstructing. Guided and inspired by our help and our hope, I truly think they will achieve the goal which they and we share in common. Only through the achievement of that goal of a Germany reoriented and reunited along democratic lines do I foresee Germany's reacceptance into the family of nations and thus a further safeguard toward world peace. The stakes are high but we must be prepared to meet them.

Along with that help must go patience and understanding. It is for these that I plead, not alone here today but in the broader forum of public opinion throughout our country and the world. The German people have hope but equally and with reason they have fear. Not all their neighbors are their friends; and the fear of one neighbor is a fear that is not theirs alone. That other ideology which is not democratic threatens them from the East. We must protect them from it and make our ideology seem more valid and therefore more attractive to them and inspire in them a love for our type of living.

Summing it up in language far more opulent than I could command, may I not make avail of the poet Swinburne's immortal thought which appeals to me as so eminently fitting to the mental processes of Germans today:

*From too much love of living
From hope and fear set free
We thank with brief thanksgiving
Whatever gods may be
That no life lives for ever;
That dead men rise up never;
That even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea.*

From the signs thus far discernible in Germany, I think we are warranted in the hope that under democratic leadership, induced from without and within, the German people may find surcease from the fear under which they have lived, so that they may dedicate themselves to true democracy and thus, with well-founded hope, strive to earn for themselves a safe haven in the welcoming circle of peace-loving nations. +END



Jobless mother queues up at unemployment office in Schoeneberg.



In the employment counseling office, people get advice on jobs, professional training. Poster announces various types of training available.

(Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Here 120,000 persons are registered, 18,000 draw unemployment relief.



Woman (above) signs for unemployment relief. Garment worker applicants (below) are being processed for jobs.



Job Seekers

in Berlin



Unemployed (above) seek job retraining. Board listing job openings (below), has handful for women, none for men.



Vermittlung für:
Bekleidung-Textil



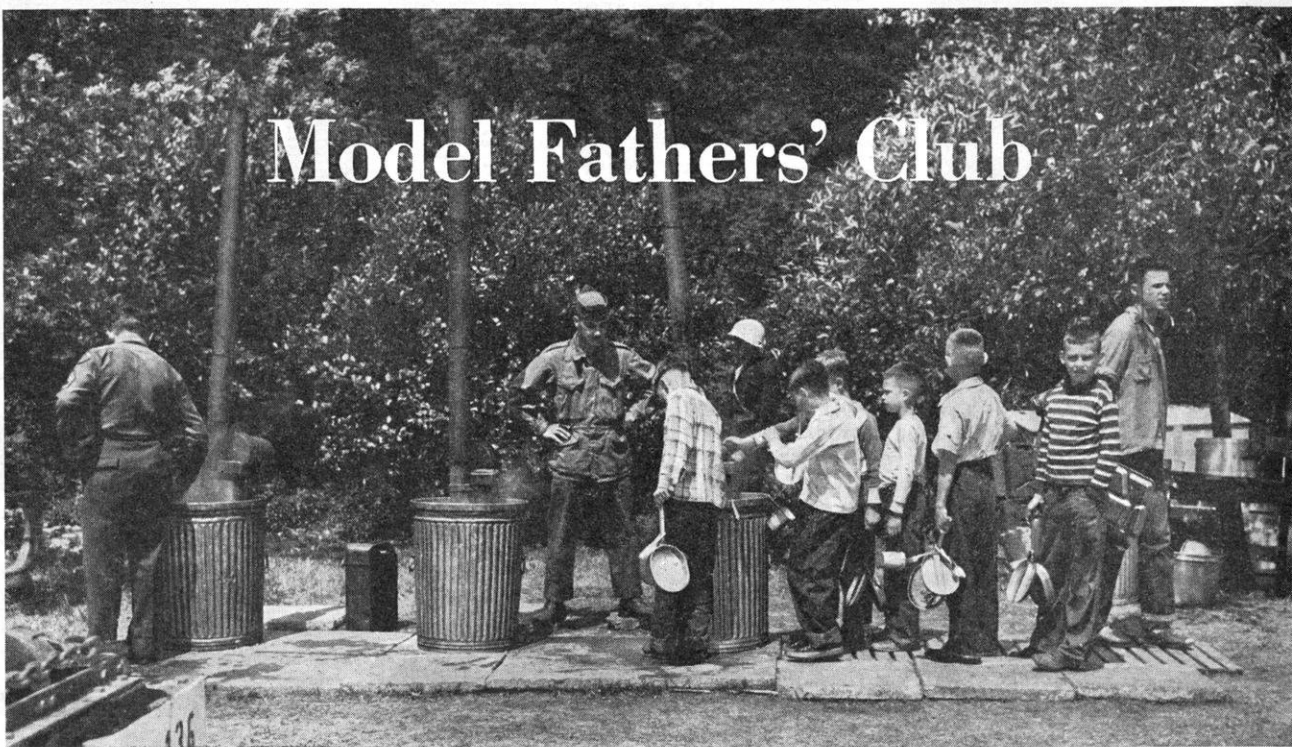
Männer

Frauen

Maschinenstickerinnen

Stepperinnen

Model Fathers' Club



Chow call at Dads' Club's summer camp near Heidelberg for boys from six to 16. Club has 150 members. (US Army photos)

By **BERNARD QUINN**

Staff Writer, Public Information Division, EUCOM

WELL OVER A YEAR ago a group of American fathers on duty in military and civilian capacities with US Occupation Forces in Heidelberg, Germany, decided to join with each other in an attempt to promote some activities that would be conducive to the general welfare of American boys in Heidelberg and vicinity.

Because those fathers followed up their decision with some concerted action, there exists today in the land of the Rhine a unique organization known as the Heidelberg Military Post DADS' Club — an activity as American as the Fourth of July.

The first group of its kind overseas, DADS' Club is an outgrowth of a meeting held by fathers whose families were with them in the European Command, for the original gathering resulted in formation of the club.

Some results of subsequent, well-organized meetings were father-sponsored sightseeing trips through the countryside, social gatherings, father-and-son nights, concerts, handicraft competitions and exhibitions, gymnastic programs, and an extensive basketball tournament, the club's outstanding sports activity during the winter. Besides those direct advantages to the sons and daughters the club movement provided an opportunity for the fathers, engaged in various occupation fields, to meet regularly, come to know each other, and work together toward the common goal of their children's welfare.

The dads' club of Heidelberg — headquarters city for the US Occupation Army — is now a full-fledged

overseas veteran with a proud record of achievement. Most important of all, it has already sponsored a satisfied collection of American youngsters who, far from familiar scenes and chums, have found that they are receiving all assistance possible in promoting among themselves the principles of clean sports and fair play.

The most important and popular feature on the DADS' Club roster last summer was the boys' camp — planned, created and financed by the fathers. It was located in a forest clearing in the Odenwald mountains, close to historic Heidelberg, and the famous Heidelberg University. After considerable preparation, it opened for the season last June, and each succeeding week the score of US Army tents which made up the camp were filled to capacity. All entered into the camping spirit with unbounded enthusiasm, and by the end of the season every eligible boy in the Heidelberg area had been there for a two weeks' stay, or had been a "repeater." Later the Dads' daughters spent two weeks at the camp.

A stroll through the camp during mid-morning, when the boys were lining up near the flagpole to start out for the swimming pool, brought reminders of hundreds of such camps scattered all over America, and containing the same types of young enthusiasts. Several husky counselors, on volunteer duty at the camp during vacation from the Heidelberg American High School, were standing by, watching over the boys.

The morning swimming session ended, everybody hustled on the return trip, because the next stopping place was the tent containing the camp's dining room. Food at the camp — prepared by four experienced cooks from a nearby Army cooking school — was generally excellent, and there was always plenty of it.

Campers sterilized their Army mess-kits in boiling water before taking food into them, and washed their own utensils, as part of their training. Meals were served on basis of "take all you want, but eat all you take."

THURSDAY NIGHT was visitors' night, and parents and friends never disappointed the campers. Through visits, guests learned that the campers climbed into bed at 9.30 at night and rolled out at 7.30 a. m. sharp. In their waking hours they attended motion picture showings in the recreation tent, modeled with clay, patronized the craft shop and wearied themselves with baseball and other sports; they swam, fished, hiked and sat around campfires.

Before the 9.30 deadline at night some read on their bunks by light from power generated in the camp. If they had complaints they registered them in the camp with officials there, or with the DADS' Club board of governors. A roster of American Dads — enlisted men, officers and civilians — was maintained at all times, and each man took his turn as "duty officer" to maintain responsible adult supervision on a 24-hour basis.

Important members of the camp's permanent staff were the camp boy and girl counselors — high school students of excellent character and natural ability in youthful guidance who had previous counseling experience, or were active in Boy Scout or Girl Scout work in the United States. A German forester living in the vicinity of the camp gave the boys tips on lighting wood fires and how to know and understand wild life.

The camp closed each Saturday at noon and reopened at three the next afternoon, and through that weekend schedule the campers were afforded the opportunity to attend Sunday religious service with their families.

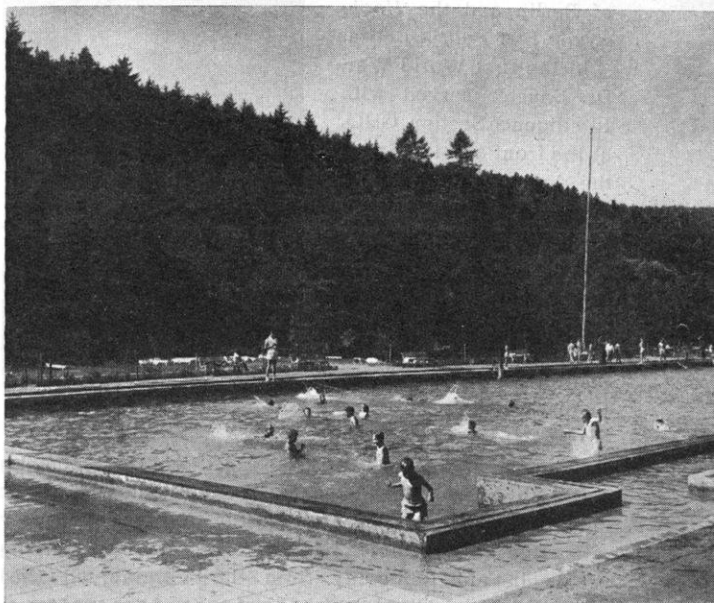
FACILITIES FOR THE GIRLS were generally the same during their camping weeks, with girl counselors on duty and in general charge.

The DADS' Club and the camp which it created were successful ventures that contained the ingredients of character-building through proper guidance, good sportsmanship, and sufficient and varied activities to occupy young minds in strange environment. The club in its first full year of operation, through one interest, made it possible for several hundred American youngsters ranging from 10 to 17 years to pass part of their summer vacation in typical American fashion, thousands of miles from the land they called "home."

Those same boys and girls were pleased with a recent announcement outlining the club's plans. Included in it was the welcome news that the summer camp was so successful last year that plans are now underway to provide a bigger and better camp for sons and daughters this coming season. +END

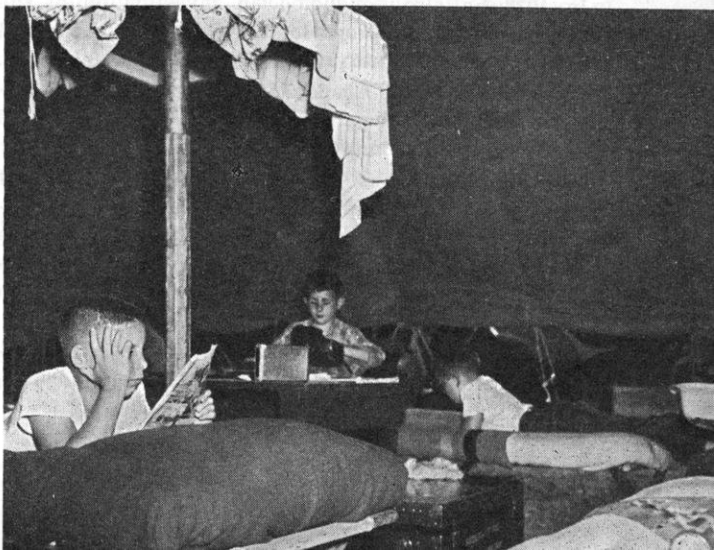


Pillow fight is enjoyed by boys in the six to 11 group. 48 turned out last year. More are expected this summer.



Modern swimming pool is one of the favorite spots every morning. Adult American always is on duty as lifeguard.

Youngsters rest up after long and strenuous day and need no coaxing to hit the hay at 2130. Reveille is at 0730.



Personnel Notes

Dr. Shuster Has German Background

Dr. George N. Shuster, who comes to Germany from his post as president of Hunter College, New York City, to take up his new duties as state commissioner for Bavaria, June 1, has a broad background of German social history.

Born in Wisconsin in 1894, Dr. Shuster is descended from a family which came to the United States from Germany in 1848. He speaks fluent German.

Dr. Shuster received the B. A. and M. A. degrees from Notre Dame University and the Ph. D. from Columbia University. He also attended the University of Poitiers, and the University of Berlin and the *Hochschule fuer Politik*, Berlin.

In the first World War, Dr. Shuster served with Intelligence Section, GHQ, at the front and later with the Army of Occupation.

He was chairman of the English Department at Notre Dame University for three years and later was instructor of English at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; and Professor of English at St. Joseph's College for Women.

From 1925 to 1937, Dr. Shuster served as managing editor of the *Commonweal*, liberal Roman Catholic magazine, and while holding that position became deeply interested in the problems of modern Germany, receiving grants in aid for study from the Vereinigung Carl Schurz and the Oberlaender Trust.

In 1937, Dr. Shuster resigned as managing editor of the *Commonweal* to become a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council, with a grant for two years' study of the Weimar Republic.

In 1938 he also conducted an investigation of the refugee problem in Europe for the Catholic bishops and shared in the preliminary work of the Evian Conference.

He was appointed Academic Dean and acting President of Hunter College in 1938 and was inaugurated President of Hunter in October 1940.

Among other works, Dr. Shuster is the author of "Catholic Spirit in Modern English Literature;" "Newman — Prose and Poetry;" "The Catholic Spirit in America;" "The Germans;" "Strong Man Rules;" "Like a Mighty Army;" "A Short History of Germany" (with A. Bergstraesser — 1945).

His translations include: "Jesse and Maria" by Handel-Mazzetti; "Job the Man Speaks with God" by Lippert;



Dr. George N. Shuster

and "The Vatican as a World Power" by Bernhart. In addition, Dr. Shuster has written regularly for the *New York Times* Book Review, the *New York Herald-Tribune* Books, and the *Saturday Review*.

He has served as a member of the General Advisory Committee, Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State; Enemy Alien Board No. 2, New York; Governor Dewey's Committee against Discrimination; Board of Directors, Foreign Policy Association, and Christian Refugee Committee; and Board of Trustees, National Council of Christians and Jews.

During the summer of 1945, he served as chairman of the Historical Commission and was sent abroad by the War Department. He also served recently as adviser to the American delegation to the London Conference establishing the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations.

He was appointed by President Truman as a member of the American delegation to the UNESCO Conference in Paris (Nov. 1946) and has served as a member of the National Commission for UNESCO.

Conrad Takes Up New ECA Post

Henry C. Conrad, chief of the Trade and Payments Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, left Germany in May after five years to take up the post of chief of ECA's European Trade Policy Branch in Washington.

Mr. Conrad was a member of the original OEEC Working Party which drew up the Intra-European Payments Scheme, established by participating Marshall Plan countries to promote intra-European trade.

Experts from OEEC and ECA have been working on a revision of the Intra-European Payments Plan on the basis of a clearing house for European currencies. The new arrangement, labeled European Payments Union, has been under study for six months. Mr. Conrad will be closely associated with this work in Washington.

Having joined Military Government in 1945, Mr. Conrad has held positions with Finance Division of OMGUS, Allied Bank Commission and Office of Economic Affairs.

Resident Officers Reassigned

Several US Resident Officers in Wuerttemberg-Baden have been reassigned as a result of resignations and for purposes of promotion. New assignments are:

Charles H. Wright, of Waiblingen, who resigned recently to return to his home in the United States, has been replaced by Milton Rosner, former RO at Heidenheim;

Mr. Rosner's position at Heidenheim has been taken over by Alexander B. Trowbridge, a newcomer to Resident Officers' circles;

Nicholas Semaschko, for several years RO at Esslingen, has replaced James W. Butler at Heilbronn. Mr. Butler recently resigned to take a position in HICOG Headquarters at Frankfurt;

Earl T. Squires, who formerly served as RO at Aalen, has been assigned to duty at Esslingen;

Donald H. Feick, formerly RO at Bruchsal, has taken over Mr. Squires' former duties at Aalen.

For the present the work at Bruchsal will be carried on by Pierre C. Nelson along with his regular RO duties at Sinsheim.

All the above Resident Officers, except Mr. Trowbridge, are veterans in their fields, several of them having begun service as Military Government Officers more than four years ago.

HICOG Official Attends Health Congress

William D. Radcliffe, chief of the Public Health Branch, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, attended the recent Health Congress of the British Royal Sanitary Institute at Eastbourne, England.

Chiefs of the US and German Public Health Services in Hesse, Bavaria and Bremen also received invitations to the British Health Congress.

Prison Expert Consults with Germans

Dr. James B. Spradley, eminent criminal psychiatrist, recently arrived in Germany to consult with German prison authorities. During his three months' stay, Dr. Spradley is meeting with institutional heads and resident physicians to evaluate the German program for the care of the criminal insane and consult on prison problems related to mental hygiene and the incidence of mental illness.

Dr. Spradley is a psychiatrist with 30 years' experience as staff physician and later superintendent of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, N.J., which houses all the criminal insane of the state.

New Appointments in OLC H

Several new appointments and changes in the staff of OLC Hesse have been announced recently.

Charles R. Dilley, formerly with the HICOG Decartelization Branch, has been appointed chief of the Exchanges Branch, OLC Hesse, to replace Joseph A. Horne, who is returning to Washington, D.C.

Melvin G. Aasen has been named chief of Administration and Personnel, OLC Hesse, and will be responsible for personnel, operating facilities, communications and security for the State Commissioner's headquarters.

Werner G. Dietrich, former deputy chief of the Intelligence Division, OLC Hesse, has been promoted chief of the division. Mr. Dietrich replaces Robert Cunningham, who has been transferred to the Intelligence Division, HICOG.

Donald S. Spigler, finance adviser to Dr. James R. Newman, State Commissioner of Hesse, since 1946, and chief of the Finance Branch, OLC Hesse, has returned to the United States to accept an important post with the State Department in Washington.

RO Observes French Zone

Charles E. Lloyd, senior district resident officer at Marburg, is the first American field officer selected to study the reorientation activities of the other Occupation Powers in Germany.

Lloyd recently visited Mainz, French Zone, for one week's observation of the methods used by the French authorities in their occupation zone. A French reorientation expert later will be invited to study the American system in Hesse. An exchange of resident officers also has been agreed upon between the British Zone and Hesse.

Educator to Consult on Women's Affairs

Elizabeth L. Fackt, assistant director of the Social Sciences Foundation and professor of International Relations at the University of Denver, has arrived in Germany to advise and consult with German groups in universities and in the field of women's affairs.

During her five-month stay, the educator will consult with leaders of women's organizations on the responsibility of university women and women students in civic life. She also will cooperate with German women in reactivating the Organization of University Women and plans to confer with British and French Women's Affairs staffs.

