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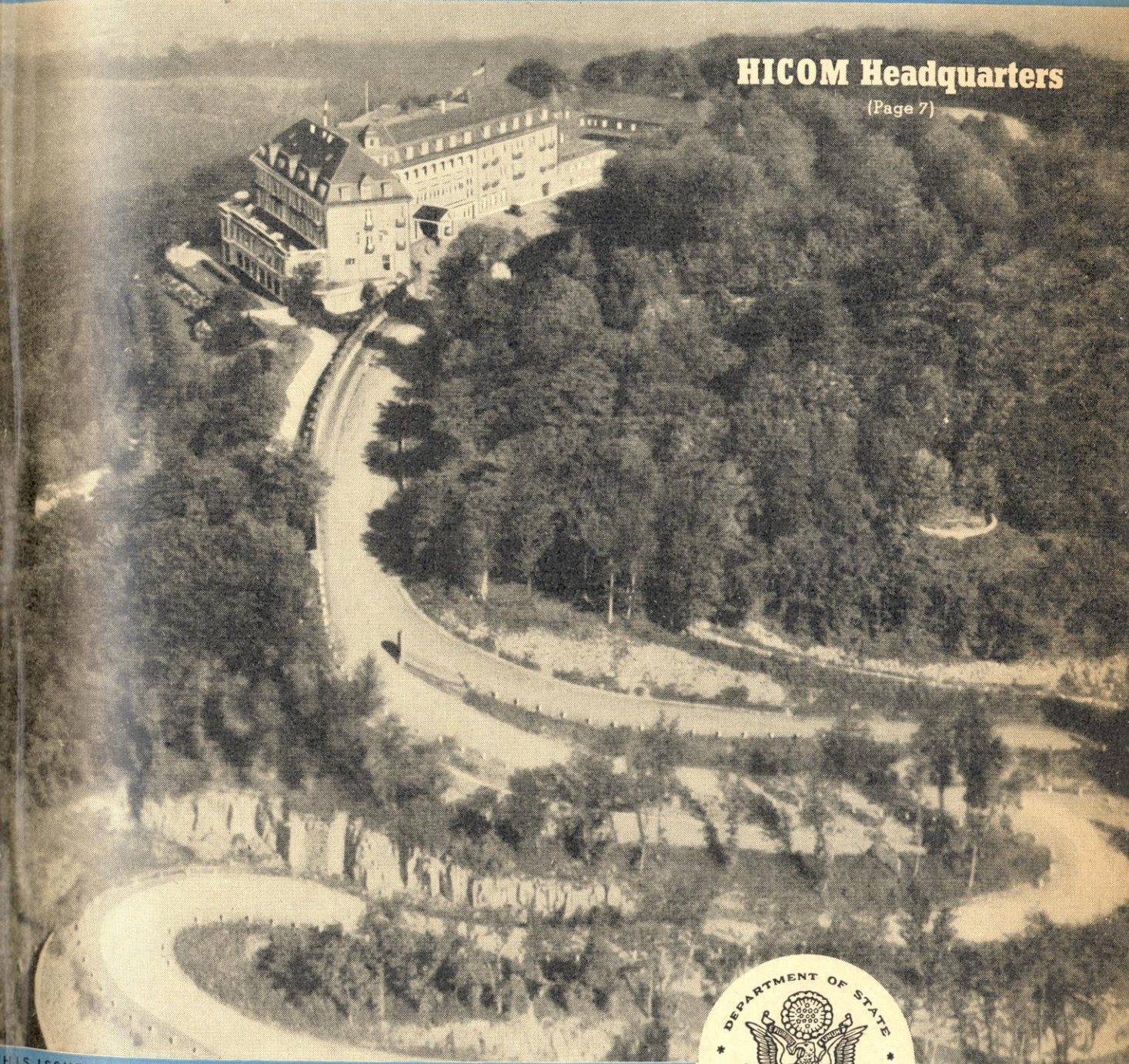
INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

HICOM Headquarters

(Page 7)

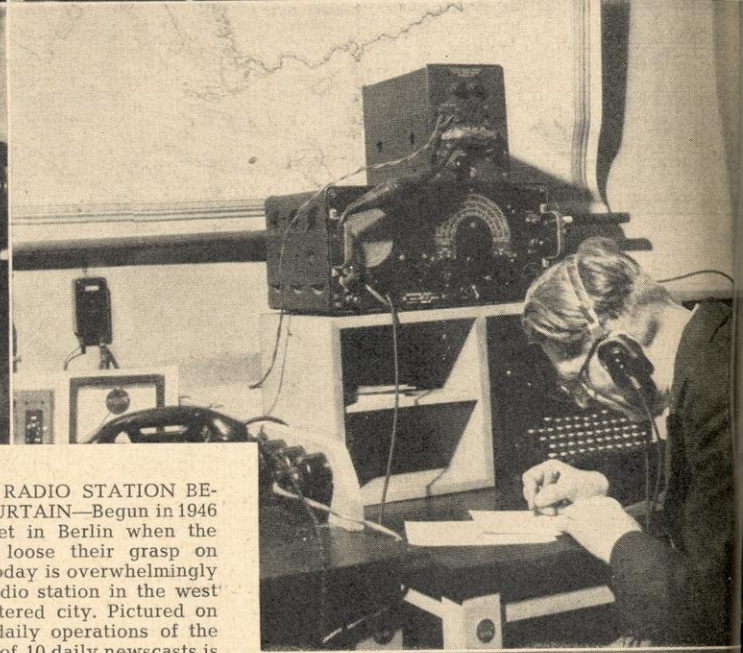
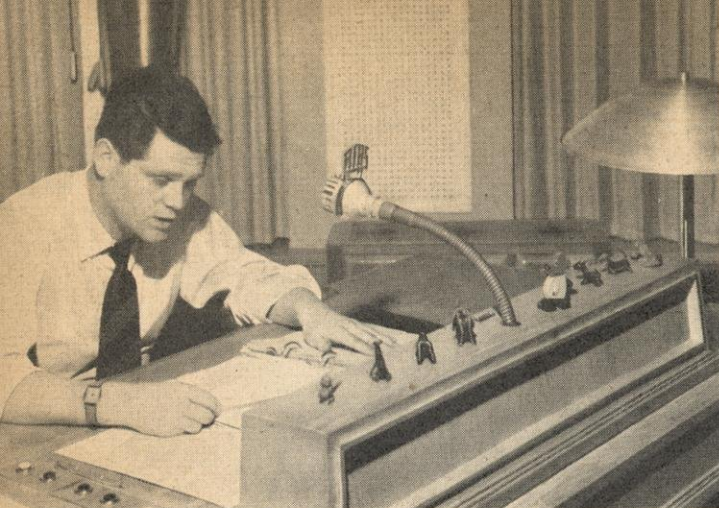


THIS ISSUE:

Text of Stuttgart Speech by US High Commissioner
Allied High Commission
American Press Corps
East Zone Government
German Refugees

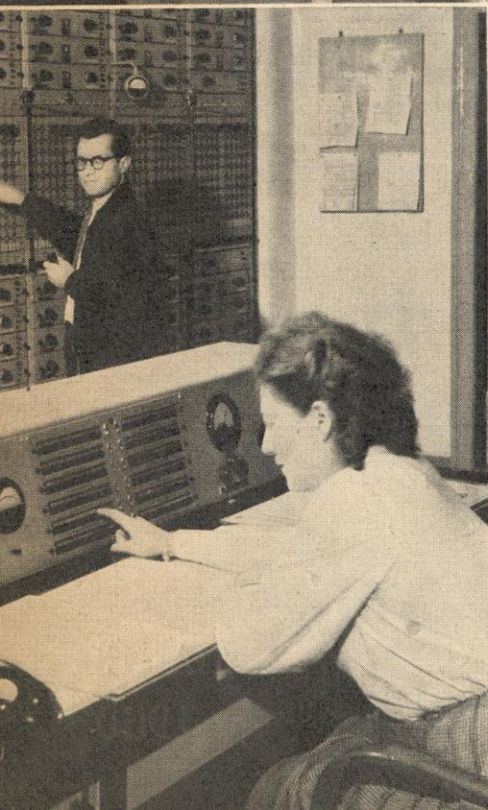


**MARCH
1950**



ONLY AMERICAN RADIO STATION BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN—Begun in 1946 as a US radio outlet in Berlin when the Soviets refused to loose their grasp on Radio Berlin, RIAS today is overwhelmingly the most popular radio station in the west sectors of the quartered city. Pictured on this page are the daily operations of the station: At top, one of 10 daily newscasts is delivered, and a four-man cast performs a popular play. Middle, an afternoon musical show, and monitoring of newscasts from European capitals. Lower pictures, (left) control desk and (right) the station's extensive record library. The Soviet-licensed Neues Deutschland, Berlin newspaper, takes a jibe at RIAS in cartoon below.

(PRD HICOG photos by Jacoby)



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 Offices:

Headquarters Building, Rooms 545-6-7
Frankfurt, Germany

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

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COVER PICTURE

HICOM HEADQUARTERS—A large white hotel is perched atop a heavily wooded mountain across the Rhine from Bonn. This is Petersberg, the headquarters of the Allied High Commission. An enlightening description of the Commission and its activities is given in Haynes Mahoney's article "Allied Watch on the Rhine," beginning on page 7.

(PRD HICOG photo)

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



High Commissioner McCloy inspects the new America House in Stuttgart which he officially opened on Feb. 6.

In the main reading room the chief attractions for women are the varied American fashion magazines on display there.



The spacious building housing the new America House is situated on one of the main streets in downtown Stuttgart.

Visitors on their way to the library on opening day of the new America House.
(PRD HICOG photos by Jacoby)



German Refugees and Expellees

By GUY J. SWOPE

*Special Assistant to the US High Commissioner
Chief, Displaced Populations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG*

RELIABLE ESTIMATES are in substantial agreement that there are approximately 12,000,000 German refugees and expellees within the present confines of the four occupation zones of Germany. Of these, roughly 8,000,000 live in the three western zones which comprise the territory of the Federal Republic.

The remotest periods of recorded history show that one of the tragic aftermaths of wars is the forcible uprooting of populations and transferring them to new areas. At no time, however, have such expulsions approached the magnitude of those which followed the close of World War II.

The inhuman cruelties visited upon minority groups by Hitler and his followers and the exploitation of foreign slave labor by them set psychological forces in motion which had tremendous repercussions when Germany was defeated. In the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia, in Hungary, Rumania, the Baltic states, the eastern German provinces which were to come under Polish administration, lived millions of people of German blood whose roots in those areas had been established for many generations, in some cases as long as 600 to 700 years.

Within those various Germanic islands there were undoubtedly numerous persons who, as Hitler's star continued to rise, became ardent advocates of pan-Germanism. In the Hitler occupation of those areas, at the full height of his conquests, many of those ethnic Germans willingly gave their services as members of his occupying forces.

WHEN THE GERMAN armies were defeated and those conquered territories liberated, the smoldering resentment of the non-German citizens immediately manifested itself violently against the ethnic German people resident there. Millions of these Germans were immediately driven from their homes and the very terror which Hitler's legions had visited on countless others was now directed against them.

The tripartite meeting of the heads of state of the United States, United Kingdom and the USSR, known as the Potsdam Conference, which convened in Berlin on July 17, 1945, took official note of this situation and adopted an agreement thereon in the following language:

Orderly Transfers of German Populations

The conference reached the following agreement on the removal of Germans from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary: The three governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take

place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

Since the influx of a large number of Germans into Germany would increase the burden already resting on the occupying authorities, they consider that the Allied Control Council in Germany should in the first instance examine the problem with special regard to the question of the equitable distribution of these Germans among the several zones of occupation. They are accordingly instructing their respective representatives on the Control Council to report to their governments as soon as possible the extent to which such persons have already entered Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to submit an estimate of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out, having regard to the present situation in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Government, the Polish Provisional Government and the Control Council in Hungary are at the same time being informed of the above, and are being requested meanwhile to suspend further expulsions pending the examination by the governments concerned of the report from their representatives on the Control Council.

GERMANS ARE generally disposed to blame the entire refugee problem upon this accord. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Potsdam Agreement recognized a situation which already existed. Considering the passions in the countries affected it is doubtful if mass expulsions could have been stopped; the Potsdam Agreement at least expressed the intention to halt expulsions until transfers could be effected in an orderly and humane

In overcrowded and congested quarters refugees are often forced to live in groups rather than integrating with the German population of larger towns and cities. This camp is in Munich. The ethnic Germans quartered there — part of more than 8,000,000 now in Western Germany were expelled from numerous areas behind "The Iron Curtain."



manner. In any event, at present, we face a fact and not a theory.

While these expulsions were largely due to a spirit of extreme nationalism exhibited by the countries from which they were made, it is interesting to note that those countries have virtually lost their separate national independence by having been forced to become satellites of the great Russian Bear whose actions are very similar whether the Kremlin is ruled over by the Czars or by the Bolshevik elite.

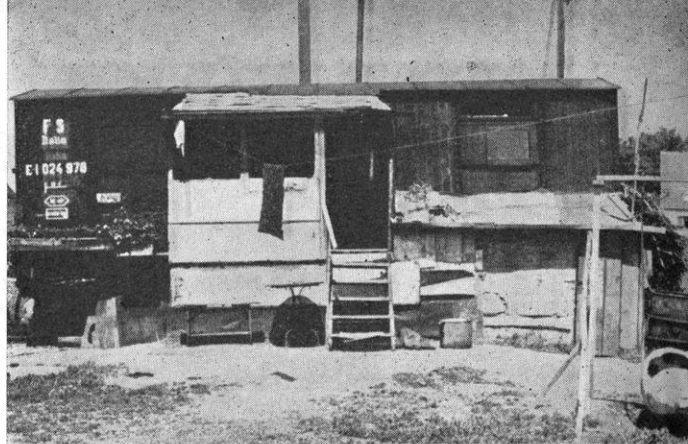
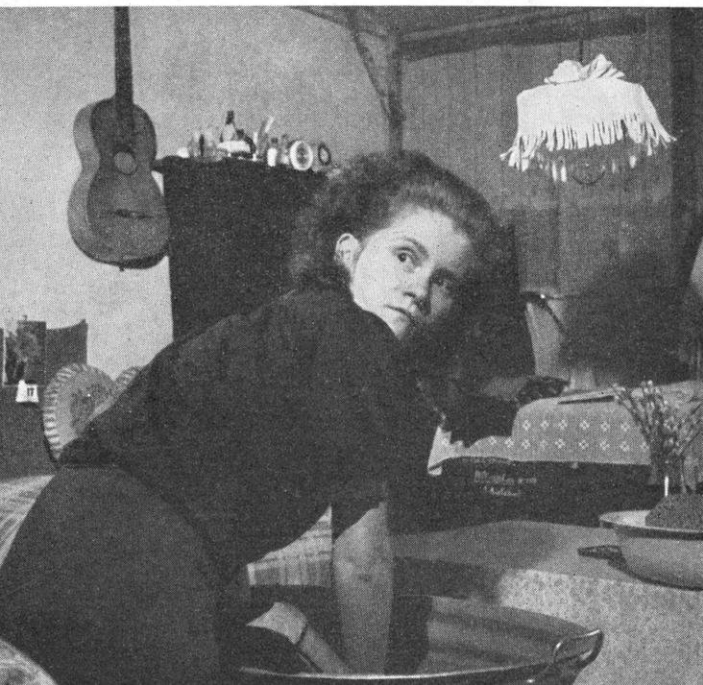
While it is erroneous to consider that Germany's refugee problem is only an economic one, it must be stressed that the social and political dangers connected with it will be immeasurably increased if these people are not given a fair share of the economic benefits available. Western Germany, which suffered tremendous losses of domestic housing and industrial potential through war action, is faced with a population increase of more than 20 percent.

Because war damage was greatest in the cities, many of the refugees have been housed in rural areas, which have more housing available, and consequently employment opportunities for these people are greatly diminished. To a large extent they have actually been quartered upon existing households, and this has brought about much misunderstanding and friction which has militated against a smooth integration of the newcomers. Since they had to leave their former homes without money or substantial property, practically all of them fall into the welfare group whenever they have no employment.

Great numbers of them, of course, were upper-level members of business and the professions, and this enforced reduction to a lowly and menial station has been destructive of spirit and morale. Moreover, it has created a feeling of resentment, which in many cases reaches to dangerous depths. The German states have provided un-

This inmate of the refugee camp at Dachau, Frau Frisch, an expellee from Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, does her laundry in the single room where she lives with her husband and two children. Frisch had to perform forced labor in a coal mine in Czechoslovakia for five years.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Germany's gigantic housing shortage necessitates the use of old freight cars as homes for refugees who are unable to find quarters elsewhere. Most are badly overcrowded.

employment compensation and social welfare benefits which have kept these people from starvation, and private welfare organizations in and out of Germany have contributed great sums of money and thousands of tons of relief materials for their use. Also the German states, in varying degrees, have appropriated funds for use in guaranteeing approved loans to refugee industries.

IN ADDITION, the German federal government, in its first series of requests to the ECA Mission in Germany for the release of counterpart funds, has included a number of projects for the specific benefit of refugees. Countless small communities have, through the action of some of their enlightened members, both natives and refugees, found ways of bringing about substantial alleviation of the problem as it exists in their particular community. Giving full credit for these constructive efforts, it must still be said that the German government has not yet produced a comprehensive plan for the solution of this problem on the basis of absorption and integration.

Recent declarations made by four federal ministers of state have alleged that most of Germany's present ills, especially the alarming increase in unemployment, are traceable to the Allies for the action which they took at Potsdam. They have stated that the refugee problem is one which the German nation alone cannot hope to solve, and that it behooves those whom Germany holds responsible for it to bring forth international assistance.

The pattern of these statements matches too closely to make one think that they are merely coincidental. It would appear that some central purpose inspires them. Unemployment in western Germany is approximately 2,000,000 as of Feb. 1, 1950. Of this number, about 700,000 are refugees. On a relative basis there are more than twice as many refugees unemployed as is true of native Germans. Even those who are employed are forced to occupy positions several grades below those of native Germans on the basis of comparative skills.

It should not be considered unnatural for many Germans to place partial blame for the present worsening of the economic situation upon the refugees, and consequently, to hold the United States partially responsible because of her participation in the Potsdam accord. It is another matter, however, when a series of statements

by cabinet ministers during the last 10 days of January, conform so closely in specific criticism of the Allies, holding them responsible for the present unemployment situation because of their agreement to the mass expulsions at the Potsdam meeting.

IT MUST BE POINTED out that in none of these statements was any credit given to the United States for the approximately \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000 of American taxpayers' money which has been poured into Germany since the end of the war and used largely for economic rehabilitation. It is hardly likely that Germany can possibly draw upon the good will and social conscience of the rest of the world for assistance in solving the refugee problem by having its official leadership take such a position on the matter.

The principal economic impact of the refugees at present would, therefore, appear to be a heightening of the unemployment problem. It can hardly be denied, however, that it is unduly pessimistic to conclude that the presence of these 8,000,000 refugees in western Germany is bound to result in permanent unemployment.

During the early 30's in the United States when the depression was at its worst, there were probably 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 persons out of work. Using the logic which seems to be prevailing among the German leadership, one could have said that there was no hope for the American economy while these surplus millions of people were there. Nevertheless, as the result of positive measures which were taken these millions of people, who might formerly have been considered surplus, were turned into an almost incalculable asset in terms of production.

If the German leadership resolutely took the position that the refugees, who are, it must be remembered, of German blood and therefore should be easily assimilable on that score, can be converted into a strong asset through establishing conditions under which they can add to German production, it would be an indication of sound and sensible planning. If such an attitude were assumed and the problem still remained partially unsolved, it would then be far easier to appeal to the world at large with a reasonable hope that international assistance would be forthcoming.

ONE OF THE BAD social consequences of the refugee problem is group separation. The refugees tend to withdraw from the current of normal German life, and in turn the native Germans develop the feeling that the refugees represent a social and economic threat to them, and therefore, the latter also unite, either formally or informally, against this threatened danger. The refugees, by and large, are ill housed, with the public health dangers which such a situation brings. The bare subsistence level upon which they are forced to live also tends to keep the refugee children from having normal schooling which young people are entitled to have. Probably the worst social consequence is the growing feeling of hopelessness which is gradually overpowering many of the refugees and the consequent bitterness of spirit which results therefrom.



The one-room "home" of a family in a Munich refugee camp combines bedroom, kitchen and storeroom. Sometimes two and even more families are compelled by the dire shortage to occupy one such small shack.

Certainly the political dangers seem to be so apparent as to need very little amplification. Ever since 1946 the refugees have been forming themselves into organizations, and this is a perfectly natural consequence of their desperate situation. By 1948, in the local elections these groups had become so well established as to make it possible for them to run independent candidates for various offices. It appears that they elected candidates in a proportion generally as great or greater than their number is to the total population.

In 1949 for the first federal election to name members of the new *Bundestag* (federal assembly), there were some indications that these groups were possibly in position to federate into a larger organization and thus partake of the nature of a national political party. The Occupation laws in the three western zones at that time still required licensing of political parties by Military Government, and in all three of the zones permission to compete as a refugee political party was refused. Nevertheless, independent candidates, representing refugees, were successful in a number of places, but the refugees lost the benefit of proportional voting which they could have had if they had been a recognized political party.

Under the German Basic Law, the right to form political parties is guaranteed and the American High Commissioner has recently repealed the Military Government regulation which required political parties to be licensed in the American zone by the American Occupation Authority. The British and French licensing laws in their zones are also to be repealed shortly.

WHILE IT IS difficult at this date to appraise the wisdom of the Military Governments' denial of political party status, it is certainly true that the decision further embittered many refugee leaders and confirmed their determination to find ways of making themselves felt politically. It is a fact that a well organized group will eventually find ways of getting full political expression.

In a county election held on Sunday, Jan. 28, 1950 (Ziegenhain, Hesse), a strictly refugee party, known as the Independent Democratic Voters League, polled 23

percent of the total vote and secured seven of the 30 county assembly seats. Since the leading party won only 13 seats, it is seen that the refugee party holds the balance of power in this community. It is a further matter of interest that in a small 100 percent refugee settlement called Trutzthain, the refugee party polled 163 of the 204 votes cast.

One can hardly draw conclusions on a nation-wide scale from the results of an election in one county. However, it would hardly be daring to predict that if and when a single refugee party is formed on a national basis to represent all the thousands of small refugee community groups that party would very likely gain enough votes in a national election to hold the balance of power in the federal government. This might not be a matter of serious consequence if the possible effects of such amalgamation were confined to internal political matters in western Germany.

It is a definite possibility that if a strictly refugee party won a commanding position in the German political area, it could have serious international political repercussions. The question of Germany's borders, not only with respect to Poland but also with respect to Czechoslovakia, is so completely associated with the German refugee problem that if they, the refugees, came into considerable political power, the pressures for border realignment would become exceedingly great. Furthermore, by that time the refugee psychology would undoubtedly be quite ripe for the acceptance of militant radical leadership of the extreme right if not of the extreme left.

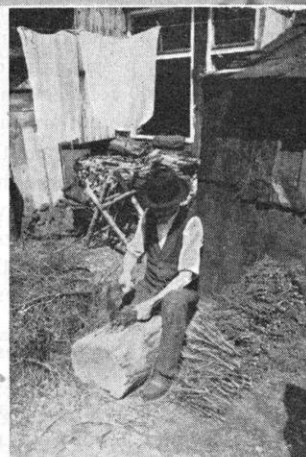
While the economic status of refugees might make them good prospects for Communist propaganda, the fact that a great many of them blame their present luckless situation upon the Communist militates against the likelihood that they will quickly fall victims to Communist promises.

ACAREFUL EXAMINATION of the political situation at present would seem to indicate that there are many obstacles in the way of early amalgamation of the refugee organizations into one single national unit. There are many points of difference between the various refugees, depending principally upon their places of origin. Those from the Sudetenland have certain grievances and objections, those from Hungary and Rumania have others, those from the Baltic states have still others, and the Germans from the eastern provinces and those still coming to western Germany from the Soviet Zone have fairly different objectives again.

One must also keep in mind the difficulty of consolidation because of the jealousies of various leaders of the smaller groups. However, weighing all these factors, it is a proper and logical conclusion that sooner or later most of these obstacles will be swept away and a substantial consolidation will be achieved unless in the meantime this perplexing problem can be solved. This can only be accomplished if the German leadership decides honestly and sincerely to seek the means by which the refugees can become absorbed and integrated into the social and economic fabric of western Germany.



Badly overcrowded living conditions are not beneficial to the health of refugee children whose living standards are below those of their German cousins. Elderly refugee (right), unable to find employment in a town where preference is given to native Germans, spends his time in securing a stock of firewood for heating his shack in the camp at Allach on the outskirts of Munich.



It must be borne in mind that at present almost 100 percent of these people are living on a standard usually far below that which they enjoyed in their former homes. Approximately 750,000 of them are completely without work. If this discrimination continues for any length of time there is very little doubt that most of the associations which represent refugees will sooner or later get together upon one significant platform and that is the platform of common misery which so many of them are forced to share. This problem, the German refugees, has not yet been adequately considered either by the native German population or by the world at large. +END

Queckenborn Keeps Eye on Councilors

The citizens in at least one Hessian community are telling their legislatures exactly how to vote.

Raymond O. Didle, US resident officer for the Giessen area, disclosed that all the 1,100 citizens of Queckenborn, a farm town near Giessen, are invited to attend each session of the town council. An open discussion is held on each problem and question, and the local citizens state their opinion on the issues before the council.

When the council members vote, after the discussion has been closed, they do so in the presence of their constituents.

Allied Watch on the Rhine

Article

By HAYNES MAHONEY

Staff Writer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

ON THE LAST three Thursdays of each month, the US High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy, and his British and French counterparts, General Sir Brian H. Robertson and Andre Francois-Poncet, flanked by a score of their advisers and experts, gather around a large circular table in the softly-lit "Marble Room" of a mountaintop hotel overlooking the Rhine. When they open discussion on the first point of their agenda, they set in motion the highest Allied authority in western Germany.

The three high commissioners, their deputies, advisers and more than 100 secretariat personnel of the three countries, form the Allied High Commission for Germany. A complex organization which overflows the five stories, the annex and garage of the Petersberg hotel, the High Commission (HICOM) must consolidate the policies of the three occupying powers with due consideration to the views of the German federal government and the changing conditions in Germany as reported through the field organization of each high commissioner. It must finally produce the Allied legislation and guidance to the German federal and state governments necessary to carrying out the terms of the Occupation Statute.

Symbolic of its supreme authority, High Commission headquarters in the rambling white Petersberg is visible for miles up and down the Rhine valley. From its roof fly the Stars and Stripes, French Tricolore and British Union Jack, with the colors of the high commissioner serving as chairman for the month on the middle staff.

BUILT IN 1886, the Petersberg was formerly an exclusive resort for many distinguished and wealthy travelers of the world. It is now devoted exclusively to tripartite operations. Its bedrooms, lounges and dining rooms have been converted into conference rooms and offices for the high commissioners, their advisers and the Allied General Secretariat staff.

The federal German capitol is located a few miles down the river at Bonn, and the area around Bonn and the Petersberg is an international enclave administered jointly by the three Occupation Powers. Each high commissioner maintains a separate headquarters nearby — the British at Wahn a few miles to the north, the French in a former hotel in Dreesen, across the Rhine from the Petersberg, while the Americans have renovated a large residential building in the nearby village of Mehlem.

The meetings of the three high commissioners represent the fruition of Allied policy towards Germany established nearly two years ago in London. In the winter and spring of 1948, the foreign ministers of America, Britain, France and the Benelux countries met in the British capital to decide what should be done about Germany. The country was stagnating economically and creating new financial

burdens on the occupying powers. Miserable living conditions were threatening democratic trends which it was hoped would take root in the ruins of the Third Reich.

The principal reason for this dangerous situation was the breakdown of four power control due to Soviet intransigence. The Russians had refused to join with the Western Powers in treating the country as an economic unit; they had balked at currency reform, had turned down proposals for free elections of a new German government, in short, had completely obstructed the movement to unify Germany except under their own terms, which would mean Communist domination of the country.

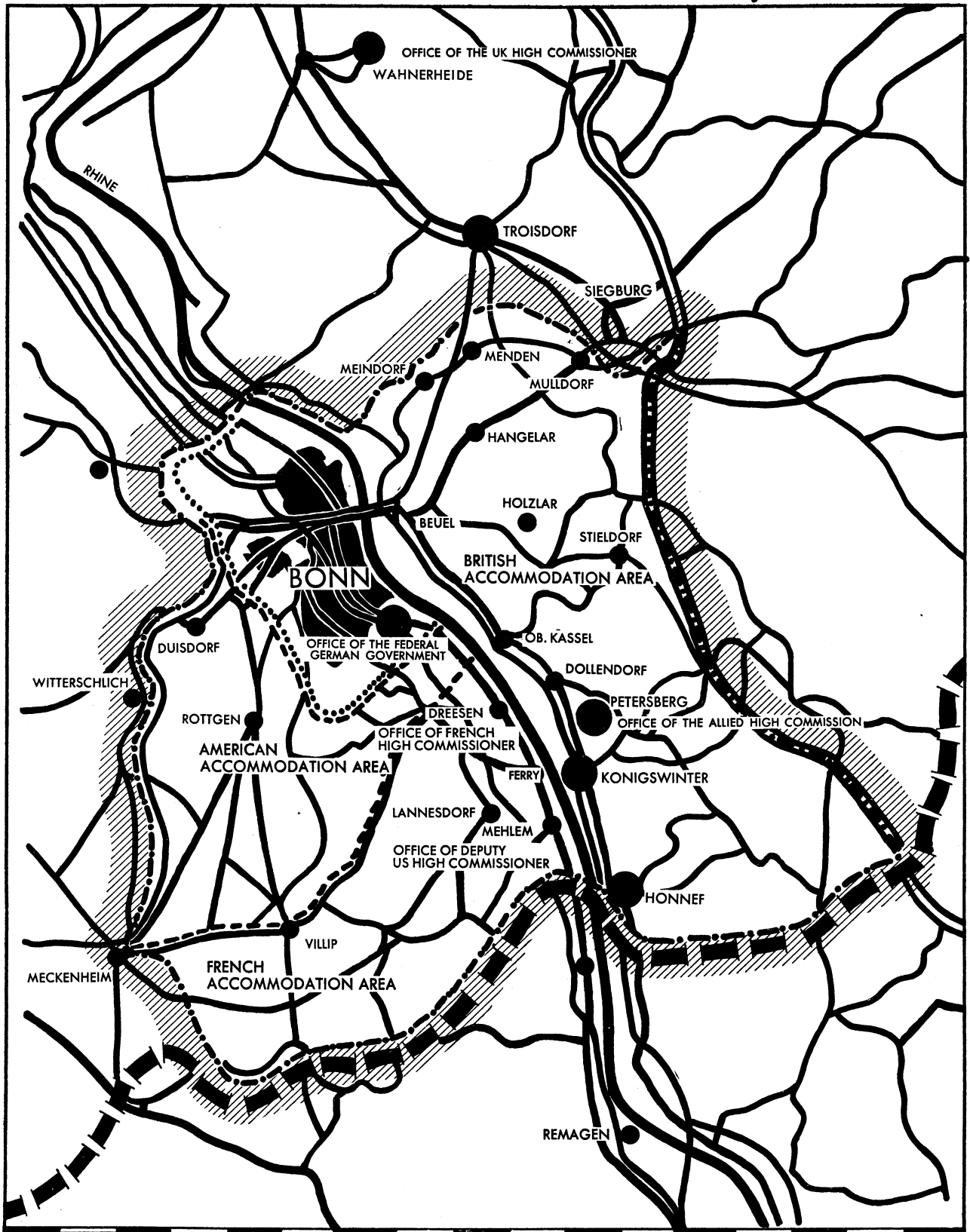
AT LONDON the foreign ministers agreed, and their governments approved, a new and more constructive policy for at least the two-thirds of Germany which lay outside of the Iron Curtain. It was decided that the three western zones would be unified as a federal republic with a democratic government until such time as a way could be found to bring the eastern zone into the federation. At the same time, to provide security for western Europe, an International Authority was proposed for the Ruhr, industrial heart of Germany, in which the Western Powers, Benelux countries and Federal Republic would participate.

As the first step, a drastic currency reform was effected in the three western zones in June 1948, which gave the economy a tremendous lift toward recovery. This resulted in the blockade of Berlin by the Soviets and the Allied counter-blockade of eastern Germany. While the Anglo-American airlift was defeating Russian efforts to freeze the Western Powers out of Berlin, the western German states convened a constitutional assembly in Bonn. The "Basic Law" or constitution for the federation was drafted during the course of six months and ratified by the German states in the summer of 1949. In August democratic elections were held and on Sept. 21 the government of the Federal Republic of Germany was installed.

On the same date Military Government was ended, the Allied High Commission was activated, and the Occupation Statute came into force. Developed by the three Western Powers while the federal constitution was being drafted, the Occupation Statute became the basic charter for Allied operations in Germany, defining the powers of the Occupation Authorities vis-a-vis those of the federal government. It granted the Germans more independence and responsibility for their own affairs than they had had since the end of the war.

Basically, the statute allows the federal government full authority over all domestic affairs, with a few exceptions in so-called reserved fields, primarily with respect to disarmament, reparations, decartelization and respect for the Basic Law and state constitutions. The Occupation

Map of Bonn and Vicinity



 INTER-ZONAL BOUNDARY
 INTER-SECTOR BOUNDARY

 AREA BOUNDARY
 BONN CITY BOUNDARY

Powers retain the authority to supervise western German foreign relations, foreign trade and internal economic activities to the extent necessary to assure the best utilization of German resources with a minimum of external assistance.

The High Commission also has the right to disapprove federal or state legislation within 21 days after its transmittal to the Occupation Authorities, and to intervene if necessary to preserve security or democratic government or in pursuance of international obligations.

To implement the Occupation Statute, the Allied High Commission is organized to provide for uniform Allied policy in all three zones of western Germany. At its head is the Council, comprised of the three High Commissioners or, in their absence, their deputies, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays (US), Christopher E. Steel (British) and Armand Berard (French).

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS and their deputies have a rich and varied background in government, diplomacy and German affairs. US High Commissioner McCloy was assigned to uncover German responsibility for the famous "Black Tom" explosion during World War I, becoming an authority on German espionage and sabotage. Having served as assistant secretary of war, he came to his position in Germany from the presidency of the World Bank.

General Robertson, Britain's high commissioner, had served as British military governor for Germany for two years prior to his present appointment.

A career diplomat, Mr. Francois-Poncet had been France's ambassador to Germany before the war, now serves as France's highest authority on the High Commission.

From command of the wartime 10th Mountain Division which fought its way up through Italy, General Hays assumed in 1947 the job of deputy military governor under Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and now serves as Deputy US High Commissioner. His British counterpart, Christopher Steel, brings with him a background as British political adviser to SHAEF in 1945, and as political adviser to the British Military Government in 1947. French Deputy High Commissioner Berard is, like his chief, a long-time diplomat who had five years' service in Berlin during the early 1930's.

Beneath the Council are nine permanent tripartite commissioners in the respective fields.

THE DEPUTIES SIT as the General Committee to consider procedural and administrative business of the High Commission and to deal with matters not falling specifically to the other committees. In some instances, the General Committee, rather than the Council, is asked to resolve disagreements arising in the other committees.

The Political Affairs Committee, consisting of the three political advisers, is concerned with all political and foreign affairs of the German federal and state governments coming within the competence of the Council.

A Foreign Trade and Exchange Committee, comprised of the economic and finance advisers, guides the foreign trade policies of the German authorities.

The committee members are automatically directors of the Joint Export-Import Agency until its liquidation.

The Economics Committee, comprised of the economic advisers, observes German economic policies and advises the Council in exercising its reserved powers in this field, including decartelization and deconcentration of German industry.

The three finance advisers form the Finance Committee, which observes German financial policies and advises the Council in exercising its powers under the Occupation Statute in this field.

The Law Committee, comprised of the legal advisers, provides the Council and its committees with advice on legal and judicial affairs arising out of the work of the High Commission.

A Special Committee for the Review of German Legislation (both federal and state) is comprised of representatives of the legal and political staffs of the high commissioners. This committee must review all German legislation in sufficient time so that final action can be taken within 21 days of its receipt from the German authorities. If disapproval is recommended, the Council itself must make the decision.

ANINTH AGENCY, the Military Security Board, handles all matters of demilitarization, disarmament, and prohibitions and limitations on industry and scientific research. This agency, currently located in Berlin, is scheduled to move to Coblenz this spring.

The High Commission charter also provides for the formation of subcommittees and subordinate agencies, usually concerned with more specific fields under the permanent committees.

Currently there are about 25 of these subordinate agencies, such as the Coal and Steel Control Groups which report through the Economics Committee, the Combined Travel Board and an Information and Cultural Affairs Subcommittee under the Political Committee, the Public Safety Subcommittee, the Civil Aviation Board under the General Committee, and so on.

Holding the key to smooth operation of the High Commission is the Allied General Secretariat, a three-power body which receives and dispatches all communications for the High Commission, prepares agendas, keeps minutes, provides briefs and background material to the members of the Council and committees, and acts as the channel of communications between the High Commission, the German federal government, the state commissioners,* and all outside agencies.

The Secretariat consists of the three national secretaries and their staffs. Joseph E. Slater, the US secretary, had previously served as secretary of OMGUS' Economics Division and assistant US secretary with the Allied Control Council in Berlin and also with the UN planning staff. Leo Handley-Derry, the British secretary, had been secretary of the Bizonal Delegation to the OEEC in Paris. Lt. Col. G. P. Glain, the French secretary, had been French secretary with the Allied Control Council.

* The official term is "Land Commissioners," but to avoid confusion with the American word meaning Earth, the German "Land" is translated in this article to "State."

THESE THREE TAKE turns discharging the duties of secretary-general as the chairmanship of the Council rotates monthly. Apart from their duties in servicing tripartite meetings, their primary responsibility is to coordinate among themselves and with their national elements every communication issued in the name of the Allied High Commission. This, of course, involves work in the French and English languages on all papers and in German as well on those received from or destined for German agencies.

The Secretariat includes also a Liaison and Protocol Section, an Allied Central Statistical Office and a tripartite archivist.

Most of the work of the High Commission is referred first to the appropriate committee or subcommittee for preliminary discussion. Often these subordinate agencies reach complete agreement and the decision is referred to the Council only for formal review and official promulgation. In less important matters the committee themselves may communicate their decisions directly to the federal government or state commissioner concerned.

In cases of disagreement on the committee level the subject is passed on to the General Committee or to the Council with a statement of the positions of the three powers. Usually the high commissioners, with their broader authority to modify policy, arrive at agreement. The majority rule applies on voting except that amendments to the Basic Law must be approved by unanimous agreement. A dissenting member of the Council may, however, appeal a decision to his government in certain fields.

In addition to the formal Council meetings on Thursdays, the high commissioners often convene for informal sessions and also meet frequently with the German chancellor. Committees and subcommittees are usually in weekly session while the US, British and French heads of the Secretariat confer at least daily and on many occasions have several separate meetings daily to direct the complicated operations of their organization.

Thus some 200 American, British and French officials are associated weekly in the conferences and meetings

necessary to exercising efficient and continuous tripartite control of western Germany. Members of the federal cabinet and other German experts are consulted from time to time either formally or informally.

Illustrative of the activity of the Allied High Commission is the fact that 283 meetings took place in the first three months, exclusive of Military Security Board and Secretariat meetings.

IN THIS MANNER the major Allied policies in western Germany are established by the High Commission and carried out uniformly throughout the three occupation zones. The zones remain important primarily as areas of responsibility of the respective high commissioners and for the location of occupation troops. Each high commissioner is authorized under the Charter to take unilateral action only in a few reserved fields, such as: maintenance of law and order if German authorities are unable to do so; protection of the prestige and security of the Occupation Forces; operation of Allied courts and care of prisoners sentenced by them. Even in these fields, the high commissioner is required to coordinate his policies in so far as possible with those of the other high commissioners.

Significantly, the High Commission charter states that the High Commission will be represented in each state of the western zones by an Allied state commissioner who shall be solely responsible to the Council for insuring due compliance on the part of the German state authorities with the Council's decisions and directives. In effect, this makes the state commissioner accountable to the Council for all tripartite matters in his state, rather than responsible only to his own high commissioner.

As a further guarantee of uniform tripartite operations in the three zones, each high commissioner is authorized to delegate state observers with small staffs to state commissioners of the other two zones for consultation and advice.

THE FIRST FEW months of Allied High Commission operations have been arduous and difficult. A great amount of Military Government legislation had to be reviewed and extended or dropped; policies under the Occupation Statute had to be defined; new procedures, the authority and responsibilities of the state commissioners, the transfer of most JEIA functions to the federal government, the establishment of occupation costs budget and a host of other problems incident to the development of the new civilian control of Germany confronted the Allied High Commission during its first months.

In addition to the routine current activities there were such important problems as the review of federal and state legislation, the authorization of the federal government to join international organizations; the accreditation of foreign missions; consideration of numerous petitions from the federal government on dismantling and other questions, and so on.

Several particularly urgent problems have also confronted the High Commission which required night sessions and frequent contact with Washington, London and Paris for policy guidance. One of those was the revaluation of the Deutsche mark, and another was the conduct

General view of first Berlin meeting of the three Allied High Commissioners held at Lancaster House, British headquarters in Berlin, Jan. 18. In center, background, fourth from right (wearing horn-rimmed glasses), is US High Commissioner John J. McCloy. At extreme right (profile to camera) is British High Commissioner Sir Brian Robertson.

(Photo by courtesy of United Press)



of negotiations with Dr. Konrad Adenauer, federal chancellor, in carrying out the foreign ministers' agreements in Paris during November. The latter subsequently resulted in the Petersberg Protocol of Nov. 22.

THIS AGREEMENT is a manifestation of the new spirit of occupation policies which is beginning to be felt uniformly throughout the Federal Republic. The old emphasis on restriction and control is now being relaxed and replaced by the positive policy of aiding Germany to earn a respected place among the democratic nations.

In accordance with its pledge, the Federal Republic has now joined the International Authority for the Ruhr. It has agreed to cooperate with the Military Security Board, to liberalize the structure of government and to guard against any revival of totalitarianism. These security guaranties should serve to calm European fears and give the high commissioners greater latitude in aiding Germany's reconstruction and further extending the authority of the federal government.

The Allies are to permit the re-establishment of consular and commercial relations with other nations, and plans are already proceeding for the immediate establishment of such consulates in the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

The participation of Germany in international organizations through which she can contribute to the general welfare are also to be promoted. Already within recent weeks the High Commission has allowed Germany to join the Organization for European Economic Cooperation

(OEEC), the European Customs Union Study Group, to attend certain International Labor Organization (ILO) conferences, and to consummate a bilateral agreement on ECA aid with the United States government. Negotiations are also going forward with regard to membership in several other international organizations.

INTERNALLY, MOST of the controls over press, politics, education, labor and economics have been relaxed. After a year the Occupation Statute will be revised to determine what further authority may be extended to the federal government.

When the high commissioners meet in the lofty Petersberg to render decisions and to issue instructions implementing the new constructive policies, they are not conducting an "ivory tower" operation. Through their field officers, state commissions and headquarters staffs, the high commissioners will observe the political and economic progress of the Federal Republic during the coming year. Western Germany must prove its allegiance to democratic principles and its sincerity in contributing to the recovery of Europe.

From the windows of their offices on the second floor of the Petersberg, the three Allied leaders can look down on the broad reaches of the Rhine 1,000 feet below. In effect they have mounted a new watch on the Rhine—a cautious but hopeful watch—with the objective that no military invader or foreign occupier will ever have to maintain vigil here again. + END

Judicial Powers in Reserved Fields Defined

A new directive has been issued by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany further defining judicial powers in reserved fields under Allied High Commission Law No. 13 and allowing German courts jurisdiction over certain types of minor crimes committed by Allied personnel and displaced persons.

The directive, issued as HICOG Staff Announcement No. 73 and signed by Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy US high commissioner, was made retroactive to Jan. 1 and applies to the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin. It, in effect, restores the same jurisdiction to German courts which was granted under Military Government law before the enactment of High Commission Law No. 13.

The announcement specifies that German courts may, in accordance with applicable German law, issue penal orders (*Stralbefehle*) against American, British and French personnel who are not members of or accredited to the Occupation Forces, and displaced persons or persons with assimilated DP status. Such Allied and displaced persons may have the case transferred to a US Court of the Allied High Commission if they file a petition for such transfer at or before the stage of the proceedings at which, under German law, objections to such penal order may be made.

A penal order is a judgment issued by a court for minor felonies or misdemeanors, such as traffic infractions, petty

theft, etc., and may not exceed a small fine or a short term of confinement. The accused is given a brief period to object to the order and request an oral hearing.

Staff Announcement No. 73 also gives German courts jurisdiction over cases involving offenses against the Allied Forces wherein the maximum penalty would not exceed a fine of DM 150 (\$35.70) and confinement of six weeks, as well as cases involving stolen Allied property which is not valued at more than \$100 or property damage which does not exceed \$100.

In addition, the exercise of the US High Commissioner's power to authorize German courts to take jurisdiction of certain cases involving Allied personnel and to withdraw from German courts cases affecting powers reserved to the Occupation authorities under the Occupation Statute, is delegated to the state commissioners under the directive. This authority must be carried out within the framework of Military Government and HICOG policies established prior to Jan. 1, or instructions to be communicated to the state commissioners.

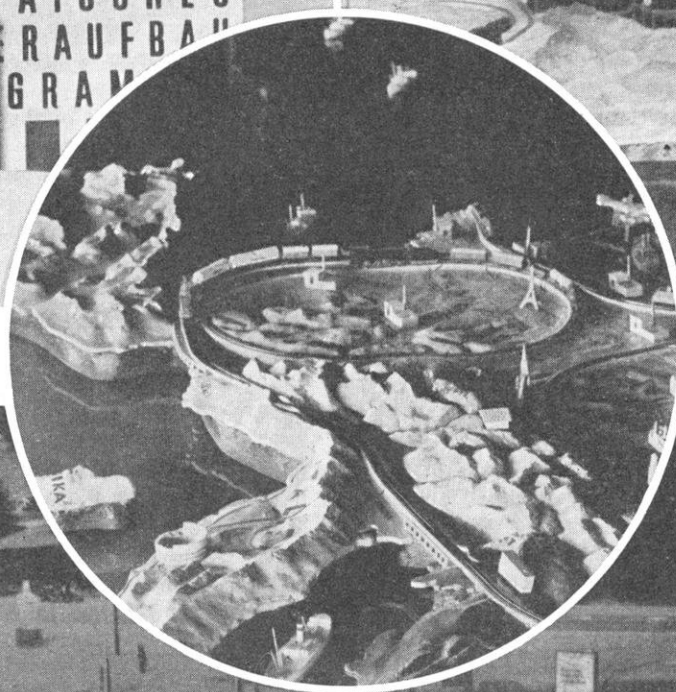
The Allied Forces, or persons accredited to the High Commission, or to a high commissioner or a commander of any of the Occupation Forces and members of their families, are specifically excluded from jurisdiction of all German courts by law 13, except when specifically authorized by the high commissioner or state commissioners.

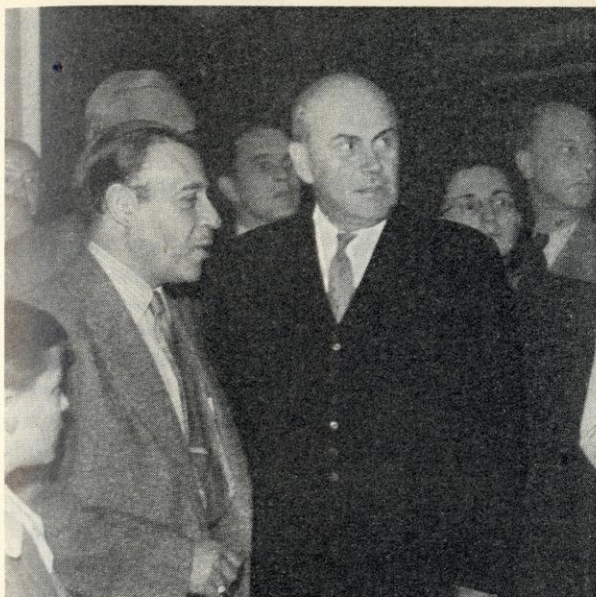


Charles Shaw, chief of Visual Presentation Branch, HICOG, of which Exhibition Section is part.

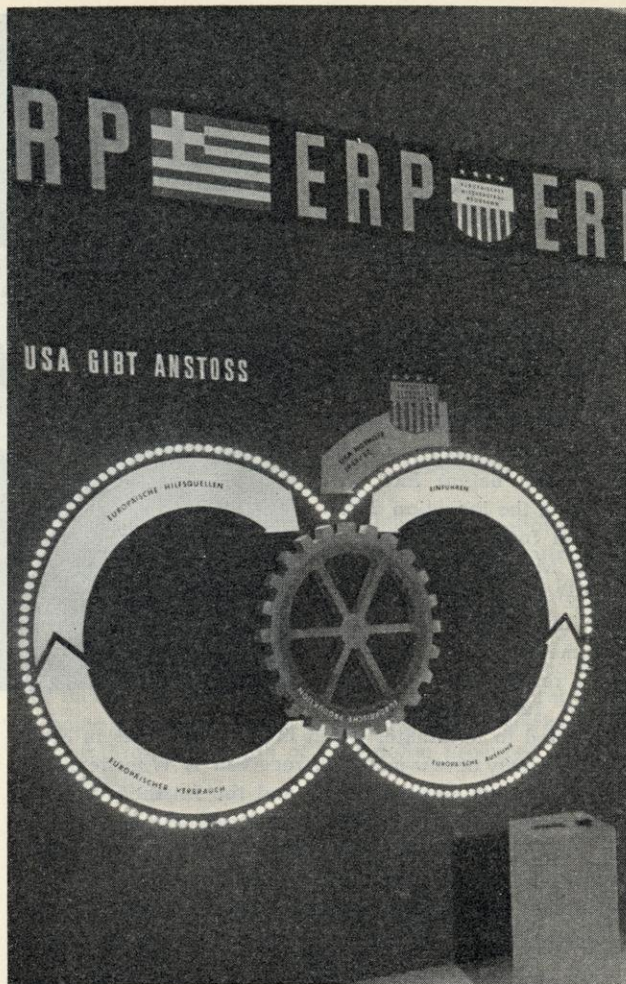


Above, crowd watches Atlantic model of ERP routes (circle). Below, exhibit building.





US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, ECA representative for Germany, views show with Elmer Cox, who directed production of exhibit in Frankfurt (above). Photo at right is of electrically-operated exhibit explaining the chronological story of US aid to Europe from inception of plan to its accomplishments to date.



ECA on Tour

THE GADGETRY that excites fair-goers throughout the world has been harnessed into a publicity exhibit to tell West Germans a comprehensive story of ERP.

One of a series of exhibitions documenting Economic Cooperation Administration activities, this is no poster-on-the-wall display. A specially designed building 30 meters long, 20 meters wide and nearly seven meters high houses this exhibit on its road tour through west zone cities. And inside are 20 electrical and mechanical displays and models, all individually illuminated and nine activated electrically by the visitors themselves.

Despite the exhibit's massive proportions and weight—70 tons—it is moved frequently from city to city in the western zones. Since it was constructed in August and September 1949, it has been seen by nearly 250,000 German citizens, at the 1949 Frankfurt Fall Fair, the Frankfurt Agricultural Fair, the Christmas Exposition at Duesseldorf, and is now en route to Stuttgart, where it will open on March 18 for a three weeks' showing. It is also booked for the annual *Kieler Woche* (Kiel Week) at Kiel, from

June 18 to 25. Among other west zone cities bidding for the exhibition are Hamburg, Cologne, Muenster, Munich and Nuremberg.

ONE OF THE STRONGEST appeals of the exhibit, designed to tell the story of United States aid to Europe, and Germany in particular, is in its visitor-participation scheme. German exhibit-goers have been delighted with the button-pushing it affords: each electrical gadget tells an important phase of ERP activities, with far greater appeal than would a static panel or display.

The largest single display is a model of the Atlantic ocean, 12½ meters long and 5½ meters wide. The eastern portion of the United States and all of Western Europe are depicted by a large multi-colored relief map. Plying between the continents are a score of small model ships which are operated electrically in real water.

As the ships, which are to carry ERP goods to Western Europe, approach American ports, small model electric trains start out automatically and travel over two separate

circuits. The trains stop as the vessels leave the harbors. When the ships touch the ports of the Marshall Plan countries, four separate model railroad lines, operating in Scandinavia, France, Germany and around Central Europe, are activated automatically.

VISITORS TO THE exhibit are guided around the hall in a clockwise direction. The various elements tell a chronological story of US aid to Europe before ERP was founded, the inception of the plan in former Secretary of State Marshall's speech at Harvard, the organization of ECA and OEEC, the accomplishments so far recorded, and a resume of future plans up to 1952, when ERP is scheduled to terminate. When the exhibit opens in Stuttgart, an array of raw materials received by Wuertemberg-Baden through ERP channels, and the finished products made from them in that state's industries, will be shown in the display at the main entrance. Fronting this presentation will be a large revolving and illuminated globe, which designates the various Marshall Plan countries in color. Motion pictures relating to the Marshall Plan have been



shown within the hall wherever the exhibit has been on display. The exhibit also contains its own public address system, heating system, water lines for the Atlantic model, and a master switch-board.