As a representative of the panel of higher education of the Association of American Colleges and the American Council on Education, Professor Fackt will investigate means through which the panel can aid German universities with exchanges of books and materials.

Education Experts in Germany

Four American consultants in the education field have arrived in Frankfurt to work with German groups and schools in promoting democratic procedures and institutions under the Exchanges program.

Members of the group are: A. F. Arnason, commissioner for Higher Education in North Dakota and executive officer of the State Board of Vocational Education, who will be concerned with general administration and citizenship training primarily in vocational schools.

Fritz Redl, former Viennese professor who emigrated to the United States in 1936, and is currently professor of Social Work, Wayne University, Detroit, who will work with education service centers, particularly in the fields of child guidance, mental hygiene and group leadership.

Paul A. Dalager, executive secretary of the North Dakota Education Association, who will work with German educators in promoting teacher organizations.

Fritz T. Epstein, curator of the Hoover Library, Stanford University, California, who will lecture on History of Eastern Europe at the Free University of Berlin.

The four educators will work in Germany for two to four months, in activities arranged and sponsored by the Education and Cultural Relations Division in conjunction with German educational institutions. + END

Economic Review for April 1950

This monthly review of the German Federal Republic's current economic picture, based on the latest figures and trends available when this section of the Information Bulletin went to press, was prepared

By **M. W. A. EDWARDS**
Chief, Reports Office,
ECA Special Mission to Germany

WESTERN GERMANY'S industrial production reached the 1936 level in March.

There was little fanfare to mark the achievement — no speeches or ceremonies. The press played the story moderately. But no one called it propaganda. Neither was anyone apologizing for the fact that the German Federal Republic was the last of any ERP participating country to push its index of industrial production to the magic 100.

In no country has the climb been more difficult. The displacement and realignment of industries have made co-ordinated development impossible. The electrical equipment industry is producing twice as heavily as prewar in an effort to fill the gap left by Berlin's stunted rehabilitation, while the aircraft industry is at nil, under multi-partite agreement. Glass production is half again above prewar, while the stones and earths industrial group (bricks, cement, etc.) and steel constructions are still a quarter to a third below the 1936 average.

Mushrooming or dwarfed, German industry had finally ground out a total product equal to what it did in 1936.

Actually, the initial index of 100 for March represented little more than a recovery from a three-month slump in industrial production, for November's output was 99 percent of the 1936 average. The best food for optimism at the end of April was not in the field of production, but in foreign trade.

Foreign Trade

Exports in March took a giant \$25,000,000 stride beyond anything yet attained since the war, reaching a strapping total for the month of \$139,669,000 in commodities. No one expected the record figure to hold in April, but everyone was more hopeful that Germany's exports would not now slip back to eight digits. The \$100,000,000 level was first broken through in April 1949, not again until September, and then again in December, January and February. March's performance fastened hopeful eyes on the next higher rung — the breakthrough at \$150,000,000.

The \$140,000,000 total — encouraging in itself — was made up of at least two encouraging sub-totals: (1) Exports to Latin America (primarily a dollar market) hit a record \$9,124,000 — 60 percent over the previous monthly high.

(2) Exports of finished products (normally Germany's stock-in-trade and thus considered to be its greatest export potential) jumped 29 percent above February, reaching \$84,600,000 — more than all categories of exports from the Federal Republic and Western Berlin in October 1949.

March commodity imports totaled \$194,850,000, leaving a deficit about the same as February's \$55,000,000. The import breakdown, however, was not so favorable as in February. Food and agricultural imports climbed 31 percent in March, and finished goods were 23 percent above the February figure, while the export-generating imports of raw materials and semi-finished products increased only four and nine percent, respectively. Imports for the first quarter of 1950 totaled \$592,386,000, and the trade deficit for the quarter was \$235,958,000 — the lowest deficit since the first quarter of 1949.

Foreign Trade, Excluding Invisibles, of the Federal Republic and Western Berlin

	Exports	Imports	Million Dollars Monthly Balance
1949			
March	96.1	166.9	— 70.8
Monthly Average	93.6	186.4	— 92.8
1950			
January	104.4	230.0	—125.6
February	112.4	167.6	— 55.2
March	139.7	194.8	— 55.1

Labor

On the face of it, the 235,100 decline in unemployment in the Federal Republic since mid-February looked good; by the end of April, unemployed wage and salary earners had inched downward to 1,783,377. But the decrease in the past two and a half months had wiped out only a third of the huge 730,000 increase in the two and a half months before the trend reversed itself.

Another cloud in the labor picture was a 250,000 decline in employment during 1950's first quarter (employment figures are available only quarterly) dropping employed wage and salary earners to the lowest figure — 13,300,000 — since currency reform in June 1948. Western Germany's economy in April 1950 was nevertheless furnishing jobs for 2,100,000 more persons than drew wages and salaries in the same area in 1936.

Production

Industrial Production Index for the Federal Republic

(1936 = 100; adjusted for number of working days)

	1949 Mar	Jan	1950 Feb	Mar p
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES				
(incl. electricity and gas) a	84	95	99	100
(excl. electricity and gas)	81	91	95	97
Investment goods (total)	78	84	90	91
Raw materials	67	73	74	77
Finished products	84	92	99	100
General production goods				
(incl. electricity and gas)	104	115	117	119
(excl. electricity and gas)	95	103	107	111
Consumer goods	74	92	95	95

a = excl. food processing, stimulants, and building.
p = preliminary.

Production Volumes (Federal Republic)

	Unit	Jan	1950 Feb	Mar p
Hard coal (gross mined)	1000 M.T.	9,327	r 8,671	9,802
Non-ferrous ores (gross mined)	M.T.—eff.	166,648	157,790	181,440
Cement	M.T.	508,749	r443,778	777,563
Bricks, total	1000	212,117	r163,906	195,748
Pig iron	M.T.	692,475	r664,380	767,288
Steel ingots	M.T.	894,838	887,076	1,001,534
Rolled steel finished prod.	M.T.	604,840	573,133	651,037
Farm tractors, total	pieces	2,640	r 2,846	4,208
Typewriters	pieces	13,777	13,734	15,997
Passenger cars, total	pieces	13,493	13,743	15,449
Cameras	pieces	84,800	r 92,287	135,458
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	M.T.—SO ₂	86,537	r 82,867	87,924
Calcium carbide	M.T.	46,023	r 41,464	55,449
Soap, total	M.T.	6,262	r 7,099	8,009
Newsprint	M.T.	13,738	r 13,333	14,985
Auto and truck tires	pieces	195,441	r198,413	202,662
Shoes, total	1000 pr	5,226	r 4,934	6,332

p = provisional
r = revised

Hard coal—the backbone of the German economy—rolled out of the mines faster on April 24 than any other day since the end of the war. Eight full or partial holidays, however, dropped the total production in April to 8,358,000 tons. Daily average (full working days) production for the month was 364,000 tons—7,000 tons less than the record on April 24.

Steel production for April dropped from the record 1,000,000 tons in March to 897,800, lowering the annual rate on a monthly average basis for the first months of 1950 to slightly below the 11,100,000 metric ton limitation under the tripartite Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement.

An average of about 27 working days in March helped set postwar monthly volume records for the production of non-ferrous ores, pig iron, passenger cars, cameras, sulphuric acid, calcium carbide (see table, above), iron ore, 928,510 M. T. metal content; and yarn (total), 3,210 M. T.

Averill W. Harriman, US Ambassador at large, made a whirlwind visit to Berlin May 2 to tour Berlin industrial organizations which are being helped in Berlin's reconstruction program through Marshall Plan funds and to confer with city officials and ECA Committee members. The roving ambassador was entertained at the home of Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander, Berlin. Left to right below are Friedrich Stennrath, AEG board chairman and member of ECA Berlin advisory committee; General Taylor; Mr. Harriman; Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin; and US High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

(US Army photo)



At 90,000 tons, crude petroleum production in the Federal Republic in March could not come close to supplying domestic needs. The development of oil resources in Germany since the war, however, has been at a rate (though not a volume) which would excite a hardened Texas oil man. Systematic prospecting and intensified drilling since 1947 have doubled Germany's oil reserves to an estimated 20,200,000 tons, and permitted a monthly take of nearly two and one-half times that pumped in 1936.

The Consumer

Prices eased perceptibly for the consumer in March, and the consumer gratefully purchased a little more heavily than in February. With 13 percent more shopping days than February, March recorded a 15 percent overall rise in retail turnover. Some food items, particularly fresh fruits, ran counter to the declining price trend, and held the total food index to a one-point decline. Consumers responded by diverting the greater share of their added purchasing power to clothing, furniture, household appliances and vehicles.

The retail turnover index is computed on turnover taxes on value. Declining prices thus cover up a rising turnover to the extent of the price drops.

Index of Retail Turnover (Bizonal Area)

(Excluding Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein; 1949 = 100)

	1949		1950	
	Mar	Feb	Mar	Mar
TOTAL 1/	94	91	105	
Food and stimulants	99	93	101	
Clothing and household textiles	86	97	113	
Furniture	85	104	122	
Vehicles, small machines and appliances	96	88	110	

1/ Includes items listed, plus: ironware, glassware and porcelain; paper products, cosmetics and toilet articles; etc.

Index of Consumer Prices (Bizonal Area)

(1938 = 100)

	1949		1950	
	Mar	Feb	Mar	Mar
TOTAL	167	154	153	
Food	174	160	159	
Apparel	240	194	191	
Household goods	198	168	166	
Stimulants	293	286	285	
Cleaning	158	149	148	
Rent	100	102	102	
Heat and light	121	119	119	
Education	142	142	141	
Transportation	135	134	133	

Shipping

Old tars and rivermen in Germany both had reason to gingerly test their sea legs in April. On April 16 the first German cargo ship to load and sail from the United States since the war—the s.s. Hermod—arrived at Bremen with a 4,700-ton cargo of grain, lard, tobacco and seeds loaded at Baltimore, Norfolk and New York. The ship is under charter of the North German Lloyd Line.

Also in April Germany was accepted as a full and equal member in the Central Rhine Commission, the second international organization in which Germany participates to tender this status since the war. The Office of European Economic Cooperation, or OEEC, was the first.

+ END

Bavaria's Sounding Board

THE TOWN MEETING, as a sounding board of public expression, is helping civic-minded Bavarians reach a popular decision on community matters.

An informal study made recently in the Augsburg region in southwest Bavaria by the Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria, revealed that progressive steps have been made by towns and villages whose officials and citizens get together for a public airing of their civic problems. The result has been a far better relationship between officialdom and citizenry and a more concerted effort behind community undertakings.

In some cases, once bitter opponents have become the staunchest supporters of this form of public assemblage, which offers persons of all walks of life ample opportunity to publicly voice their views on proposed community projects of concern to them and their families.

Take the mayor of one town near Augsburg, for example. He took a violent dislike to town meetings early after the war when certain things uttered publicly by the townsfolk ruffled his dignity. The indiscreet remarks were leveled at a pet project he had sought to introduce to the community. Consequently, the mayor put his foot down on further town meetings.

In the ensuing months, the local press took up the cry in defense of the right of citizens to speak frankly to their elected officials. Result: town meetings were revived.

ANOTHER MAYOR in the same area likewise was an outspoken opponent of the town meeting. However, during a feud with his political opponents, the Mayor decided to go to the citizens to determine how much support he could expect from them should a showdown battle with his opponents develop. He called a town meeting and invited all the citizens.

At the public meeting, the citizens called the mayor to task on several points. After expressing their feelings, they gave him a vote of confidence. Today, that mayor is one of the town meetings' most ardent supporters.

On the other hand, one county supervisor became a confirmed believer in town meetings more than two years ago and told his mayors to get busy and talk things over with the people so they would have a better understanding of what the people were thinking along community lines. The mayors, to their satisfaction, discovered that a lot of the things the people were thinking about were worth hearing. The result: a friendlier relationship between officials and citizens and a more co-operative spirit in tackling local civic problems.

White town meetings are still in a comparatively experimental stage, results have been more than encouraging.

In Fischbach, in Augsburg county, residents voiced displeasure at a town meeting over the rundown condition of their venerable church built in the 16th century. They

also felt it deserved a monument to show visitors when the landmark was founded. As a result, the church has been repaired and a monument erected.

IN LEITERSHOFEN, the residents complained at a town meeting that the community planners were not keeping step with the times. They particularly lamented the fact that, while their houses were numbered, their streets remained unnamed as of old. In addition, they pointed out, hazardous curves in the streets, while no problem in the days of slow-moving bicycles and horse-drawn wagons, were a menace in this day of automobiles. The town meeting formally adopted a request that the town fathers do something to modernize their town.

About a year ago, at a town meeting in Zusmarshausen, an elderly farmer remarked that it was about time the town did something to relieve its congested housing problem instead of just complaining about it. Someone else spoke up and suggested that the city build a few houses and that income from the houses be used to build additional dwellings. The suggestion was adopted. Today six such houses have been built and occupied and others are planned.

The housing problem was handled in another manner in another area. The suggestion was made at a town meeting that the refugees be redistributed, so that communities having available housing accommodations could help share the burden, of the more congested communities. Although the communities who received refugee families were not over-happy, the redistribution helped ease the burden on the overcrowded communities as well as on the refugees themselves.

WILLIAM C. RHYNE, chief of District 5 of OLCB's Field Operations Division, with headquarters in Augsburg, termed the town meeting not an American institution but a method of public expression by peace-loving peoples everywhere. While the US resident officer lends every possible assistance, he said, the actual planning and conducting of such meetings is the responsibility of Bavarians themselves.

"Needless to say," Mr. Rhyme declared, "you can't cram true democracy down a people's throat. It must be a voluntary desire. For that reason, it is encouraging to see officials and citizens here getting together, discussing their common problems, striving for civic betterment as a team, and recognizing the wishes of the majority. It contributes to a far better understanding and relationship between officialdom and citizenry.

"The citizen, in having a voice in community affairs affecting himself and his family, has the feeling he is a partner in the undertaking. As such, it is easier for him to help shoulder the responsibility and to take a keener interest in the affairs of his community." +END

Occupation Log

Hessian Exports Break Record

Almost DM 100,000,000 worth of goods were exported to foreign countries during the first quarter of 1950 by Hessian firms. Almost 2,000 firms participated in the export program.

The chemical industry shipped almost DM 32,000,000 worth, the vehicle industry DM 14,570,000; and machine construction firms DM 14,000,000. The non-ferrous metal industry jumped to fourth place by increasing exports 25 percent to a new total of DM 9,100,000.

One industry — the fine mechanics and optics industry — showed a notable decrease.

March set a new record — DM 40,000,000 worth of materials were exported by Hessian firms.

Youth Ask Jewish Plays

The Wiesbaden youth chapter of the Christian-Jewish Association has appealed to directors of the Wiesbaden Hesse State Theater to render further assistance in the fight against racial prejudice and anti-Semitism by considering an adequate number of works of Jewish authors during the coming season.

Pointing out that they have an essential influence on the cultural education of the population, the writers assert that the re-awakening of the German people's interest in past and current works of Jewish artists would contribute considerably to cultural rehabilitation. They stressed the value of works by Jewish artists of German nationality.

Medical Practice Law Disapproved

A law regulating conditions under which doctors and dentists may set up independent practice in Schleswig-Holstein was disapproved by the Allied High Commission because it discriminated against Displaced Persons.

One of the conditions was that they must be of German nationality or be a refugee — a refugee being defined as a German national or other ethnic German. Effect of the law was that no foreigner, including Displaced Persons, could practice as an independent doctor or dentist in Schleswig-Holstein, even though qualified as a doctor in Germany.

Although exceptions could be made, no person was entitled to be treated as an exception and there was nothing to control or guide the absolute discretion of the appellate minister. A factor which is believed to have contributed to the law's passage is the considerable unemployment of doctors in Schleswig-Holstein. Allied observers pointed out that discrimination against medical practice by non-Germans might have considerable repercussions in the treatment of German doctors abroad.

Expulsion Board Set Up

A regulation setting up an Allied board to coordinate expulsion of undesirable persons from the Federal Republic was effected during April. This board will examine and adjudicate requests for expulsion and will issue the necessary expulsion orders.

The board will carry out the Allied High Commission law which provides that any German national, not ordinarily resident in the republic, or any person not of German nationality, may be expelled from federal territory if he is convicted of an offense by an occupation court or if his presence is liable to endanger the public order, or prestige and security of the armed forces.

Expulsions will be effected by the high commissioner of the zone where the person to be expelled is located. German authorities may recommend expulsion to the board.

The regulation also permits each high commissioner to expel nationals of his own country from his own zone.

HICOM Lifts Fencing Ban

A ban on the sport of fencing in Germany has been lifted by the Allied High Commission. Imposed by the Four-Power Control Council in December 1945, the ban was included in a directive prohibiting military or paramilitary training.

Lifting of the ban followed a request from Chancellor Adenauer to the High Commission. He pointed out that women as well as men engaged in the sport, which has long been included in the program of the Olympic Games. He also referred to the federation of 157 fencing clubs in Germany, which outlines its tasks as those of fostering the art of fencing on the basis of international regulations, organizing the German championships for foils, epee and saber, and publicizing the Olympic idea in the sphere of fencing.

Smiling representatives of the Neubiberg Air Base Workers' Council, Hans J. Boehme (center) and Harry H. Rentel (right), present DM 2,379 to Chester S. Wright, senior Munich resident officer and co-chairman of the Pfennig Parade. Originally exclusively a Munich affair, the campaign to fight infantile paralysis has been extended to many other Bavarian cities and towns, among which Neubiberg has been outstanding with the air base's German workers' contribution of a neat DM 2,379. The Pfennig Parade is Bavaria's "March of Dimes." (USAFE photo)



The ban was lifted with the stipulation that the sport be exercised in accordance with the rules of the international fencing federation. Duels of any kinds, especially among students, will be strictly prohibited. Bayonet exercises will be considered as a military activity and offenders will be prosecuted.

Bundles for Bavarians

Toys, play equipment and wearing apparel from America are being brought into Bavarian refugee camps in a year-round project sponsored by the office of the Land Commissioner for Bavaria.

Since the drive began a year ago, a total of 2,935 packages have been delivered from donors in all 48 states of the union. These packages contained nearly 57,000 items of toys and other recreational supplies — enough to insure each of the 25,000 children living in Bavarian refugee camps at least two toys. In addition, more than 7,000 pairs of shoes and items of clothing have been distributed to refugee youngsters from American volunteer contributions.

The avalanche of recreational supplies and clothing resulted from an appeal made first in 1949 by Murray D. Wagoner, then director of OMG Bavaria, and since reiterated by Land Commissioner Clarence M. Bolds.