The electrical equipment includes 20 large and small electrical motors, 21 transformers, nearly 200 meters of neon tubes, 1,500 meters of wiring and approximately 300 fuses. Exterior illumination includes a large ERP sign fashioned from red neon tubes, and two ERP shields at either end of the building.

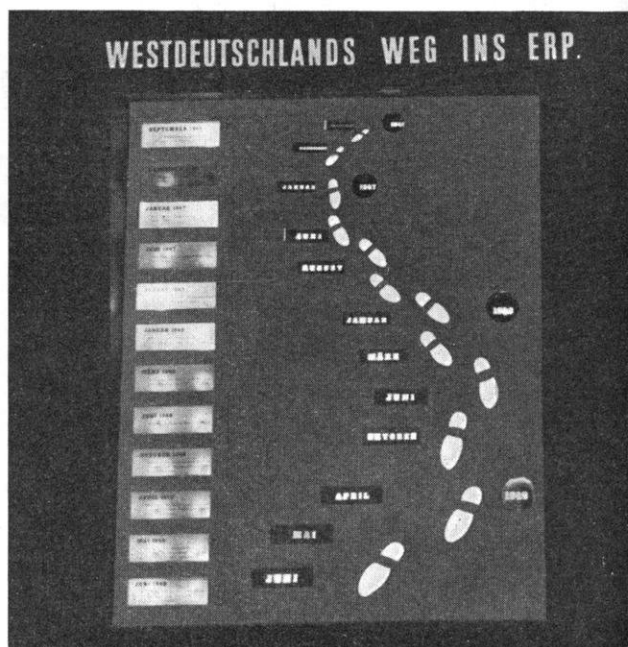
The power required to operate all of the equipment is 35 kilowatts per hour.

The exhibit and building were designed and created by the Visual Presentations

Branch, Operating Facilities Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, at its Exhibition Section in Nuremberg. Charles M. Shaw is chief of the branch.

A special team of 20 Germans employed by the section accompanies the exhibit wherever it goes and supervises dismantling, transportation and setting up operations. The team includes graphic artists, painters, carpenters and technicians.

+END



Typical exhibits in the touring ECA exposition are shown on this page. The revolving globe above shows Marshall Plan participants in illuminated colors. Below, left, is a chart depicting how ERP came about, with inset of George Marshall, "father of ERP." Chart at right traces, step by step, West Germany's path in the European economic recovery plan.

Agricultural Outlook

By GWYNN GARNETT

THE PRESENT FOOD situation in western Germany presents the Federal Republic with a difficult task. Not only must it earn more foreign exchange to permit the import of additional food and feed but it must also achieve a substantial increase in domestic agricultural output within the next two years, if a serious dollar deficit is not to result after Marshall Plan aid ends in 1952.

A majority of the US dollars allotted to Germany under the European Recovery Program are presently being spent on food and feed imports. In this current year, the sum allocated for food amounts to more than \$500,000,000. The population of western Germany is one third greater than in prewar years, and the new country is dependent upon imports for approximately half the food consumed by its urban population. Despite the tremendous annual expenditures for food, the German diet is still not up to the prewar level, particularly in fats and animal products.

Long-term planning for western Germany is dominated by the threat of an extremely heavy dollar deficit remaining after 1952. What must be done to overcome this threat?

One solution, which can be ruled out at the beginning, is to reduce food consumption levels. The German food level this year provides the non-farm population with less calories than prewar and only about two thirds of prewar consumption of fats, meats and dairy products.

There are two broad approaches which, if they do not eliminate the threat of the dollar deficit altogether, at least reduce it to a manageable size.

The first approach is to buy more food and feed on the world markets with the proceeds of German exports. This requires not only an intensified effort to increase exportable industrial items but also an emphasis on sales in the United States, other dollar areas, and non-dollar areas where supplies of the deficit foods are available.

Liberalized trade agreements, in many cases concluded on Germany's initiative, have been signed during recent months with eight neighboring countries. These pacts will permit a flow of industrial goods out in exchange for basic German requirements, including foods. As a first step they are highly commendable actions, and may be the first signs of a strong European economic community. More are needed, however, on a far broader basis.

Sufficient supplies of the cereals, fats and sugar required to maintain the German diet will be difficult to obtain outside of the United States. A partial solution of the German deficit problem, therefore, from the standpoint of trade, requires the sale of German products in US markets to an amount far above the trickle of goods now moving to the US.

FROM MANY ASPECTS, solving the German food problem by increasing trade would be the most desirable; however, the postwar concentration of population in western Germany makes

the food deficit so great that an increase in export proceeds alone cannot procure the food import needs. Therefore, the second broad approach to the solution of the German food problem lies in substantial expansion of food production at home.

The methods for increasing German production are essentially much the same as in any other country. They rest upon two basic principles:

(1) Incentive to produce — provided by prices and incomes to growers.

(2) More modern and efficient production techniques placed in the hands of the farmers.

German officials are now developing a national food production program based on these primary principles.

Internal prices are gradually being adjusted to provide the incentive for increasing agricultural production. Occupation authorities and the Germans themselves have made excellent progress in providing the necessary requisites for increasing agricultural production. Agricultural credit is being provided in part from the Deutsche marks which accrue through the sale of ECA dollar procured products in Germany.

WESTERN GERMANY contains 35,000,000 acres of farm land, but 40 percent of the farms are little more than large gardens. The representative size is only about 30 acres with an average of six persons trying to earn a living from it. Furthermore, many of these small farms have been sub-divided through successive inheritance into numerous parcels, often 40 to 60 separate tiny bits, scattered several miles apart. This makes mechanization impractical, increases production costs, wastes labor, draft power, and crop land in paths and roadways.

Existing agricultural education institutions and facilities are incommensurate with the needs of the nation. There exists no extension service as we have come to know it in the US for quick translation of research results into farm practices. There is not a single collegiate department or institute of home economics in western Germany. Important major developments in sciences of agriculture and nutrition within the last 15 years are known only to a thin crust of scientists and agricultural leaders. To bring to the maximum number of farmers the most modern techniques in agricultural production a greatly expanded system of agricultural research, education and extension is needed.

To help bridge this gap in the development of German agriculture, large numbers of German scientists have been sent to the US and many American scientists have come to Germany during the last four years. Those Germans influenced by these exchanges are expected to take the lead in German agricultural think-

This article by Gwynn Garnett, chief of the Food and Agriculture Division of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOC, was written for the "New Yorker Staatszeitung," German language paper in New York, where it appeared in February.

ing, adapting the knowledge of techniques which they have learned in foreign countries to German conditions.

Aside from these primary aspects of the problem there are many corollaries which deserve and require attention. There are three aspects of German land resources that need improvement:

(1) The small German farms, further excessively parcelled into tiny non-contiguous tracts, need to be consolidated. Land consolidation is required on nearly half of the farm area in western Germany. The process consists of surveying and redistribution, after which farmers retain their individual holding but will have their farm in one single tract instead of numerous small plots scattered around the community.

(2) Forty percent of the land area is presently devoted to relatively unproductive meadow and pasture. Yet German farmers seldom have available the draft power for heavy plowing or the capital for seed and fertilizer needed for necessary improvements.

(3) From 300,000 to 500,000 hectares of land could well be reclaimed for cultivation by drainage, such as has been

done on a large scale in the Netherlands. In some cases the identical type of land which has been brought into high production on the Dutch side of the border is left as practically waste land on the German side.

APPROXIMATELY 10,000,000 refugees and expellees from eastern Europe have settled in western Germany since the war. Because of the damage in cities these tended to congregate in rural communities. The problem of settling these refugees with agricultural backgrounds is being attempted and supported in part by governmental subsidy.

As occupation as well as Marshall Plan officials, it is our task to convince the German people of the vital importance for them to increase agricultural production, and that it is equally important for them to do this by democratic means. Farmers are encouraged to take an active part in planning and organizing their own programs. This is a challenge in the direction of increasing their independence, self-reliance and political alertness. The programs under way are no less important in their social aspects than in their economic effects. +END

Radio Aids in Reeducating Women

WEST GERMAN RADIO stations are making an attempt to broaden women's interest in public life but their programs are not as interesting as they might be, according to a report of the Radio Branch, Office of Public Affairs.

The report, covering the period of July 1 to Sept. 30, 1949, surveyed women's radio programs presented by stations in Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart and Bremen.

All stations are recognizing their responsibility in helping German women overcome their apathy toward political affairs and their sense of national isolation.

For this reason they emphasize programs that point out positive trends in political and economic development. Political re-education of women is considered a primary task. Characteristic programs appeal to women to interest themselves in politics, to take a more active part in political life, and to make their numerical superiority felt.

This praiseworthy attempt, however, loses impact by the dullness of the programming. Half the broadcasts are by a single speaker, a monologue, generally accepted as the least interesting means for disseminating information.

On the occasion of important events, such as the parliamentary elections in August, women's radio programs interviewed women candidates, clarified the platforms and aims of the individual parties, interviewed women from abroad, and announced lectures in America Houses encouraging listeners to broaden their political horizons.

Other women's programs have attempted to meet the general sense of social insecurity of German women by re-educating the women themselves. Interviews with women making an independent living and demonstrations of equality of women in other countries also have helped.

On a time allotment basis, most time — 28 percent — was on "public life," including such subjects as eco-

nomics and sociology and the work of women in these fields. Twenty percent of the time was on such practical matters as tips on housekeeping and marketing; 16 percent of the available time was on education programs.

Programs on pedagogic and psychological problems, child welfare and child training were also taken up extensively. Radio Frankfurt has a 15-minute program on which parents and editors discuss education. +END

Voice of America in person — Betty Watson, women's editor of the Voice of America program, interviews Frankfurt University students during a European trip for the Department of State. The students had written the Department for information on the German language broadcasts. Shown with Miss Watson, at left, are Ingeborg Geissner, Rosemarie Schmaus, Helmuth Geissner, Ursula Gerstner and Ilse Reichert.

(PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)





Germany Calling Overseas

By JOHN D. RYALS

*Communications Branch, Industry Division
Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG*

HELLO, SIR, THIS is the overseas operator. Are you ready for your call to the States? Your party in Chicago is standing by."

"Karl Schmidt A.-G.? This is the Deutsche Post. We have a telegram for you from Buenos Aires. Shall I read it to you before delivery?"

Such reports are heard many thousands of times each month by Allied nationals and Germans in Germany as the Deutsche Post delivers international telegrams from all countries of the world and connects telephone calls to more than 50 countries and territories. The Deutsche Post, under the direction of the Federal Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications and the City Council's Department for Posts and Telecommunications in Greater Berlin, is rapidly regaining its prewar efficiency and is furnishing Germany with the communications media so important for the restoration of normal commercial and social relations with the other nations of the world.

When the German Federal Republic was formed in the fall of 1949, it inherited from the bizonal administration a competent and well-organized postal and telecommunications system and one of the world's most modern and efficient overseas radio communications systems. From Frankfurt, Berlin and Elmshorn, near Hamburg, and from Norddeich on the North Sea coastline of Lower Saxony, Deutsche Post radio stations span the Atlantic and the Pacific with telegrams and telephone calls via direct circuits to the Americas, Japan, the Philippines and Portugal, and by relaying via those points, to most important countries in the Far East and the principal Pacific islands.

RADIO FACILITIES are also available for messages to trans-Atlantic cargo vessels which are the life line of the export-import trade between the old world and the new, to fishing craft in the North Sea, and to the boats and barges on the Rhine River.

It is true that the Third Reich enjoyed the use of one of the most efficient and extensive international radio communications networks with direct contact with almost all important nations. German submarine cables connected with those of other countries and formed a great telegraphic network across the Atlantic.

Unfortunately, however, almost the entire radio system emanated from Berlin and adjacent locations. The devastating air attacks to which the erstwhile capital was subjected during the war reduced much of this highly technical and complicated equipment to useless wreckage; most of that which survived the bombings disappeared into the east. Her overseas cable links were cut early in the war. The damage to some was irreparable and some were reterminated in other countries. Repairs or construction of new cables would have cost many millions of dollars and, more important, would have required several years.

Germany needed international communications immediately if she was to revive her foreign trade and achieve a measure of self-sufficiency. Then, too, cables solve only the problem of telegraph service. Due to technical limitations submarine cables are not capable of transmitting the human voice over great distances. Years of research have failed to produce a practicable cable suitable for transoceanic telephony. Inter-continental telephone service has developed concurrently with the advance of the science of radio communications.

WHILE THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT of international communications services to Germany's European neighbors was admittedly of great importance, and presented numerous problems in the reconstruction of land-line cable facilities, the most difficult task was the reopening of telephone and telegraph services to points overseas. Emphasis was placed on the restoration of

service with the United States, which was to play a major role in the economic recovery program for Germany.

Although service could be made available through the facilities of other European countries, this solution would involve payment out of huge amounts of foreign currencies for the performance of services which could be rendered by the Deutsche Post if the necessary facilities were made available — foreign currency which a bankrupt and hungry Germany could more usefully employ for the import of food and other necessities of life. Therefore, high priority was placed on the construction of facilities for communications to the western hemisphere.

When international telephone and telegraph services were authorized for Germany in 1947, service to the United States and other points in the western hemisphere were established through the facilities of US commercial companies under a special license agreement whereby they operated the terminals in Germany on a non-profit basis, with net credits accruing to German export funds. Later, radio-telephone equipment was borrowed from the US Army and operated by the Deutsche Post. But these were only temporary measures.

THE CONSTRUCTION of an international radio station was undertaken by the Deutsche Post and German manufacturers employing engineers and production facilities in many cities in western Germany and Berlin with technical advice and assistance from Allied personnel. Of great importance is the fact that the entire cost was met with Deutsche mark funds.

By placing the construction of the new station on an emergency basis, the first radiotelegraph components were installed at Frankfurt in March 1948 while initial radiotelephone facilities were delivered in July of that year, less than 12 months after the first orders were placed with German firms. This equipment was supplemented rapidly during the following months.

Two 20,000 watt transmitters and associated receiving equipment provide for five simultaneous trans-Atlantic

telephone conversations. In addition to service to the United States, calls are relayed via New York to 18 other countries and territories. A total of more than 1,500 incoming and 3,600 outgoing calls averaging more than four minutes each were handled through the Frankfurt station in December 1949.

From the same station three 20,000 watt radiotelegraph transmitters provide direct circuits with the United States on a 24-hour-a-day schedule. By relaying through State-side radio stations, telegrams may be routed over German-operated radio equipment to some 60 countries and islands in the Americas, Pacific and Far East. Approximately 20,000 messages now pass over these circuits each month.

To provide direct telegraph service to South American countries, important customers of German industry, the Deutsche Post is utilizing some of the transmitters used prior to the war entirely for messages between Germany and ships at sea and during the war to control the Nazi fleets. Two 20,000 watt stations at Norddeich, in Lower Saxony, maintain daily schedules with Santiago, Lima, Bogota, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

Direct telephone service to South America has been acquired with little cost to the German taxpayer by the application of technical proficiency and ingenuity. Two giant 50,000 watt transmitters located at Elmsborn, near Hamburg — formerly used for propaganda broadcasts — now maintain daily contact with stations in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

In December 1949, the activities of the Elmshorn station were expanded to provide a direct telephone circuit with the Philippines. At the same time, direct radiotelegraph service was inaugurated between Germany and the Philippines and Japan.

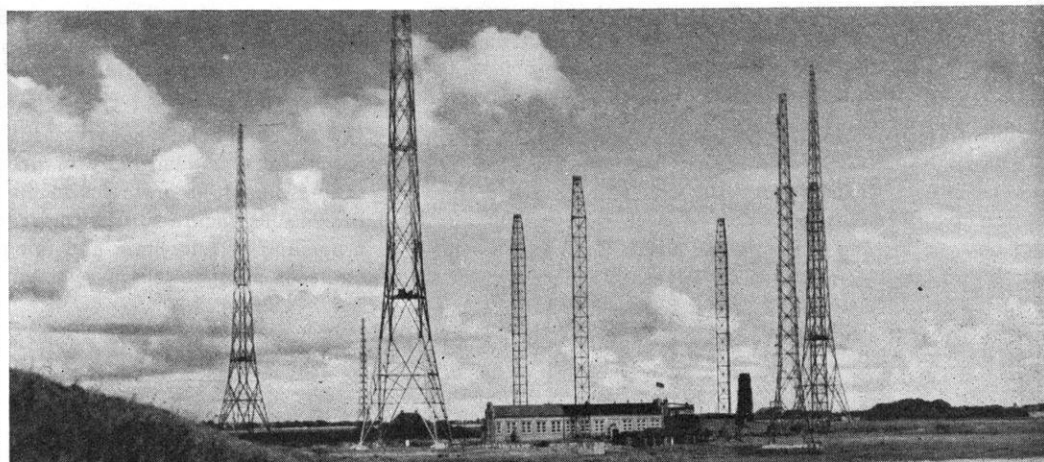
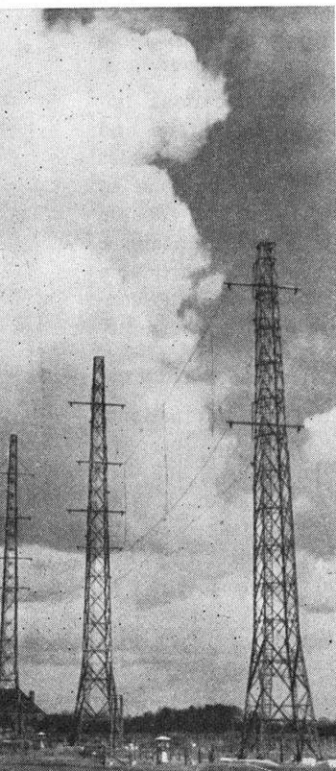
THE SUCCESS of the program for restoration of Germany's international radio system has resulted in a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars in foreign exchange which would have been paid to other administrations or private operating companies for handling the minimum communications requirements for the conduct of international trade.

It has aided immeasurably in the rapid expansion of international communications services and has permitted the maximum relaxation of restrictions imposed on the use of these services by the German public.

Expansion of Deutsche Post radio facilities to provide direct service to other major nations will improve the grade of communications services and will further reduce expenditures of export credits by the Federal Republic for those services.

+END

Antennas and buildings at overseas radiotelegraph station in Norddeich (below, right) provide direct service with South America. Antennas and transmitter building (left) at Elmshorn, near Hamburg provide direct radio-telephone service with South America and the Philippines and direct radiotelegraph service with Japan and the Philippines.



Distorting German History

Current Publications in Former Reich Whitewash The War and Hitlerism

By DR. ROBERT M. W. KEMPNER

The author served from 1945 to 1949 as United States Deputy Chief Prosecutor at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg and guest professor at German universities.

TODAY WESTERN GERMANY, our solicitously nurtured test-tube democracy, is being swamped with nationalistic and militaristic literature singing the praises of the grand old times of the Third Reich. With more or less outspoken nostalgia, many political writers in Germany are telling their people that Germany would have been fine if Der Fuehrer had not gotten a little out of hand. Adolf Hitler should have listened a little more to the diplomats, to the generals, to the admirals, and Germany would have been the victor in World War II.

Let us take a look at some typical newspapers, periodicals and books now in heavy demand in Germany, and see how they are treating the recent political past.

From Duesseldorf, Rhineland city near the seat of the Bonn Federal Republic, the spicy weekly *Herzdame* (Queen of Hearts) is distributed over all western Germany. In the issue of Sept. 10, 1949, we find on the cover page Adolf Hitler's picture three times, three pictures of his Reichs Marshal Hermann Goering with his wife, Emmy, and infant daughter Edda, and one picture of the Fuehrer's sweetheart, Eva Braun; on other pages, a picture of Hitler with the wife of his architect, a picture of Eva Braun with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, a picture of Hitler and his deputy, Rudolf Hess.

Munich contributes the periodical *Revue* (Review) with a picture of Der Fuehrer smiling somewhat shyly at the side of his niece, Angelica Reubel, a girl, whom the records indicate, he later, in a less gracious mood, had killed by poisoning. Here in the picture niece Angelica smiles radiantly out at the postwar public, attired in a charming dirndl dress, and Adolf's friendly arm is about her shoulder. Last September, the *Review* began serial publication of "The Great Lover, Adolf Hitler," a story in which movie director Leni Riefenstahl is one of the leading ladies. Here again Der Fuehrer is humanized, this time his loves are sung by the connoisseur and *Hofbrau* cavalier, Hermann Esser, once state secretary for Tourism in Goebbels's propaganda ministry. After his release from detention as a suspected war criminal, Hermann Esser went in hiding and made use of the time that the German police were seeking him to compose his great

love stories. Sentenced in absentia to five years of hard labor by the Bavarian Denazification Court, he finally was taken into custody when he went to pick up his publisher's payments.

WHILE THE NATIONALISTIC sentiments of the women of Germany are roused by moving stories of Hitler and Goering, the appeal to the men is based on doughty episodes from the "best time of their lives," the military time. This campaign is a bold, whitewashing attempt on behalf of the military men who, willingly following their beloved Fuehrer's bidding, led the German people to disaster. Today their line is: Hitler alone is responsible for the defeat; if we had been heeded, we would have waged a better war, and we would have led the nation to victory!

The militaristic brochures are offered for sale to the public under the most blatant advertising, and they fill an enthusiastic demand. *Hitler as Feldherr* (Hitler as Strategist), with the picture of Der Fuehrer on the cover, put out by the chief of his general staff, Franz Halder, is an apologia for the German generals, who would have done things better. The contents are in crass contradiction to Halder's own diaries from the Nazi time.

The German navy gets its share in recent German articles on the "Heroic Battle" of the cruiser Bismarck, and the miraculous break-through of the Bremen. The Munich paper "*Revue*" competes in this theme with the Stuttgart weekly *Christ und Welt* (Christ and World), which otherwise did an excellent job in sponsoring the integration of refugees from Eastern Germany.

More dangerous for most Germans than these publications are articles and books of latter-day Hitler enemies. They call themselves "experts" and employ the subtle venom of quoting each other as proof for their theories.

A typical instance of the ricochet self-promotion going on in this mutual society for muffling the Third Reich record is the publication of Hitler's chief interpreter, Paul Otto Schmidt, in the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (South German Newspaper), Munich, on the occasion of the ten-year anniversary of the outbreak of war in September, 1949.

This article, originally printed in the New York Herald Tribune on Jan. 19, is reprinted here with special permission of the Herald Tribune. The views expressed here are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Information Bulletin or the Occupation Authorities. As publishing control and licensing had been discontinued more than a year ago, the propriety of the publishing of most of the books listed in the article has been a German matter.

Instead of placing before the public from the files of the German Foreign Office, the Fuehrer-loyal diplomatic preparation of the Second World War, this series of articles, which is already available in book form, makes the reader believe that the negotiations with the British and the Poles were sincerely intended and that the outbreak of war came as a surprise to the same men who had organized its initiation! Paul Otto Schmidt, eyewitness of the diplomatic preparations for the murder of the French General Maurice Mesny and similar acts, has, of course, the perfect right to suppress the darkest chapters of his experiences. However, for German publishers to present Paul Otto Schmidt's stories as the recounting of an objective historian to their trusting readers, will lead to dangerous consequences for Germany's future.

A VERY HARMFUL BOOK in the political field has unfortunately been published by the reputable Nymphenburger Publishing House. The book *Was Wirklich Gesah* (What Really Happened) claims to be an objective representation of the German policy. However, it became a publicizing effort on the exclusive guilt of Hitler and possibly of a handful of his fanatic henchmen, and a bold whitewashing of other top officials, no matter how notoriously implicated. It is typical of this method of history-writing that the horrifying diplomatic documents pertaining to the massacre of the prisoners of war and of the Jews are missing.

Two high Hitler officials who were acquitted of major war crimes charges in Nuremberg for lack of sufficient evidence have taken up their pens to give their expert versions of the past years: Hjalmar Schacht and Hans Fritzsche. The field of recent German policy is covered by a book of Hitler's one-time financial wizard, the much overrated Hjalmar Schacht. With no lack of a bold front he titles his book *Abrechnung mit Hitler* (Settling the Bill with Hitler). Encouraged by his success, Herr Schacht recently published a sequel volume on his dubious financial theories.

Hans Fritzsche, the notorious radio boss of Nazi Propaganda Chief Paul Joseph Goebbels, devoted his book *Hier Spricht Hans Fritzsche* (Here Speaks Hans Fritzsche) to his experiences in Hitler and post-Hitler days. The book, published in Switzerland, enjoys a wide circulation in Germany and a German publisher is preparing a new edition.

INDEED, A SURVEY of the books and articles on the Nazi regime currently offered shows only a few authors forthright enough to present their experiences in the Third Reich without too much caution about the roles they played. One is Werner Stephan, a former councillor of the Propaganda Ministry, in his book *Joseph Goebbels, Demon of a Dictatorship*, in which a sincere account is given of Goebbels's personal life and his propaganda machine. Another open-minded author is Rudolf Diels, the first chief of the dread Gestapo, preceding Heinrich Himmler in that office. In his book *Lucifer ante Portas* he tells the story of that agency in the first beginnings, when the groundwork was laid for the abolition of all

civil liberties. A third publication giving an accurate historical account is the book of the general staff officer, Gerhard Boldt, *Die Letzten Tage der Reichskanzlei* (The Last Days of the Reich Chancellory).

In this connection, some books of real resistance fighters should be mentioned, such as general staff officer Fabian von Schlabrendorff's *Offiziere gegen Hitler* (Officers against Hitler); Ambassador Ulrich von Hassel's posthumously published diaries, and the excellent German edition of Allan Dulles's *Germany's Underground*. The book of the anti-Nazi Bernd Gisevius, *Bis zum Bittern Ende* (To the Bitter End) was published in Germany about two years ago. Today, it would be hard for a German publisher to take the risk of such a publication.

TO THE UTTER DISGUST of the falsifiers of recent history, a series of well-based articles on Nazi foreign policy was published by Wanda von Bayer in the magazine *Frankfurter Heite*. An objective document collection on Nazi-Soviet collaboration was published by Dr. Alfred Seidl in Munich.

What are we to conclude from the poll of present-day German publications on recent history? Is the situation hopeless? In Germany itself we hear such discouraged voices as that of Friedrich Sieburg in an editorial in the November issue of the magazine *Die Gegenwart* (The Present Day): "We are entirely unconvinced that the ever mounting sensational publications concerned with Hitler and consorts can be dismissed as mere stupidity... The incontrovertible fact is that the public is lining up at the newsstands and asking what there is on Hitler. Of course, they are not asking with that for any of these historic records brought to light in the Nuremberg Trials which are not available even for any one who might show an interest." Sieburg's comment is very interesting since he speaks not only as a German but as one who went through the Nazi mill and is none the less able today to look the ghosts of the Third Reich in the face.

I myself, during the years from 1945 to 1949, have had the opportunity to discuss this problem with representative publishers in Germany, Switzerland and Austria, and I have come to the conclusion that there are indeed many publishers who would sincerely prefer to tell the history of recent years objectively. But they lack the financial backing to undertake such risks. The market for objective books and articles on the Third Reich would have to be developed from scratch, and with long-range financial backing.

It is high time to publish and place before the German public the wealth of interesting, factual material that has come to light in German archives, in the Nuremberg investigations, and in the clarifying statements of true German patriots. This is the only way to combat the systematic poisoning of the German mind going on under our very eyes in the infant German Republic. +END

Berlin Phones Top 1938 Total

Nearly 2,300,000 telephones are now in operation in western Germany and the three western sectors of Berlin, representing an increase of 10 percent over the 1938 total.

Stuttgart Speech

More Positive and Stronger Attitude Seen for US Policy; Editorial Interpretations in German Newspapers Are Mixed

TRENDS TOWARD RENASCENT nationalism, historic denial or indifference toward internal German problems suffered a stern setback on Feb. 6 when US High Commissioner John J. McCloy delivered the strongest definition to date of US occupation policies in Germany.

Speaking at the opening ceremonies for a new US Information Center in Stuttgart, Mr. McCloy had his say on 1950 Germany in terms that echoed in France, England, Germany and the United States, and brought answering cries of criticism and applause.

There was no mistaking the intent of the speech. It followed by three days Mr. McCloy's return from the United States where he had conferred with President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, the American press and thousands of citizens. It was not so much a change as a firm consolidation of US policy; it was a stand against those who questioned the American right to mix into German politics.

Mr. McCloy assured Germany of the deep conscience US citizens felt for its political and economic rebirth; he proffered firm and continuing assistance, but he underlined again the terms by which Germany must earn it.

Said the *New York Herald Tribune*: "The rebuke he administered was deserved; the timing was right. The lessons must not go unheeded."

Press comment from all corners of the United States rallied to the side of the nation's highest spokesman in Germany. Dispatches from London and Paris seconded the US move for a sharper administration of occupation policies.

INSIDE GERMANY the reaction see-sawed from praise to indifference to anger, and headlines emphasized "The USA Will Help Germany," "McCloy Warns Government" or called it "An Unrestricted Reflection of American Criticism." Many papers soft-pedaled the harder-hitting notes of the speech and leavened their articles with talk of its most conciliatory features.

Rebuttals by German officials showed resistance to, rather than acceptance of, Mr. McCloy's advice that "it is the highest form of self-respect to admit mistakes and to make amends for them." Some leaders of the Christian Democratic Union said the speech proved the Germans "have not yet achieved independence with regard to foreign relations."

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* reported the surprise of Bonn politicians at the critical tenor of the speech, and saw it as prelude to a "certain tightening" of the American policy on Germany. Government circles, answering the US High Commissioner's demands for proof of German

readiness and sense of responsibility for participation in a European community, pointed to work already done by the Federal Republic. They stressed the limited means of the Federal Republic, in reply to his insistence on action in the fields of unemployment, refugees and youth.

SPD leader Kurt Schumacher used the speech as a lever to reopen his attack on the majority party. His partial endorsement of Mr. McCloy's remarks received wide press coverage, as did his statement that there should be more appreciation for the "democratic forces in Germany which stand nearly isolated in their fight against neo-fascism and national communism." He interpreted Mr. McCloy's statements as confirmation of the correctness of the Social Democratic criticism of the Federal Republic.

At any rate, the spotlight had been turned on Bonn and domestic issues stood in sharp relief against the background of the High Commissioner's words. The heated and highly popular discussions of international relations were temporarily shunted to the sidelines.

Yet comment came from every city.

A substantial portion of the news outlets exhorted German government leaders to pay heed to Mr. McCloy's directives. *Der Tagesspiegel* (US Sector, Berlin) commented: "There ought to be a different echo from German politicians than there seemed . . . they ought to let us hear some reflections on their own faults and failures. People who read Mr. McCloy's speech carefully will find that he has not done wrong to the German nation."

A Heidelberg editorial (in *Rhein Neckar Zeitung*) said: "We feel that 'certain Germans' should stop placing the whole blame on other nations." The *Kassel Post* commented, "It was positive and contained much that is encouraging and we should thank him for it."

The Bremen press (*Bremer Nachrichten mit Nordseezeitung*) called it a "wise, realistic and concrete" speech.

BUT NOT ALL THE COMMENT reflected this attitude of acceptance. From Bamberg, Bavaria (*Fraenkischer Tag*) came the defensive reply that no mention was made of "actual proofs" of Germany's efforts for international confidence, of separation of the Saar, of the Ruhr Agreement, of dismantling, of export difficulties and of the East-West conflict. It referred to criticism against German nationalism, with "one could think of no American government which in the same position . . . would not act likewise." "A hard fact emerges from all these speeches and documents of the past few days, i. e., that for a long time we will be reminded that we were the ones that lost the war."

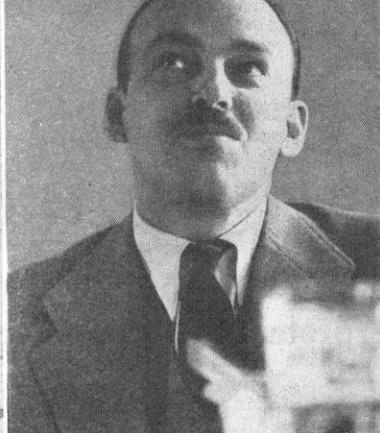
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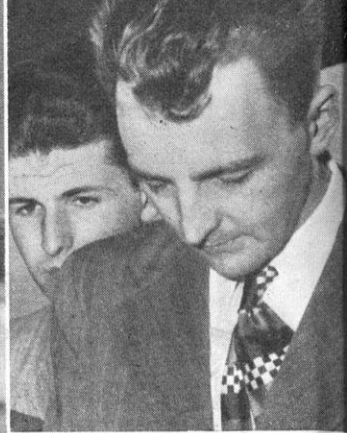
Daniel Deluce
AP, Berlin



Richard Weil
INS, Berlin



Will Lang
Time-Life, Frankfurt



Robert Hager
UP, Frankfurt



Kathleen McLaughlin
New York Times, Berlin

American Press Corps

Many noted bylines appear over stories telling of the present-day Germany. These men and women are specially selected and trained to tell the American people the day-to-day happenings and implications of developments in the occupied country. Pictured on this page are some of the reporters, writers and commentators, who, living in Germany, make up the American Press Corps.



Marguerite Higgins
New York Herald Tribune, Berlin



William Downs
CBS, Berlin



Ernest Leiser
ONA, Frankfurt



John McDermott
UP, Berlin



Lyford Moore
ABC, Berlin



James Burke
Indianapolis News



James Devlin
AP, Frankfurt



Thomas Reedy
AP, Berlin



Richard Kasischke
AP, Frankfurt

Dateline: GERMANY



THIS IS THE STORY of the men and women who report the news from Germany for America and how they do it. There's high adventure — sure — but a lot of careful planning and hard work too.

The average correspondent is on call 24 hours a day and seven days a week with long hours devoted to traveling, routine digging, sifting and checking. Much of his spare time is spent in cultivating news sources which may be useful in the future, learning the German language, and studying German political and economic history.

To understand trends and developments in Germany today, the correspondent must have a basic and working knowledge of the country's social history and language. If he is to help the reader at home in understanding events abroad he must be qualified to interpret those events in their correct significance.

Germany has been consistently Europe's top news center since the end of the war and continues to capture more of the American press headlines than any other country on the continent. This is true for two reasons: Germany is a tense focal point of the east-west cold war, an arena in which east and west duel continually for dominance,

and Germany is the first country in which the United States has staged a full-scale occupation.

For this reason the American press corps in Germany today is one of the largest US correspondent groups in Europe, numbering 80 permanent correspondents representing US papers and five American correspondents accredited to foreign papers and news agencies.

All of the great American wire services, radio networks, photo and newsreel agencies have men permanently stationed in one or more of the three focal spots — Frankfurt, Berlin and Bonn — as do several of the leading magazines and daily newspapers. Smaller papers, trade journals and magazines are often represented by transient correspondents who spend several weeks a year in Germany on special assignments.

FOR AMERICAN correspondents Frankfurt is the news axis in Germany at present. With the termination of the Soviet blockade last year and the establishment of the Office of the US High Commissioner in Frankfurt, many correspondents shifted their chief operations from Berlin to be near HICOG headquarters. Within a few hours' drive of the German government at Bonn, also seat of

the Allied High Commission, and an easy swing from the important Ruhr area and the Saar, Frankfurt is the pivotal point from which reporters can cover happenings in all the larger cities of western Germany.

In that city are located the larger German bureaus of the United Press, Associated Press and International News Service, the headquarters of Time and Life, Inc., Newsweek, American Magazine, and the main offices of leading American dailies.

For example, it is in Frankfurt where the United Press maintains its main editorial and relay office for all continental Europe through which flows in constant stream incoming copy from Prague, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen, Zurich, Milan, Rome, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Vienna and outgoing copy back to these points.

All UP bureaus throughout Germany and Europe are linked by their own system of leased wires, and as the chief relay center UP's Frankfurt Bureau carries a two-way load of from 80,000 to 90,000 words of news daily.

Incoming copy is edited and processed in Frankfurt for redistribution to the European capitals and for transmission to London where it may be trimmed in proportion to news events of the day at home before being forwarded to United Press in New York by radio teleprinter.

American news agencies are a main source of world news for the new German press which has established only a few postwar bureaus in foreign countries. UP's German service is an important function of the Frankfurt Bureau. Here is assembled, edited and translated news from western Germany along with other incoming news from the rest of the world. The UP German report distributed by direct teleprinter circuits to about 110 major clients — newspapers, radio stations and a number of smaller subsidiary papers — averages 30,000 words per day.

With bureaus in Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Duesseldorf, Munich and Bonn, UP in Germany is staffed with 13 American correspondents and 110 German personnel,

with scores of stringers scattered throughout the three zones. An approximate 6,000 words a day is filed out of western Germany to the United States.

UP manager for Germany is veteran war and foreign correspondent Walter Rundle who has been with the United Press for 20 years — eight of them abroad. In charge of UP in China during the war, he has filed big stories out of that country, Burma, India and Korea, including a feature which set America agog proving that eggs will stand on end at the arrival of spring as timed by the Chinese lunar calendar.

Rundle arrived in Germany to take over the Berlin Bureau the day the Russians imposed the blockade and worked 16 hours a day with his staff covering all blockade developments until transferred to Frankfurt as manager for the entire German operation a year ago.

Although UP staffers may be assigned to cover anything from love nests to German gas rationing, some concentrate on specific subjects. John McDermott, Berlin bureau chief, keeps on top of east-west developments and specializes on cold war trends. Bob Haeger, who was broken in for his present assignment by spending his first 23 years in the German-American metropolis of Milwaukee, spends a large part of his time in Bonn covering the German political scene while Jack Meehan concentrates on army news and human interest stories.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, headed in Germany by Wes Gallagher, top-flight AP war correspondent selected by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1946 as one of the 10 outstanding young men of the United States, processes its European report in London from continental copy relayed through Frankfurt which is the center of a teletype network linking the larger European cities.

Edited in London, AP's foreign report is distributed to its 134 German clients through the Berlin office. Together, foreign and German AP news distributed in Germany averages 20,000 words daily while AP bureaus in Berlin, Frank-



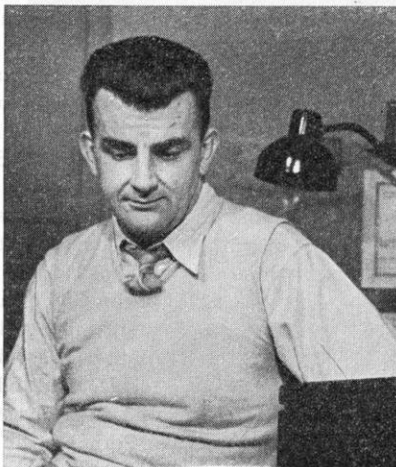
The day's news is discussed at lunch in the Frankfurt Press Club by, l.-r., Robert Kleiman of U.S. News and World Report, Richard O'Regan of Associated Press, Larry Rue of Chicago Tribune and Adher Watt of United Press. Emlyn Williams of Christian Science Monitor (right) leaving the club, which is maintained by the American correspondents.



Managers in Germany for Leading Wire Services



Walter Rundle
United Press



Wes Gallagher
Associated Press



Thomas Agoston
International News Service

furt and Bonn file approximately 6,000 words a day to the United States.

Among AP bylines familiar to American readers of German news are those of Donald Doane, rated by newsmen as one of the best allround reporters in the business; Richard O'Regan, now Frankfurt news editor, and Richard O'Malley, who was a policeman and a boxer, and played the piano in a honky-tonk before joining AP as a war correspondent in the Pacific.

AP Berlin bureau chief, Daniel Deluce has been with the same agency since 1929. A foreign correspondent for the past 10 years, Deluce was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondents in 1944. Another AP veteran in Berlin, Tom Reedy came to Germany four years ago to cover the Nuremberg trials. "The blockade brought me to Berlin," Reedy explains, "and the Russians still keep my typewriter oiled. I am 39 and married and if life begins only at 40, I don't know what all that other stuff was that I've been through."

British-born Tom Agoston is chief of Hearst's International News Service in Germany with an American assisting him from Berlin. INS services DPA (*Deutsche Presse Agentur*), only German news service in the Federal Republic, with a copy file by radio printer direct from New York and with German copy through the Frankfurt bureau.

Agoston's amazing agility which has earned him the nickname of "Agitated Agoston" among his associates, has produced a whirling dervish technique which he employs in his competition with the other larger staffed agencies. Agoston covering western Germany and his assistant, Richard Weil in Berlin, file 3,000 words daily to New York.

THE SPECIALS, those working for a single newspaper or magazine, have on the whole an easier lot in life than their colleagues on wire services where speed is

of paramount importance in getting a few minutes' edge on the competition in spot news coverage. A special seldom tries to vie with the wire agencies on spot news and can fit his working hours to his paper's deadline, giving more time to polished writing and background facts than is allowed in the slap-dash pace of the wire man.

Except for the larger papers particularly noted for their foreign coverage, one-man bureaus are the rule and in these cases a reporter's office is often in his hotel bedroom or inside his hat.

Dean of the specials is fabled Larry Rue who has wandered in and out of Europe, the Balkans, Near East and Africa for the Chicago Tribune for the past 30 years. Voted by his fellow newsmen the "most unforgettable character we have ever known," Larry Rue legends abound among the newspaper crowd in Germany. In 1929, Rue covered his European assignments in his own airplane and in the epidemic of personal books by foreign correspondents, he was one of the first to write his own experiences in "I Fly for News."

Probably the best known names to American news readers are those of Drew Middleton of The New York Times, and Don Cook of the New York Herald-Tribune. Both are high-ranking men in their profession and their analytical stories out of Germany probe deeply below the surface of daily events.

As chief correspondent for the Times in Germany, Middleton maintains his headquarters in Frankfurt but is away from the city three days out of a normal week. With three other American correspondents in Germany, eight Germans and three stringers, The New York Times files an average of 10,000 words weekly plus mailers to its home office.

Formerly with the Associated Press, Middleton has served as war and foreign correspondent since 1939. His assignment in Russia for the Times in 1946 lends first

hand knowledge to his appraisals of Soviet tactics in Germany today.

Concentrating largely on international aspects of the Allied occupation and interpretive reporting, Middleton leaves much of the economic and US High Commission stories in the competent hands of 31-year-old Jack Raymond, whose questions at press conferences have earned him a reputation as being among the sharpest of the younger correspondents.

The best story to come out of Germany in the last few years, in Middleton's opinion, is the election story in the East zone last May. "The results prove that one-third of the people had guts enough to vote against communism," he explains.

LIKE MANY of his colleagues in Germany, Don Cook, chief of the Frankfurt Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune, was formerly a war correspondent.

His beat is the western zones and he is out of Frankfurt as much as in it. Spending at least two days a week in Bonn, he is planning to switch his headquarters there permanently, finding it easier to keep on top of political developments from that city.

Frequently Cook gets specific requests from New York for the Sunday section of his paper but otherwise the choice of assignments is left in his own hands.

The foreign correspondent must do more than merely record facts, according to Cook. "His work is selectivity, picturization and interpretation. Although 'scoops' or exclusives are naturally important, they are not necessarily the distinguishing mark of a good correspondent. A special today is hitting high if he can count 10 percent of his stories as exclusives. This means that there are a lot of dull days between scoops and that his reputation must be made on the way in which his other stories are handled and written."

With the arrival of Joseph Newman in Berlin, the Herald-Tribune bureau there is expected to expand beyond mere Berlin coverage. Newman, who has covered three of the world's hottest news spots for the Tribune — pre-Pearl Harbor Tokyo, Argentina and Moscow — is planning to build the bureau into an East European listening post. With the Soviet-dominated German press carrying the propaganda line for the day, a competent observer can catch Soviet shifts in policy trends which foreshadow important news events.

ACORRESPONDENT'S average day involves plenty of leg work and routine digging. His tips come primarily from the German press which his secretary checks each morning making a translated round-up for his perusal.

When a story strikes him as particularly interesting for US consumption, he then digs out all available background material and with a few additional telephone calls, is ready to write his story.

Part of his day is taken up in keeping informed of scheduled happenings such as High Commission meetings, press conferences, certain VIP arrivals and important German meetings.

During a week he makes the rounds of a good dozen key Allied and German personalities and out of these

informal office visits he gets a handful of ideas for possible stories and often invaluable background for other stories pending developments.

There are news sources aplenty in Berlin, that cut and quartered five-powered city governed by British, French, Americans, Russians and Germans and on the surface it would seem to be an easy beat. But it is for just that reason that Berlin is one of the toughest news beats on the continent. Each of the five powers has its own version of every story — although British, French and Americans coordinate closely their information services — and the versions sometimes vary.

Each of the four occupying powers and the German Berlin City Council has its own press office. Additionally, there are available two dozen daily newspapers — half of them East-licensed and the others West-licensed. Fifteen accredited military missions have their offices there and each has a press attache or "spokesman."

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of Berlin's press coverage is, as the French put it, "*C'est la ville de l'inattendu*" (it is the city of the unexpected). For it is against this city that is directed the force of Soviet political and economic pressure. There anything can happen — and, as the press well knows, there just about everything has happened — and the oft recurring crises are seldom announced in advance.

PHYSICAL DIFFICULTIES pose one of the greatest problems to the correspondent covering Bonn where some of his everyday stories involve a ferryboat ride across the Rhine and a hairpin climb on a cogwheel mountain railway.

The reporter assigned to the German capital must keep his eyes primarily on the German government. Its seat

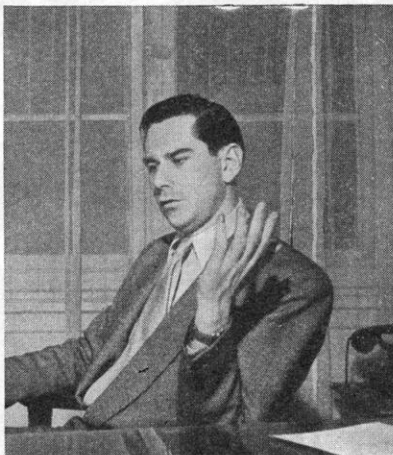


Husband-wife team on the job in Berlin—Judy Barden of NANA and David Nichol of the Chicago Daily News.

Prominent Specials Covering Germany



Larry Rue
Chicago Tribune



Donald Cook
New York Herald Tribune



Drew Middleton
New York Times

is the modern white parliament building overlooking the Rhine, but the chancellor himself lives some miles south and across the river, while the president receives official callers in still another suburb.

Today's German news story is also a story of Allied relationships so the reporter calls fairly often at French headquarters up the river from Bonn, at the American element in another river village, and at the British seat 14 miles distant, Northwest of Bonn and on the other side of the barge-dotted Rhine looms the headquarters of the Allied High Commission on the Petersberg mountain.

A correspondent's day in the federal capital may begin as late as noon. If he has an extended lunch in the Federal Parliament building he is likely to catch a minister, deputy or other news source at a nearby table.

A regular part of his day is to attend the press conference of some key German official. These conferences are long, smoke-filled and sometimes the scene of a cross-fire of embarrassing questions in the hottest tradition of Washington journalism.

If parliament is in session, the newsman faces a long afternoon and evening. On session days, depending on the nature of the agenda, the press balcony of the Assembly hall either will be crowded with about 150 attentive reporters or manned by a few bored-but-brave correspondents for the big news agencies.

In the press balcony, writers relax as best as they can in the stiff wooden seats. When the activities on the legislative floor become monotonous, a reporter may read the daily government handouts or even discreetly play chess with a colleague.

AMERICAN WOMEN reporters in Germany have made their mark among the press corps both as war and foreign correspondents, sometimes unmercifully beating their male competition.

Among the veteran correspondents in Europe today is Kathleen McLaughlin, now stationed in Berlin for The New York Times, who has covered various phases of the

occupation in keeping with the best traditions of American foreign reporting. Now in New York awaiting re-assignment to Tokyo, 28-year-old Marguerite Higgins has been chief of the Herald-Tribune Berlin bureau since 1947 and her percentage of exclusives has called forth grudging admiration from some of the men.

Late of the New York Sun and now with the North American Newspaper Alliance, Judy Barden is well known for her human interest stories out of Berlin which make excellent copy on the dull days between crises. "In those quiet periods," says Judy, "when a Russian sneezes, I grab a typewriter."

Among specials accredited in Germany for a single American newspaper or publication are Ernest Leiser of Overseas News Agency, Emlyn Williams of Christian Science Monitor, Gordon Gaskill of American Magazine, Robert Kleiman of U.S. News and World Report, Kay Boyle of the New Yorker, Curt Riess of Trans-Radio Press, John Christie of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Waldo Drake of Los Angeles Times, Harold Williams of Baltimore Sun, David Nichol of Chicago Daily News and James Burke of Indianapolis News. Time and Life has Enno Hobbing, Will Lang and David Richardson. Among the photographers are Al Cooking of Acme, Francis Noel of AP and Carl T. Gossett of The New York Times.

Although the radio correspondents for the three great American chains also roam the zones and are on the spot at all important news events, their headquarters are in Berlin. Consistent "clock watchers," the network men have a different problem from newspaper men in that six-hour time variations between Germany and eastern United States result in irregular hours for their "live" broadcasts. Lyford Moore of the American Broadcasting Company, William Downs of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Ed Haaker of the National Broadcasting Company, have gone on the air at all hours, even at midnight or at 5 a.m. with flashes. +END



United Press relay operator is shown (left) moving a perforated paper tape from one transmitter to another in the process of distributing news received from London and Washington to points in continental Europe. At right, UP technician cuts in a new line connecting a German newspaper with the UP switchboard, through which flows a daily average of approximately 90,000 words of world news. UP's main relay point for all continental Europe is in Frankfurt.

PID-accredited correspondents of American publications, permanently stationed in Germany as of Feb. 1, were:

Acme Newspictures

Alvin Cocking, Berlin.

American Broadcasting Company

Lyford Moore, Berlin.

American Magazine

Gordon Gaskill, Frankfurt.

Argosy Magazine

Bernard McGuigan, Frankfurt.

Army Times

Henry D. Cohen, Frankfurt.

William Heumann, Frankfurt.

Philip Sichel, Frankfurt.

Associated Press

George Boulwood, Bonn.

Brack Curry, Frankfurt.

Daniel Deluce, Berlin.

James Devlin, Frankfurt.

Donald Doane, Frankfurt.

Wes Gallagher, Frankfurt.

Richard Kasischke, Frankfurt.

Francis Noel, Berlin.

Richard O'Malley, Frankfurt.

Richard O'Regan, Frankfurt.

Thomas Reedy, Berlin.

Baltimore Sun

Harold A. Williams, Frankfurt.

Chicago Daily News

David Nichol, Berlin.

Chicago Tribune

Betty Knorr, Frankfurt.

Larry Rue, Frankfurt.

Christian Science Monitor

John E. Williams, Frankfurt.

Olwen Williams, Frankfurt.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

John Leacacos, Frankfurt.

Cleveland Press

Theodore Andrica, Frankfurt.

Columbia Broadcasting System

William Downs, Berlin.

Fairchild Publications

Alice Perkins, Frankfurt.

Fortune Magazine

Charles F. Jacobs, Frankfurt.

Harold Lehmann, Frankfurt.

Fox Films

Robert Kreier, Frankfurt.

Fox Movietone News

Herman Blumenfeld, Munich.

Tecla Blumenfeld, Munich.

Harpers Magazine

Ben Russak, Frankfurt.

Hearst Metrolone News

Norman Beckett, Frankfurt.

Indianapolis News

James Burke, Berlin.

International News Service

Isabel Agoston, Frankfurt.

Thomas Agoston, Frankfurt.

Morris Holitzer, Frankfurt.

Richard Weil, Berlin.

Jewish Daily Forward

Ivor Meskauskas, Munich.

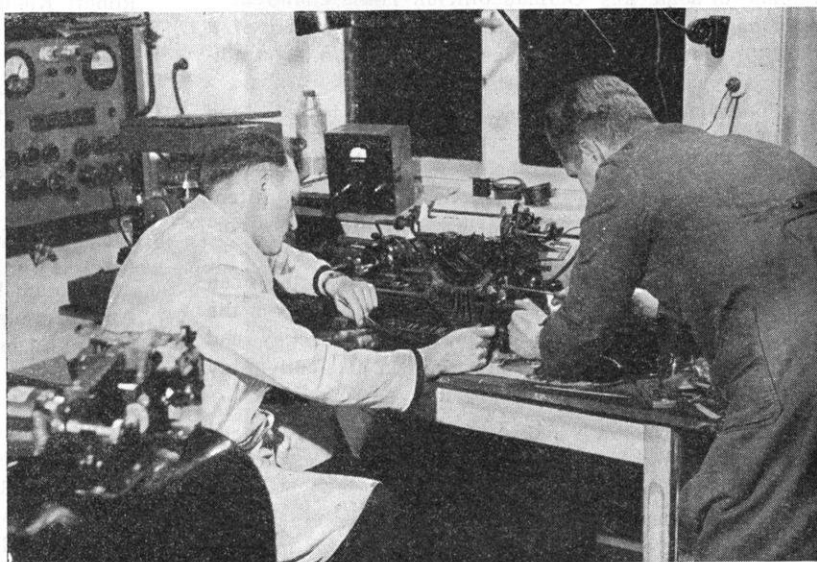
Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Ernest Landau, Munich.

Kansas City Star

Eliot Berkley, Frankfurt.

Marcel Wallenstein, Frankfurt.



Members of the United Press technical staff repair a teletype in the maintenance department. The German report is distributed to about 110 major clients.

Life Magazine

Nat Farbman, Frankfurt.
 Enno Hobbing, Frankfurt.
 Dmitri Kessel, Frankfurt.
 Will Lang, Wiesbaden.
 Charles Steinheimer, Berlin.
 Byron Thomas, Frankfurt.

Los Angeles Times

Waldo Drake, Frankfurt.

Macnens

Kendall Foss, Munich.
 Nan Robertson, Frankfurt.
 Philip Whitcomb, Frankfurt.

McGraw Hill Publishing Company

John Christie, Frankfurt.