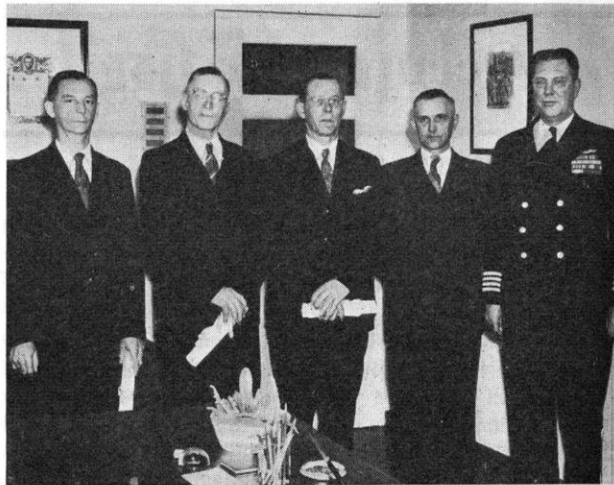
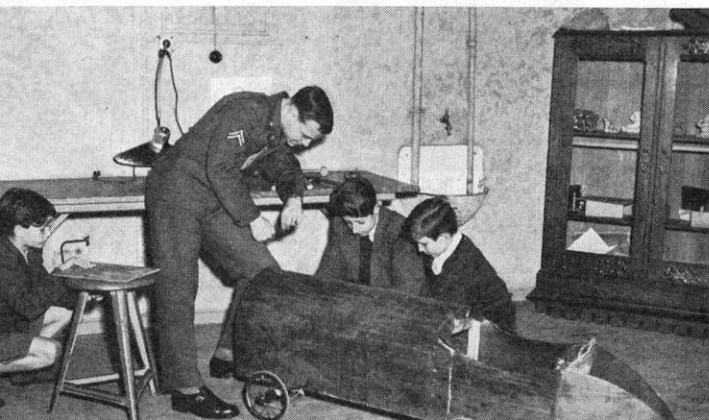
"Saucer" Flies on Czech Border

Flying saucers are not strictly an American dish, according to reports received in Bavaria during April.

A Bavarian postal official reported to US Resident Officer Allen N. Willis in Koetzing that a flying saucer streaked through the sky near his home, close to the Czechoslovakian border. The report added that he summoned his wife from their home and she too saw the object.

The couple said the saucer looked as "big as a hat" and was flying in a southwesterly direction. They said they observed it for one minute, during which time sparks emitted from it. They described the object as "yellowish silver, shining and flat," and that it was shrouded by a "brightly-lit pall." They did not estimate its speed or altitude.

Preparations for this year's Soap Box Derby, an innovation which caught like wild fire with German youth last year, are well under way in Berlin. Winners of GYA-sponsored heats in cities of the US Zone and Berlin will compete in the EUCOM-wide contest. Photo shows Cpl. Robert Gruner, director of the 7773rd Signal Service Co. GYA Club in Berlin, supervising members of Signal GYA Club as they put finishing touches to a racer. (US Army photo)



Captain Charles F. M. S. Quinby, USN, commanding officer of the US Naval Advanced Base (right) presided at Bremerhaven ceremony honoring, l.-r., Karl Lauterbach, chief engineer; Karl Tempelmann, master painter; Wilhelm Pirk, construction superintendent, and Bernhard Toben, electrical engineer, who were presented with scrolls in recognition of meritorious service. (US Navy photo)

Jewish Community Law Rejected

A law relating to Jewish communities, passed by the North Rhine-Westphalia legislature, was disapproved by the Council of the Allied High Commission during April. The Council felt the law purported to legislate in fields reserved to the Occupation Authorities and that one of its provisions might prejudice the interests of Jews now living outside Germany.

General effect of the law was to provide for recognition of Jewish communities as corporations under public law. Article IV of the law provides that communities organized under the law shall be successors of the Jewish synagogue communities which lost their status under the Nazi regime. In effect, the law would give the newly-formed Jewish communities control of the assets of the far larger Jewish communities which were broken up by the Nazis in the 1933 period. Many members of these communities are believed to be alive in Israel, the United Kingdom, the United States, France and elsewhere.

Much of the property concerned may be the subject of restitution claims which are being dealt with by the Allies under their reserved powers.

The Council said a rewritten version of the law would receive its consideration.

Trade Unionism by Mail

From 3,000 to 5,000 unemployed German youth interested in trade unionism will be allowed to study at home through a correspondence school being established by the Hessian trade union organization. The school, *Die Briefschule*, is making its courses available with the cooperation of the Office of Labor Affairs and the Education and Cultural Relations Division of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

The school, begun in 1948, was brought to Germany by German trade union leaders who were refugees in Sweden during the Nazi period. Such schools have existed in Sweden, England and Switzerland for several years.

At present, approximately 4,000 Germans are taking courses from the school. The unions are desirous of increasing the enrollment, particularly among unemployed Germans up to the age of 30.

Boost for Child Guidance Center

One of the first German child guidance centers was established in Bremen during April with the help of a DM 30,000 grant from the Public Health and Welfare Branch, HICOG.

These funds, being transferred to the Public Health and Welfare Branch in Bremen, will allow the state's Public Office to pay the salaries of one social worker, two secretaries, rent, heating, light and cleaning costs, office supplies and furniture. The grant-in-aid will be matched with funds from the Bremen State budget.

The new child guidance center will be operated under an advisory committee formed by representatives of Senators for School and Education, Public Health and Public Welfare.

Berlin Gift Fund Over-Subscribed

An appeal to the American people for money to finance food shipments to West Berlin was over-subscribed by \$20,000.

The International Rescue Committee had set \$40,000 as a minimum goal with which to purchase 2,000,000 pounds of US Government surplus powdered eggs and milk. Within three days after the appeal was made, US citizens had contributed \$60,000 for 3,000,000 pounds.

The shipments were expected in Germany in mid-May. The foods were ordered from the Commodity Credit Corporation; shipping costs were to be paid by ECA.

Appeal for the food was made by General Lucius D. Clay, former US Military Governor in Germany, Admiral Richard E. Byrd (retired), chairman, and Sumner Welles, former US under-secretary of state.

US High Commissioner McCloy hailed the shipment as "another demonstration of support for the people of Berlin who are standing steadfastly against all Communist threats."

Unselfish Effort Asked by Newman

Dr. James R. Newman, Hesse Land Commissioner, sharply rejected some German grumbling on the admittance of more refugees to Hesse by calling on the "unselfish efforts of all Germans" to help alleviate the plight of refugees.

Dr. Newman made his appeal in turning down an invitation, issued by Karl-Heinz Priester, local leader of the far-right National Reichs political party, to visit refugee camps in Hesse.



High Commissioner John J. McCloy was the recipient of a handsome album of photographs, shown being presented by Kassel's Mayor Willi Siedel (second from left), following a meeting at which 150 German officials of Kassel Regierungsbezirk (district) were present. At left, Dr. James R. Newman, state commissioner for Hesse, and at right, Francis E. Sheehan, his deputy. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Dr. Newman informed the party leader that he was fully acquainted with refugee conditions in Hesse, and that he felt the Hessian government had gone far in improving refugee conditions. He also pointed out that "at times (there) has been a reluctance on the part of individual Germans to help their more unfortunate brothers from the East."

Young Experts on ERP

Even the children of western Germany will know the facts about ERP once they have acquainted themselves with their new textbook, "The Others and You" (*Die Anderen und Du*). Nearly 2,000,000 copies of the textbook have been distributed to schools in west Germany. Designed for the nine to 12 year age group, the booklet outlines in easy-to-understand language the principles and aims of the European Recovery Program, with particular emphasis on Germany's role in the Marshall Plan.

The book was published by the Deutscher Buchverlag of Hamburg and distributed directly to the schools. Copies were received in Bavaria, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Rhineland-Pfalz, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

The 48-page booklet is illustrated in multicolored wash drawings. The story evolves around the activities of Mr. and Mrs. Schulze and their two children and tells how the family's home and business life are affected by the Marshall Plan.

Hessian Kids Eating Better

The general nutritional status of Hesse's school children has improved by more than 50 percent during the past two years. Basing his findings on a survey of several thousand Wiesbaden school children in various age groups and types of schools, Public Health Chief Charles Benning of OLC Hesse said that pupils in higher

education institutes are generally better fed than those in elementary schools. Considerable improvement has been made in all schools, however.

Last year, 41 percent of all elementary school pupils, 18 percent of all middle school children and 22 percent of all secondary school students showed signs of undernourishment, compared to 74 percent, 59 percent and 56 percent in the same categories two years ago.

Twenty-four percent of all students examined during 1949 were found to be suffering from flat feet and other deformities, resulting mainly from rickets or ill-fitting footgear in use prior to currency reform. Scabies was also present in three percent of the pupils examined.

German Crime Rate Drops

Crimes against the German law hit an encouraging low in February — the lowest since August 1946. Cases reported in February numbered 41,513, a drop of more than eight percent from the total recorded in the preceding month.

Illegal border crossings on the US Zone border also decreased 11.3 percent in February. Eighty-seven percent of the total of 7,393 illegal entries and 59 percent of 1,015 illegal attempts to leave the US Zone in February occurred on the Soviet Zone border.

Nothing New For Sailors

"Sailors like to get along with people wherever they may be," says Chaplain I. W. Stultz, Cmdr. USN, in Bremerhaven. "We are trying to give our blue jackets a chance to realize that there are good folk to know here as there are everywhere in the world."

The chaplain was commenting on the Navy's efforts to effect German-American understanding in the Bremerhaven area.

For example at the Palm Sunday dedication of a new Navy chapel, Captain Charles F.M.S. Quinby, Commanding Officer of the US Naval Advanced Base, presented scrolls of appreciation to four German supervisors and foremen who had worked on the structure.

Chaplain Stultz himself has been cooperating with the pastor of the German Alte Kirche in Bremerhaven,

arranging outings for sailors with young women members of the church. Reciprocal invitations have increased the sailor's knowledge of German life. Last Christmas US service and civilian families participated in a candle-light service and pageant at the German church. +END

Union Press Study Slated

Berlin's trade union press is currently studying the effectiveness of its publicity on a co-operative project between UGO (Independent Trade Union Organization) and the Labor Affairs Division, HICOG, Berlin Element.

A six-man board of experts has been set up to administer the study. They will survey the effects of publicity through press, radio and film outlets. Proposals will be developed to increase the effectiveness of these media.

Newspapermen, lecturers and students of Berlin universities will also take part. Funds are being made available from the US reorientation program. This will be the first study of its kind since re-establishment of the trade union press after the war.

61,634 Germans Are Police

The 19,000,000 residents of the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin are protected by a total of 61,634 German police and law enforcement agents.

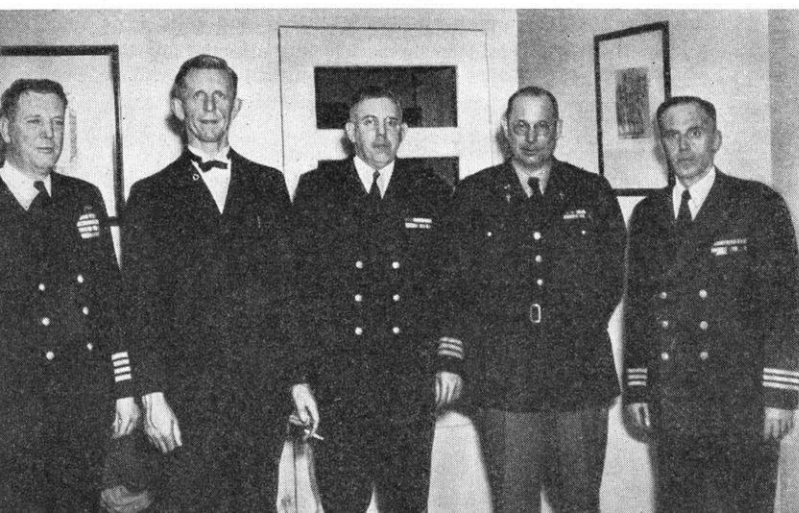
The total includes members of regular police agencies, serving specific areas, and specialized agencies whose activities are restricted to particular fields or organizations.

There are 41,925 regular police; the remainder belong to specialized agencies. The latter include border, customs, railway and waterway police, foresters, game wardens, prison guards, bank guards and internment camp guards.

Via Allied Control Council legislation, possession of firearms and ammunition in the US Zone is prohibited. Supplementary legislation, however, entitles police and specialized agencies to arm their personnel.

As of Jan. 1, 1950, police and special agencies were authorized possessions of 24,154 rifles and carbines and 33,555 pistols and revolvers.

New chapel of the US Naval Advanced Base at Bremerhaven was dedicated on April 2. Participants included, left to right, Capt. Charles F. M. S. Quinby, USN, commanding officer, USNAB; Rev. Udo Smidt, pastor of the Alte Kirche, Bremerhaven; Commander John D. Zimmermann, USN, Force chaplain, US Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean; Maj. Mart M. Lampson, US Army, port chaplain at BPE; and Commander I. W. Stultz, USN, base chaplain. (US Navy photos)



German Art Shown in Paris

Fifty-one pictures and the world-famed altarpiece painted by Lukas Moser of Wyl in 1431 are included in the German works of art sent from the US Zone to a three-month showing in Paris.

The exhibition, entitled "German Primitives," is sponsored by the French Beaux Arts Office through the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Bavarian Ministry of Culture and Education. The exhibit is being held at the Musee de l'Orangerie.

US Tanker Signs Germans

When the 10,000-ton American tanker Meacham left Bremen for the Persian Gulf in late April, 45 newly-hired German seamen were aboard.

The German seamen were hired to replace 37 crewmembers — Filipinos, Chinese, Americans and one Italian — who signed off in Bremen at the termination of their contracts.

The vessel, which belongs to the Sieling and Jarvis Shipping Co., New York, is in service between Europe and the Near East and has not touched American ports for about five years. The German seamen will receive regular German wages plus 40 percent.

"Whose Book is This?"

A new history textbook for fifth graders in Hesse has not only turned Hessian parents into avid history students but has aroused great interest in other states of western Germany.

School authorities in the French Zone state of Rhineland-Palatinate have decided to adopt the text for their own use. North Rhine-Westphalia officials await completion of the second volume of the text, after which they plan to adapt the local historical development to their own area. Recommendation for adoption of the books has also been made in Hamburg and Bremen.

Entitled "Men in Changing Times," and authored by Hessian education experts, the book is a complete departure from German traditionalism. The first of a total of 12 volumes, it tells in narrative form the history of Germany from the days when she was peopled by nomadic tribes until the period of the 30-Years-War.

The second volume brings German history up to the date of the Atlantic Charter.

Hesse's children have carried back tales to their teachers that there is no time to study the first book at home — their parents want to read it themselves.

Germans Design New Stamps

Prize-winners in the contest to design the first series of stamps of the West German Federal Republic were announced early in May by the German Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

Johannes Wohlfahrt of Rothenburg and Karl Hans Walter of Stuttgart were first and second prize-winners



First and second prize-winning entries in the German Federal Republic's stamp design contest are held up respectively by Hans Schubert, minister of Posts and Telecommunications (left), and Hans Steinmetz, state secretary of the Deutsche Post, following ceremony at the Paulskirche, Frankfurt, May 3. "Hands of Peace" won Johannes Wohlfahrt, of Rothenburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden, DM 5,000 first prize while second prize of DM 2,000 went to Karl Hans Walter, of Stuttgart, for his "East and West." In background are 20 additional prize-winning entries. Stamps with these new designs are scheduled to be printed this summer. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

with their entries entitled "Hands of Peace" and "East and West." More than 5,000 entries were received in the contest.

In approximately three months the new series will be printed and distributed throughout western Germany, replacing the present postwar stamp series.

Prize winners were to receive a total of DM 10,000 in awards.

HICOG Communications officials hailed the contest as an evidence of the new democratic spirit in Germany. As the contest was open to all citizens within the Federal Republic, the stamp series has been designed by the "citizens themselves."

Twenty additional winners were selected, besides the two top ones.

Berlin Women Get Check

First installment of financial aid from US cultural exchange and reorientation funds has been turned over to three West Berlin women's organizations.

The three recipient groups are the *Staatsbuergerinnenverband*, the *Verband Berliner Hausfrauen* and the *Berliner Frauenbund 1947*. They will share a check for DM 2,250 to help finance their operations and supply office materials. Hereafter the groups will share a monthly check of DM 450.

The three organizations are not politically affiliated although their aims include the advancement of women's political responsibility and participation. Other activities are general welfare problems, social and refugee questions and international relations among women. +END

German Editorials

This section is compiled from a summary prepared by the Press & Publications Branch, Information Services Division, HICOG, of editorials in the German press.

The publishing of these German editorials is intended to inform the American readers of what the Germans are writing and thinking, without interpretation. The inclusion of any statement from the German press does not give concurrence to the view or opinion.

Truman's "Truth Campaign"

Wide publicity was accorded President Truman's "Truth Campaign." The **Frankfurter Rundschau** expresses its wholehearted agreement that truth is the only possible way to bind one nation to another. **Frankfurter Neue Presse** also agrees that the atmosphere would clear if propaganda on both sides would deal with facts and objective arguments rather than mutual vilification.

Muenchner Merkur, however, warns against too much Western self-satisfaction, since truth is not always a welcome visitor in the free world, that is, reports on Germany are not always characterized by a love of truth.

Kasseler Post (Kassel) carries this thought further and sharply attacks the Americans, saying that in their German policy they have been disloyal to the ideals of freedom as well as truth.

Muenchner Merkur is more moderate in the same form of criticism. It points to the fact that whereas untruth is often unpleasantly in evidence in the free world in isolated cases, it is an organic feature in dictatorships.

Deutsche Zeitung (Stuttgart) fears that the stepping up of the propaganda apparatus will increase the danger of incidents leading to violence.

Russian Arms for Fifth Columns

Echo der Woche (Munich, April 14) declares that Germany is the headquarters for Russian arms smuggling to Communist fifth columns both here and abroad:

"General Pulcina, commander of the MVD in Germany, with headquarters in the Mecklenburg town of Fuersten-

berg, heads this action... Arms are smuggled in over Luebeck, and Treseburg in the Harz Mountains...

"Herr M. in the Ruhr takes care of the rest... He is concerned not only with the distribution of arms but also with the procurement of important arms material for the Soviet Union...

"Similar activity is going on all over Europe by means of trade companies... French Communists are armed to the teeth...

"It is not at all unlikely that the Kremlin will one day explode these secret mines in order to 'accelerate' West European Communist revolution with the help of the Red Army."

Veto on Tax Reform

The tone of comment on the Allied High Commission veto on the Income Tax Reform Bill is excitedly bitter and ironic. Most newspapers are inclined to characterize as intolerable what they call high-handed interference in domestic affairs, in what is presumed to be a democracy.

Hamburger Freie Presse (Hamburg) goes so far as to draw a parallel with the veto policy of the Russians in the UNO, which paralyzes the constructive work of that body. He who deprives a democracy of sovereignty, says the paper, denies it the right of existence. Those who allegedly fought and won the struggle to save democracy for the world should also observe its rules.

Muenchner Merkur (Munich) speaks of a battle lost in the struggle to build up German democracy and the **Frankfurter Allgemeine** (Frankfurt, April 27) accents the political consequences. The latter declares that the border between supervision and co-government by the Occupation Powers is no longer recognizable. The High Commission has imposed its political will and has opened the eyes of the population to the real situation as regards German power to rule in domestic affairs. An open letter addressed to the US taxpayer, in the same issue, points out the consequences if the Federal Republic should run aground politically and economically. American aid will then have been in vain.

Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich) says that it will be impossible for a democratic government to function if it has to deal with a second opposition, because its stability will be endangered and the purposes of the occupation made illusory.

Deutsche Zeitung (Stuttgart) says that no intelligent citizen can have any respect for a parliament and government which is treated so cavalierly by its Allied partners.

(Fraenkische Presse, Bayreuth)



Uncle Sam to Nationalist China:
"We won't let you down!"

The Allies have in the past reproached the federal government with inactivity; now when it undertakes a really constructive measure, the Occupation Powers veto it. This view is also shared by **Deutsche Kommentare** (Heidelberg).