National Broadcasting Company

Ed Haaker, Berlin.
 Robert Reuben, Frankfurt.

New Leader

Frederick Hellin, Frankfurt.

News of the Day-MGM

Gerhard Stindt, Berlin.

Newsweek

Charles H. Brown, Bonn.
 Jess Jones, Frankfurt.

New Yorker

Kay Boyle, Frankfurt.

New York Herald Tribune

Donald P. Cook, Frankfurt.
 Leslie Moore, Frankfurt.
 Joseph Newman, Berlin.
 Sonia Tomara, Nuremberg.

New York Post

William Attwood, Frankfurt.
 David Perlman, Frankfurt.

New York Times

William Freese, Frankfurt.

Ralph Goldburgh, Frankfurt.

Carl Gossett, Frankfurt.

Michael James, Frankfurt.

Drew Middleton, Frankfurt.

Kathleen McLaughlin, Berlin.

Jack Raymond, Frankfurt.

Lewis G. Taylor, Frankfurt.

New Yorske Liste

Svatopluk Boruvka, Frankfurt.

North American Newspaper Alliance

Judy Barden, Berlin.
 Gault McGowan, Heidelberg.

Novoye Russkoye Slovo

Alexander Alexeeff, Berlin.

Overseas News Agency

Caroline Leiser, Frankfurt.
 Ernest Leiser, Frankfurt.
 Stephen H. Scheuer, Frankfurt.
 Mark Strage, Frankfurt.

Readers Digest

John G. Nesbitt, Stuttgart.
 Paul Thompson, Stuttgart.

The Reporter

Edward P. Morgan, Frankfurt.
 Leland Stowe, Frankfurt.

Saturday Evening Post

James P. O'Donnell, Frankfurt.

Time

David Richardson, Frankfurt.

Transradio Press

Curt Riess, Berlin.

United Press

Helen Fisher, Frankfurt.
 Joseph Fleming, Berlin.
 Denis Fodor, Frankfurt.
 Georges Gaal, Frankfurt.
 Robert Hager, Frankfurt.
 John McDermott, Berlin.
 John Meehan, Frankfurt.
 Walter Rundle, Frankfurt.
 Adher Watt, Frankfurt.
 Dale B. White, Frankfurt.
 Stephen C. Williams, Munich.

US News and World Report

Robert Kleiman, Frankfurt.

Wall Street Journal

Warren H. Phillips, Frankfurt.

Warner Pathe Newsreel

William K. McClure, Berlin.

Washington Evening Star

Marion W. Campbell, Heidelberg.

Washington Post

Frank Gervasi, Berlin.

Women's National News Service

Cherry Cook, Frankfurt. + END

Photo Credit**Page 24**

PRD HICOG (3), US Army (3), Acme (2),
 AP (2), Stars and Stripes (1), INP (1),
 DENA (1).

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PRD HICOG (1).

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PRD HICOG (2).

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PRD HICOG (3).

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Acme (1).

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PRD HICOG (3).

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PRD HICOG (3).

Clemency Board Established by HICOG

A Clemency Board has been established by HICOG with authority to grant or deny paroles and commutations of sentence to prisoners sentenced by the US Military Government Courts or their successors, the United States Courts of the Allied High Commission for Germany.

The Clemency Board has no jurisdiction over prisoners sentenced by the war crimes tribunals, its jurisdiction being limited to American civilians, displaced persons and Germans sentenced for violations of MG laws.

The board consists of approximately 24 persons appointed by the general counsel of HICOG from the professional personnel of the Prisons and Administration of Justice Divisions and from the US legal advisers in the states and in the US Sector of Berlin. Panels of three board members meet at regular periods and have final authority with respect to the granting, denying and revoking of paroles and commutations of sentence.

The chief of the Prisons Division is designated chairman of the Clemency Board and the deputy chief of the division executive secretary. The chiefs of the Prisons and Administration of Justice Divisions are responsible for the formulation of policy and for the overall functioning of the board.

The establishment of the board serves to consolidate and centralize the parole functions of HICOG. Under Military Government, these functions were performed by US and German state parole boards. The staff announcement

abolishes the US state parole boards but provides for the continuance of the German state parole boards.

The German boards will process and keep current all applications for parole received from prisoners in German custody, make recommendations to the Clemency Board as to granting and revoking paroles, and perform such other clemency functions as may be required by the general counsel or the chairman of the Clemency Board.

The HICOG announcement increased the powers of the Clemency Board by vesting it with the authority to grant or deny commutations of sentence in cases of applicants who have received other than death sentences. In the past, this power has been exercised only by the Military Governor. The exercise of the pardon remains a prerogative of the US High Commissioner, but the Clemency Board is directed to receive and transmit all reports and recommendations in pardon cases to the High Commissioner.

Rail Ticket Forgers Imprisoned

Convicted of printing, possessing and using 2,000 counterfeit rail travel authorizations, Hans von Unruh, a German national, and Vied Bilajdigovic, a Yugoslav national, were sentenced Jan. 27 by the US District Court in Bremerhaven to serve 18 months in prison. Both defendants had been employees of the Labor Supervision Company operating under the direction of the US Army and stationed at Luebberstedt.

Way of Democracy

Speech

By DR. HANS EHARD

Minister-President of Bavaria

WE LIVE at a time of antithesis, at a time of contradictory ideas. The Nazi dictatorship demonstrated to us all too strongly this kind of tyranny with all its abuses. Then came the collapse with all its consequences. And after the collapse came the democracy. Perhaps it was a little bit too emotional of character (*Seid umschlungen, Millionen*) and did not sufficiently show up in practice. And then came the German principles — principles as they were shown in the Bavarian constitution and in the Basic Law.

We have almost too great an abundance of liberties: parties may be formed regardless of the people of which they are composed; meetings may be held freely; we have freedom of speech and freedom of press and that to an extent scarcely known any more in democracies with century-old traditions. One often has the impression that the Germans are very able in laying down principles, that the danger exists, however, that they ride these principles to death. We are now again at this point. Not only the political parties but the government, too, watch with anxiety the first signs which can be seen here and there.

At this point, I must emphasize what has been said already: This development is not especially bad in Bavaria — on the contrary, I believe it is not as bad in Bavaria as in certain other places. This, however, shall not prevent us from watching these events very carefully. Certain people obviously cannot use these liberties properly. And so, let us say it very frankly, they must somehow and in some way be restricted. What can be done?

BY VIRTUE of the present laws you can scarcely do anything with police measures because then you would be blamed for employing arbitrary measures, and that opinion would not be quite wrong. Therefore restrictions must be provided by law. We don't have these laws at the moment. We will have to try to make them, for political parties as well as for public meetings, in the event that abuses spring up against democracy. I hope that these laws provide an opportunity for action and do not again lay down principles, leaving it to any authority to take the responsibility.

It has, furthermore, been said that eventually the case of self-defense of the state for the protection of democracy should be proclaimed. I have heard these words with slight dismay. One cannot say, "Oh, it's wonderful that there are so many democrats who want to protect democracy. Do you at this time of economic and social tension know who will be at the helm of affairs at the proper moment and whom the masses will follow? That you don't know. We know from the history of former centuries and from times not long past that for

reasons not to be foreseen the economic and social tension may unload in quite another direction. One of today's speakers already has said, "Democracy needs democrats who are willing to defend democracy." One must only know what democracy really is.

If democracy is considered merely as a formal organization or as an institute to employ the formal rules of a game, then democracy can never be saved, built or led on. For, as the formal rules of a game can be used and misused, it simply depends whether these people are diligent enough to use it to their purpose and in their direction. Democracy is a matter of mental attitude.

If we do not succeed in thus convincing the people and that they must fight for this mental attitude or give up, then we will never be able to finish this mental fight for which continents have fallen in. Let us not deceive ourselves. On the one side is a mental attitude fighting for democracy; on the other side, however, is a strong power fighting for dictatorship — not only a brutal power but also a mental power for the dictatorship and totalitarian state.

Do not underestimate these mental powers behind them. If we do not succeed in activating the mental powers of the West for democracy, then you may call on as many police troops as you like, you may make as many laws as you like, you may use threats of force; the question is, against whom this force will be directed. Because then force will come from the masses who are pushed in a certain direction by a mental attitude. From this knowledge we must draw our consequences. Dr. Hoegner (Dr. Wilhelm Hoegner, minister of justice) has already made a modest proposition. If only we could arrive at a point where we are able to do things by joint effort and not fight each other because we believe that we can win a few thousands of votes that way!

IN MY OPINION we must arrive at the point where we fight each other objectively, agreeing that we have the right to believe in different ways by which the goal may be reached. But we must learn to fight the opponent, who is also a democrat, in a fair and not odious way. I am even of the heretical conviction that in politics honesty is still the better principle than the opposite: the language is to be used to hide the thought.

Why don't you, ladies and gentlemen of this parliament, make the attempt to establish such a committee with the sole task of removing these obstacles. Do that and you will have achieved more for democracy than through police. Then the people and especially the young people will be convinced of a mental power which can compete with the other one, which will succeed if we are willing to go together on this way. +END

This speech, translated from the German, was delivered by Dr. Ehard at the end of the debate of the Bavarian state legislature in Munich Jan. 17 on neo-Naziistic symptoms in Germany.

Power of Open Forums

By **ELLIS H. McKAY**

US Resident Officer, Mellrichstadt

LAST MONTH the tiny community of Muehlfeld, in northern Bavaria, decided that it needed a fire truck. One afternoon most of the town's 500 residents assembled in the market place to inspect a truck which their community council had decided would fill their needs. That night a town meeting was called. After much discussion the people voted to buy the truck, and the contract was immediately signed.

Such town meetings have become one of democracy's most important footholds in rural Bavaria. Following a pattern being used with similar success in other US Zone states, the New England institution is now an accepted part of community life in many Bavarian towns. No one can accurately predict how long town meetings will remain as democratic instruments after US Resident Officers are withdrawn from the counties. The continual increase in the popularity of these meetings, among citizens and officials alike, however, suggests that the idea may take root and be a stepping-stone to increased German interest in public affairs at higher levels.

The northernmost county in Bavaria, Mellrichstadt, is typical of the state's rural areas, with some additional problems added by its geographical location. Based almost entirely on agriculture and lumber, Mellrichstadt's economy has suffered acutely from the interzonal border separating the county from its former principal market and labor outlet in Thuringia, now part of the Soviet Zone. Thus today a high percentage of the 25,000 inhabitants are extremely poor while unemployment and public relief figures are high. Because of its relative isolation and poor transportation connections with the west, the rosy economic future predicted for Western Germany via the Marshall Plan seems still remote to residents of Mellrichstadt.

FOR SUCH AN AREA the primary interest of the people is obtaining the necessities of life. Politics, especially beyond the local level, is of little concern or interest to them. The problem of which candidate for the *Bundestag* should receive their vote is frequently solved for them by the local priest. This attitude and political apathy made the people an easy target for early Nazi political maneuvers, accompanied as they were by promises of an easier life for the worker and more money for the farmer. Similarly this attitude has made the American task of selling the importance of political responsibility by the people more difficult than usual.

Then came the town meeting idea. Actually town meetings or *Buergerversammlungen* were not unknown in Germany. Since the 19th century it has been the custom to assemble after Sunday morning church services to hear the mayor read the latest government directives. But in the American-introduced version, something new was

added: the element of open discussion by all citizens on all local problems, plus the concept of community action.

In the Bavarian towns power had long resided in the mayor and his council, selected periodically by the people and then left alone to rule. Now the people began to realize that if they didn't like something they could do something about it—or at least have an opportunity to convince their neighbors in a public discussion that something should and could be done.

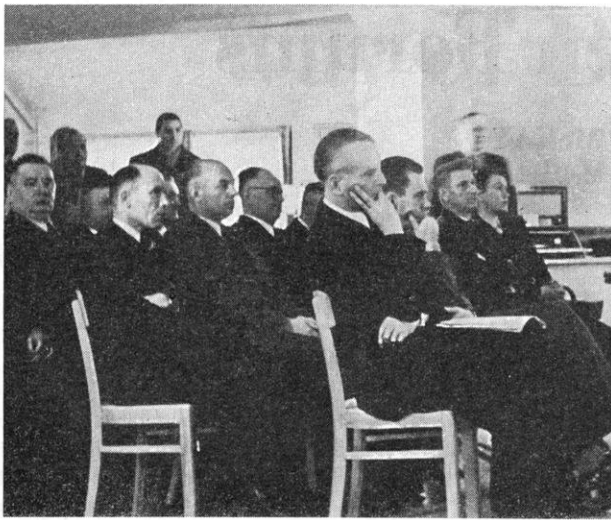
AT FIRST the people misunderstood the idea. When the local Military Government Officer or the mayor explained that free speech was now a guaranteed right, to be used by each citizen, it was customary to hear a few individuals launch into long tirades against the authorities, American and German. Such tirades were usually devoid of any element of truth or constructive intent. Any semblance of free speech had been so long suppressed by the Nazis that it was somewhat natural for some of the people to rebound toward the opposite extreme of irresponsible malignment of authority, while others merely sat and listened, refusing to express themselves.

It was thus necessary to explain that free speech also held certain implied responsibilities for the person exercising it; among them, that criticism should be responsible and, where possible, constructive.

Initial meetings in many communities were held only at the insistence of and in the presence of the Military Government Officer. In other towns, however, mayors



Several of the county's mayors discuss plans for a series of town meetings in the office of the Mellrichstadt Resident Officer. The speaker is Dr. Werner May, Mellrichstadt's Landrat (county administrator). (Photo by H. Raab)



Mellrichstadt citizens listen to the county administrator's views on a local problem, but while such official views still are heard they frequently are discarded in favor of a decision more popular with the majority. Third from left in front row is Mellrichstadt's mayor, Alfons Halbig. At extreme left, facing camera, is Karl Haaf, butcher and member of the state legislature.

(Photo by H. Raab)

welcomed the idea. Many of both groups have now made the town meeting an apparently permanent institution.

Prior to the end of 1948, the county of Mellrichstadt had held less than 10 of the "new style" meetings. In the first 10 months of 1949, the 38 communities in the county held a total of 140 such meetings. Each town has held at least one, and several have held as many as 10.

BUT THE CRITERION in this case is quality, not quantity, and the quality has been high and constantly improving. The number of citizens attending and taking part in meetings has become a majority of the adult population in most towns, with youth participation also increasing. People are speaking their minds, and the results are encouraging. Community work projects of all kinds, with large-scale public cooperation, have developed in dozens of cases where difficulties previously seemed insurmountable. Community housing construction, road repairs, a new water line or solution of a local political squabble, are reported almost weekly by one or another of the 38 mayors—all coming as a result of town meetings.

Another of the early problems in establishing periodic town meetings, the status of the community council, has also been generally solved. Objections to the whole idea of town meetings—and there were many objections from many quarters—frequently centered around the idea that community councils had been democratically elected to deal with local problems, and that public meetings would reduce the prestige and importance of the council.

The answer to such objections was that the town council should be interested to hear the desires of the people it represents, and that its job would be easier and more free from criticism if the people expressed their ideas before the council took action. Now in most of the communities of the county, the community council insists

on a town meeting in advance of any important decision it is called upon to make; and the leading advocates of and participants in the meeting are often council members.

THE ATTITUDE of most local officials was expressed recently by one newly-elected mayor who had just held his first town meeting. He stated: "We will definitely continue to hold town meetings regularly. I am a farmer, and I expected to have a difficult time doing the job as mayor. But these meetings take the responsibility off my back, place it directly on the people, and make my job easier."

The town meeting is not advertised as a cure-all; and there are still a few officials who are disbelievers and prefer to issue orders to the population rather than risk criticism in a public discussion. And too, it may be argued that a town's decision to build a new bakery or to rehire the local shepherd is not of great consequence. But the importance lies in the fact that such decisions are arrived at by uninhibited public discussion, and that a constantly increasing number of citizens are taking active part in public affairs.

From this comparative enthusiasm on the part of a generally politically apathetic area it would seem that there is a strong possibility that the town meeting as a public institution has taken firm root in Bavarian soil. It is also possible that the interests of these people may in time progress to the higher levels of public affairs, and that thereby Germany may have a government "by the people and for the people." Meanwhile the town meeting is a foothold toward this end.

—END

New British Information Center Opened in Frankfurt

The channels of German contacts with the latest developments in western art, letters, science, politics and economics are being broadened daily through information centers. Dr. James Morgan Read, chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG declared Feb. 4, at ceremonies opening the new British Information Center in Frankfurt.

The center, located at 48 Friedrich Ebertstrasse, was formally opened to the public by Sir Gordon Macready, economics adviser to the British high commissioner.

Speaking in German, Dr. Read asserted that it matters little whether the lectures, films, books and discussions available at such cultural centers are American, British or French. Their importance, he emphasized, lies in programs pointing toward the development in Germany of a democratic spirit, which suffered in the period when individual thought and intellectual freedom were suppressed.

"These institutions represent one of our most important objectives in Germany," Dr. Read stated, "that of restoring German art and intellect as an invaluable contributor and beneficiary in western democratic culture."

Dr. Read hailed establishment of the first British Information Center in the US Zone for its cultural assistance to Germans. Other such centers are to be welcomed at Munich, Stuttgart and elsewhere, he said.

Dr. Franz Goldmann, an associate professor in the Harvard School of Public Health, came to Germany last summer as a visiting consultant to the Public Health Branch, OMGUS, to observe the organization of the medical associations in western Germany. His findings and recommendations were recently made public by the Public Health and Welfare Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG. A resume of the highlights of the report is published here.

Medical Associations

A LONG LOOK at the organization of the medical profession in western Germany — its attempts to rebuild itself as an autonomous and self-respecting profession — makes plain the need for rapid reform.

Whatever medical associations had existed before the advent of Hitler have been obliterated, or corrupted to the point that west zonal medics are starting all over to organize themselves along lines of high standards and self-rule. But history — and the leanings of individuals within the movement — have gotten in the way, and the reorganization idea is submerged in oceans of controversy.

Here is the situation which makes rapid reorganization imperative:

Structurally and functionally the societies and agencies are deficient — many of the good features of earlier organizations, totally destroyed by the Nazi regime, were not restored after the end of the war. Self-government within them is obstructed because many members of the medical profession are strangers to the democratic process.

THE COMPETENCE of many physicians is questionable — many of those graduated after 1935 have an inadequate medical education, and have since had little opportunity to overcome their shortcomings by study. The tremendous overcrowding of the medical profession, which will result in a plethora of physicians in the next five years, has created a serious economic problem that will inevitably lead to a desperate and unscrupulous fight for survival among doctors.

We must plunge back into history for a look at the facts which bred the present confusion. First hints of a voluntary organization of doctors are seen in the 1870's, when two types of associations were developed.

The first was designed to foster solidarity among physicians, to promote and safeguard professional interests, and to participate in public health promotion. Flourishing on a national, state and local level, these organizations were called *Aerztereine*, with their national representation, the *Deutsche Aerztereinsbund*.

A second network of medical societies (*Verband der Aerzte Deutschlands* or *Hartmannbund*) were special local, state and national units which confined their activities to the social insurance program, and to the compulsory sickness insurance program which had been launched in the '80s. Official bodies, called *Aerztekammern*, were established in 1887 in the states to exercise public functions allotted them by law.

UNTIL 1931, the voluntary medical societies enjoyed a serene and serviceable existence. They passed countless resolutions and took many steps which greatly advanced the medical profession, the status of physicians in Germany, and added to their reputation throughout the world. The 50th annual conference in 1931, renewing efforts of long-standing, passed a resolution which favored organization of the profession on the basis of a special law, so that it would no longer come under laws regulating trades.

Another resolution passed in that year proposed creation of special administrative agencies which, under state supervision, would "self-govern" the profession. Legislators then set about to embody these resolutions into a new and democratic law.

The rise of Nazism shattered their hopes. The draft prepared by the Weimar Republic was thoroughly altered, and in 1935 a new Physicians Code was introduced. Special professional courts of justice were instituted and given vast powers. In addition, a special centralized agency was created, requiring membership of all physicians.

These new developments were not totally bad — they included some traditional principles as well as new ones long advocated in democratic countries. Yet they were infested with policies and procedures which were levers for implementation of Nazi policy. And year after year, the three institutions were abused for political purposes.

WHEN NAZISM COLLAPSED, the remnants of the medical associations tried to exercise the totalitarian spirit, and formed from the old official agencies a new West Germany organization. Another union of physicians was formed from participants in the sickness insurance program, and employed physicians relied on their own organization, the *Marburger Bund*, to safeguard their own special interests. No effort was made to revive the old voluntary agencies — the new organization of official agencies announced itself the "guardian of the tradition," although it differed profoundly.

Since 1945, the agencies have paid much lip service to democratic principles but have been slow to translate theory into practice. Lack of democratic leadership, unfamiliarity with the democratic process, failure to abandon old practices, and in some instances fear of losing the grip on power, combined to delay progress. At length, American Military Government decided to intervene, but

the officials of Military Government worked for a few general principles: they insisted that medical associations "should not be accorded the status of public law corporations, should not participate in nor exercise governmental powers," should operate on the basis of voluntary membership, and their policies should be determined and officials elected by democratic procedures.

These principles were set forth under "Business and professional associations of economic character," in Military Government regulations. This designation set off new confusions. Medicine, protested the physicians now as they had in 1931, is a profession, and not a trade; medical societies are primarily professional societies, and not associations of an economic character.

MISINTERPRETATION OF Military Government motives and widespread unrest among German doctors would have been averted had MG officials emphasized that they were insisting on the spirit rather than the letter of the regulations.

But nonetheless, controversial issues arose, among them the following:

(1) Should the medical profession be organized in voluntary associations or in agencies established by law, enjoying official status and possessing the powers of public authorities?

(2) Should judicial functions be exercised through special courts of and for the profession or by public agencies and the general system of courts of justice?

(3) Should membership in, and dues payment to, the bodies representing the medical profession be voluntary or compulsory?

The grave dangers inherent in a policy of medical agencies established by law were amply demonstrated in the period from 1935 until the collapse of Nazism 10 years later; it would be absurd to argue in favor of them.

It is a legitimate function of medical societies to discipline their own members for violations of constitution and bylaws, but public agencies and courts should have jurisdiction when a physician violates public laws governing medical practices. To aid in technical judgments, it might be wise to set up a special judiciary unit within the public agency, of which physicians would be members — a unit which would possess such powers as imposing fines and recommending suspension of licenses.

BITTERNESS HAS marked the controversy over point No. 3 — voluntary or compulsory membership in medical societies.

Proponents of compulsory membership argue that abolition of this method would produce a myriad of small societies absorbed in intra-professional squabbles and without the influence presented by unification. They maintain that standards would fall, since less qualified physicians would not join, and black sheep would be outside the realm of discipline. The profession's prestige would suffer a crippling setback.

Opponents insist that compulsory membership is undemocratic, and that voluntary membership would force physicians to offer more and better service. Moreover,

they maintain, it would prove to the public that physicians are capable of self-government. They believe amended medical practice laws, or a new national law circumscribing medicine, could insure satisfactory service.

Midway between the all-or-nothing extremists are men who believe a compromise plan is needed to get the program under way. A plan is needed, and action imperative, to effect a rapid and functional order from the rather turbulent confusion which now exists.

Such a plan is outlined below, both as to basic principles, and the means of implementation.

"The rights and responsibilities of both the individual physicians and medical associations should be clearly defined in statements adopted by a majority vote of all licensed physicians." These statements should be based on the concepts that medicine is a profession and not a trade; that the physician performs a vital social function by meeting the needs of individuals in health and sickness; that medical associations aim at the promotion of the science and practice of medicine and public health through self-government.

HERE OUTLINED are a few of the jobs of such a medical association: to promote medical ethics, the quality of medical education, high standards of service, a consultant service to public and voluntary agencies, and arbitration in case of controversies involving physicians.

Judicial functions should not be performed by medical associations. Voluntary membership is highly preferable for a medical association, with eligibility extended to any licensed physician in good standing.

To implement these basic principles, it would take a new array of medical associations, established at county, state and national levels, with principal responsibility based in the county groups. Such a recommendation does not write off the already existing organizations, which would be permitted to continue if their functions conformed to the basic principles.

Each type of association should adopt constitutions and bylaws clearly defining its powers, rights and responsibilities. Each should provide for the separation of economic and judicial functions from the association membership.

To offset the arguments against voluntary memberships, membership campaigns are a positive force. Such a campaign could be staged through dissemination of information on the objectives of the organization; by organizing post-graduate education for association members; by giving professional advice to fellow-members; by seeking a public declaration that only those medical societies representing 51 percent of the physicians in a given area will be consulted by public health agencies.

Disciplinary measures against violators of medical ethics or unsatisfactory physicians should be initiated by a state agency, which would, in the case of members, turn to the association involved for advice.

The basic principles and the general procedures for their attainment should be adopted by all states in the three zones of western Germany or preferably, be embodied in a federal code.

+ END

Youth and Civic Responsibility

MRS. JOHN J. McCLOY, wife of the US High Commissioner, told a Nuremberg youth group Feb. 2 that German women should take more interest in political matters, as they were the first to feel the results of either good or bad politics.

The statement was made at an informal meeting of the German-American Youth Club* where Mrs. McCloy answered questions and asked some herself. She went to the meeting after attending a rally in the Nuremberg opera house.

"Women can get into politics by taking an interest in social problems such as housing, education, hospitalization and welfare work," she said. "This community work is the best beginning for later political work."

"I have been very much impressed by some of the German women I have met; it seems to me that they have made a good deal of progress in their participation in civic affairs," she added.

WHEN ASKED whether civic responsibility was traditional in America, Mrs. McCloy replied that even very young people receive citizenship training in the United States. She said that elementary school children are taught to elect class officers in democratic elections. This procedure is continued through high school and college until the feeling of responsibility for government has taken deep root, she added.

The 30 young persons who attended the meeting asked questions and engaged in lively debates on varied subjects such as American opera, the equality of women, the exchange program, comic books and film censorship.

Mrs. McCloy attended the youth rally and the meeting which followed it at the invitation of the German-American Youth Club. At the rally she spoke briefly on "Youth and Civic Responsibility." While in Nuremberg she conferred with women prominent in civic and labor affairs. She also visited the Evangelical Mothers Home at Stein, near Nuremberg.

TEXT OF Mrs. McCLOY'S address, translated from German, at the rally of the German-American Youth Club in the Nuremberg opera house, follows:

It is a special pleasure for me to be with you today and to be able to speak to you. You have already a great reputation as a young group particularly interested in the happenings of the world. This world puts its hope for the future largely on you — on your understanding of various peoples and their customs and on your ability to make friends.

No one way is the right way and your task will be to choose the road that will most benefit not only your country but the whole civilized world.

* see "American, German Youth Cooperate in Nuremberg" in *Information Bulletin*, Issue No. 150, Dec. 14, 1948, and "Youth Forums Maturing" in December issue, 1949.