Frankfurter Neue Presse is more moderate in tone and places emphasis on the economic problems involved. It defends tax decrease in view of the lack of capital and unemployment and points out that tax reduction would be in accord with the economic political line of the Marshall Plan. It deplors the time that has been lost but hopes for an acceptable solution.

For the SPD press the veto is a welcome opportunity to blame the Adenauer government for this development and take advantage of its present weakness to push for new elections and a possible reconstruction of the government. The **Hamburger Echo** says flatly that the Adenauer Cabinet is trying to cover up its own shortcomings by stirring up nationalist emotion.

Frankfurter Rundschau shares this view and sharply attacks Adenauer, with moderate criticism for the High Commission. This paper develops the theory that the chancellor is trying to kill two birds with one stone, opposition here and abroad; that his essential attitude now is: "I recognize no parties any longer; what I keep before my eyes is Allied arbitrariness, which victimizes the German taxpayer." However, it says, this skillful campaign cannot blind the German people to the gross extravagance with which Bonn uses taxpayers' money. Furthermore, this sort of tactics weakens Truman and Acheson in their dealings with the isolationists.

Many papers are especially bitter over the fact that the veto was not issued until the last moment, thus making compromise more difficult, since the law is retroactive to Jan. 1.

Up to April 26 many papers believed that a compromise between the High Commission and the federal government on the tax problem could be achieved, but such hopes were shattered upon reports from Washington that the United States government had directed Mr. McCloy not to tolerate lower taxes under any circumstances.

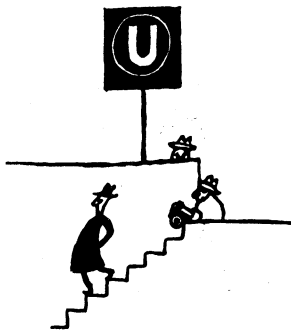
In spite of this a large minority of the press still optimistically believed that the wind would be tempered to the shorn lamb.

"Windmills of Yesteryear"

Echo der Woche (Munich, April 14) has warm praise for Mr. McCloy's London speech, particularly his pointing out the necessity of providing German youth with an ideal:

"One has often reproached the Americans for too 'drastic' action due to lack of understanding of special European problems and European culture... In Germany too there has been much malicious criticism of this kind.

(Die Zeit, Hamburg)



Subway entrance.
US Journalists discover
underground movement
in Germany.

Mr. McCloy's London speech shows how untrue this attitude is.

"On the contrary, just because they are unprejudiced the Americans have a wider view of European problems than Europeans themselves... In regard especially to German youth did McCloy strike a note which should be thoroughly taken to heart...

"The Soviets stand directly in the heart of Europe and are attempting to win our youth with inflammatory slogans regarding German unity. They will succeed if we in the West fail to make bold decisions. Tomorrow they will call on the youth of Europe to unite under the Soviet flags and the second step will be easier than the first...

"War is inevitable unless the West ceases to tilt against the windmills of the German danger of yesterday."

Trade with the East

Sonntagsblatt (Hamburg, April 16) sees increase of German trade to the East as the only alternative to bankruptcy for West German industry: "Only half of our total imports are covered by our exports. The other half is covered by the Marshall Plan, that is, by borrowing...

"Our former best customers abroad have in the meantime erected their own factories, partly on the basis of our own patents and experience... South America, South Africa and Australia are lost to us too, at least to a great extent...

"But think of the possibility to the East! Think of the exchange that would be possible with Russia and China... In these countries the industrialization which was consummated decades ago in the West is only just beginning... The future of our export lies in the East.

"We can only renounce it if we are prepared to continue to borrow for years and if we frivolously refuse to think of the time when the bill will be presented."

Amazing!

Weltbild (Munich, April 16) joins an indignant reader in condemning cover pictures in American magazines and reproduces the offending covers. One is from the *Saturday Evening Post* of March 11 and shows small boys playing Wild West; one party has ambushed the other and bodies are falling in realistic fashion.

Collier's of March 18 shows a similar scene. Boys are dressed as cowboys; one is lying apparently dead and another answers the telephone to say: "You can't possibly speak to Georgie just now, Mrs. Conway — he's dead."

Weltbild's Reader: "*The Saturday Evening Post* and *Collier's* are family journals — such pictures in such periodicals leave me speechless — and *Collier's* calls this scene typically American. I am amazed!"

Weltbild: "So are we!"

US Initiative Welcomed

Europa Kurier (Aachen, British Zone, April 14) says that Germans welcome American pressure for European unity: "... The British Labor Government displays a conservatism compared to which Metternich appears progressive... The present incumbents of Whitehall seem to have as little understanding of the psychology of a vanquished people as did the erstwhile fools in the Wilhelmstrasse.

"Paris too seems to have forgotten Talleyrand's axioms of political psychology...

"Little Holland seems to be the only country in Europe whose politicians still maintain contact with... reality, although it was occupied by Germans for five years and probably more than any other country hated Germany at the end of the war... Holland seems to understand matters better because it borders on Germany... whereas in the case of the United States distance seems to lend clarity to the view.

"For some time a foreign political line has been developing in Washington which is far removed from the Roosevelt-Morgenthau conception... McCloy's warnings seem to have been effective... and the impression is gaining ground that the United States is about to take the initiative in Europe..."

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, April 17) believes that the naming of John Foster Dulles as adviser to the State Department means increased pressure on Europe from the United States and sees the Atlantic Pact extended to include economic and political co-operation as well as military, superseding the Council of Europe:

"... The real significance of the naming of the Republican John Foster Dulles will be seen in early increased pressure on Europe from the United States... The Republicans were never against European aid... but as sober businessmen they wish to see returns on their money..."

"The fact that the Republicans are not isolationists can be seen in their China policy... It is no secret that Germany will welcome stronger American pressure in Europe... This will also be strongly favored in Italy..."

"There is no people so much in accord with present American aims and methods as the German... But the balance against Germany which France demands cannot be achieved in the European union unless England wholeheartedly co-operates. As England is not prepared to do this, the European union cannot do the job... So there remains only an extension of the Atlantic Pact to include political and economic organization as well as military..."

Germany and England

Die Zeit (Hamburg, April 13) calls the present phase the last stage of occupation and says that it behooves Britain to do something to restore Anglo-German friendship,

(Badische Neueste Nachrichten, Karlsruhe)



Attlee's Balancing Act.

since such amity will be a necessary factor in Europe's future:

"We hear much about Franco-German understanding but very little about Anglo-German reconciliation... A poll would show that Britain is the least popular of the three Western Occupation Powers at present... In 1945 the situation was exactly the reverse... This is a factor which should not be underestimated by either Englishmen or Germans..."

"We are nearing the last stage in occupation. Even today there is a

growing feeling that the American troops are here to protect us rather than otherwise... It is obvious that occupation will soon end, at least in its present form.

"Germany cannot be at the same time a canton and a colony in Europe... Friendship among the peoples of the nations will be an indispensable element for the coming Europe... It would cost England a very small price to regain popularity in Germany... In fact it would have to do hardly anything except refrain from outlived methods which injure Germany but help no one... All it would have to do is stop dismantling, give the Heligoland back their homes and muzzle Mr. Bevin..."

"Under Hitler we experienced the dangers of generalization; we have learned that talk about 'the' English, 'the' Americans and 'the' Jews is nonsense. The same applies to 'the' Germans... There are other things, like the Manstein case and unimportant matters such as the right to hunt and operate yachts, prohibiting which serves no purpose but to give occupation personnel 'colonial' rights and gall the German people..."

"We want Anglo-German reconciliation just as earnestly as we do Franco-German understanding... Germany can still be won if Britain will draw a line under the past... The price is very low."

Warning to Washington

Wiesbadener Kurier (Wiesbaden, April 17), commenting on Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Berlin, declared: "... The time when America could have imposed her wishes on a war-weary Russia has gone... When will the West learn that Cold Wars cannot be won with propaganda straw fires?"

"The Soviets also have their weak spots... Only when Washington, London and Paris decide to combine their efforts in a psychological offensive in addition to a military and economic defensive, can we hope for an easing in the pressure which weighs on us and the Soviet Zone.

"Therefore Adenauer's trip to Berlin... should serve more as a warning to Washington than a maneuver against Moscow or her satraps."

Confidence Demanded

Neckar Echo (Heilbronn, W-B, April 17) takes offense at the statement of Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US state

commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, that "in order to exercise effective control of the government, the German people must show more 'civic courage' as otherwise they will remain sheep." The paper contrasts the *Land* commissioner's views with the words of praise for the development of democracy in Germany expressed by Mr. McCloy some time ago.

Pointing to the old democratic tradition of democratic politicians in Wuerttemberg, the paper warns that "unwarranted criticism" of German democracy may revive the memories of the anti-democratic propaganda of the Nazis and cause the young generation to hold aloof in an attitude of distrust.

Demagogues and World Politics

Esslinger Zeitung (Esslingen, W-B, April 17) launches a sharp attack against "such demagogues as Remer, Hedler, Feitenhansl and the like" asserting that they are playing into Moscow's hands by encouraging their impoverished and destitute followers in their wishful thinking.

The paper also stigmatizes "those US senators as demagogues who undermine and discredit US foreign policy." Then adds, "Those French and British politicians who talk about unity and security but in reality want to gain advantage from Germany's destruction and weakness" belong in the same category.

"Never Had It So Good?"

Acht Uhr Blatt (Nuremberg, April 17), in editorial comment, lists some of the criticisms Germans are said to direct against the Occupation Powers. It is asserted that Allied troops in Germany lead an extravagant life, employ too many Germans at the expense of the German economy, give them excessively high salaries, confiscate too much private property and place unreasonably expensive orders for goods of all kinds.

It also is said that Allied civilians, members of the Allied Control Commission and Allied soldiers, have a far higher living standard here than their countrymen at home, again at the expense of the German taxpayer.

Underground

Echo der Woche (Munich, March 3 and 10) publishes an interview with the leader of the alleged underground movement *Katakombe* and publisher of its illegal organ *Scheinwerter*.

According to its publisher, the *Scheinwerter* has appeared since more than one year. It has an average edition of 2,000 copies and its editors estimate that each copy passes through 20 pairs of hands, so that the total circulation amounts to 40-50,000.

He further alleges that the paper is financed by the collections of small voluntary groups; that no money is received or accepted from Russia or the East zone; that the organization, although its aims and methods are not illegal, remains underground because it has no confidence



Erhard's balancing act.

in the liberal promises of either Allied or German authority.

On anti-Semitism, according to its leader, *Katakombe* takes the view that "the greatest and most dangerous anti-Semites are those who make a profession of combating anti-Semitism... although we condemn Hitler's persecutions of the Jews as cowardly and inhumane."

The aim of the *Katakombe*, again according to its leader, is an authoritative government but not an uncontrolled one.

It believes that Germans should not condemn and throw overboard the good features of the Third Reich.

In its March 10 issue the *Echo der Woche* publishes extracts from an "Open Letter" to Mr. McCloy from the *Scheinwerter*, interspersed with its own comment.

In this *Katakombe Scheinwerter* criticizes the High Commissioner's Stuttgart speech as follows:

"You speak of nationalism and authoritarian tendencies in the German people... This shows clearly that you mistake the situation, under the influence of your German collaborators.

"There is no political group in Germany which is any more nationalistic than similar groups of Americans, British or French..."

At this point *Echo der Woche* comments that it believes that the collaboration which the *Scheinwerter* condemns is justified as long as it lies in the interest of German and world peace..."

Scheinwerter continues:

"Despite your long sojourn in Germany, Mr. McCloy, you appear unable to realize that our German problems cannot be solved except by authoritative methods..."

Echo der Woche comments: "The elections for the Bonn *Bundestag* prove that the German people do not share this view..."

Scheinwerter: "We know, Mr. High Commissioner, that in the moment of danger you, your officials and occupation soldiers will leave Europe.

"We also have no doubt that the representatives of so-called 'democratic' Germany will accompany you and as generously-endowed government-in-exile will call on the German people for 'heroic resistance' from safe hotel rooms in Florida, etc..."

Echo der Woche again disagrees with this and says: "The Russian tanks will only move over Europe when the Kremlin is convinced that Europe has been softened up. This is the very thing that the United States is combating with its aid program..."

Scheinwerter: "You, Mr. High Commissioner, and your colleagues have prepared the way for a resistance in Germany which is stronger than weapons; like that of Gandhi in India.

"This resistance is necessary because otherwise German youth, which does not believe in your democracy, will fall a prey to Nihilism or Communism..."

"You will no longer be able to suppress the voice of our national conscience..." + END

Five Years after Potsdam

have been transferred to public service corporations under the direction of boards of directors made up of representatives of the main groups in the local populations.

Some progress has also been made in the direction of school reform in Germany, although thorough-going reform is still lagging, and is opposed by powerful private groups and governmental officials. Our aim is to make a free education, including free textbooks, available to the widest possible area of German society. German democratic elements have too long fought for understanding under the handicap that education was the privilege of too few.

US authorities in Germany are supporting and encouraging with all means at their disposal a wide variety of liberal forces and movements, which aim at the reform and reorientation of German life. We also speak directly to the German people through a number of information media we ourselves operate.

A network of US Information Centers which includes most of the major cities and towns in the US Zone has been established. Around these centers are organized innumerable projects for education in democracy.

We publish a newspaper in German, the *Neue Zeitung*, with editions in Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin, with distribution throughout the Federal Republic and into the Soviet Zone. Four magazines edited and published by our Information Services Division roll regularly off the presses which once printed the hate-filled Nazi publications. We distribute a press feature service that reaches all newspapers in western Germany.

In Berlin we also operate the only western radio station behind the Iron Curtain, RIAS — Radio in the American Sector. Through RIAS we reach far into the Soviet satellite area. RIAS has probably been the most important single weapon in countering Soviet propaganda.

I HAVE TOUCHED UPON a few phases of the work of reorientation we are doing in Germany. But I have hardly more than scratched the surface of detail that could be reported upon. One aspect of our effort, however, which deserves your special interest is the exchange program. We believe it is of the utmost importance that as many Germans as possible personally see democracy in action, and live it themselves in an atmosphere where it is taken for granted — like bread on the table.

We have, therefore, undertaken a program of sending Germans to America — students, professors, journalists, public officials, politicians, technical experts and women in key areas of German life. We believe that the positive and constructive contribution to the development of German democracy these people can make after such an experience pays for the cost of the trip many times over. With the help of American colleges and public and private organizations who are co-operating on this program, we will be able to send 2,500 Germans this year.

All this costs a great deal of money, as you may readily suppose. We are spending some \$18,000,000 this year,

over half the US High Commission dollar budget, on the reorientation program alone. But if we are to avoid a repetition by the Germans of past mistakes we must persuade them of the value and importance of the democratic way of life. This is something which cannot be imposed; it can only result from constant exposure, example and explanation. It is a long, slow and expensive process. But in the long run, the effect of our reorientation program may be the most permanent thing we leave behind us in Germany.

DESIRABLE NATIONAL attitudes and habits of thinking are not created in a vacuum. They depend to a great extent upon the sense of economic security which pervades the national society. Even if we do not admit the Communist theory of the economic interpretation of history, we must agree to the common sense statement of General Clay that "you can't learn democracy on an empty stomach." This simple truth is, in reality, the basis of our program of economic rehabilitation in Germany.

So much has been written by experts about economic developments in Germany since the end of the war that I need not dwell upon the details here. It is enough to say that in view of its bombed factories and shattered transportation facilities, the economic recovery of western Germany has been phenomenal.

Most of this recovery has been due to the aid received from GARIOA and Marshall Plan funds, which furnished the means for raising the rations of workers, for necessary raw material imports, for basic capital investment. Without such aid Germany would have starved in 1945. With it, a considerable start has been made on making Germany self-supporting and preparing it for its share in the consolidation of European economy.

But the basic economic problems of Germany are far from being solved. Today, for example, the Federal Republic has 70 percent of Germany's prewar population with only half the prewar area. Even if Germany should be reunited, she must rely more heavily upon industrial output than she did before the war. Without the solution to the problem this poses, democratic forces will not be able to retain power and exercise influence in Germany. It is essential then to build a German economy strong enough to support the larger population in the present area. Yet this may require an economy strong enough to be a potential threat to its neighbors. The dilemma must somehow be solved.

THE ONLY PERMANENT solution to this dilemma is the creation of a genuine European community. Within such a community a Germany dedicated to the ideals of international understanding and co-operation, and assured of its economic stability, can be a great force for peace.

The creation of such a Germany is the basis of American occupation policy. We are, I believe, making some headway on its accomplishment. The German people show an increasing responsiveness to the idea of the European community and Dr. Adenauer has even

given it his official blessing. Perhaps more than any other European country, Germany is psychologically prepared for the acceptance of the idea. It has less to lose and more to gain from European consolidation.

I do not mean to infer that we may expect a rapid achievement of the European community. The tremendous obstacles which lie in the path of European unity prevent a quick and easy solution, however pressing the need. As I have pointed out, in Germany contrary attitudes and traditions persist. And the memories of German aggression are still fresh in the minds of Europeans. Suspicion of German motive and intent will linger for a long time to come. The Germans themselves must show constant evidence of good will and sincerity, if this suspicion is to be overcome.

But the demands of European security, of economic and spiritual health call for a solution, an irresistibility force progress toward the greater aim. The co-operation among European countries, inspired by the Marshall Plan, has marked a beginning on the economic side. The organization of the European Council represents psychological preparation on the political side.

These beginnings of European consolidation are modest and have been made in the face of great difficulty, but they are a start in the right direction. I do not think it is too sanguine to hope that they indicate the trend.

NO REPORT ON GERMANY would be complete without reference to Berlin, which is in many ways the most difficult problem we face in Europe today. In Berlin all of the complexities and conflicting forces in the East-West struggle come together and are compounded. This city is at once a symbol and a proving ground for the ideals and the determination of both sides in the world contest for men's minds.

I will not repeat here the detailed story of Berlin. It has been told fully — perhaps more fully than any other European story — by the American press and radio. It is a dramatic story, replete with adventure and great events.

The basic facts are simple: Berlin was entered by Soviet armies in late April 1945. They raped the city, sacked it, and installed a Communist city government before the Western Allies arrived on July 1. Berlin was divided into four occupation sectors and was chosen as the seat of Allied four-power government. When occupation of the four zones of Germany had been completed, the city lay deep in the Soviet Zone, 100 miles away from Helmstedt, on the western boundary.

In the face of Soviet resistance the Western Occupation Powers achieved the adoption of a temporary democratic constitution for the city and the holding of city-wide elections under four-power supervision in October 1946. The result was loss of control of the city government by the Communists who received less than 10 percent of the vote, despite acts of intimidation by the Soviets in their sector.

The elections showed that the Berliners rejected Communism. They also showed that the system imposed by Soviet armies in Germany would be changed, that vassalage under Communism need not be a permanent state.

The victory of democratic forces in Berlin became a symbol of hope for the people of eastern Germany, indeed for millions of oppressed people everywhere behind the Iron Curtain.

NO AMOUNT OF PROPAGANDA can wipe out the hope of eventual liberation that radiates from Berlin. Berlin is a constant reminder of a better way of life. But the contrast of the better way of life gained by Berlin with the gray misery in the surrounding Soviet Zone is made possible by the presence of the Western Allies in the city. So the Soviets decided the Western Powers had to be forced out.

They believed this would be easy. The road, rail and water routes to the city are under their physical control, and no written agreement had ever been reached on the conditions of use of these channels to the West. They knew that members of the Western Occupation Forces could get in and out of Berlin in small numbers by air, since there was an agreement on air channels, and there were airfields in the US and British Sectors.

But if they could cut off all supplies to the city, the Soviets believed we could not withstand the pressure of a starving population to end their misery. So they found a ridiculous variety of "technical difficulties" to stop traffic to and from Berlin, and they began to impose their blockade in May 1948. Gradually traffic slowed down until no trains, no barges, no automobiles, no trucks were able to pass the zonal frontier at Helmstedt, and no supplies could reach Berlin by rail, water or road.

But the Soviets forgot about the air. Or rather they forgot what we had done in the air during the war and greatly underestimated what we could do in peacetime. The Western Powers undertook to supply the city of 2,250,000 persons with the necessities of life by air. The air lift was our answer to the blockade.

The Soviets also underrated the Berliners. Despite short rations, lack of heat and electricity, restrictions on movement and constant Communist intimidation, the people of the three western sectors never wavered. When in May 1948 the Communists stormed the City Hall, located in the Soviet Sector, the city government moved into West Berlin and calmly continued to function. When in December 1948, elections called for by their constitution fell due, 87 percent of the registered voters in the western sectors voted for the non-Communist parties. When the Soviets, thereupon, split off their sector and created by fiat a separate city government, thousands of city employees promptly showed their allegiance to the legal government by moving their offices into the western sectors.

THE SOVIETS AND their Communist helpers did not take Berlin by blockade. A year ago today they admitted defeat and lifted their "technical restrictions" on traffic. The Berliners have earned freedom and we intend to see that they retain it.

But the Berlin situation remains nonetheless fraught with danger and difficulty. The city remains split economically and politically, with two governments and two currencies. Its economic life has not recovered from the

effects of the war and all that has happened since, and it is still in critical condition. A new blockade can be imposed at any time, although the Soviets have, I believe, learned the futility of such action, and will not try it again.

The Soviet tactic is rather to bring about a creeping paralysis in the life of the city to create a continuous feeling of insecurity among its people, to worry and harass the Western Powers to the point where they will abandon it, and to intimidate the western Germans into writing off Berlin.

In this policy, too, I am certain they will be disappointed. Berlin, as a symbol and as proof of the validity of Western values, is too important to the Western world. We will not abandon Berlin. We are even now making great efforts with ERP aid to restore its economy to a strong and healthy state. And the growing occupation with Berlin problems shown by the Federal Republic is proof that western Germany does not intend to write Berlin off.

AND THE BERLINERS? — The same faith in the future of their city which enabled them to survive the raving and looting of 1945, and the blockade of 1948 will bear them through their present difficulties. If any further proof of this faith were necessary, it was given May 1 when 500,000 persons — every fifth Berliner — gathered in the Square of the Republic to demonstrate their will to democratic freedom.

Currently, through our government, we are spending \$600,000,000 to \$700,000,000 a year of our money to help the Germans become rehabilitated. Last year it was nearly \$1,000,000,000. The total since the war is almost \$7,000,000,000.

We in America cannot close our minds and our hearts or the doors to our Treasury to the German problem. It's as much our concern as it is that of our Allies on the continent of Europe or in the British Isles.

We may not relish the concept of "One World" but we might as well face the fact that it exists and there's no escaping the responsibilities that have been thrust upon us. Either we meet them courageously and effectively, or we suffer the consequences of not doing so.

An understanding and an aroused America on many occasions in the past has accomplished the impossible. After doing so, we are inclined to dust off our hands and go on about our business. We are a peaceful nation, don't like trouble and wish those people across the seas would let us alone. But those days truly are gone forever. Winning, maintaining this so-called existent peace is as important as coming out victorious in either World War.

The kindness, the inherent decency of the American people, plus their genius, their determination and their great natural resources and industrial might, will prevail in this struggle in which we are engaged. However long it takes, whatever the necessary cost, I'm convinced we'll discharge our obligations to ourselves, to the free peoples of the world, and to those who seek freedom. +END

Don'ts for Visitors to Free Berlin

A LIST OF RULES governing the conduct of visitors from the East to Free Berlin was issued by HICOG Berlin Element in order that tourists from behind the Iron Curtain will not unknowingly commit unlawful acts and at the same time will be able to enjoy some of the freedoms of the western sectors which they are not permitted at home.

The "don'ts" to be observed in the western sectors are violations of laws which have been democratically enacted by the freely-elected representatives of the people. These laws are intended to assure the lawful and orderly conditions which have prevailed here since the end of the war and which will continue to prevail. They include:

DON'T attempt to hold a public meeting or a political gathering without lawful authority.

DON'T march or drive in formation without first obtaining the necessary license provided by law.

DON'T wear uniforms or military or para-military insignia as these are prohibited by legislation of the Occupation Authorities.

DON'T carry firearms or other lethal weapons which are forbidden by law.

DON'T distribute pamphlets, brochures, handbills or other forms of literature or caricature without first obtaining a license as provided by law.

DON'T post bills or placards against buildings, walls or other public places without legal authority.

DON'T sing marching songs or chant propaganda slogans or otherwise disturb the peace of citizens.

DON'T trespass onto private property or deface private or public premises as these acts are violations of law.

The HICOG list also pointed up a number of specific freedoms which are permitted and encouraged in the western sectors in contrast to their positive denial elsewhere behind the Iron Curtain. These include:

You may read any newspaper, magazine or periodical from any part of the world and containing every variety of political and religious opinion.

You may attend theatrical productions and films made in all parts of the world.

You may talk with anyone you wish and you may express, without fear of restraint or reprisal, any opinion on any subject. Equally you have full freedom of thought. You will hear from Free Berliners their honest, individual views on every subject.

You may buy anything you wish. The price of the product is the only control on food, commodities and luxuries in Free Berlin.

Finally, and most important, you may enjoy here the freedom from fear which is the most essential and most basic freedom denied you in your homes. Here there are no secret police, no NKVD or GPU and no state tyranny to obstruct you in the conduct of your lawful and orderly affairs. +END

HICOM Law on Control of Certain Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment

In order to prevent German rearmament, and taking into account the terms of the Agreement concerning Prohibited and Limited Industries signed on April 14, 1949 (see Information Bulletin, Issue No. 160, May 3, 1949), by the Military Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of the United States, British and French Zones of Occupation in Germany, and the Protocol of Agreements (see Information Bulletin, January 1950 issue) reached between the Allied High Commissioners and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic at the Petersburg on Nov. 22, 1949,

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

1. Except with the authorization of the Allied High Commission or any agency designated by it for this purpose or except as may be provided by regulations issued under this law,

(a) The manufacture or production of any article or product listed in Schedules A or B to this law is prohibited.

(b) The import, export, transport, storage, possession, ownership or use of any article or product listed in Schedule A is prohibited.

2. However, the provision concerning the transport referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of this article shall not apply to transport in transit through the territory of the Federal Republic in accordance with applicable international agreements except to the extent and under the conditions prescribed by regulations issued under this law.

Article 2

The production capacity of the industries listed in Schedule C and the maximum production levels of the industries listed in Group II of that Schedule are limited in accordance with regulations to be issued pursuant to this law.

Article 3

1. Except with the authorization of the Allied High Commission or any agency designated by it for this purpose, or except as may be provided by regulations issued under this law, no person or enterprise shall:

(a) Construct, erect, reconstruct, re-erect, convert or replace any plant or equipment for the purpose of producing articles or products listed in Schedules A and B.

(b) Increase the productive capacity of any of its plants or equipment that are engaged or partly engaged in any of the industries listed in Schedule C, whether it is proposed to effect the increase by the extension of existing facilities, the construction of new facilities, or the addition of new equipment.

(c) Construct or erect any new plant or equipment or replace or reconstruct any plant or equipment which has been removed or destroyed prior to the effective date of this article or may be destroyed or removed by direction of the Allied High Commission for production in any of the industries listed in Schedule C.

However, authorizations granted after Sept. 3, 1949, and still in force on the effective

date of this article, shall not be affected by the provisions thereof.

2. Obsolete or worn-out plant and equipment the replacement of which has been licensed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 (a) or (c) of this article shall be disposed of as directed by the Allied High Commission or any agency designated by it for that purpose.

3. Plant and equipment specially designed for the production and manufacture of the articles and products listed in Schedules A and B shall be converted to peacetime use or removed from Germany, or destroyed, as the Allied High Commission or any agency designated by it for the purpose may direct.

Article 4

Except with the authorization of the Allied High Commission or any agency designated by it for this purpose or except as may be provided by regulations issued under this law, no person or enterprise shall:

(a) Store any article or product listed in Group I of Schedule D.

(b) Manufacture or produce any article or product listed in Group II of Schedule D.

(c) Import or acquire from abroad any article or product listed in Group III of Schedule D.

Article 5

The Allied High Commission or any agency designated by it for this purpose may order or conduct any investigation and require any information, document or report which they deem necessary to ensure the control of articles, products, installations and equipment listed in the Schedules to this law or which the Occupation Authorities consider may contribute to German rearmament.

Article 6

Information obtained pursuant to this law shall be used only for the purpose of enforcing this law and shall not be divulged to unauthorized persons.

Article 7

The violation of any provision of this law or of any regulation or written order issued pursuant thereto shall be punishable in accordance with the gravity of the offense by imprisonment or fine or both. In cases of deliberate attempt at rearmament, the imprisonment may be for a term of any duration including imprisonment for life and the fine may extend to DM 1,000,000. In addition, the court may order the dissolution and liquidation of any juristic person convicted of a violation.

Article 8

Any official authorized to take cognizance of offenses under Article 1 or Article 4 of this law may, in the case of a suspected offense, order the article or product relating to such offenses to be impounded pending a decision of a court. A certificate that any such official was so authorized, signed on behalf of the Occupation Authorities, shall be accepted for all purposes as conclusive evidence of such authority.

Article 9

The Allied High Commission may issue regulations for the implementation of this

law. Such regulations may alter the Schedules and may require appropriate German authorities to exercise specific functions under this law.

Article 10

Subject to the provisions of Article 11, (a) the provisions of Control Council Law No. 43 (Prohibition of the Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport and Storage of War Materials) and of Control Council Order No. 2 (Confiscation and Surrender of Arms and Ammunition) are hereby deprived of effect in the territory of the Federal Republic.

(b) the following legislation is hereby repealed:

United States Military Government Ordinance No. 37 (Limited Industries)

Ordinance No. 84 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany pertaining to the implementation of Control Council Law No. 43 (Prohibition of the Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport and Storage of War Materials)

Decree No. 33 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany (Import, Export, Transport and Storage of War Materials)

Ordinance No. 229 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany (Limited Industries)

British Military Government Notice relating to Reporting and Surrender of Firearms, Warlike Materials and Stores

British Military Government Ordinance No. 200 (Limited Industries)

Article 11

Each of the provisions of this law shall come into force on the date appointed and to the extent specified in the regulation applicable to the field of control covered by such provision. Until that date such field of control shall continue to be governed by the corresponding legislation listed in Article 10.

Schedules to the Law to Control Certain Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment

Schedule A

Group I

(A) All weapons, including atomic means of warfare, or apparatus of all calibers and natures capable of projecting lethal or destructive projectiles, liquids, gases or toxic substances, their carriages and mountings.

(B) All projectiles for the above and their means of projection or propulsion.

(C) All military means of destruction such as grenades, bombs, torpedos, mines, depth mines, depth and demolition charges and self-propelled charges, all types of fuses therefor and all apparatus for the guiding, control and operation thereof including timing, sensing and homing devices.

(D) All military cutting or piercing weapons, such as bayonets, swords, daggers and lances.

Group II

(A) All vehicles specially equipped or designed for military purposes such as tanks, armored cars, tank-carrying trailers, armored railroad rolling stock.

(B) Armor of all types for military purposes.

Group III

(A) (1) Range-finding apparatus of all kinds for military purposes.

(2) Aiming, guiding and computing devices for fire control.

(3) Locating devices of all kinds for military purposes.

(4) Instruments for observations of fire or for the remote control of objects for military purposes.

(B) All signaling and inter-communication equipment and installations specially designed for military purposes; all apparatus intended specifically for the purpose of producing radio interference.

(C) Searchlights having a maximum diameter greater than 60 cms. or with mirror diameter of more than 45 cms.

(D) Optical instruments of all kinds not otherwise included in this schedule specially designed or intended for military purposes, and devices using the infra red spectrum primarily.

(E) Survey and cartographic equipment and instruments of all kinds especially designed for military purposes.

(F) Military engineering tools, machinery and equipment especially designed for military purposes.

Group IV

(A) Warships of all classes. All ships and floating equipment especially designed for war purposes (including the servicing of warships). All ships designed or constructed for conversion into warships or for military use.

(B) Special machinery, equipment and installations which in time of peace are normally used solely in warships.

(C) Submersible craft of all kinds, submersible devices of all kinds, designed for military purposes. Special equipment pertaining to these craft and devices.

(D) All military landing devices.

(E) Material, equipment and installations for the military defense of coastal areas and harbors.

Group V

(A) Aircraft of all types, heavier or lighter than air, with or without means of propulsion, and all auxiliary equipment, including aircraft engines and component parts, accessories, and spare parts specifically designed for aircraft use.

(B) Ground equipment for servicing, testing or aiding the operation of aircraft, such as catapults, winches and beacons; material for the rapid construction or preparation of airfields such as landing mats.

Group VI

All drawings, specifications, designs, models and reproductions directly relating to the development, manufacture, testing or inspection of war materials or to experiments or research in connection with war material.

Group VII

(A) Machine tools or other manufacturing equipment specifically designed for the development, manufacture, testing and inspection of weapons, ammunition or other war materials listed in this schedule.

(B) Attachments, devices, tools or other objects having no normal peacetime use and specifically designed to convert or adapt machine tools or other manufacturing equipment to the development, manufacture, testing and inspection of weapons, ammunition or other war materials listed in this schedule.

(C) Spare parts, accessories and component parts of the articles and products listed in Schedule 'A.'

Group VIII

(A) (1) Explosives and accessories.

(2) Double base propellants (i.e., nitrocellulose propellants containing nitroglycerine, diethyleneglycol dinitrate or analogous substances).

(3) Single base propellants for any weapons.

(4) Nitroguanidine.

(5) Chemicals particularly useful as poison war gases (including liquids and solids customarily included in this term).

(6) Hydrogen peroxide of 37 percent concentration or higher.

(7) Hydrazine hydrate.

(8) Alkyl nitrates.

(9) Other chemicals particularly useful as rocket fuels.

(10) Highly toxic products from bacteriological or plant sources, with the exception of those bacteriological and plant products which are used for therapeutic purposes.

(11) White phosphorus.

(12) Incendiaries and incendiary compositions, such as thermites and gel fuels.

(13) Aluminum and magnesium powders.

(B) All special means for individual and collective defense used in peace exclusively by armed forces.

Group IX

All apparatus, devices and material specially designed for training, and instructing personnel in the use, handling, manufacture and maintenance of war material.

Schedule B

Group I

(A) Primary magnesium.

Group II

(A) Synthetic rubber and butadiene.

(B) Gasoline, oil and lubricants produced directly or indirectly from coal or brown coal by the Bergius hydrogenation process, the Fischer Tropsch synthesis or analogous processes as well as hydrocarbon waxes produced synthetically by the Fischer Tropsch process.

Schedule C

Group I

(A) Shipbuilding.
(B) Chlorine.
(C) Ball and roller bearings.
(D) Electric arc and high frequency furnace steel.
(E) Synthetic ammonia.
(F) Beryllium.

Group II

(A) Steel.
(B) Styrene.
(C) Primary aluminum.

Schedule D

Group I

(A) Alumina.
(B) Bauxite.

Group II

(A) (1) Dry cargo ships exceeding 12 knots service speed or 7,200 G.R.T.
(2) Tankers exceeding 12 knots service speed or 7,200 G.R.T.
(3) Fishing vessels and ships, other than cargo carrying craft, exceeding 12 knots service speed or 650 G.R.T.
(4) Coastal vessels exceeding 12 knots service speed or 2,700 G.R.T.

(B) (1) Vessels of special types, as laid down in implementing regulations.

(2) Vessels which embody features prohibited in the implementing regulations under this law.

(C) Radio transmitting equipment, radio navigational aids and underwater locating equipment.

(D) Electronic valves (tubes).

(E) Cryptographic machines and devices.

(F) The following machine tools:

1. Spiral bevel gear cutters.

2. Broaching machines of the following kinds:

(a) Continuous surface type.

(b) Reciprocating type (bar type cutter) with cutter diameter or equivalent cross section exceeding 2 inches (51 mm), or working stroke exceeding 5 feet (1524 mm) or pull capacity exceeding 35,000 lbs. (15,876 kgs.)

3. General purpose lathes of the following kinds:

(a) Lathes of work diameter capacity (swing over carriage) exceeding 56 inches (1,422 mm).

(b) Lathes of work diameter capacity (swing over carriage) of from 36 inches (914 mm) to 56 inches (1,422 mm) and with distance between centers (length of work piece) exceeding 14 feet (4,267 mm).

(c) Lathes of work diameter capacity (swing over carriage) of from 18 inches (457 mm) to 36 inches (914 mm) and with distance between centers exceeding 18 feet (5,486 mm).

4. Vertical turret lathes (turret type head, not rotating table of work) diameter capacity exceeding 39 inches (991 mm).

5. Chucking and facing lathes of work diameter capacity exceeding 96 inches (2,438 mm) or with travel of carriage exceeding 7 feet (2,134 mm).

6. Car and locomotive wheel lathe (machines designed specifically for capacity work) of work diameter capacity exceeding 96 inches (2,438 mm).

7. Turret lathes of chuck capacity exceeding 24 inches (610 mm) or of bar capacity exceeding 3 inches (76 mm).

8. Milling machines of general purpose and universal types, horizontal and vertical, any of whose specifications exceed the following limits:

(a) Maximum over-all weight: 4 metric tons.

(b) Following rectangular table dimensions:

(1) Maximum length: 48 inches (1,219 mm).

(2) Maximum width: 14 inches (356 mm).

(c) Following round table dimensions:

(1) Maximum table diameter: 24 inches (610 mm).

(2) Maximum work diameter capacity: 32 inches (813 mm).

9. Planer milling machines of distance between housing exceeding 4 feet (1,219 mm) or on length of platen exceeding 12 feet (3,658 mm) or of number of heads exceeding 3.

10. Grinding machines of the following kinds:

(a) Cylindrical general purpose machines of work diameter capacity exceeding 30 inches (762 mm) or of distance between centers exceeding 9 feet (2,743 mm), but not including machines specifically designed for and limited to finishing rolling mill, calender, printing and other similar machine parts.

(b) Surface rectangular table machines of platen width exceeding 24 inches (610 mm) or of platen length exceeding 72 inches (1,829 mm).

(c) Surface round table machines of table diameter exceeding 36 inches (914 mm).

11. Gear producing machines of all types whose work diameter capacity exceeds 60 inches (1,524 mm).

12. Forging hammers of all types of falling weight exceeding three and one-half tons (3,556 metric tons).

13. Forging machines of bar stock diameter or equivalent cross section exceeding 3½ inches (89 mm).

14. Mechanical presses of an effective operating pressure exceeding 1,000 tons (1016 metric tons).

15. Hydraulic presses of an effective operating pressure exceeding 1,000 tons (1016 metric tons).

16. Precision jig boring machines of a lateral displacement of cutter with reference to work (or displacement of work with reference to cutter) exceeding 24 inches (610 mm).