A well-known German, Albert Schweitzer, says that in his opinion the only principle on which a stable order can be built is the reverence for life. You young people have seen this principle abused. A reverence for life in simplest terms means a regard for all people about you, irrespective of political ideas, religion, nationality or race and a true sense of fair play. These are the principles of a democracy.

The youngest child, if properly led, must learn fair play — this deeply implanted in childhood through games and through group activities one never loses. A philosopher once said: "Give me the child and I will give you the adult." Fair play does not mean the absence of competition but competition combined with respect and friendship. In my country we try our best to develop this but naturally we sometimes fail.

Together with fair play goes a sense of responsibility. By this I mean that every young person should have a sense of pride in and responsibility for the attitude and performance of its particular group. First it is the school, the team or the club and later it is the nation. We are all faced not only with responsibility to our group or our nation but with responsibility for the group.

AND THIS BRINGS me to the point that I think you young people of Germany must most develop, i.e., the interest in civic problems and the realization of the necessity of voicing your ideas and not leaving it all to us older people. But before you voice an idea it is necessary to give it a lot of thought — thought that is constructive and not only critical — thought that includes reverence for life, fair play and a sense of responsibility.

I know that I have given you today a very hard assignment. I know, too, that in working toward it there will be failures and discouragements. But, my dear young friends, I have such faith in the young people of this world, who have been through such difficult and bitter times that I have no fear of your unwillingness to accept this challenge and great hope for the future. +END

Youth officers of the US, British and French occupation meet with representatives of UNESCO and of the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) in Bad Nauheim. (Left to right around the conference table) M. J. Moreau, French High Commission; Laurence E. Norrie, HICOG (French interpreter); J. Rovin, educational adviser, French High Commission; Dr. J. W. R. Thompson, UNESCO, Stuttgart; Austin J. Welch, HICOG.

(PRD HICOG photo)





1 Aged and unwanted, her resettlement chances are poor.

2 Orphan children are rehabilitated and cared for.

3 Today a DP camp, tomorrow unknown.

4 DP Buddhist priest ministers to 700 displaced Mongolians in Germany.

5 Learning a new craft to fit him for resettlement.

6 Schools equip the DP for the future.

7 All types of trades are taught.

Voluntary To Find Homes

By AILEEN MILES

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

THE INTERNATIONAL Refugee Organization's herculean task of aiding Europe's displaced millions has received heavy subsidy from the activities and supplies provided by the 23 voluntary agencies carrying out intensive programs of relief, rehabilitation and resettlement within the IRO framework.

These voluntary agencies — Catholic, Jewish, Protestant and non-sectarian — have substantially bolstered IRO's efforts by an estimated \$30,000,000 worth of sup-

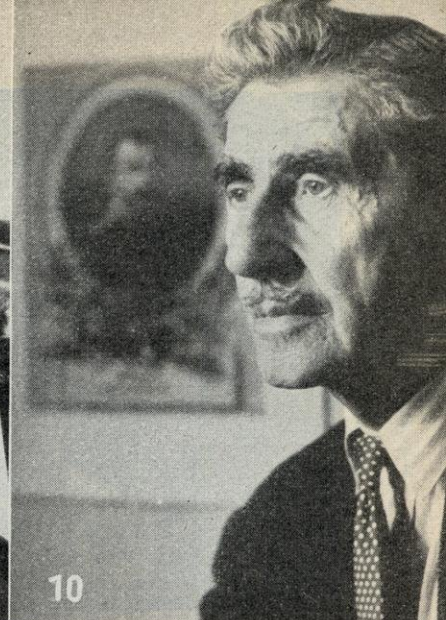




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Assistance for Europe's Exiles

plies and equipment plus an inestimable amount of strictly humanitarian service supplied through their personal approach.

Although these charitable agencies represent some world-wide organizations, approximately 95 percent of their funds are derived from American sources as are their supplies of books, clothing, food and equipment for specific projects.

The present success of the US Displaced Persons resettlement program is due in large measure to the work of these agencies, which to date have obtained from 75 to 80 percent of the total number of "assurances" neces-

8 The old relax in special homes.

9 Some learn handicrafts for future profit.

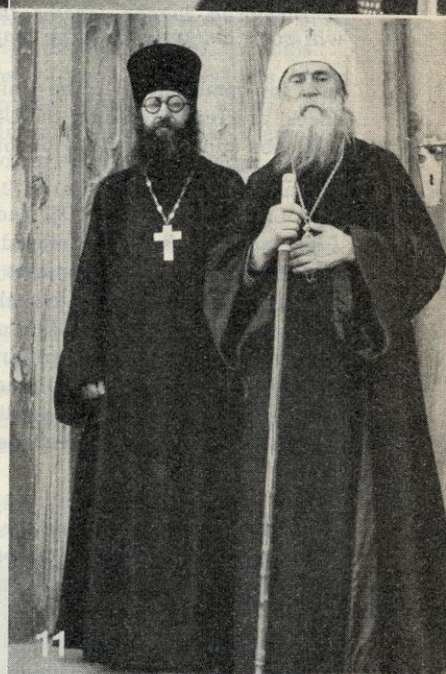
10 Ex-general in the Czar's army retains his picture of the Czar.

11 Head of the Russian Orthodox Church in exile is a DP too.

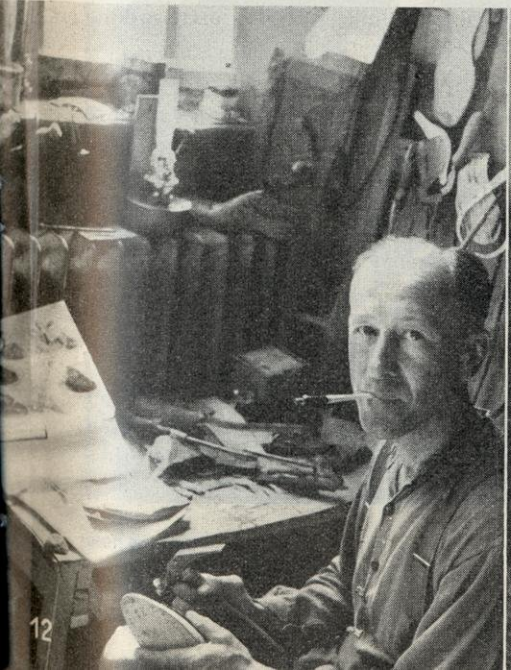
12 He will stick to his last in America.

13 Hobbies as well as work are used in rehabilitating the DP.

14 This Cossack at last has acquired a horse. (Ha-Loo photos)



11



12



13



14



A Displaced Person locates the US city to which he will soon emigrate on large map in an orientation room.

sary for immigration to the United States. These "assurances" are required under the US DP Act which stipulates that jobs and homes must be provided each DP without displacing an American.

AS LIVING STANDARDS and care for the Displaced Person gradually increased in the years following their liberation, so the programs of the voluntary agencies shifted from urgently needed relief to a greater emphasis on resettlement and rehabilitation. Although the agencies vary widely in their basic programs as a whole, they are all working toward the ultimate goal of resettlement and the adjustment of the individual to his new niche in society after years of fear, deprivation and subnormal living.

Care of the thousands of mentally and physically injured, the sick, the blind and the aged is provided through these agencies. Working in close cooperation with IRO, the agencies are complementing the maintenance care of that over-all organization with projects of vocational training, guidance and counseling, religious leadership, supplementary feeding, schooling and orientation.

Agency personnel are busy in all IRO installations — in the TB hospitals, children's centers, old people's homes, resettlement centers and the numerous camps which despite the energetic efforts of the DPs and IRO are still marred by fire, poor sanitation, leaky roofs and gaping glassless windows. Through these programs of relief and rehabilitation they are ministering to the thousands of families who comprise western Germany's still large DP population and who have waited for years for the possibility of emigrating, ever hoping for a future and a home.

MOST OF THE 23 agencies have been working with the Displaced Persons since 1945 as single units and without an integrated program. In 1948 the agencies, brought together by mutual problems and programs, formed a "Council of Voluntary Agencies" under IRO as a means of furthering planning, consultation and coordination among themselves.

Each agency, as a member of the Council, is approved by EUCOM and in turn by IRO. Chairmanship of the Council is switched every six months so that each member agency may be represented. Although IRO representatives attend Council meetings they have no voting power within the Council which maintains its prerogative for independent action.

Such action was recently taken by the Council when it went on record against turning over the responsibility of the Displaced Persons to the Germans after IRO phases out on June 30, 1950.

Out of the approximately 70,000 DPs who will remain in camps at that date, many, already in the emigration pipeline, will still be cared for in IRO resettlement centers. Many others who await future chances for resettlement in scattered countries throughout the world along with those who through sickness, age or other handicaps will never find welcome in foreign countries, are expected to be integrated in the German economy.

PROTESTING THIS POLICY, especially in view of the fact that the German government to date has not promulgated satisfactory legislation for the protection of Displaced Persons, the Council of Voluntary Agencies has asked that Germany's DPs remain under the protective wing of the United Nations and that these victims of Nazi persecution not be turned over to the country responsible for their present plight.

While disapproving return of the DPs to the German economy, most of the Christian and non-sectarian agencies are retaining a realistic approach to this eventuality and are so integrating their efforts with those of their German counterparts that with the withdrawal of IRO assistance German charitable organizations should be able to step into the care and maintenance breach.

The Church World Service, for one, which maintains a home for the aged in Wuertemberg-Baden housing about 400 persons, has arranged to shift its responsibilities to the German Evangelical Church which has agreed to support the institution along with the state government.

From the beginning some of the agencies have been seeking a rapprochement between the Germans and their former slave laborers with the result that in some isolated instances German and DP youth are living and working in close harmony.

AMONG THE 23 AGENCIES — all struggling in varied ways for the common target of recognition for these people whom the world is beginning to forget — are eight international charitable agencies representing churches or church interests on a worldwide basis; 12 American agencies representing church and national groups in the United States, and one agency each from Canada, Israel and Poland.

The largest of these are two Jewish agencies — the American Joint Distribution Committee and ORT (a vocational training organization); the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; two Protestant groups — the Church World Service and the Lutheran World Federation — and the non-sectarian World's YMCA/YWCA.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference leads the agencies in direct resettlement to the United States, having collected assurances for 47,000 out of a total of 125,000 assurances obtained by the DP Commission and all other agencies.

With resettlement as its primary function in Germany, the NCWC's activities are closely paralleled by those of the agencies whose basic program is emigration. The behind-the-scenes job of locating an individual in an IRO installation, pushing him into the resettlement pipeline, and seeing him established in a job and home in the United States is a story of complicated and arduous effort.

WHEN FRIENDS or relatives in America request the immigration of a Displaced Person in Germany through their parish or diocesan resettlement director, that assurance is forwarded to NCWC offices in New York which in turn notify NCWC in Frankfurt and the DP Commission in Washington, D.C. In Frankfurt the incoming requests are separated on a geographical basis, numbered and classified, and then forwarded to local field representatives.

When anonymous requests are made—requests for mechanics, domestics, farmers—NCWC calls upon its field representatives to locate DPs in IRO installations who would meet the specific requirements.

Once the individual is found he enters the resettlement pipeline from which he only emerges after being screened by the Army's CIC, the DP Commission's own investigation, the US Public Health Service and the US Immigration and Naturalization Service. He then boards an IRO transport for the United States, where he must repeat his medical and security check before entering the country.

The agency follows the DP throughout the process giving personal treatment to each case until he reaches

his final objective. Representatives of the agency meet him at the US port, paying his inland transportation costs to his sponsor's home in any part of the country. NCWC estimates that it has spent more than \$1,000,000 in ship-to-destination costs alone.

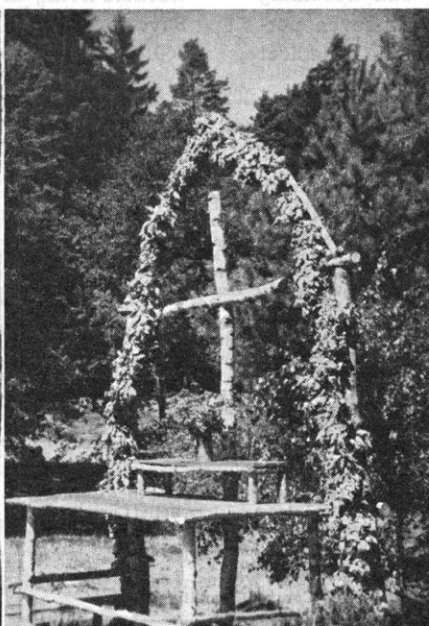
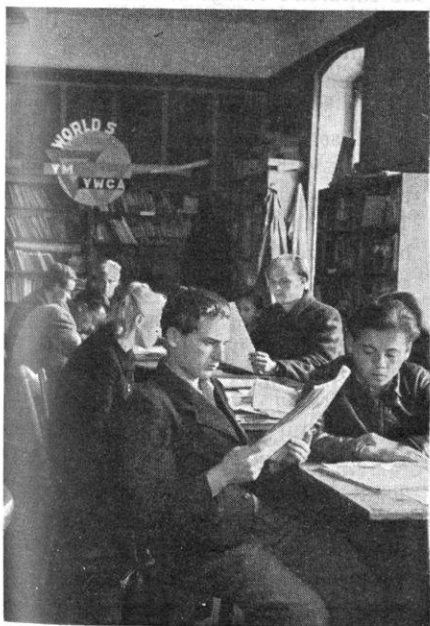
ALTHOUGH NCWC leads the resettlement drive to the United States, the American Joint Distribution Committee along with the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society is far ahead in numbers shipped to 44 countries throughout the world. The AJDC is responsible for 50,000 emigrants to Israel in one year alone and is daily receiving assurances from all points of the globe.

Dedicated to the "Three R's"—resettlement, rehabilitation and relief—the AJDC is providing treatment for Jewish DPs in seven IRO medical installations and carrying on essential programs of supplementary feeding, clothing and supplies. In addition to other supplies, AJDC provides DM 50 monthly to each of its patients in these institutions, enabling them to purchase the personal amenities not supplied through regular channels.

More than 20,000 tons of food supplies has been distributed by AJDC to the Jewish DPs along with \$2,500,000 worth of clothing and an unestimated amount of medical equipment. Today they are assisting 18,500 people in terms of a monthly ration, 12,000 of whom are in the American zone.

The days of DP life today are crowded to near capacity with scores of AJDC-sponsored activities designed to prepare these homeless Jews for life outside DP camps. A large percentage of the employable ones are enrolled in work and service projects in the DP camps, vocational and agricultural training schools. Jewish DPs serve as teachers, physicians, cooks, firemen, policemen, sanitation workers and administrators in the camps.

The YMCA/YWCA orientation room (left) offers DPs a wide choice of reading matter. A DP constructed altar (center) is used for divine services. Wall picture (right) in orientation room attracts children fascinated by American cowboys.





The camp's youngest inmate—a tot born in the refugee camp which is the only home the child has ever known.

For those Jews who up to now have not found emigration possibilities the resettlement problem is a pressing one. Although, unlike most other countries, Israel is opening its door to include the maimed, halt and blind and the otherwise handicapped considered liabilities in most countries' immigration programs, life in that country today is rigorous and hard under an austerity regime. Overcrowded living quarters, lack of adequate facilities and scarcities do not beckon alluringly to the most heavily scourged victims of Hitlerism and the war

AJDC has estimated that approximately 15,000 Jewish DPs may be forced on the German economy after IRO withdraws its ward while they wait for a distant chance to resettle in other countries. With evidence of anti-Semitism still rife in Germany, according to AJDC officials, the prospect is an ever increasing deterrent to morale.

MEANWHILE THE DPs, many of whom were snatched from their homelands while still of school age, must be taught a craft to fit them for jobs and futures when their chance for resettlement finally comes. Others, who through years of mental agony are psychologically unfit to take their place in a competitive world, must be rehabilitated. ORT, a worldwide organization with a long history of vocational training work, is in the DP camps not only teaching the homeless Jews a trade but also helping in moral rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Rehabilitation work therapy takes ORT personnel to the bedsides of DPs in five rehabilitation centers. TB patients are making dolls and slippers and becoming experts in knitting. One hundred and forty-seven persons who last year were on their backs in IRO medical institutions, today through successful work therapy are on their way to America and Israel

Vocational training under ORT is geared for the country to which the DP is slated to emigrate. Knowledge of the history and language of that country is a prime necessity for the DP. ORT conducts classes for individual countries in addition to offering training in every conceivable manual skill — machine shop, carpentry, radio, electricity, dental mechanics, chemistry, optics, masonry, dressmaking, leather goods, corsetry, millinery. In 27 schools ORT is teaching trades to 12,000 people.

Classes are also run by the YMCA/YWCA but with this organization

stress is placed on reorientation and morale building. Orientation for emigres to specific countries is going on in all IRO resettlement centers through YMCA films, lectures, visual aid posters, newspapers, maps and books. Courses in six different languages are enabling the DPs to understand more thoroughly the country in which they hope to settle. YMCA-sponsored youth clubs, sport training, discussion groups and music courses are rehabilitating the youth

Under this agency's auspices, 6,069 children spent two weeks in summer camps last year gaining in health and normal outlook. Particularly active in trying to reconcile German and DP groups, YMCA offices are staffed by both while camps mingle the two with complete impartiality.

Special "Y" projects have included a school for displaced orphaned children who followed Allied armies as mascots and were then left without an anchorage when the soldiers returned to their homes. The Mascot School has trained the children in becoming normal youngsters once again and they are rapidly being resettled in good homes in foreign countries.

An international orchestra, representing 18 different nationalities and culled from among the best musicians in Europe who are displaced in Germany today, has been organized under the YMCA's leadership and is in great demand by both Germans and DPs.

ONE OF THE SMALLEST of the voluntary agencies, the American Friends Service Committee is reaching hundreds of DPs through its program of providing facilities not normally available to DP camp residents. Discussion groups between German and DP students are narrowing the gap between the two groups while a library in Munich is servicing DP university students.

The only agency whose personnel lives with the Displaced Persons, the Friends have a team of six Quaker workers living in the children's village at Bad Aibling, in Bavaria, striving to bring stability into the lives of these 500 unaccompanied children.

Among the smaller agencies the World Student Relief is doing an unusual service in helping students to resettle with scholarships in colleges and universities throughout the world. Through their effort 300 students have been offered scholarships in numerous countries with 206 students going to US colleges.

Through these different programs the voluntary agencies of varied faiths are working together to offer hope for the future to the Displaced Person. The success of IRO's mission in Germany has largely depended on the gigantic contributions these charitable agencies have made in resettlement, supplies, moral rehabilitation and humanity. +END

The following agencies comprise the Council of Voluntary Agencies:

American Friends Service Committee.
American Joint Distribution Committee.
American National Committee for Aid to Homeless Armenians.
American Polish War Relief.
Boy Scouts International Bureau.
Canadian Catholic Immigrants Aid Society.
Church World Service.
Baptist World Alliance.
Tolstol Foundation, Inc.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.
International Rescue and Relief Committee.
Jewish Agency for Palestine.
Lutheran World Federation.
National Catholic Welfare Conference.
ORT (World ORT Union).
Polish Red Cross.
United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America.
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee.
US Committee for Care of European Children.
World Council of Churches.
World Student Relief.
World's YMCA/YWCA.
Mennonite Central Committee.

Women in Industry

THE DOMESTIC LIFE — children, church and kitchen — may be sufficient to keep German women happy, but it will not, in years to come, be enough to make German economy self-sufficient.

Women, without asking it, have become the pivot around which revolve the most crucial issues of the renaissance German nation. Circumstance has lured them out of the kitchen into the fields, community organizations, legislatures and the factory.

For most of them, it's a new life where new responsibilities and new rules of conduct apply. How are they performing, and how are they being received?

Two women labor-management experts from the United States recently undertook a survey of the place of women in German industry, and their findings illuminated not only the problems of female workers, but of women as elements in a democratic experiment.

Sara Southall utilized 28 years in the personnel department of the International Harvester Company of Chicago in her examination of the German woman's status; Pauline M. Newman has been an executive since 1924 in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, American Federation of Labor (AFL), and brought to bear the viewpoint of labor. The two Americans, working as a team, set about to discover the part women played in the labor-management relationship of German industry. Their findings were published in a brochure entitled "Women in German Industry," which has as its basis painstaking interviews with employer representatives, trade union officials and works councillors in major American zone cities. Produced in both languages, the report will find wide circulation in the United States as well as in Germany.

THE TWO FIRST obtained the following statistics about the US Zone of Germany, to acquaint themselves with the present industrial patterns:

(1) Women share liberally in the unemployment problem which today hexes all US Zone wage-seekers: about 161,000 women were reported jobless. The number has recently risen (January 15, 1950) to 197,000.

(2) Although trade union membership represents 39 percent of the total wage and salary earners, just 24 percent of all female workers have joined a union.

(3) Women earn substantially less on an average than do men. In June 1949, the average hourly gross earnings stood at DM 1.30 for males and DM .83 for women.

(4) The number of hours worked by each sex has risen considerably from 1946 — from 40.6 hours weekly for men and 35.2 for women, the work schedule had been upped to 47.1 and 43.5 respectively by June 1949.

(5) Some social legislation circumscribes the activities of German working women. They are limited as a rule to an eight-hour working day, a 48-hour week. They are forbidden to work at night (8 p.m. until 6 a.m.) except in service, transportation and public utilities.

ARMED WITH THESE facts, the Misses Southall and Newman devised a scheme they hoped would reap a maximum of information and communication with German employers and women in trade unions. Conferences were arranged in the cities of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Kassel, Stuttgart, Munich, Berlin and Nuremberg with representative women in trade unions and works councils, and with employers whose firms employed a comparatively large number of women.

Here are their findings pertaining to women's position in industry:

Although apprenticeship practices are deeply rooted in German industrial tradition, the survey finds few women who are being given real apprenticeship training. The writers score the existing three-year apprenticeship setup for its excessive time demands, but find most German employers completely in favor of them. They cite one instance of a young woman in her second year of three to learn book-selling: she had spent the first year running errands and doing general office chores. Though employers generally approve these lengthy apprenticeships, they constantly mention the excessive costs they incur.

A few employers, notably in Berlin and Stuttgart, realize that with the over-balance of women in the German population, it will be necessary to give qualified women an opportunity for training and advancement. Some report that women themselves have asked for the additional training.

PERHAPS MOST BALLYHOOED of the facts about German industry is the discrepancy often found between the pay women receive and that given men for the same work. Although most employers favor the equal-work, equal-pay principle, they often have not carried through. Minimum rates for women are different than those for men, and there are very few jobs where men and women are engaged in identical work. Many jobs open exclusively to men in German industry have been done for years in the United States by women.

The most pressing problem for women workers with which trade union and works council members have to deal is the housing situation. Women told story after story of exceptionally sub-standard housing conditions, and the long time it took them to get to and from work, especially women with family responsibilities (37.9 of those studied).

Labor has also trained its sights on social legislation, but many women expressed the fear that employers will not hire them if too many laws are written on their behalf.

A number of recommendations to employers are offered by the surveying team. They favor study in the United States of American industrial relations and personnel administration, a field which in Germany lags 20 years behind developments in the United States.

On-the-job training is advocated. Where it has been tried, employer-employee relations have greatly im-



Four German home economics experts, sponsored under the ECA Technical Assistance Program, left for three months' study in the United States Feb. 2. Left to right, they are Ursula Teltz of Eschwege, Arlinda von Gablenz of Engershausen, Anneliese Staub of Kupfersee and Caecilie Ullmann of Dachau. (PRD HICOG photo)

proved, and the time necessary for training new workers substantially sliced. This training may solve the weighty apprenticeship problem, cutting both time and cost off employers' budget.

Both management and labor are urged to concentrate on revising the curricula of German vocational continuation schools. "We do not feel that the courses offered to women in the schools (mostly home economics) adequately prepare a large number of German women to earn a decent living."

Union training schools are favored, wherein many more women will be selected for leadership training. Positions of greater responsibility within unions for women are also strongly urged.

It is up to the unions, the report said, to eradicate such inequalities as different minimum rates for men and women, varying cost-of-living wage differentials, and the designations of "male" and "female" on job charts.

APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION to enforce the slogan — equal pay for equal work — is recommended. But where other legislation is concerned — days off with pay to perform household work, or an eventual five-day week — the report suggests a careful scrutiny of the comparative disadvantage involved in maintaining the present struggle, and the competitive disadvantages involved in seeking special dispensation for the female sex.

The experts offer the following conclusions:

"...To achieve the long range objectives of the reorganization of Germany into a democratic society... German women must play a large part... In discussions with many German men and women in industry, trade unions and government, we are of the opinion that the old traditional phrase, 'Kinder, Kirche und Kueche' (children, church and kitchen) is still alive."

Women do not, they report, participate in community life when they are also workers. Their schools have not prepared them to assume positions in industry which would yield them corresponding influence in political and economic fields. It will apparently be an uphill battle until they do achieve these positions: employers' attitude toward women in general is a sympathetic paternalism.

Women works council members, they observe, are articulate in discussing their problems and how to go about solving them. But if men are present, they withdraw, find difficulty in disagreeing overtly with a male official.

Women officers in trade unions are having a difficult job to persuade their male fellow-workers that they are individuals with important problems within the industrial frame; similarly, they are challenged by the indifference of the women themselves to joining trade organizations and to working toward better training, wider job opportunity and internal solidarity.

"We have set some women actively working in labor organizations on these objectives, but we did not find large numbers of women working together. That," reads the report, "is the job ahead."

BUT BESIDES INFORMATION gathered in their survey, the writers back up their conclusion with quotes from a 1948 textbook on civics being taught to all apprentice miners. The text was approved by management, trade unions, and the responsible educational authorities, and lent support to the contention that women still play a "behind-the-scenes" role.

"Direction of the State lies in the hands of the Minister President and the cabinet. The father is president of the family in his position as executive. Mother is the minister of economics.

"The father is according to law the executive of the household, and represents the family on every occasion. This is just as much in accordance with the Christian point of view as with natural law. Therefore, the father is the person to be respected in the family... The life of the mother must be based on love, trust, pity and selfless help. Mother love and mother hands are proverbial." And the writers, summing up their study of women in German industry, say:

"We met women who understand the fundamental need for more democratic organization of the home and of the community, but until more working women, especially in the trade unions, become conscious of the necessity for achieving a position of more than 'minister of economics' in the home and the life of the community, and the part it plays in developing a democratic society, slow progress will be made."

+END

Marriages Slowing Up in Hesse

Cupid is taking work easier in Hesse. Robert A. Irving, OLC Hesse statistical chief, said marriages, unusually high during the postwar years, are beginning to level off and reach the prewar norm. In 1948, 11.3 out of 1,000 Hessians took the bonds of matrimony, while in 1949, the number dropped to 10.2. Before the war the annual marriage rate was 9.2 per 1,000 population in Hesse.

This resume of HICOG's activities during January is prepared from AFN's program, "Report to the People," broadcast on Friday evening, Feb. 3. These monthly programs, presented the first Friday following the month in review, are written and produced by Emil Schwetzer of the AFN staff in cooperation with the Public Relations Division, HICOG.

HICOG in January

WITH A FRESH new year facing the world on its calendar, that portion of the world known as Occupied Germany went into high gear right at the outset. A DM 1,000,000,000 Christmas present, provided by the Marshall Plan, promised to be the greatest stimulant given to the German economy since currency reform. Since the replacement of the old worthless *Reichsmark* with the new and highly respected Deutsche mark, the country has suffered from an acute money shortage.

The shortage centered mainly around the lack of really big capital, such as necessary to enlarge a factory, rebuild a railroad or open new industries. It was apparent that more money, or capital investment, was needed if Germany was to stand on its own feet among the more economically sound countries of Western Europe by the wind-up of the Marshall Plan, presently set for 1952.

Therefore, promptly after the signing of the Marshall Plan agreement between the United States and Germany in December the US High Commissioner authorized the release of DM 1,036,000,000 of Marshall Plan counterpart funds to expand German production. Here perhaps, a word of explanation is necessary as to what "counterpart" funds are. In effect, they are this:

THE UNITED STATES advances to Germany a credit of \$600,000,000 for the fiscal year. With this credit, Germany goes abroad and buys the raw materials needed for her economy. The German users, industrialists, businessmen, farmers and so on, buy these imported materials from the German government, paying in marks. These marks go into a special account—and this special account is the counterpart fund. This is the money which has been released for projects developed by the Germans, and approved by the Americans, and upon which both agree as the best possible means of strengthening the economy.

The DM 1,000,000,000 currently available to Germany is being advanced to German industry and commerce through the normal banking channels. Many of the projects involved had been worked out on paper long in advance of the actual receipt of the money and granted approval by the US's Economic Cooperative Administration Mission in Germany. A few of the uses to which this money will be put are:

DM 300,000,000 to be poured into 725 western German industrial firms; production of heavy electrical equipment, machine tools and machinery to be stimulated; chemical industry to be expanded; factories modern-

ized; production stepped up to prewar levels; thousands of orders placed in German factories.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT factor of electrical power has not been overlooked in Marshall Plan aid, and Germany will receive great help in this direction through the allocation of DM 220,000,000 for 48 projects in this line, such as building new reservoirs, water power stations, steam generating plants and the expansion of present facilities.

Other portions of the economy have not been neglected. Agriculture, public utilities, housing, transportation and communications, and the coal mining industry receive a generous share of the counterpart funds. Western Berlin, sorely-pressed economically and isolated in the Russian zone, is granted DM 95,000,000 of the hard-working fund.

All in all, the counterpart fund will act as financial plasma in the blood stream of the German body politic, and US officials, as the new year began, urged German authorities to utilize it to the fullest, and as quickly as possible.

The steel industry, frequently regarded by economic experts as a reliable index to Germany's financial



US High Commissioner John J. McCloy confers with Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, ranking dignitary of the Catholic Church in Bavaria, during a recent visit to Munich.

(PRD OLCB photo)

stability, demonstrated a substantial increase during the year 1949. In January HICOG officials announced that production in this industry had expanded by more than 60 percent during the year just past, despite the many difficulties encountered. However, it is still 4,000,000 tons short of the ceiling imposed for security reasons.

GERMANY BEGAN to cast a calculating, and inviting, eye at the Hitler-destroyed tourist trade. Indications were that business was beginning to boom again, as new travel agencies sprang into being throughout the land of castles, Rhine maidens and the Passion Play. A HICOG survey showed that travel agencies were increasing their output of brochures and folders, and even a slick paper magazine is now appearing extolling the beauties of romantic Germany, and exhorting the traveler to visit the historic spots which still exist.

To smooth the way for the incipient sightseers, the government is reducing the paper work required of them, and the construction of new hotels will be promoted with the aid of DM 2,000,000 from counterpart funds. Some 200,000 Americans, it is anticipated, will leave behind an estimated \$60,000,000 during their trips to western Germany this year.

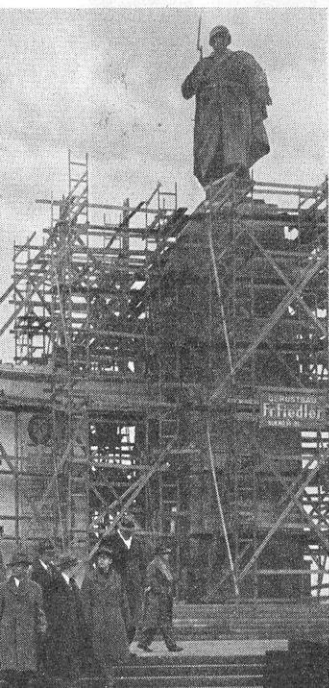
The legal field was brisk with activity during the month of January, and the US High Commissioner announced that he was giving serious thought to setting up a procedure for considering the numerous petitions for clemency received from German war criminals imprisoned at Landsberg. However, in a letter to Bishop A. J. Muench, highest US Catholic representative in Germany, the High Commissioner deplored the tendency of the petitioners to question the legal basis and judicial soundness of the court decisions that sent them to prison. In addition, he flatly rejected the idea of any kind of general amnesty for these prisoners, stating:

"I do not believe that world opinion generally is prepared to accept the proposition that these crimes have yet been sufficiently atoned for, or that the German people should now be allowed to forget them."

Plans by the German federal government to end gasoline rationing were suspended by order of the Allied High Commission on Jan. 21, since the free sale of the fuel might require additional foreign aid to the Federal Republic. All gasoline is imported into Germany at American expense and the High Commission requested that decontrol of gasoline be held up until a study could be made of the proposal

Fifteen American newspaper editors, studying progress of ECA in Europe, paid an overnight visit to Berlin during which they viewed Soviet war memorial in the British Sector.

(US Army photo)



US High Commissioner John J. McCloy accepts from Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, a letter announcing the Federal Government's formal ratification of the ECA agreement between the Federal Republic and the United States. (PRD HICOG photo)

DURING THE LATTER half of January, Mr. McCloy visited the United States to report to the President and the people on progress in Germany during his first six months as High Commissioner. The Commissioner did not minimize the elements of concern in the present German situation, but found even more reason for hope. Despite the nationalist fringe on the one side, and the Communist fringe on the other, and the frequent occasions in which they worked together, Mr. McCloy stated that the positive elements at work were stronger than these negative influences. He said:

"Within Germany itself, I firmly believe, there exist spiritual resources from which can emerge a peaceful democratic state, prepared to take its place as a true member of the western world."

As he spoke, an old trouble spot was simmering in Germany. On Jan. 17, US authorities in Berlin had ordered German police to occupy a US Sector railroad administration building in order to make 600 unused rooms therein available to the Berlin government. Using this action as an excuse, Soviet authorities, who controlled the building as well as Berlin's railroad system, began reducing rail transportation service in Berlin, and holding up rail, truck and inland waterway transportation between the city and western Germany.

Although the building was returned to Soviet control a few days later, the Russians continued their "creeping blockade," sometimes allowing normal truck traffic to and from the west, at other times stopping traffic almost completely. US observers saw this line of action as a new Russian method of undermining economic recovery and penalizing western Berliners for their resistance to Communism. The US High Commissioner announced that the United States was ready to revive the airlift, if necessary.

+ END

East Zone Government

By HENRY B. COX

Foreign Affairs Specialist

Office of German Political Affairs, Department of State

CLIMAXING A LONG series of political maneuvers and an insistent propaganda campaign calling for the creation of a "national front" government aimed at German national liberation, representatives of the Soviet-sponsored People's Council (*Volksrat*) announced on October 7, 1949, the establishment of the German Democratic Republic — a "provisional government of democratic Germany."

With Wilhelm Pieck as president and Otto Grotewohl, co-chairman of the Soviet-backed Socialist Unity Party (SED), as its chancellor, the new government, which came into being without benefit of elections, claims to include all elements of the population irrespective of past or present political affiliation and poses as the spokesman for all Germany. The SED has a dominant position in Grotewohl's newly appointed cabinet. He holds six of the 14 portfolios; the Soviet-dominated East zone Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) account for an additional five posts.

The Eastern zone Constitution prepared by the Third People's Congress in May 1949 comes into effect with the entrance into office of the new government.

SOVIET AUTHORITIES have announced the transfer of administrative functions heretofore handled by the Soviet Military Administration (SMA) to the newly created People's Chamber (*Volkskammer*). The "Soviet Control Commission" now replaces the Soviet Military Administration. Indications also point to the Soviets' concluding possibly a separate peace treaty with their newest satellite and withdrawing Soviet occupation troops within a year.

The founding of the so-called German Democratic Republic may be viewed as the culmination of a series of Soviet-sponsored political moves beginning with the election in November 1947 of a "People's Congress."

The Congress, purporting to represent all Germany, was constituted for the purpose of selecting an all-German delegation to attend the 1947 London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to support Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's demands for early German political unity. Of its 2,215 delegates, 893 were Communists and 386 represented Communist-front mass organizations; of the remainder, 373 were hand-picked "non-partisan" fellow-travelers; and 472 represented the Eastern zone CDU and LDP. The position of these two parties is that of a tolerated minority opposition which lends some semblance of democratic freedom to the political scene.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, however, refused to receive the delegation; the Congress was thereupon transformed into a large propaganda organization which served the Communists by exploiting the theme of German unity.

THE SECOND PEOPLE'S Congress, which convened in Berlin three days before the dissolution of the Quadripartite Allied Control Council, prepared the ground for the so-called popular initiative of May-June 1948 in which millions of signatures were collected on petitions for German unity to be presented to the Allied Control Council.

Three months later, the People's Council (*Volksrat*), a smaller body selected by the People's Congress, constituted itself as the spokesman of the German people; and the Council's constitution committee proceeded to prepare a draft constitution for a German state, which was completed in October 1948.

Desiring, however, to place the blame for the splitting of Germany on the Western powers, the Congress delayed approval of the Eastern constitution until six months later, just prior to the April 1949 meeting of the United States, United Kingdom and French Foreign Ministers in Washington where the decision was made to accord,

The Nazis' former Propaganda Ministry, located in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, was remodelled in September 1949 to house the "Volksrat" (People's Congress) of the "German Democratic Republic," which came into existence on Oct. 7, 1949, as a Communist-dominated Eastern government on the familiar lines of the Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe. The adjoining buildings, also burned out in Allied wartime bombings, had not been rebuilt at time this photograph was taken.

(US Army photo)



through the Occupation Statute, a future West German regime a large degree of self-government.

As the completion of the Bonn Constitution or Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany drew near, the People's Congress attempted to forestall the establishment of the West German Republic through a futile invitation to the leaders of the Bonn Parliamentary Council to meet at Brunswick, in the British Zone, for talks on German unity. All-German unity talks were subsequently held under People's Congress sponsorship in Hanover on May 20, 1949, but they attracted response only from fellow travelers and a few politicians. The British Military Government subsequently ordered the talks stopped.

On May 15-16, 1949, an election of delegates for the Third People's Congress was held in the Soviet Zone for the purpose of supporting Mr. Vyshinsky at the Paris Council of Foreign Ministers by an impressive vote for unity. As in the case of prior Soviet-sponsored elections this election, too, was a fiasco.

Forty percent of the voters made clear by their actions their rejection of the single slate of delegates that was presented. This rejection is even more significant in view of the irregularities which allegedly accompanied the casting and counting of the ballots. Nevertheless, on May 29-30, the Third People's Congress ratified the Eastern draft constitution and selected a "German delegation" to attend the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers. It also issued a manifesto that called for the creation of a "national front" and reiterated an earlier appeal for German unity to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

THE MANIFESTO called for the following preparatory steps for a German peace treaty: the drafting of 20 principles based on the Yalta and Potsdam agreements; the restoration of German administrative and economic unity; the restoration of a uniform currency throughout Germany; the establishment of a provisional central German government which would include representatives of the mass organizations of the Soviet Zone; and the calling of a peace conference in which this provisional German government would participate.

Also included in the manifesto were "peace treaty principles," listing as the duties of the German people: reparations, with all payments made thus far to be deducted from the total; the final liquidation of Germany's war potential; the democratization and demilitarization of German economic and social life; the punishment of war criminals; and the acknowledgment of four-power control over German political and economic development. It declared that Germany was entitled to an all-German constitution that would insure "democratic development" and the free development of German resources for peaceful purposes. In addition, the manifesto called for the evacuation of all occupation troops.

Again the Council of Foreign Ministers declined to receive the People's Congress delegation, and the latter organization thereafter devoted itself to careful political

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maneuvering and planning in order to ready itself for the role it was later to assume as the nucleus for an East Zone government.

Faced with certain defeat in any type of election, as evidenced by their experience in the May elections of

Congress delegates, the SED leaders and their Soviet sponsors found themselves faced by a serious dilemma in their efforts to obtain sufficient popular support for the establishment of an Eastern government. As later developments demonstrated, the Soviets and their Communist puppets found the elections to be "unnecessary" for the formation of the new government.

On Oct. 1, 1949, the Soviet Union in notes to the United States, France and Great Britain protested the formation of the Federal Republic of Germany and declared that "...the Soviet Government considers it necessary to state that inasmuch as there has been formed at Bonn a separate government as indicated, a new situation has been created in Germany at the present time which renders of particularly great importance the fulfillment of tasks for the restoration of the unity of Germany as a democratic peace-loving state..."

The delivery of the Soviet note served as the signal for the well-oiled Communist political machinery to swing into action. On Oct. 2, groups and organizations of all parties and classes throughout the East zone made "spontaneous" appeals and "demands" and called for immediate establishment of an "all-German" independent government.

These demands and appeals increased in the days which followed. On Oct. 4, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet-controlled SED gave formal party approval to a campaign to create a "provisional government for democratic Germany" and for authorization to hold conferences with other groups for the formation of a government. In line with the fiction that the SED is only one of the participating parties in the "national front," the party committee "suggested" a 16-point program.

IN BRIEF, THIS proposed program of the future government considers that the tasks of the Eastern government will be "to assure the well-being and independence of the German people, to follow an economic policy free from capitalistic oppression, and to reinforce the bonds of friendship between the new Germany, the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. It will endeavor to obtain in the immediate future the withdrawal of the occupation troops, and the rapid signature of a treaty of peace."

The platform, in general, avoided all mention of communication measures, included enough points to cater in part to almost every group, and offered platitudes to which everyone agrees but which have defied efforts at practical application because of Soviet intransigence.

On Oct. 5, the presidium of the People's Council (*Volksrat*) called that body to meet on Friday, Oct. 7 to take the action which the situation demanded. At this meeting, the *Volksrat*, convening in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, transformed itself (without benefit of elections) into a People's Chamber (*Volkskammer*) and claimed authority to speak for all Germany.

(Continued on page 52)

Control of Government in the Soviet Zone

THE GOVERNMENT of the Soviet Zone of Germany is controlled indirectly by the Politburo of the Communist Party USSR. The latter operates through (1) the government of the USSR and its administrative agent in Germany, the Soviet Control Commission and (2) through the Politburo of the Communist controlled Socialist Unity Party (*Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands* or *SED*).

The Soviet Control Commission in Germany and the SED Politburo in turn exercise their control over the Executive Branch of the Soviet Zone Government through several Soviet Zone constitutional, extra-constitutional and unconstitutional institutions and devices.

The political importance of popularly legitimizing power by means of at least the symbols of constitutional representative government has led Soviet authorities to permit the adoption of a nominally democratic constitution and the establishment on Oct. 7, 1949, of the so-called "Provisional Government" of the "German Democratic Republic," in the Soviet Zone.

On Oct. 10 the Soviets announced the end of their Military Administration and the substitution of the Soviet Control Commission, which, according to a statement of the chairman published on Nov. 12, retained only supervisory control over fulfillment of German obligations with respect to demilitarization, democratization and reparations under the Potsdam and other Allied agreements.

ACTUALLY, THROUGH the use of unconstitutional and extra-constitutional institutions and devices, the Soviet authorities in Germany and their German Communist Party instruments, the SED and its Politburo have been able to pervert the nominally democratic constitution and representative governmental processes into an instrument of control by the Politburo of the Communist Party USSR. The camouflaged controls are as strong and comprehensive over the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government as they were when the German Economic Commission (*Deutsche Wirtschaftskommission* — *DWK*) was the executive arm of the Soviet Military Administration.

The constitutional, extra-constitutional and unconstitutional techniques whereby the Politburo and the official Soviet authorities achieved and can maintain control of government in the Soviet Zone include the following:

The Communist Party and Government of the USSR control directly and indirectly the Soviet Control Commission and the SED by means of USSR governmental and Communist Party instructions and discipline.

The Soviet Control Commission declared on Nov. 12, 1949, that it retained the power to execute Potsdam and quadripartite decisions, including demilitarization, demo-

cratization, reparations and the right of the occupation power to obtain necessary information from the German government.

AS SHOWN BY PAST quadripartite negotiations and Soviet Zone legislation, these powers provide a legal basis for intervention in almost every political or economic matter. However, it is presumed that the Soviet Control Commission will seek to exercise its controls so far as possible covertly and indirectly through the SED Politburo rather than in open directives to the Soviet Zone administration.

SED control over the People's Chamber (lower house) assures it constitutional control over all branches of the government — legislative, executive and judicial. Separation of government powers was consciously avoided by the framers of the constitution; all branches are responsible to as well as derived from the People's Chamber.

SED control over the selection of the chief executive and his cabinet, the so-called "Provisional Government," was assured in that the strongest party in the People's Chamber is recognized constitutionally in determining the selection of the Minister-President, who, with his selected Ministerial Council (cabinet), must be confirmed by the SED controlled People's Chamber.

The allocation of ministerial positions was a matter for agreement among the parties. It appears that it was agreed in the "Democratic Anti-Fascist Bloc," to which all the major parties belong, that positions would be allocated with due regard for party representation in the chamber. However, this policy does not seem to have been followed within the ministries for positions lower than the ministers themselves, and perhaps their state secretaries. The CDU foreign minister, for example, is surrounded by SED staff members who are disciplined Communists.

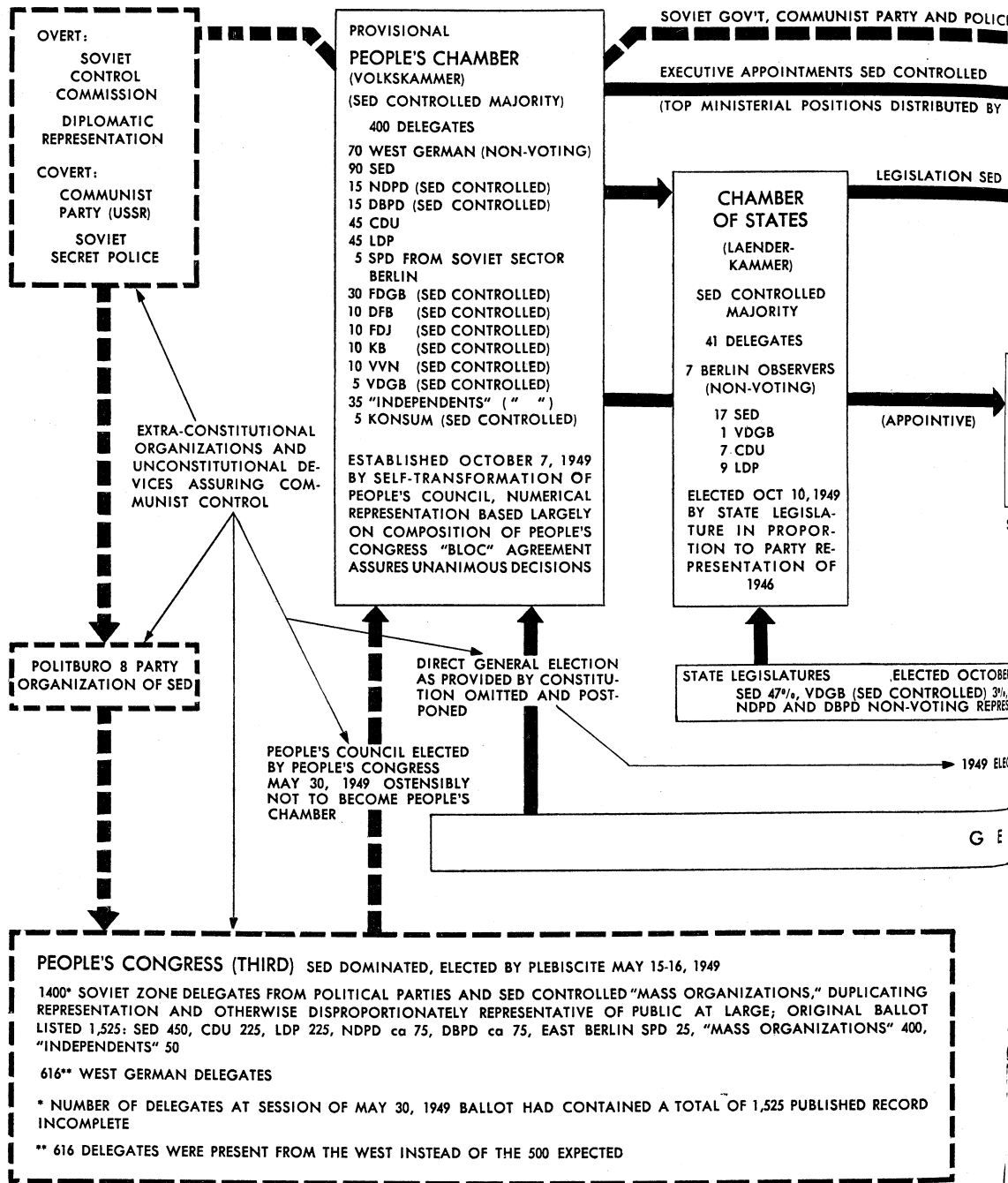
LEGISLATION is controlled by the SED through SED control of the People's Chamber and its committees. In the committees the agreement within the "Democratic Anti-Fascist Bloc" to produce only unanimous decisions, results in SED control, supported basically by intimidation. The Chamber of States — which can exercise only a limited veto, at best — is also dominated by the SED. No dissenting voice of the non-Communist CDU or LDP parties on any important issue, such as, for instance, the law on the Supreme Court, has been decisive to date.

SED control over the Supreme Court and the attorney-general is guaranteed by SED control over the People's Chamber, which elects the court and attorney-general

Control of Government

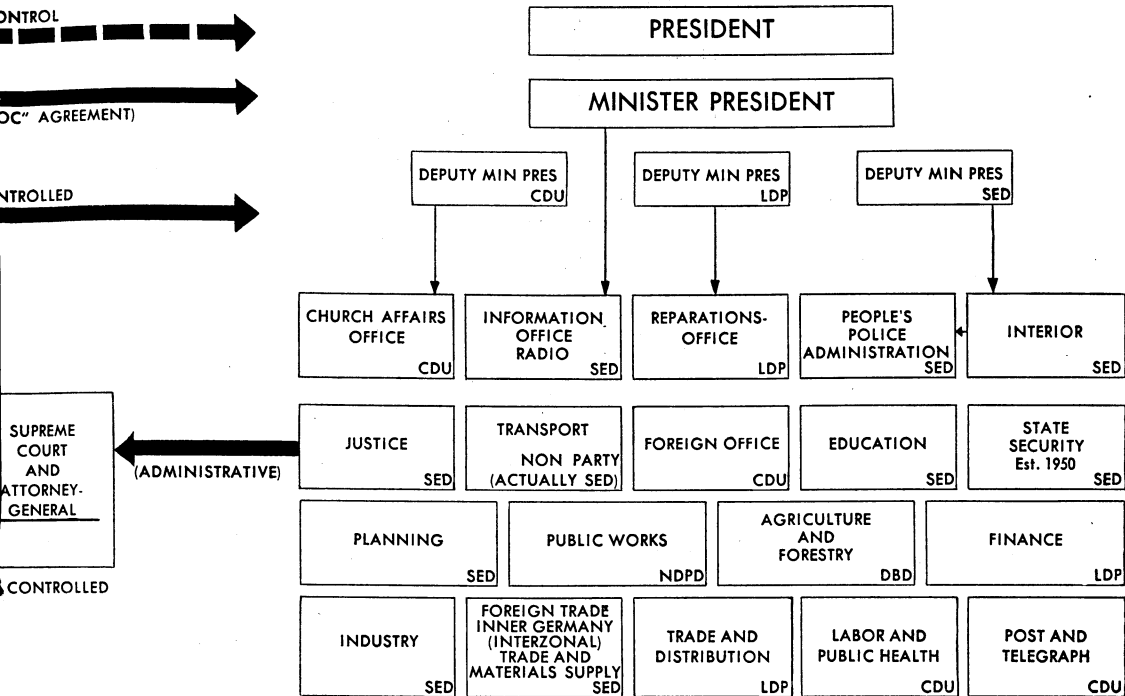
SOVIET CONTROLS

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



Government in the Soviet Zone

EXECUTIVE BRANCH



1946 WITH PARTY REPRESENTATION AS FOLLOWS:
 CDU 24%, LDP 24%, OTHERS 1%
 INITIATIVES PERMITTED DECEMBER 1949 (SED CONTROLLED)

ONNS POSTPONED

GENERAL ELECTORATE

ABBREVIATIONS:

POLITICAL PARTIES

- SED = SOZIALISTISCHE EINHEITSPARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS (SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY)
- NDPD = NATIONAL-DEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS (NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
- DBPD = DEMOKRATISCHE BAUERNPARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS (DEMOCRATIC FARMERS PARTY)
- CDU = CHRISTLICH-DEMOKRATISCHE UNION (CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC UNION)
- LDP = LIBERAL-DEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI (LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY)
- SPD = SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE PARTEI (SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY)

MASS ORGANIZATIONS

- FDGB = FREIER DEUTSCHER GEWERKSCHAFTSBUND (FREE GERMAN TRADE UNION FEDERATION)
- DFB = DEMOKRATISCHER FRAUENBUND (DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S FEDERATION)
- FDJ = FREIE DEUTSCHE JUGEND (FREE GERMAN YOUTH)
- KB = KULTURBUND (CULTURAL LEAGUE)
- VVN = VEREINIGUNG VERFOLGTER DES NAZIREGIMES (ASSOCIATION OF POLITICAL PERSECUTEES OF NAZISM)
- VDGB = VEREINIGUNG DER GEGENSEITIGEN BAUERNHILFE (FARMERS' MUTUAL AID UNION)
- KONSUM = (CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES)

upon recommendation of the Judiciary Committee of the SED controlled People's Chamber. The Supreme Court and the attorney-general are administratively responsible to the SED controlled Executive Branch of the government.

The foregoing shows how SED control over the People's Chamber gives the SED constitutional control over the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the entire government. The following describes how the SED acquired control over the People's Chamber:

SED control over the People's Chamber was assured by omission (alleged postponement until Oct 15, 1950) of a normal direct, popular election for candidates presented by freely competing political parties. Instead, the People's Chamber was created Oct. 7, 1949, when the Constitution went into force, by the self-appointment of an SED controlled, extra-constitutional body, called the People's Council, to the role of People's Chamber.