Group III

The following items exceeding the limits laid down in the implementing regulations under this law:

- (A) Vessels.
- (B) Electronic valves (tubes).
- (C) Cryptographic machines and devices.
- (D) Radio transmitting equipment, radio navigational aids and underwater locating equipment.

Regulation No. 1 (General Provisions)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulation:

Scope

Article 1

This regulation includes general provisions relating to all the controls established by law No. . . . * It defines terms makes certain authorizations, establishes procedures for the filing of applications, imposes requirements on German authorities, and establishes the date on which it becomes effective. Save as otherwise provided, it governs all regulations issued under the law.

Section A

Definitions

Article 2

For the purposes of the law and regulations issued thereunder:

(a) The term "person or enterprise" shall include any natural person, juristic person, government or governmental agency.

(b) The term "activity" means manufacture, production, import, acquisition from abroad, export, storage, transport, possession, ownership, or use of articles or products, as well as the construction, erection, reconstruction, re-erection, increase of capacity, conversion, replacement of plant or equipment.

(c) The term "minister-president" shall include the president of the Senate of Bremen and the Buergermeister (Mayor) of Hamburg.

(d) The term "research establishment" has the same meaning as in British Military Government Law No. 23, United States Military Government Law No. 23, and French Military Government Ordinance No. 231 (hereinafter referred to as the Scientific Research Laws).

(e) The term "educational establishment" shall include any university, establishment of university status or other institution for advanced instruction and recognized or authorized as such by competent German authority.

(f) The term "medical establishment" shall include any hospital or other institution engaged in the medical or surgical care or treatment of persons or animals and recognized and authorized as such by competent German authority.

* HICOM laws are numbered only upon publication in the High Commission's Official Gazette.

(g) The term "export" means the movement of property from within the territory of the Federal Republic to a point outside such territory and outside the western sectors of Berlin.

(h) The term "import" means the movement of property from outside the territory of the Federal Republic and outside the western sectors of Berlin to a point within the territory of the Federal Republic.

(i) The term "the Law" means Law on Control of Certain Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment.

Section B

General Authorizations

Article 3

1. Pursuant to Article 1, Paragraph 1 (b) of the law, persons and enterprises are hereby authorized to possess, own and use for peacetime purposes articles and products listed in Groups II, IV and V (b) of Schedule A to the Law if they are unserviceable for military purposes.

2. Valid authorizations in force on May 28, 1950, to engage in activities prohibited by any Occupation legislation shall remain valid in accordance with their terms unless otherwise ordered by the Military Security Board. Information regarding such previous authorizations will be forwarded to Military Security Board by June 30, 1950.

Article 4

1. Any research establishment engaged in research permitted under or authorized pursuant to the Scientific Research Laws may, in the course of conducting such research, manufacture and produce the articles and products listed in Schedules A and B to the Law and Group II (C), (D), (E) and (F) of Schedule D to the Law and may transport, possess, store, own and use the articles and products listed in Schedule A to the Law, provided that:

(a) Such activities are normal to the conduct of the research.

(b) The quantities of such articles and products are not in excess of the quantities normally necessary for such research.

(c) Such articles and products are used solely by the research establishment for the performance of permitted or authorized research.

(d) Such articles and products are kept in the custody and control of a responsible official or employee of the research establishment.

2. Any educational or medical establishment may, in the performance of its functions and subject to the provisions of the Scientific Research Laws, manufacture and produce the articles and products specified in Schedules A and B to the Law and Group II (C), (D), (E) and (F) of Schedule D to the Law and may transport, possess, store, own and use the articles and products listed in Schedule A to the Law, provided that:

(a) Such activities are normal to the performance of such functions.

(b) The quantities of such articles and products are not in excess of the quantities normally necessary to the performance of such functions.

(c) Such articles and products are used solely within the establishment in the performance of the normal functions of that establishment.

(d) Such articles and products are kept in the custody and control of a responsible official or employee of the establishment.

3. Any museum may transport, store, possess, own and use for display and

demonstration purposes the articles and products listed in Schedule A to the Law, provided that:

(a) Such articles and products are of types normally displayed or demonstrated in such a museum.

(b) The quantities of such articles and products are not in excess of quantities normally displayed or required for demonstration.

(c) Such articles and products are kept in the custody and control of a responsible official or employee of the museum.

4. The Allied High Commission may withdraw from any establishment the privileges granted under Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this article if they determine that the establishment has not complied with the conditions laid down herein.

Article 5

1. Every research establishment shall include in each report submitted pursuant to any of the Scientific Research Laws as of March 31 and Sept. 30 of each year an inventory of the articles and products held by it pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 4 and a detailed statement as to the acquisition (through production or otherwise), disposal and consumption of such articles and products during the period to which the report pertains.

2. On or before July 15, 1950, and at six month intervals thereafter, every educational or medical establishment engaged in activities pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 4 shall file with the minister-president of the state in which such activities are carried on an inventory of the articles and products held by such establishment pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 4. Except with respect to the inventory filed on July 15, 1950, each inventory shall be accompanied by a detailed statement as to the acquisition (through production or otherwise), disposal and consumption of the articles and products acquired pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 4 during the six month period preceding the date of the inventory. Such inventories and statements shall be signed by a responsible official of the establishment and shall be filed in sextuplicate and in such form as shall have been directed by the Military Security Board, or in the absence of such directive, by the minister-president of the state. The minister-president shall forthwith transmit to the Military Security Board four copies of each inventory and statement submitted to him. Each minister-president shall take such action as may be necessary to insure compliance with the provisions of this paragraph.

3. Any person or enterprise required to file reports as a research establishment, medical establishment and as an educational establishment, or as any two of such types of establishments, may file a single report, but shall include therein all information required by Paragraphs 1 and 2.

Section C

Imports and Exports

Article 6

1. Any person or enterprise proposing to import or export any article or product listed in Schedule A of the law or to import or acquire from abroad any article or product listed in Group III of Schedule D of the law shall file an application with an agency competent under United States Military Government Law No. 53 (Revised), British Military Government Law No. 53 (Revised) or French Military Government Ordinance No. 235.

2. An application for a license for the import or export of any article or product listed in Schedule A of the Law or for the import of any article or product listed in Group III of Schedule D of the Law pursuant to United States Military Government Law No. 53 (Revised), British Military Government Law No. 53 (Revised) or French Military Government Ordinance No. 235 shall be deemed an application filed pursuant to the Law for the import or export of such article or product, as the case may be, provided that any such application shall include the following:

(a) The names and addresses of the German consignee and of the German importing agency, with respect to imports, and the names and addresses of the German consignor and of the German exporting agency with respect to exports.

(b) The intended use of the article or product, with respect to imports.

(c) A copy of the sales contract or other record of contractual commitment, with respect to exports.

(d) Any additional information required by any other regulation under the Law.

Other Activities

Article 7

1. This article does not apply to:

(a) Exports and imports.

(b) Activities which German authorities are authorized to permit.

(c) Activities authorized in any other regulation under the Law

2. An application to engage in any activity prohibited by the Law and the regulations thereunder shall be filed with the minister-president of the state in which the main office of the applicant is located or the minister-president of any state in which any of the activities for which authorization is requested is to take place. The application may request authorization to engage in activities in any state in addition to the state in which it is filed and may request authorization for persons and enterprises in addition to the applicant.

3. Applications filed pursuant to Paragraph 2 shall:

(a) Be written in two columns, one column being in the language of the high commissioner of the zone in which the application is filed, the other column being in the German language.

(b) Contain information relating to each activity for which authorization is requested.

(c) Include the name and address of the applicant and, where applicable, the names of two senior directors, partners or responsible agents of the applicant.

(d) Include the names and addresses of other persons and enterprises for whom authorization is requested.

(e) Include the locations at which it is intended that activities be performed.

(f) Include such additional information as may be specified in any provision of regulations under the Law relating to the activities.

4. The minister-president shall forthwith determine whether the applications submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 are in compliance with the above requirements. If the minister-president determines that the application is not in compliance with such requirements he shall return the application to the applicant together with appropriate instructions. Otherwise he shall forward five copies of such information, supporting material and comments by himself or the federal government as he shall deem pertinent.

5. The minister-president, the applicant and the persons and enterprises with

respect to whom the application has been made shall thereafter act in the matter as directed or ordered by the Military Security Board. The minister-president shall deliver to the applicant and to each person and enterprise referred to in this paragraph a copy of any license or notice of denial transmitted to him.

Section D

Responsibility of German Authorities General Responsibilities

Article 8

1. The federal and state authorities shall take such measures as may be necessary to insure the fulfillment by German authorities of the requirements placed on them by regulations under the Law. In particular the federal government and state governments shall:

(a) Obtain and transmit information when requested by the Allied High Commission.

(b) Make necessary investigations.

(c) Establish such controls and agencies as may be necessary to insure the implementation of the regulations.

2. The federal government shall also maintain a current register of all plants engaged in the following industries: shipbuilding, chlorine, ball and roller bearings, electric arc and high frequency furnace steel, synthetic ammonia, steel, styrene and primary aluminum.

Customs Control

Article 9

1. No German customs official or employee or border control official or employee shall permit the movement into or out of the territory of the Federal Republic, other than a movement from or to the western sectors of Berlin, respectively, of any article or product listed in Schedule A of the Law, the importation or exportation of which is not authorized by regulation under the Law, or the movement into the territory of the Federal Republic, other than a movement from the western sectors of Berlin, of any article or product listed in Schedule D, Group III, of the Law, the importation of which is not authorized by regulation under the Law, unless the commercial documents accompanying the article or product bear a Military Security Board clearance number. Where the commercial documents accompanying such articles and products do not bear a Military Security Board clearance number, appropriate customs and border control officials shall hold such articles and products and shall thereafter act in the matter as directed or ordered by the Military Security Board.

Import and Export Licenses

Article 10

1. Except as otherwise directed by the Military Security Board the German agencies competent under United States Military Government Law No. 53 (Revised), British Military Government Law No. 53 (Amended 1) or French Military Government Ordinance No. 235 shall not authorize the movement into or out of the territory of the Federal Republic of articles and products listed in Schedule A of the Law, the importation or exportation of which is not authorized by regulation under the Law, or the movement into the territory of the Federal Republic of articles and products listed in Group III of Schedule D of the Law, the importation of which is not authorized by regulation under the Law. Where such agencies desire that licenses

requested by such applications shall be issued, the agencies shall forward to the Military Security Board four copies of the applications and shall thereafter act in the matter as directed or ordered by the Military Security Board.

Section E Effective Date Article 11

This regulation shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

Regulation No. 2 (Bauxite, Alumina, Primary Aluminum, Aluminum and Magnesium Powders, Metallic Beryllium and Primary Magnesium)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following Regulation:

Scope

Article 1

This regulation relates to the controls on the storing of bauxite and alumina, the production of primary aluminum, the productive capacity of plant and equipment for the production of primary aluminum, the manufacture, production, import, export, transportation, storage, possession, ownership and use of magnesium and aluminum powders, controls relating to the productive capacity of plant and equipment for the production of aluminum and magnesium powders, metallic beryllium and primary magnesium.

Storing of Bauxite and Alumina

Article 2

1. Bauxite means the mineral or ore which is the principal raw material from which alumina and aluminum are extracted.

2. Alumina means oxide of aluminum and for the purposes of this regulation, shall be deemed to include aluminum hydroxide, normally known as the hydrate of aluminum.

3. Until Aug. 1, 1950, persons and enterprises engaged in converting bauxite into alumina for commercial purposes or engaged in reducing alumina to primary aluminum for commercial purposes may store bauxite and alumina; thereafter such persons and enterprises shall not store bauxite or alumina except as authorized by permit issued by the federal government.

4. Persons and enterprises other than those referred to above may store bauxite and alumina. Such persons and enterprises storing bauxite or alumina on July 1, Oct. 1, Jan. 1, or April 1 of any year in a quantity in excess of 200 tons of bauxite or 100 tons of alumina shall forthwith declare the same to the federal government and shall report the quantity stored.

Article 3

1. The federal government or its designated agency shall, by issuing permits to persons and enterprises engaged in converting bauxite into alumina for commercial purposes or engaged in reducing alumina to primary aluminum for commercial purposes, authorize the storing after Aug. 1, 1950, in the territory of the Federal Republic of any quantity of bauxite and any quantity of alumina which does not exceed the respective quantities which the Military Security Board shall have prescribed. The federal government or its designated agency shall forward two copies of each permit to the Military Security Board.

2. On Aug. 1, Nov. 1, Feb. 1, and May 1 of every year the German agencies responsible for customs control shall submit to the Military Security Board a report show-

ing the country of origin and the total quantity of the bauxite imported into the territory of the Federal Republic during the quarter ending one month before each of such dates.

Production of Primary Aluminum

Article 4

1. Primary aluminum means aluminum metal or aluminum base alloys made by the direct reduction of alumina or other aluminum bearing compounds.

2. The annual maximum production level of the primary aluminum industry shall be 85,000 tons of primary aluminum. By Aug. 1, 1950, the federal government or its designated agency shall establish a quota system within the maximum production of primary aluminum after which date no person or enterprise shall manufacture or produce primary aluminum except as authorized by a permit issued by the federal government or its designated agency. Two copies of each of such permits shall be sent to the Military Security Board.

Plant and Equipment for Production of Primary Aluminum

Article 5

1. The capacity of the primary aluminum industry shall be limited to that sufficient to produce 85,000 tons per annum; and unless otherwise authorized by the Military Security Board shall be confined to the following facilities, completed descriptions of which are dated as follows:

Lippewerke, Luenen — Facilities stated in declarations dated Sept. 14, 1949

Innwerke Toeging — Facilities stated in declarations dated Sept. 13, 1949, but excluding Hall III

Rheinfelden — Facilities stated in declarations dated Oct. 12, 1949, but excluding Werke I

The term "plant or equipment," as used in Article 3, Paragraph 1 (c) of the Law, shall, with reference to the primary aluminum industry, be deemed to mean "electrolytic cells for the production of primary aluminum and equipment for the controlling of the supply of direct current electricity for such cells."

2. Any person or enterprise desiring to increase the productive capacity of any of his or its plants or equipment that are engaged or partly engaged in the primary aluminum industry or construct or erect any new plant or equipment for the production of primary aluminum or replace or reconstruct any plant or equipment for the production of primary aluminum which has been removed or destroyed prior to June 1, 1950, or which shall have been destroyed or removed by direction of the Allied High Commission shall file an application in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law.

Aluminum and Magnesium Powders

Group VIII (A) (3) of Schedule A of the Law

Article 6

For the purposes of this regulation:

(a) The term "aluminum powder" shall mean the powder form of aluminum which contains at least 20 percent by weight of material the particle size of which is less than 0.1 mm, and the powder form of any aluminum base alloy which contains at least 20 percent by weight of material the particle size of which is less than 0.1 mm.

(b) The term "magnesium powder" shall mean the powder form of magnesium which contains at least 20 percent by weight of material the particle size of which is less than 0.1 mm and the powder form of any mag-

nesium base alloy which contains at least 20 percent by weight of material the particle size of which is less than 0.1 mm.

Article 7

1. After Aug. 1, 1950, no persons or enterprises shall manufacture or produce aluminum powder or magnesium powder except as authorized by permit issued by the federal government or its designated agency. Until such date, persons and enterprises may manufacture and produce aluminum and magnesium powders.

2. The federal government or its designated agency shall, by issuing permits to persons and enterprises to manufacture or produce aluminum and magnesium powders, authorize the annual manufacture and production after Aug. 1, 1950, of any quantity of aluminum powder or magnesium powder which does not exceed such quantity as the Military Security Board shall have prescribed respectively. The federal government or its designated agency shall forward two copies of each permit to the Military Security Board.

Article 8

1. Persons and enterprises may transport, store, possess, own and use aluminum and magnesium powders. However, nothing in this paragraph shall authorize the performance of activities prohibited by Article 1, paragraph 1 (a) of the Law and Group VIII (A) (1) to (12) of Schedule A thereto, or by regulations thereunder.

2. For the purposes of the Law the German agencies competent under United States Military Government Law No. 53 (Revised), British Military Government Law No. 53 (Revised) or French Military Government Law No. 235 may authorize imports and exports of magnesium and alumina powders.

Plant and Equipment for Production of Aluminum and Magnesium Powders

Article 9

1. For the purpose of Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the Law, plant and equipment specially designed for the production and manufacture of aluminum or magnesium powders shall be deemed converted to peacetime use.

2. Any person or enterprise may construct, erect, reconstruct, re-erect, convert or replace any plant or equipment for the purpose of producing aluminum or magnesium powders.

3. Obsolete or worn-out plant and equipment may be disposed of in any manner.

Effective Date

Article 10

1. This regulation, Group VIII (A) (13) of Schedule A of the Law Group I (A) of Schedule B, Group I (F) and Group II (C) of Schedule C, and Group I of Schedule D, shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

2. To the extent that Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Law apply to the parts of the schedules specified in the preceding paragraph, those articles shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

3. To the extent that Article 10 of the Law repeals United States Military Government Ordinance 37 (Limited Industries), Ordinance 229 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany (Limited Industries), and British Military Government Ordinance 200 (Limited Industries), respectively, with regard to primary aluminum, it shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

Regulation No. 3 (Machine Tools)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following Regulation.

Scope

Article 1

1. This regulation relates to the controls on the manufacture, production, import, transportation, storage, possession, ownership and use of the machine tools listed in Group VII of Schedule A of the Law, the controls on the plant and equipment for the production of such machine tools and the controls on the manufacture and production of the machine tools listed in Group II of Schedule D of the Law.

Section A

Military Purpose Machine Tools

Article 2

The tools, equipment, attachments, devices and other objects specified in Groups VII (A) and (B) of Schedule A of the Law shall be deemed to include only the following:

(a) Machinery and other manufacturing equipment and tooling used for the development, manufacture, testing or inspection of the war materials defined in Schedule A, other than aluminum and magnesium powders, and not capable of conversion to peacetime production.

(b) Machine tools or other manufacturing equipment specifically designed for the manufactures of weapons, ammunition or other implements of war.

(c) Attachments, devices, tools or other equipment having no normal peacetime use and specifically designed to convert or adapt machine tools or other manufacturing equipment to the production of weapons, ammunition or other implements of war.

Section B

General Purpose Machine Tools

Article 3

1. Any person or enterprise desiring to manufacture or produce machine tools listed in Group II (F) of Schedule D of the Law shall file an application in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law, which application shall include the following additional information.

(a) The item reference in Schedule D, Group II (F), the key dimensions thereof, and the quantities of each that it is desired to manufacture.

(b) Similar information listing the machines of similar types in stock.

(c) Estimated date of commencement and completion of manufacture or production of each item.

(d) Intended disposition. Where manufacture is against a purchase order other than for export, the name, location and nature of business of the intended user and the quantity to be supplied. In the case of export orders, the export authority number, the date, and office of issue is to be stated.

2. The Military Security Board may, at any time, after granting such an application, require the names and addresses if any other persons or enterprises (sub-contractors) who will also be engaged in the manufacture of the machine/or machines which are the subject of the application.

Article 4

The manufacture and production of machine tools listed in Group II (F) of Schedule D of the Law actually in process on May 8, 1950, may be completed.

Article 5

1. Persons and enterprises possessing any machine tool listed in Group II (F) of Schedule D of the Law on Aug. 1 of

Definitions

Article 2

1. For the purposes of Articles 2 and 3 of the Law, Group I (C) of Schedule C thereof and of this regulation, the industry producing antifriction bearings for journal loading, thrust loading, and combined journal and thrust loading, incorporating load carrying elements in the form of balls, rollers or needle rollers, and parts of such bearings designed for assembly into antifriction bearings, shall be deemed the ball and roller bearing industry.

2. The terms "plants or equipment" and "plant or equipment," as used in Article 8 Paragraph 1 (b) and Paragraph 1 (c) of the Law, shall with reference to the ball and roller bearing industry, be deemed to mean the following machine tools and equipment, when in the possession of persons or enterprises operating plants engaged in the ball and roller bearing industry or when adapted or tooled for ball and roller bearing production: forging machines, stamping presses, cold headers, automatic and semi-automatic turning and boring lathes, grinders, and automatic heat treatment equipment.

3. The productive capacity of the plant or equipment engaged in the ball and roller bearing industry shall be determined upon the basis of the number and specification of the tools listed in Paragraph 2.

Authorizations with Respect to Plant and Equipment

Article 3

Any person or enterprise desiring to increase the productive capacity of any of its plants or equipment that are engaged or partly engaged in the ball and roller bearing industry or to construct or erect any new plant or equipment or replace or reconstruct any plant or equipment for the production of ball or roller bearings which has been removed or destroyed prior to June 1, 1950, or which shall have been destroyed or removed by direction of the Allied High Commission, shall file an application in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law.

Questionnaire with Regard to Plant and Equipment

Article 4

Persons or enterprises engaged in the ball and roller bearing industry on June 1, 1950, or thereafter, other than those persons and enterprises who filed a completed questionnaire with the Occupation authorities after Sept. 1, 1949, shall forthwith declare the same to the Military Security Board and thereafter shall complete and file with the Military Security Board such questionnaire as the Military Security Board shall have prescribed.

Declarations with Respect to Plant and Equipment

Article 5

Any person or enterprise who has failed to comply with Paragraph 1 of Article III of Ordinance No. 229 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany, British Military Government Ordinance No. 200, or United States Military Government Ordinance No. 37 shall file the report required by such paragraph by June 15, 1950.

Production Reports

Article 6

Not later than the 20th day of each month beginning with July 1950, the Federal Government shall submit to the Military Security Board three copies of report, in such form as the Military Security Board shall have prescribed, setting forth the production of ball and roller bearings and parts

thereof during the preceding month by each person and enterprise which manufactured ball or roller bearings or parts thereof during such month.

Effective Date

Article 7

1. This regulation and Group I (C) of Schedule C of the Law shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

2. To the extent that Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Law apply to Group I (C) of Schedule C of the Law, those Articles shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

3. To the extent that Article 10 of the Law repeals United States Military Government Ordinance No. 37 (Limited Industries), Ordinance No. 229 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany (Limited Industries) and British Military Government Ordinance No. 200 (Limited Industries), respectively, with regard to ball and roller bearings, it shall become effective June 1, 1950.

Regulation No. 6 (Steel)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulation:

Scope

Article 1

This regulation relates to the controls on the maximum production level of the steel industry, the productive capacity of the steel industry, the productive capacity of the electric arc and high frequency furnace steel industry and on the plant and equipment engaged in or for production in these industries.

Section A

Production

Article 2

After July 1, 1950, no person or enterprise shall manufacture or produce crude steel (ingots and liquid steel for castings) except as authorized by a permit issued by the Federal Government or its designated agency.

Article 3

1. The annual maximum production level of the steel industry from Oct. 1, 1949, to Sept. 30, 1950, and for each successive corresponding period, shall be 11,100,000 tons of crude steel.

2. By July 1, 1950, the Federal Government or its designated agency shall establish a quota system within the permitted production of crude steel and shall, by issuing permits to persons and enterprises to manufacture and produce crude steel, authorize the annual maximum production in the territory of the Federal Republic of any quantity of crude steel which does not cause the annual maximum production level to be exceeded. The Federal Government or its designated agency shall forward two copies of each permit to the Military Security Board.

Section B

Productive Capacity

Article 4

1. The capacity of the steel industry in the area of the Federal Republic shall be that capacity remaining after removal of reparations.

2. The electric arc and high frequency furnace steel capacity in the area of the Federal Republic shall be that capacity remaining after removal of reparations.

Article 5

1. Except for the purposes of Article 6 plants and equipment engaged in the steel industry and in the electric arc and high frequency furnace steel industry within the meaning of Article 3, Paragraph 1 (b) of the Law and plant and equipment for pro-

duction in the steel industry and in the electric arc and high frequency furnace steel industry within the meaning of Article 3, Paragraph 1 (c), of the Law shall be deemed to mean:

(a) Blast furnaces.

(b) Converters and furnaces for the production of crude steel.

(c) Equipment for the production of ferro-alloys.

(d) Equipment for the centrifugal casting of steel.

(e) Equipment for the manufacture of seamless tubes of a size greater than 90 millimeters diameter.

(f) Plate mills over three meters wide and all rolling mills capable of rolling, on a two shift basis, more than 400,000 tons per annum.

(g) Forging presses over 2,000 metric tons.

(h) Plants and equipment removed from the reparations list under the terms of paragraph VIII (b) of the Petersberg Protocol of Agreements dated Nov. 22, 1949.

2. Article 3, paragraph 1 (b) and (c), of the Law and Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be deemed to prohibit the manufacture of the equipment listed in paragraphs 1 (c), (d), (e) and (f).

Article 6

Any person or enterprise who installs in any plant any forge, equipment for the manufacture of seamless tubes of a size not greater than 90 millimeters diameter, or rolling mill not mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article 5 shall forthwith declare the same to the Military Security Board and shall describe the equipment installed, identify the plant and, in the case of removals and re-installations, shall name the plant from which the equipment was removed.

Article 7

Any person or enterprise desiring to increase the productive capacity of any of its plants or equipment that are engaged or partly engaged in the steel industry or the electric arc and high frequency furnace steel industry, or to construct any new plant or equipment for production in the steel industry or electric arc and high frequency furnace steel industry, or replace or reconstruct any plant of equipment for production in the steel industry or the electric arc and high frequency furnace steel industry which has been removed or destroyed prior to June 1, 1950, or which shall have been removed or destroyed by direction of the Allied High Commission, shall file an application in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law.

Section C

Effective Date

Article 8

1. This Regulation and Groups I (D) and II (A) of Schedule C of the Law shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

2. To the extent that Articles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Law apply to the Groups of the Schedules specified in the preceding paragraph, those articles shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

3. To the extent that Article 10 of the Law repeals Ordinance No. 229 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany (Limited Industries), British Military Government Ordinance No. 200 (Limited Industries) and United States Military Government Ordinance No. 37 (Limited Industries), respectively, with regard to steel and electric arc and high frequency furnace steel, it shall become effective on June 1, 1950.

Official Communiqués

Meeting of HICOM April 6

The 23rd meeting of the Allied High Commission was held April 6 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Signed an Allied High Commission law depriving of effect in the State of Hesse the provisions of Control Council Law No. 22 on works councils. This law will take effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission. (For text see "Laws and Regulations.")

2. Continued its discussion of the proposed new law for the reorganization of the coal and iron and steel industries. Good progress was made in obtaining agreement to the text of the law, the study of which is nearing its completion. The discussion will be continued at the next meeting.

3. Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on April 13.

Meeting of HICOM April 13-14

The 24th meeting of the Allied High Commission was held April 13 and 14 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were: Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Considered the draft law for the reorganization of German coal and iron and steel industries to replace US/UK Military Government Laws 75. The Council decided to adopt this draft after making certain amendments to its text.

The preamble of this draft law contains a clause, similar to that in the present Law 75, concerning the question of the eventual ownership of these industries. The decision to adopt this clause was not unanimous and an appeal against its adoption has been made.

2. Directed the central statistical office of the Allied High Commission to discuss with representatives of the Federal Chancellery the High Commission's requirements for statistical information.

3. Directed the financial advisers to study preliminary estimates, submitted by the Allied commandants, for occupation costs and mandatory expenditures in the western sectors of Berlin during the financial year 1950/51. The advisers' study is to be directed toward eliminating any duplication in the Berlin budgets of charges already provided for in the budgets sent to the Federal authorities, and toward reducing expenditures to the essential minimum.

4. Studied the provisional law concerning federal civil servants and the Federal law on income and corporation tax. It was noted that the 21-day period for action on these laws by the High Commission ends on April 19 and 20, 1950, respectively.

Meeting of HICOM April 20

In accordance with its policy of maintaining the closest contact with the city, the Council of the Allied High Commission held its 25th meeting at the United States Headquarters Building in Berlin April 20. Present were Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

Also attending the meeting were the Berlin commandants — Maj. Gen. G. K. Bourne (UK), Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor (US), and General de Division J. Ganeval (France) — together with the economic, political, legal, financial and other senior advisers of the High Commissioners.

The Council:

1. Decided to reinforce its support of efforts by the German federal and Berlin authorities to stimulate and invigorate Berlin's trade with Germany and abroad. Discussing a report presented by the commandants, whose experts had conferred with Berlin economic representatives, the High Commissioners stressed the importance of the early establishment of an effective sales organization to assist Berlin trade. They noted the present existence of Berlin trade representation in Bonn and Frankfurt.

It was observed that opportunities exist to augment and strengthen this organization with particular reference to the development of sales publicity and market analysis and research. The special need of the smaller trades and of the handicraft industries was noted.

The Council agreed to encourage foreign trade representation in Berlin and, in this connection, an exchange of visits by representatives of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce and representatives of chambers of commerce abroad was envisaged. In addition, the Council agreed that special consideration could be given to Berlin trade problems by commercial representatives in German consulates, the establishment of which in foreign countries is now being undertaken by the federal authorities.

The Council decided to communicate with the federal chancellor on this matter and directed the commandants to invite the Berlin Magistrat to develop its earlier proposals on the subject.

2. Turned its attention to the cultural situation in Berlin. After a report by the commandants on the present situation of Berlin theaters, art lovers, creative artists and students, the Council decided as a first step in the promotion of further progress in Berlin's cultural life, to give support to the early exhibition in Berlin of the former Prussian State Theater costume collection and of pictures from German art collections which are now in western Germany.

The High Commissioners agreed further to intensify their efforts to encourage cultural visits to the city by foreign artists and exhibitions as well as visits of Berlin artists abroad. In particular, it was decided to press for the removal of remaining restrictions on German artists appearing in foreign theaters.

The possibility of a Berlin artistic and cultural festival later in the year was envisaged and the Council directed its representatives in Berlin to give this matter more detailed study.

Finally, the Council directed the commandants to set up a commission, under Allied chairmanship with representatives of German education and the city administration, to examine the possibility of aiding higher education in Berlin through consolidation of various separate university institutions.

3. Concluded its examination of the occupation costs and mandatory expenditures budgets for the western sectors of Berlin for the financial year 1950-51. The Council noted that for the current year there would be a substantial reduction in the over-all Berlin expenditures. The approved budget estimates were returned to the commandants for notification to the Berlin city authorities.

4. Provisionally disapproved the federal law amending the income and corporation tax laws. The Council transmitted to the federal chancellor a letter embodying its reasons and offering to discuss with the federal authorities measures to meet the points raised therein. (For text of letter, see "Statements.")

5. Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on April 27.

Meeting of HICOM April 27

The 26th meeting of the Allied High Commission was held April 27 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. Armand Berard, French deputy high commissioner, acting for Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet.

The meeting was a short one, ending before lunch, and gave rise to no points for immediate publication.

Meeting of HICOM May 4

The 27th meeting of the Allied High Commission was held May 4 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Considered a memorandum from the federal government on the federal law concerning the provisional regulations of the legal status of persons in the service of the federation (Civil Service Law), which the Council had provisionally disapproved. It was noted that substantial progress toward resolution of this question had been made. However, it was felt that there were still points which could benefit from further discussions between representatives of the High Commission and of the federal government. It was decided that arrangements should be made to hold such discussions.

2. Signed a law depriving of effect in the Federal Republic certain Allied Control Authority legislation and repealing Military Government and Allied High Commission legislation inconsistent with a recently promulgated federal law on offi-

cial notifications (*Gesetz über Bekanntmachungen*). The federal law (which is to take effect on month after its promulgation April 25), establishes the Federal Gazette (*Bundesanzeiger*) as the official gazette of the Federal Republic.

3. Signed a law establishing that no penal provisions in legislation of the Allied High Commission or of a high commissioner shall apply to members of the Allied forces, unless otherwise provided. (For text see Laws and Regulations, this page.)

4. Signed a law providing that certain provisions of Allied High Commission Law 14, "Offenses Against the Interests of the Occupation," be made applicable to Allied forces. Those provisions of AHC Law 14 which are made to apply to occupation personnel deal with offenses involving the security of the Allied forces. (For text see Laws and Regulations, this page.)

5. Decided to held its next meeting at the Petersberg on May 16.

Laws and Regulations

HICOM Law Affecting Hesse State Legislation on Works Councils HICOM Law Depriving of Effect in the State of Hesse the Provisions of ACA Law No. 22 (Works Councils)

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

The provisions of Control Council Law No. 22, "Works Councils," are hereby deprived of effect in the territory of the State of Hesse.

Article 2

This law shall become effective on the date of its publication.

HICOM Regulation No. 1 under Law No. 10 relating to the Expulsion of Undesirable Persons

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulation:

Article 1

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 1 of Law No. 10, there is hereby established a board for the expulsion of undesirable persons (hereinafter referred to as "the board"). The board is placed under the authority of the General Committee.

Article 2

The board may sit in panels of three members appointed respectively by each of the High Commissioners.

Article 3

The functions of the board are to examine and to adjudicate upon all requests for expulsion submitted to it, and where the board so decides, to issue orders of expulsion either temporary or permanent.

The decisions of the board shall be unanimous. In the event of disagreement the question in dispute shall be referred to the General Committee for decision.

Article 4

Requests for expulsion shall be submitted to the board by a high commissioner or by a state commissioner, or, in respect of the Bonn Enclave, by the Administrative Subcommittee of the Enclave.

Article 5

In the event that the German authorities wish to expel a person as being liable to endanger the maintenance of public order, they will make necessary recommendations to the appropriate state commissioner through the minister-president of the state, substantiated by evidence of conviction by German courts or other evidence of dangerous activity. The recommendations of the German authorities will be forwarded by the state commissioner to the board for its consideration.

Article 6

Expulsion ordered by the board (or by the General Committee, as the case may be) shall be effected by the high commissioner in whose zone the person to be expelled shall be.

Article 7

The board shall make its own rules of procedure. Such rules shall provide that any person against whom an order of expulsion has been made by the board may request its reconsideration. Such request shall operate to suspend the order unless the board decides otherwise.

Article 8

Each high commissioner may order the expulsion from the territory of the Federal Republic of any non-German national present in his zone who is a national of the power by which that high commissioner was designated.

Article 9

Decision No. 3 dated Oct. 27, 1949, concerning the expulsion of undesirable persons is hereby repealed.

HICOM Law on Repeal of Legislation Concerning Certain Official Notifications

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

1. The provisions of Control Council Law No. 38 (amendment of section 204 of the Code of Civil Procedure) are hereby deprived of effect in the territory of the Federal Republic.

2. The following legislation is hereby repealed:

Article 8 of Law No. 1 of the Allied High Commission (Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission).

Ordinance No. 185 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany implementing Ordinance No. 80 concerning the creation of Official Gazettes of the French Zone of Occupation.

Ordinance No. 230 of the French High Commissioner for Germany amending Ordinances Nos. 2 and 80 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany.

British Military Government instruction dated Sept. 3, 1948, and published in issue No. 11 of the *Oeffentlicher Anzeiger fuer das Vereinigte Wirtschaftsgebiet*, dated Oct 15, 1948.

Article 2

This law shall become effective on the date of the coming into force of the federal law on official notifications (*Gesetz ueber Bekanntmachungen*).

HICOM Law on Application of Penal Provisions in Occupation Legislation

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

In the absence of any provision to the contrary, provisions of a penal character in any legislation of the Allied High Commission or of a high commissioner enacted on or after Sept. 21, 1949, shall not apply to:

- (a) The Occupation Authorities,
- (b) Members of the Occupation Forces,
- (c) Nationals of the Occupying Powers, civilian or military, who are serving with the Occupation Authorities or Forces,
- (d) Members of the families of, and nationals of the Occupying Powers in the service of, the persons referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this article.

HICOM Amendment No. 1 to Law No. 14 — Offenses Against the Interests of the Occupation

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

AHC Law No. 14, Offenses Against the Interests of the Occupation, is hereby amended by addition of an Article 7 to read as follows:

Article 7

The provisions of Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 1; Paragraphs 1 and 5 of Article 2 and Paragraphs 2, 3 and 8 of Article 3, and the provisions of Article 5 of this law are applicable to persons falling within the categories specified in law on "Application of Penal Provisions in Occupation Legislation."

Official Statements

HICOG Policy Governing Labor Relations

Announcement of the policy governing relationship between the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany and German trade unions was made April 19 by the Personnel Division, Office of Administration. The policy statement is identical with that issued recently by the European Command concerning the status of trade unions in their relations with the Army.

The statement follows:

1. It is the policy of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) to recognize the right of employees to join competent trade unions or organize into groups, to give prompt consideration to petitions or presentations of such trade unions or groups, and to allow them freedom to pursue a program of activities consistent with the lawful purposes of the organization and within the limits imposed by circumstances of HICOG employment. Furthermore, employment will not be contingent upon membership or non-membership in an organization, as membership is entirely voluntary.

2. It is the policy of HICOG to recognize the right of competent German trade unions to represent those employees of HICOG who are bona fide members of such trade unions.

3. No one union or employee group will be considered as representing all the employees of an installation, unless all of the employees are members of such union or group or have elected the union or group to so represent them.

4. A representative of a union, acting in behalf of its members, may confer with the HICOG director, Office of Administration, state commissioner or field office director in an effort to resolve differences affecting members of said union where such solution is possible within the framework of laws and regulations governing the operation of the agency. No one official or group of officials of HICOG is authorized to negotiate or bargain collectively or to enter into oral or written contracts without the permission of this headquarters.

5. Problems of a purely local nature should be taken up by the union or employee group with the state commissioner or field office director for possible solution at that level.

6. Problems not solved locally or problems affecting large areas such as a state or the entire zone should be presented to this headquarters (HICOG) by a competent official or officials of the pertinent union or federation of unions.

7. It will further be the policy of HICOG to inform the federation of trade unions of any anticipated important change of policy or regulations governing the employment of German employees.

8. No discrimination will be shown against any employee of HICOG because of:

a. Membership in a union or employee group, or

b. Holding office in a union or employee group, as long as his work performance is satisfactory and the activities of the union or group of which he is a member are lawful.

HICOG Letter on Income Tax

The Allied High Commission made public April 23 the text of its letter to the federal chancellor of April 20 in connection with its provisional disapproval of the Law to Amend Income and Corporation Tax Laws. The text of the letter follows:

The Allied High Commission has given careful consideration to the "Law to Amend Income and Corporation Tax Laws" which it received on March 30, 1950. It has reluctantly decided provisionally to disapprove this law primarily on the basis of its responsibilities under Section 2(h) of the Occupation Statute.

In the opinion of the Allied High Commission the adoption of this law in the absence of corrective measures would increase budgetary deficits of the Federal Republic and the states, by seriously decreasing income tax revenues. This would necessitate additional borrowing for ordinary budgetary expenditures in contravention of Allied High Commission Law 15.

The proposed law, considering the state of finances of the Federal Republic, is also not in keeping with the Economic Cooperation Act Agreement between the Federal Republic and the United States in which the former, among other things, agreed to maintain internal financial stability and balanced budgets as soon as practicable.

Furthermore the adoption of this law would in the opinion of the High Commission tend to increase still more the need for external assistance to Germany and enlarge its requirements for foreign exchange by bringing about (1) greater purchases of foreign consumer goods and

(2) greater purchases of domestic consumer goods, thereby tending to reduce goods available for export.

The Allied High Commission wishes to stress, however, that it is not opposed to income tax reduction per se. If the federal government feels that the income tax should be reduced, the High Commission will not disapprove such a law provided there are simultaneously submitted to it (1) measures which would provide substitute revenues sufficient to compensate for the estimated loss in income tax revenues and which, for example, might in part be directed at reducing the demand for luxury goods; (2) incentives in the income tax law which would insure that tax savings would be channeled into government securities or specific new investment essential for attaining economic viability; and (3) improved collection and enforcement measures which would reduce income tax and other tax evasion and restore to Germany its old reputation for high tax morality.

The Allied High Commission is prepared, through its Finance Committee, to discuss the above matters with the appropriate federal authorities with a view to assisting them in working out a satisfactory solution.

HICOG Letter to Federal Chancellor on Steel Control

The High Commission, in considering your letter, observed that its responsibility in controlling any phase of the German steel industry did not rest solely upon the Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement. Under the Occupation Statute, the High Commission has the broader responsibility of imposing such controls on production capacity developments as it deems necessary in the interests of security.

In particular, the High Commission considers that it has the responsibility to insure that the steel industry, including steel processing, should not lead to the development of a war potential, that the installation of new equipment for the primary processing of steel, or of rolling mills and forges, would be dangerous if it were not justified by peaceful ends, or if it implied an exorbitant extension of the means of primary processing out of proportion with the authorized level of production of crude steel. It is the intention of the High Commission to apply controls no more strictly than is considered essential.

The High Commission has decided to require the licensing of blast furnaces and of equipment for the production of crude steel, that is to say produced under present-day technical conditions by: Thomas converters, Martin furnaces, Bessemer converters and electric furnaces.

The High Commission has also decided that it is necessary to control by measures to be determined by the Military Security Board certain equipment for primary processing of special importance of which particulars will be given you in the near future.

The High Commission has no intention of intervening in the division among existing enterprises of the total production of 11,100,000 tons of crude steel fixed by the Washington Agreement for the whole federal territory. (Letter dated March 30, 1950.)

British Statement on Krupp Dismantling

The British State Commissioner of North Rhine-Westphalia finds it necessary to correct misleading representations which are being circulated regarding the residue of dismantling work being carried out in Krupps at Essen.

1. In regard to the discharge of dismantling workers, the German authorities (including the trade unions and the Krupps work's council) have long been aware that dismantling is drawing to a close, and that the men engaged on the work must inevitably in due course be discharged. The discharges now taking place are in no sense a new or unexpected development. The local British authorities have gone as far as possible to meet the views of the works council as to the way in which these discharges should be phased, but it is the simple fact that hundreds of men cannot be kept on the payroll, swelling occupation costs, with no work to do.

2. It is being suggested that in regard to certain items of industrial equipment for reparations the recipient nation is willing to waive its rights, but the British authorities will not agree. This is entirely untrue. The state government always has been, and still is, the only competent approach to the state commissioner in such matters. If substitution negotiations with a representative of a recipient nation have been attempted by any German official in the present Krupp organization, they have been irregular and devoid of official competence.

The residue of dismantling going on in Krupps is strictly in accord with the agreement between the Allied High Commission and the federal government, as set out in the Petersberg protocol. There is no disagreement between the state commissioner, the state government, and the headquarters of the Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund as to the interpretation of the obligations entailed on both sides by the protocol.

3. Shop No. 11 Krupps steelworks at Essen-Borbeck. The state government has officially advised the state commissioner that it has decided not to ask for the retention of this shop, which is due for restitution to Yugoslavia, because its value to Essen is not commensurate with the cost entailed in renovating it and paying compensation to the recipient nation. Restitution is accordingly being put in hand forthwith.

4. The unemployment situation. The state commissioner has always recognized the serious unemployment possibilities in Essen, and has himself from time to time initiated discussions with a view to insuring that constructive proposals to combat unemployment are put forward to the competent authorities. The level of men's unemployment in Essen is today nearly six percent of the working population. This is a little better than it was a few weeks ago but is still rather worse than the general average throughout the Ruhrgebiet (Ruhr area). It cannot be too strongly emphasized, however, that the provision of special industrial relief to any particular area must come from the German governmental sources, in whose hands the control of internal economic affairs now lies. It is, therefore, for the city authorities to continue to represent the claims of Essen for special consideration.

It is pointed out that the demilitarization and dismantling of the Krupps Armament Complex has been deliberately planned so as to facilitate to the utmost the future development of this area for peacetime production. The way is now open for intensifying the development of this area for long term use to such extent as the German authorities think fit. The state commissioner will continue to give such support as is within his power to any reasonable and constructive proposal which can expedite the industrial recovery of the area.

Resolution for Berlin-wide Election

The three Western Commandants of Berlin, meeting at a regular Allied Kommandatura session April 21, welcomed the City Assembly resolution calling for Berlin-wide free elections and addressed individual communications to this effect to Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin. The Soviet commandant, Maj. Gen. A. Kotikov, was advised of this action.

The text of this letter sent separately by the three commandants to the mayor was as follows:

"I have considered the resolution adopted by the City Assembly on 20 April 1950, in which the four commandants are asked to agree to the holding of city-wide elections on the basis of the electoral law of 1946 and the draft constitution of 1948.

"I welcome this initiative and feel that the resolution offers in general a reasonable basis for reunification of the city which I have long wished to see.

"I note the reference in the resolution to the liberalized relationships between the Allied Kommandatura and the City Authorities. These have been defined in the Statement of Principles promulgated in May 1949, and I should feel it essential that, in the reunification of the city, these principles are maintained. I would welcome the resumption by the Allied Kommandatura of its quadripartite work in accordance with a procedure which would insure the expeditious dispatch of business.

"Regarding the elections themselves, I fully agree that they should be held under quadripartite supervision in order to insure that no pressure is brought to bear on either persons or parties."

Text of the Berlin City Assembly resolution follows:

"Imbued with the will to restore the unity of Berlin, convinced of the necessity to safeguard constitutionally the basic rights of all citizens of Greater Berlin, and inspired by the desire to serve German unity, the City Assembly resolves to hold new elections on the basis of the Constitution of April 22, 1948, and the election procedure of 1946. The Commandants of all four sectors are requested to approve the Berlin Constitution submitted to the Allied Kommandatura on April 29, 1948, taking into consideration the powers since granted the Germans by the Allied Powers, and to authorize free elections as soon as practicable in all four sectors of Greater Berlin under the same Allied control and with the same freedom of reporting as in 1946."

Gasoline Price Proposal

Newspaper reports have indicated on April 26 that a federal gasoline price law had come into effect by virtue of the fact

that the Allied High Commission had allowed four weeks to elapse without making any announcement in connection with the law.

It was officially stated that this law has not yet been submitted by the federal authorities to the Allied High Commission. In accordance with paragraph 5 of the Occupation Statute, federal legislation becomes effective 21 days after its official receipt by the Occupation Authorities unless previously disapproved by them provisionally or finally.

Reception of Protestant Synod

In answer to an invitation to attend a reception by the Synod of the Evangelical Church Council of Germany, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander in Berlin, addressed the following letter to the chairman of the Synod:

"I wish to thank you for your invitation to the reception to be given by the Synod of the Evangelical Church Council of Germany on April 23. Unfortunately, due to my absence from Berlin when the reception takes place, I shall not be able to accept.

"I do wish, however, to take this opportunity to express our support for the principle of free institutions dedicated to the sanctity of the individual as recently expressed, for example, in the resolution of your Church Council at Halle on January 8, in which the Council stated the dignity and freedom of the human being are, according to Christian teaching, inviolable. Even the unity of the German people may not be purchased with the surrender of this dignity and this freedom. It is gratifying to observe an all-Germany religious organization undivided and struggling to maintain its freedom from political domination."

The Synod of the Evangelical Church in Germany is the largest gathering of Protestant laymen and clergymen in the country. It represents more than 40,000,000 Protestants in all four zones of Germany.

Desecration of Graves

The following statement was issued April 18 by the US High Commissioner for Germany:

"I have been asked to comment upon the renewed reports of anti-Semitism in Germany as manifested by the recent desecration of graves in Frankfurt and the demonstration in Hamburg. I am aware that the German people as a whole are not responsible for these incidents. I am also aware that the poison generated by the long period of vicious agitation under Hitler cannot be entirely eradicated even after five years.

"Whenever any of these incidents occur they are a disgrace and every German citizen is injured by them. They do so much harm to the welfare of Germany that the decent citizens of Germany and their officials should take steps to put a stop to them."

Care of Camp Graves

In a letter to Dr. Hans Ehard, minister president of Bavaria, Clarence M. Bolds, US state commissioner for Bavaria, criticized German authorities for failing to take proper care of the graves of Dachau concentration camp victims between August 1945 and November 1949. His letter, made public April 27, said in part:

"With reference to our previous discussion and correspondence regarding the mass grave sites at the Leitenberg, I have had a careful investigation conducted of this matter. This investigation makes clear that the German authorities were guilty of serious failure to take proper care of these graves sites between August 1945 and November 1949.

"The neglect of this solemn obligation must be the cause of extreme regret. Nothing can compensate for the dreadful atrocities committed upon the Nazi victims buried in these graves or their suffering and that of their relatives and friends. The barest minimum that can be done is to take appropriate care of their graves.

"At the same time, I wish to express my satisfaction at the measures which have been taken since the end of last year to improve the care and maintenance of these graves sites. Naturally, I am glad to note that the memorial at the Leitenberg will shortly be dedicated."

Official Announcements

Temporary Vehicle Registration

Temporary registration documents, issued for the convenience of owners who are taking delivery of unregistered vehicles outside the US Zone, will be plainly marked "For car delivery. Void (date)." The vehicle condition sticker will be marked "Temporary" in the white number space. The date, 10 days after issuance, will be inserted in the space, "Next inspection due."

Each applicant must possess a current insurance policy in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4c, Circular 124, Hq USFET, 1946.

When the owner reports for permanent registration he will be required to present the approved inspection form and to surrender his temporary registration and sticker. He will then be issued a permanent registration and sticker. The plates issued for temporary registration will remain on the vehicle.—from *EUCOM letter*, AG 451.02 PMG-AGO, March 20.

Reimbursement of Travel Expenses

The reimbursement of travel expenses incurred after April 1, will be made by the HICOG Local Payroll Section located in each appropriate state. The HICOG local employee claiming travel expenses will be required to furnish the HICOG Local Payroll Section with a completed and signed itinerary certified to by the immediate supervisor, a signed Form FS 286 and the original copy of the travel orders and any other receipt, railway tickets, etc., that the employee may have to substantiate any other claims.

The itinerary sheet and the Form FS 286 will be attached to the travel orders, which the traveler will obtain from the office issuing the travel orders.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin No. 66*.

Commercial Insurance Solicitation

Representatives of commercial life insurance companies in EUCOM will not be allowed to solicit or sell life insurance

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Your Community Town and City, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 9, TI&E Office, EUCOM, Febr. 26, 1950.

Prison Journal, English Translation of Vol. 1 No. 2 Issue of Zeitschrift fuer Strafvollzug, Prisons Division, HICOG, February 1950. A Monthly Journal of Correctional Philosophy and Practice.

Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 1, Zusammenfassende Übersichten (The Foreign Trade of the German Federal Republic, Part 1, Comprehensive Surveys), Bizonal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden, February 1950.

You and Your America, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 10, TI&E Office, EUCOM, March 5, 1950.

Communism in the USSR, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 11, TI&E Office, EUCOM, March 12, 1950.

Your Community and Your Vote, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 12, TI&E Office, EUCOM, March 19, 1950.

Austria, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 13, TI&E Office, EUCOM, March 26, 1950.

One Year of German Radio—Bavarian Radio, Munich; Hessian Radio, Frankfurt, January 1949-January 1950, ISD Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, March 1950.

Meet Psychological Warfare, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 14, TI&E Office, UCOM, April 2, 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 14, OEA, CCG (BE), April 6, 1950.

International Communism, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 15, TI&E Office, EUCOM, April 9, 1950.

German Press Reaction to Mr. McCloy's Pilgrims' Society Speech, Special Report No. 5, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 10, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 25, PRD HICOG, April 13, 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 15, OEA, CCG (BE), April 13, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 26, PRD HICOG, April 19, 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 16, OEA, CCG (BE), April 20, 1950.

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

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 219, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 20, 1950.

Ruhr Heavy Industries, Press Survey No. 2, April 16 — 23, 1950.

The German Public Assays Political Democracy, Report No. 15, Series No. 2, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 24, 1950.

First Quarterly Report on Germany, HICOG, April 25, 1950. Covers period of Sept. 21 to Dec. 31, 1949.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 27, PRD HICOG, April 26, 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 17, OEA, CCG (BE), April 27, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 28, PRD HICOG, May 3, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 221, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), May 4, 1950.

Economic Press Digest, No. 93, PRD HICOG, May 5, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, Nos. 80 to 94, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 15 to May 8, 1950.

Information Bulletin, PRD HICOG, May 10, 1950.

or saving plans within the Command after May 1.

The current license of five insurance companies now operating in EUCOM will be amended to exclude solicitation or sale of commercial life insurance.

Personnel wishing to purchase life insurance, other than National Service Life Insurance, may contact commercial insurance firms by mail, but direct solicitation and sale by agents of commercial companies will not be authorized after May 1.

Commanders of subordinate commands and military posts have been advised by cable of this new ruling of the EUCOM commander-in-chief and all insurance companies now licensed in EUCOM are affected by it.

It was explained that EUCOM Headquarters wishes to avoid the impression of endorsing some companies in preference to others by allowing direct solicitation and sale of commercial life insurance through the few companies which are licensed to operate in EUCOM principally for the purpose of underwriting motor vehicle insurance.—from EUCOM announcement April 19.

German Insurance Authorization

Beginning May 1 a limited number of German insurance companies are authorized to sell indemnity insurance on personal effects and household goods to American civilian and military personnel serving with US agencies in western Germany and Berlin, the Personnel Division, Office of Administration, announced.

Under an agreement completed with EUCOM Headquarters by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, Deutsche marks will be used in all trans-

actions, including premium payments and claims settlements.

One German firm, the Frankfurter Allianz, has received authorization to sell the insurance to occupation personnel under the EUCOM-HICOG agreement. Under the plan DM 5,000 coverage on household goods will be available for an annual premium of DM 7.50. Details of the Frankfurter Allianz policy on household goods and personal effects will be available at offices of the firm in the principal cities of Germany.

Off-Duty Uniform

Summer uniforms may be worn off duty by US Army personnel in the European Command from May 15 to Sept. 20 (1950).

The uniforms, which are described in Special Regulations 600-40-1 and 600-37-1, are not authorized for issue. Commanders will not require the purchase nor the wearing of them.

During the May 15-Sept. 20 period, Army personnel may wear the shade 33 wool shirt as an outer garment instead of a jacket at work, and for travel to and from work.—from EUCOM announcement April 20.

Import-Export Regulations

Money and property that EUCOM personnel may transport across the international borders of the US Occupation Zone of Germany are listed in a change issued recently to EUCOM Circular No. 68, 1949.

Military and civilian personnel and their dependents who are members of, serving with, sponsored by, or accredited to US or Allied Forces of Occupation, are subject to provisions of the circular. They may import into the US area of control from outside

Germany, or export from the US areas of control to any point outside Germany:

1. Currency other than German, the aggregate of which does not exceed 100 US dollars, or the equivalent at the legal rates of exchange. Formerly, the limitation was an aggregate of \$50 worth of currencies other than German.

2. German currency not in excess of 40 Deutsche marks.

3. US postal money orders, checks, traveler's checks, drafts and letters of credit expressed in currency other than German.

4. Tobacco in a quantity not in excess of 400 cigarettes, 50 cigars, and one pound of smoking tobacco.

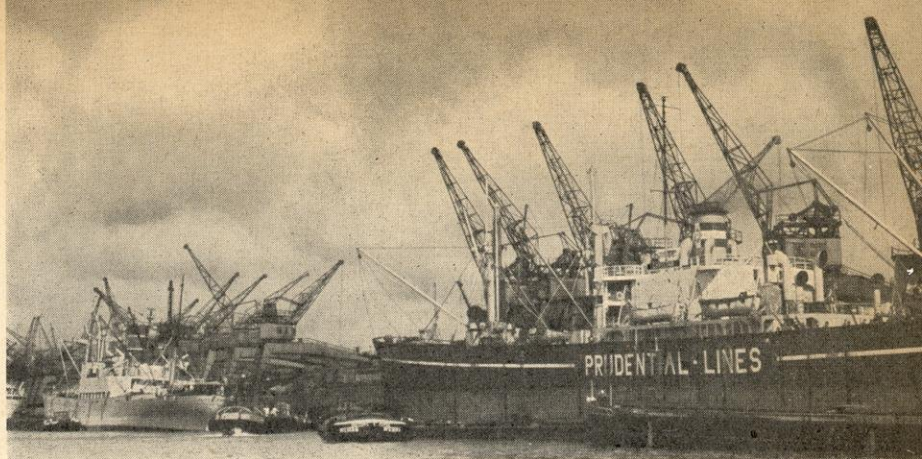
5. Ordinary personal effects.

Licenses must be obtained to import or export property or items classified as restricted, such as certain raw materials, drugs, liquor, weapons or ammunition.—from EUCOM announcement April 14.

Wiesbaden-Mainz Bridge

A new bridge, connecting Wiesbaden with the French Zone city of Mainz, has been opened on the site of the original bridge, constructed by the Hessian State in 1885, and modernized after World War I. In March 1945, the old bridge was destroyed by retreating German troops. An emergency bridge, built by US Army engineers, has spanned the Rhine while the construction of the new bridge was going on.

Utilizing the remaining portions of the original bridge, the new span conforms to the architecture of its predecessor. The new bridge also resumes the traditional street-car traffic between the two cities. The bridge has an over-all length of 1,625 feet and width of 61.1 feet with a roadway 39 feet wide.



Only Port in the American Zone

Located nearer the West than Hamburg, Bremen now receives a greater volume of Germany's imports. More passenger traffic also is expected at the "Station on the Sea," Bremerhaven, which is part of the Bremen Port of Enclave. Left, "Long Heinrich," Europe's largest floating crane, capable of lifting 250 long tons, is shown in drydock in US Army photo. Top, two batteries of Bremen's 90 cranes, which last year handled some 400,000 tons of freight, unload ECA goods. Below, cotton shed where bales are sampled, weighed and checked. Bottom, l.-r., ECA-purchased lard, crated automobiles, Cuban sugar at overseas docks. (Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



JUNE

S		4	11	18	25
---	--	---	----	----	----

M		5	12	19	26
---	--	---	----	----	----

T		6	13	20	27
---	--	---	----	----	----

W		7	14	21	28
---	--	---	----	----	----

T	1	8	15	22	29
---	---	---	----	----	----

F	2	9	16	23	30
---	---	---	----	----	----

S	3	10	17	24	
---	---	----	----	----	--