Legitimacy for this act was claimed by the Chamber on the basis of its having been elected on May 30, 1949, by the Third People's Congress, an extra-constitutional body. The First People's Congress had been constituted in December 1947, to agitate for "German Unity and a Just Peace," sending a delegation to petition the London Foreign Ministers' Conference. The congress claimed recognition as representing the whole people on the basis of its having been constituted by representatives of all "mass organizations" and political parties.

SED control over the People's Council, which turned itself into the People's Chamber, was guaranteed by the allocation of numerical representation in the Council to the constituent "mass organizations" and political parties in proportion to their representation in the SED controlled People's Congress, as follows:

Political Parties

	— Representation — People's Congress People's Council	
(1) Socialist Unity Party (<i>Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands — SED</i> ; Communist manipulated and subsequently controlled fusion party of the former Communist Party of Germany (<i>Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands — KPD</i>) and Social Democratic Party of Germany (<i>Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands — SPD</i>) licensed in the Soviet Zone.....	450	90
(2) Christian Democratic Union (<i>Christlich-Demokratische Union — CDU</i>)	225	45
(3) Liberal Democratic Party (<i>Liberal-Demokratische Partei — LDP</i>)	225	45
(4) National Democratic Party (<i>National-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands — NDPD</i>) (SED created and controlled) ca	75	15
(5) Democratic Farmers' Party (<i>Demokratische Bauern-Partei Deutschlands — DBD</i>) (SED created and controlled) ca.	75	15
(6) Social Democratic Party (<i>Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands—SPD</i>), East Berlin	25	5

— Representation —
People's Congress People's Council

"Mass Organizations".....	400	
(1) Free German Trade Union Federation (<i>Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund — FDGB</i>)		30
(2) Democratic League of Women (<i>Demokratischer Frauenbund — DFB</i>).....		10
(3) Association of Political Persecutees of Nazism (<i>Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes — VVN</i>)		10
(4) Free German Youth (<i>Freie Deutsche Jugend — FDJ</i>)		10
(5) German League of Culture (<i>Deutscher Kulturbund — DKB</i>)		10
(6) Consumers' Cooperatives (<i>Konsum</i>)		15
(7) Union of Farmers' Mutual Aid (<i>Vereinigung der gegenseitigen Bauernhilfe — Fdgb</i>)		5
"Independents"	50	35

THE REPRESENTATION in the congress did not reflect accurately the political complexion of the population for the following reasons:

(a) The Third People's Congress, which on May 30, 1949, elected unanimously the single list of candidates for the People's Council, was itself elected by a doubtful 66 percent majority in a plebiscite, held May 15-16, 1949. In the plebiscite the electorate had the opportunity to vote only "yes" or "no" for a ballot containing a "unified list" of candidates representing "mass organizations" and political parties, in a numerical distribution demonstrably disproportionate to the strength of their membership in the general population.

It was not known at the time of the election that the elected body would elect a People's Council which would declare itself later to be the People's Chamber provided for in the constitution.

Instructions were issued to many election areas to count as "yes" ballots all of those which were not marked "no."

(b) Two political parties which had been created and were controlled by the SED, namely, the Democratic National Party and the Democratic Farmers' Party, were given representation in the congress, and therefore in the council, and the People's Chamber, without having ever stood for normal competitive election in the states. (There had been none such in the zone as a whole.)

(c) Representation through "mass organizations" obviously duplicated representation through political parties. Since the "mass organizations" were SED controlled, they gave the SED undue influence.

After having inspired the formation of "mass organizations," the SED maintained control over them through exploitation of parliamentary (and sometimes not so parliamentary) procedures by disciplined Communist members operating among generally unsuspecting and unskilled members, frequently with discriminatory police support. Because competing organizations were not licensed, each

"mass organization" could claim to be the sole organization for representing the entire vocational or interest group, and non-Communist protest groups did not develop.

Non-Communist "front" personalities were frequently selected at first to attract non-Communist membership and to avoid obviousness in Communist control, though they later ceased to be a factor. The chairman of the board, or a majority of the board, or decisive positions in the more important policy and program committees were and are Communist. The organization has always been used primarily as a means to gain political power. Its expressed goals have been merely symbols to attract membership or political approbation.

(d) The inclusion of "independents," usually leading Communists in the arts, sciences or institutions, added to the SED advantage.

THE FOREGOING SHOWS how the SED acquired control over the People's Chamber through use of extra-constitutional and unconstitutional devices. In as much as the SED is controlled by the SED Politburo, and the latter is controlled by the Communist Party USSR Politburo, the control of the latter over the entire Soviet Zone governments is established.

SED control of the Chamber of States was guaranteed by the postponement of the autumn 1949 elections to the state legislatures. As a result the state legislatures elected delegates to the Chamber of States in proportion to previous (1946) party representation in the state legislatures. It is believed that in 1949 the SED could have obtained only a fraction of the former percentage of the vote if new elections to the state legislatures had been held during the past autumn, as originally scheduled.

Another unconstitutional device used to insure Soviet and SED control is the secret police, both Russian and German, safely in the control of reliable party members.

Normal free elections assuming a free competitive election campaign among freely admitted political parties with reasonably fair access to the media of election propaganda and equality of police protection, would break the SED monopoly of political control in the Soviet Zone. For this reason it is not expected that such an election will be held.

However, if the election is held as promised on Oct. 15, 1950, it will likely resemble the Nazi and Communist type, distinguished by inability to vote for alternate, freely admitted and competing parties or candidates, unequal accessibility to media of campaign propaganda, lack of freedom in campaigning, unequal police protection.

+END

English-Language Newspaper for Schools

SOMETHING NEW in newspapers — an English language newspaper produced especially for German schools — made its appearance in Bremen in January under the aegis of eight Bremen educators and journalists.

Not only valuable as a means of teaching faultless modern English, the *World and Press* aims to acquaint its readers with cultural developments, thought trends and the way of life in Anglo-American countries. The six-page biweekly also presents world-wide current events coverage with an eye to better understanding of the world and its people.

Officials of the Education Branch, Public Affairs Division, in Bremen, hailed the publication as a "unique development in teaching aids.... It offers teachers of social studies a fine opportunity to obtain information on current events. A considerable number of favorable comments have already been expressed by German educators. It is hoped that the newspaper eventually will be used in schools all over Germany."

The idea of *World and Press* originated with a young German journalist living in Bremen. Printed by the Carl Ed. Schuenemann KG, in Bremen, it is published every two weeks by the F. Eilers Publishing House, Bielefeld-Bremen. Copyrights have been secured from more than 200 British and American newspapers and magazines, giving a wide selection of valuable world-wide reports.

By agreement with Hamburg's Radio Station NWDR, publication of the text of the English broadcast, "School of the Air," has been arranged, enabling the student to

read the text in his newspaper prior to or during the broadcast. It is hoped a similar agreement can be reached with the South-German radio station, thereby offering young readers in south Germany the same opportunity.

In content and format, the newspaper resembles a typical German daily. Page one carries comment by a well-known journalist on a current problem, a report on some recent event, and a roundup of world news.

Original articles, mostly editorials and comments by outstanding correspondents, are presented on page two. Many of these offer excellent material for discussion in social studies classes. The same is true for page three, which offers graphs on the development of important problems, profile of a well-known personality and an article dealing with questions in the field of education or the arts.

The major part of page four is devoted to the "School of the Air" broadcast, followed by the feature page, dealing with modern life and top-flight short stories. Not even the "funnies" are overlooked: page six carries cartoons and carefully selected comic strips. Word explanations at the end of every article obviate the use of a dictionary.

Progressive German educators in Bremen believe this new school newspaper may well test the willingness of teachers to revise teaching methods, and to apply modern techniques to meet the changed needs of youth. Subscription price for *World and Press* is DM 1.68 for three months, postage included. Orders may be placed through German post offices.

East Zone Government

Over the protests of spokesmen of the non-Communist (though collaborationist) Soviet Zone Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the general elections for a "permanent" government were postponed until Oct. 15, 1950.

THE NEWLY ACTIVATED *Volkskammer* then passed four laws: (1) constituting itself as "the provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic; (2) providing for the establishment of a provisional government until a new popular assembly is elected as constitutionally required; (3) declaring the *Volksrat* Constitution, approved by the People's Congress on May 30, 1949, to be in force; and (4) providing the basis for the formation of the *Laenderkammer* or Chambers of States consisting of 34 representatives chosen by the Diets (*Landtage*) of the five Soviet Zone states (*Laender*) with seven additional members from Berlin as observers.

Otto Grotewohl, co-chairman of the SED was named minister-president, or chancellor, and Johannes Diekmann was appointed president of the People's Chamber (*Volkskammer*), which will be the dominant body of the bicameral parliament. Besides the minister-president and his three deputies, Hermann Kastner (LDP), Otto Nuschke (CDU) and Walter Ulbricht (SED), the new government has 14 ministries. The new cabinet is composed of representatives of the following parties: Socialist Unity Party (SED), six; Christian Democratic Union (CDU), three; German Democratic Peasant Party (DBD), one; Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), two; National Democratic Party (NDP), one; and one independent.

It should be noted that the Soviets brought into existence the German Democratic Peasant Party and the National Democratic Party shortly prior to the establishment of the new government in order to give it the semblance of a broad coalition. As mentioned previously, the Soviet Zone Christian Democratic Union and the Liberal Democratic Party, although bearing names identical with their counterparts in the Western zones, are decidedly restricted in the extent to which they can operate independent of Soviet supervision. The newly appointed chief of the Soviet diplomatic mission to the East German republic, Gen. Georgyi M. Pushkin, who has announced his intention to fight opposition forces, may even curtail their independence more rigidly.

THE INCLUSION in this branch of parliament of all units comprising the national front assured Communist predominance in the new People's Chamber despite its steadily waning voting strength in the Soviet Zone. Such organizations as the Soviet-sponsored "Women's League," "Peasants' Union," and others that will have representation regardless of their lack of standing as parties give the Communists an overwhelming majority.

This majority is also in effect in the upper house (*Laenderkammer*) where, out of 34 delegates, the SED has named 17. Other parties are represented in the *Laender-*

kammer as follows: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), nine; Christian Democratic Union (CDU), seven; and German Democratic Peasant Party (DBD), one.

The *Volksrat* at its final meeting on Oct. 7 issued a 20-point "manifesto," embodying the 16 points of the SED "program" of Oct. 4. Although not all 20 of the "points" deserve repetition here, the following, because of their propaganda appeal, are the most significant:

1. German unity and the elimination of the special status of the Ruhr and the Saar.
2. The conclusion of a peace treaty and the subsequent withdrawal of occupation troops.
3. The restoration of full sovereignty to the Germans.
4. Normalization of life in Berlin.
5. A unified currency.
6. The prevention of foreign interests gaining control of German economy and capital.
7. The cessation of dismantling.
8. The cancellation of all restrictions on foreign trade by the Western Powers "for reasons of competition."
9. The development of Germany's natural markets in eastern and southeastern Europe.

TO COMPLETE the sequence of events attending the establishment of the new government, the Diets of the five *Laender* (states) of the Soviet Zone voted, on Oct. 10 to prolong their life for a year and postpone popular elections until Oct. 15, 1950 (in accordance with the *Volkskammer* resolution). They also selected their delegates to the *Laenderkammer* as provided by the constitution. The democratic bloc of East Berlin likewise chose its seven observers.

Soviet Military Governor Tschuikov received the Presidium of the *Volkskammer*, the minister-president made a declaration transferring the administrative functions of the Soviet Military Administration to the Provisional Government, and announced the creation of a Soviet Control Commission to replace the Soviet Military Administration and insure the fulfillment of the Potsdam and other four-power agreements.

The two houses of the new government, the *Volkskammer* and the *Laenderkammer*, met in joint session on Oct. 11 and unanimously chose Wilhelm Pieck as president. On Oct. 12, Minister-President Grotewohl presented himself and his cabinet to the *Volkskammer* and outlined his governmental program. In the presence of Soviet Ambassador Semianov and representatives of several Soviet satellite states, Grotewohl received unanimous approval from the Chamber.

Thus, within a space of only 10 days, the Soviets brought into being their latest satellite government without benefit of elections or other democratic process. Its establishment accentuates the domestic and international problems which face the Western Powers and the democratically constituted Federal Republic of Germany. With the successful solution of these problems rests the future of all Germany and perhaps even that of Western civilization.

+END.

OLCWB State Seminar for Resident Officers

By CECIL HEADRICH

US Resident Officer, Nuertingen, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden

FROM THEIR RECENT all-HICOG conference in Frankfurt,¹ US resident officers returned to their home counties to "study, master, learn!" In the same spirit, a state-wide seminar course for resident officers was held in January in Wuerttemberg-Baden.² Forty speakers met with 29 resident officers for nine days of intensive discussion. To say it was a "refresher course" would be to call a long, hard, soaking rain a shower.

Staff specialists of the Office of the State Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden (OLCWB) outlined and interpreted HICOG policies during the two phases — one of three days in Stuttgart and the other of six days in Esslingen. The resident officers were literally pelted with action programs to be implemented in the counties in which they are the representatives of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, opened the first phase devoted to the history of Germany, her economic, social, cultural and governmental institutions. These points were covered during the Stuttgart sessions:

1. German history since Roman times.
2. Highlights and trends in the history of Wuerttemberg-Baden.
3. Development of political parties and electoral systems, rise of the civil service and bureaucracy, history of social legislation.
4. Background in German law, legal rules and practices.
5. Introduction to German economic history, taxation, money and banking, and significant stages in the development of German agriculture.
6. The school system and its influence on the formation of German character.
7. German community organizations and how they were formed; history of German culture.
8. Review of pertinent books recently published, available in English or German. (A condensed list of the recommended publications is printed at the end of this article.)
9. The German mind.
10. The occupation mission, the history of which was described by Harvey M. Coverley, deputy state commissioner, who has been "with the outfit" since 1945.

THE SECOND PHASE of the seminar was devoted to practical programs undertaken in line with US policy by the divisions and branches of OLCWB. Points were emphasized where the cooperation and assistance of

the ROs were urgently desired. This phase of the seminar lasted six days, the meetings being held in Esslingen.

Zinn Garrett, chief of Field Operations Division and chairman of the seminar, outlined in broad strokes the new program and work of the resident officers. Four general categories of functions were listed:

Promotion of Democracy. The resident officers were urged to work more with the people and especially not to confine their contacts to officials. They were to assist citizens' organizations and to encourage the formation of new ones.

The Reporting Functions. This would remain important but to a lesser degree than the promotion of democracy.

Liaison with Troops. While this was essential, it was hoped that the time spent by resident officers located in troop areas on this function would be reduced.

Administration of the Office. The opinion was expressed that "if contacts with the office staff take up a considerable amount of his time, the resident officer is a poor administrator."

MR. GARRETT STRUCK the keynote of the conference by describing the manner in which the various democratic organizations at community and county level were to be coalesced into citizens' committees and community councils to serve as instruments of the people in their efforts to promote reforms.

In communities of approximately 5,000 or more inhabitants, the organizations that have been formed should be encouraged to establish community councils made up of representatives from all local organizations. The purpose of the community council would be to unify and strengthen the efforts of the various organizations. Councils would be encouraged to promote citizen participation in public affairs, to resist all actions that do not respect the rights of the individual, and to promote a genuinely democratic way of life.

Resident officers were urged by Mr. Garrett to bring about by suggestion and persuasion the formation of citizens' committees in as many communities as feasible. It would be desirable that the citizens elect these committees at public meetings. The primary purpose of the citizens' committee would be to schedule and conduct public forums and meetings, to bring decisions made in public meetings to the attention of the local government and to press for remedial action.

In towns where community councils are established, the duties of the citizens' committees would be limited to forum activities, but in smaller communities where

¹ see "Resident Officers Conference" in Information Bulletin, Jan. 1950.
² Similar state seminars for resident officers were also held during late January in Bavaria and Hesse.



Members of panel at rear table, left to right, are Dr. Ralph E. Berry (Education), Don Ferrens (Legal), Dr. John P. Steiner (Education), Zinn Garrett, chief, Field Operations Division, Chester B. Lewis, chief, Political Affairs Division, A. M. Garrison, chief, Transportation, and Newton S. Friedman, chief, Labor Division. Front table, second from left, Dwight Horner, chief, America House Section, John Van Stirum, chief, Finance Division, Paul F. Taggart, chief, Agriculture and Food Branch, Robert D. King and Harold A. Wyatt, both of Political Affairs Division.

(Photos by PRB OLCWB)

few if any organizations exist, the citizens' committee should be encouraged to assume the functions of a community council to the extent that such functions are appropriate to a small community.

IN THE BEGINNING citizens' committees should be encouraged to hold public meetings and forums in addition to the present town hall meeting program, which might be seriously impaired if the attempt were made to transfer the responsibility for these meetings from the county administrators and mayors to citizens' committees before the latter have had some experience. The goal, however, was in so far as possible to have public assemblies scheduled by the citizens themselves and the discussions at such meetings guided by the chairman of the citizens' committee rather than by a government official.

Community councils and citizens' committees could be urged to support the taxpayers' association in its efforts to get officials to make wise use of public money. These over-all organizations could also line up behind the trade unions in the fight for civil service reform, encourage election reform and support the movement toward local autonomy in government. The civil liberties program, because each community cannot form a special committee, will have to be carried out by interested Germans through the committees in conjunction with the state civil liberties committee.

The integration of expellees and refugees into community life as a labor force could also be effected through the committees. The needs of all youth, not just the organized, could best be studied and met through the coordinating activities of citizens' committees and community councils.

In Waiblingen County several community councils have been effectively organized and have undertaken such practical projects as the establishment of thrift shops, day nurseries, community wash houses for the underprivileged, and the like. Local citizens' committees are already functioning in Nuertingen County as the organized voice of the people, especially in conducting and in doing the spade work for many town hall meetings.

ANOTHER THEME, emphasized during the conference, was cultural exchange. The resident officers were urged to promote public meetings at which persons who have gone to the United States and other countries could report their findings. US experts, films, books and magazines from abroad were to be used whenever possible. Exchanges Division, HICOG, has several carloads of books available to German institutions on request by competent state officials.

Dr. Ralph Burns, chief of the Exchanges Division, HICOG, was present to answer questions concerning the exchange of persons program. All applicants are to appear before the local resident officers and to turn in their application blanks to them. These will be forwarded through Field Operations Division to the cultural exchange officer of the state. Applicants will be interviewed and screened by a division panel, later by the



General view of Wuerttemberg-Baden US Resident Officers' seminar. At right is Mr. Headrich, author of this article.

state selection committee. The filled out blanks will be forwarded to HICOG and to the United States for final selection.

The privilege of notifying winning candidates will be reserved to the resident officers. This will enable them to be in closer contact with persons selected and to lay the foundation for later cooperation. The resident officers were urged to screen their areas for the best persons in each field.

In the field of agriculture, assistance was requested for the recently organized extension service, set up after the American pattern. The agricultural program could be promoted in the counties by the organization of model 4-H clubs, by getting acquainted with the county agricultural committee, by taking a paternal interest in boarding houses established for agricultural apprentices and by assisting organized farmers and farm women groups.

American policy on labor and the trade unions and their relationships with the employers' associations was explained. Resident officers were to maintain contact and liaison with both groups and to further collective bargaining at every opportunity.

Adult German groups and governmental agencies were to be urged, along with the Americans, to assist youth groups and the unorganized youth, both directly and through youth organizations and the county youth committees. The Boy Scouts were to receive special attention.

IN WOMEN'S AFFAIRS the resident officers were asked to prepare lists of outstanding women for county conferences and to back up the OLC staff in the promotion of women's organizations.

Teachers organizations, parent-teacher associations, student councils and other school groups were to receive full support.

Various reform programs were discussed. For example, public sentiment should be organized in favor of more local fiscal autonomy and more county and community freedom control by the Ministry of Interior. Good government could be promoted also through civil service reform and election reform. German administrative courts were described as exceedingly effective instruments to alleviate grievances involving usurpation and misuse of power by bureaucrats.

In the realm of the press, reports should be turned in on evidence of emotional appeals to nationalistic sentiments and of instances of cultivated hate; formal complaints against a newspaper are to be coordinated with the OLC press officer and submitted to HICOG by the state commissioner. Reform by persuasion on the part of the resident officers was encouraged in their contacts with local editors.

CONCERNING SCHOOL reform, the long-range American policy was to see a single-track school system established. In the curriculum there should be an increase in social education. More personal and vocational guidance should be given, and health instruction and physical education should be emphasized. The movement

to make schools into community centers should be pushed by the resident officers, and the spirit of self-criticism of the school system by leading Germans should be cultivated.

In working for democratic reforms, how overt should the efforts of the resident officers be? It was the consensus that each officer should be as overt in promoting changes as he found to be workable. Much leeway was given to individual initiative.

A myriad of special projects were proposed for implementation by the resident officers. They were to be informed about and should in turn disseminate information pertaining to the ERP program; they should advise Germans about the program and observe installations which receive loans. They would assist the Military Security Board in making factory inspections. Original activities on the county level in this field will be confined to observations.

In political affairs, the resident officers were requested to send in the names of local legislators and newspapermen to take part in a special school set up in Ettlingen.

AS TO RETURNING prisoners of war, the resident officers should observe and report on their physical condition, their propaganda activities and any discrimination toward PWs. The resident officers were asked to inspect personally the graves of United Nations' nationals every nine months, to authorize no opening of graves or body removals without written approval at OLC level.

The resident officers were to obtain copies of local legislation and, when convinced of undemocratic tendencies, to file a report. The duties and functions of the resident officers as committing magistrates were outlined and discussed in detail.

The importance of the local press as an effective instrument for promoting democracy was stressed. Editors should be encouraged to give publicity to the American mission. It was agreed that material and information received by the resident officers from HICOG and OLCWB of interest to local populations, unless classified, could be released for publication.

Use was to be made by the resident officers of HICOG information and reprint services. Articles and books may be suggested by the resident officers for use by the translation reprint services. Articles offered in translation to German publishers, which are subject to negative criticism, should be reported.

GENERAL GROSS closed the conference with an impressive speech in which he said, in part:

"I regard the resident officers as the most important cog in the organization. Every effort will be made to back you up. We are to start fires at the grass roots to stir up interest. A long history has to be overcome, and this requires courage and patience. Seize upon local problems, work upon them as illustrations."

General Gross expressed his hope that the seminar had been successful. He cautioned the resident officers

on the danger of being inundated by printed matter and urged: "Get out on your feet."

* * *

LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL reference for study of German history and contemporary problems, as given to resident officers of Wuerttemberg-Baden during recent seminar, follows:

The German People by Veit Valentine (Alfred Knopf, New York, 1949). One of the most comprehensive histories of Germany in the English language. The book starts with the year 781, the reign of Charlemagne, and concludes with the collapse of Nazism.

Germany's Three Reichs by Edmond Vermeil (Andrew Dakers, London, 1945). This book is a shrewd analysis of the German character and national psychology, starting with the Holy Roman Empire and concluding with the Hitler Reich. Vermeil devoted considerable time to the Reformation and its consequences, the rise of the German states, the transition from romanticism to nationalism and the Bismarckian Empire.

The Course of German History (development of Germany since 1815) by A. J. P. Taylor (Howard-McCann, New York, 1946). Taylor, one of England's leading authorities on central European politics, prefaces his book with a consideration of the great schism of Germany which he considers the legacy of the Holy Roman Empire. This book is especially recommended for its treatise on the year 1848, its review of the ascendancy of Prussia, the republican interregnum from 1919 to 1933 and the triumph of Hitler's demagoguery.

The Growth of Modern Germany by Prof. Roy Pascal (Cobbe Press, London, 1946). Professor Pascal covers roughly the same period discussed by Taylor, beginning with the emergence of German nationalism in the early 19th century. The struggle between liberalism and reaction in the years following the Congress of Vienna is treated and studied in detail. The personalities and influence of Hegel, Fichte and Freiherr v. Stein are



Books burned and banned by the Nazis are now back on the shelves of such libraries as that of the Amerika Haus in Wiesbaden. Here Dr. James R. Newman, Land Commissioner for Hesse, discusses an exhibit of the books with (center) Paul Lutzeier, coordinator for US Information Centers in Hesse, and (right) H. N. Tuch, director of the Wiesbaden Center. (PRB OLCH photo)

appraised, and the pattern of the Weimar Republic is analyzed in detail.

Germany and Europe (Political Tendencies from Frederic the Great to Hitler) by F. Darmstaedter (Methuen & Co., London, 1945). Especially recommended for its survey of the role of the church in German history, and for a rather extensive presentation of German education, Karl Marx and the class struggle.

In Tyrannos (A Symposium of Four Centuries of Struggle against Tyranny in Germany), edited by Hans Rehfish (Lindsay Drummond, London, 1944). An excellent survey of democratic uprisings and literature directed against feudalism, militarism and authoritarianism. Contributors are all continental authors exiled from their countries by the Nazis.

Germany: from Defeat to Defeat by Karl Spiecker (McDonald & Co., London, 1943). A fairly reasonable treatise of the German problem between wars by a former member of the Christian Democratic League of the Center Party, ardent fighter against Nazism who carried on from England during the war. The bulk of this book is devoted to the aspirations, defects, friends and enemies and ultimate failures of the Weimar Republic.

Politisches Lesebuch by Hans von Eckardt (Hans Guenther Verlag, Stuttgart). This is a useful anthology of German documents, letters, literary and historical excerpts relating to Germany's political and moral development. Although it contains opinions of non-German authors on ethics, politics, the state, freedom of expression, etc., the bulk of the material is German. The contents include the famous 12 articles of the *Bauernschaft* in 1525, the *Grundrechte* of the German people in the constitution of 1849, Stresemann's addresses, etc. The book is of further value for the inclusion of celebrated American, French and British documents of liberty such as the Preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

Der Irrweg einer Nation by Alexander Abusch (Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, 1946). An interesting book of general background information by an anti-militarist and participant in the German underground against Hitler. He reviews the nature of the Prussian State and analyzes the ideological conflicts between Prussia and Germany. A detailed history on the early 19th century, Germany after 1815 and the work of Freiherr vom Stein.

Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815-1940 by J. H. Clapham (Cambridge Press, 1943). Regarded by some as a classic text on the subject matter. Good source book for one interested particularly in economic history.

Deutschlands vergessene Freiheit by A. E. Zucker. Collection of quotations, poems, letters, etc. by Goethe, Lessing, Humboldt and other great liberal Germans, showing that Germany does have such a tradition which reaches back into the centuries.

The German Mind and Outlook, edited by Dr. Morris Ginsberg (Chapman & Hall, London, 1945). A valuable symposium by six professors of British universities, analyzing the German mind, and discussing in detail the myths and romanticism which underlie German political and cultural development. Contains an excellent

essay on Goethe, an extensive tabulation of German opinions of themselves and the Nazi propaganda build-up from 1929-1939.

The Moral Conquest of Germany by Emil Ludwig (Doubleday Doran & Co., New York, 1945). An interesting source book, if one allows for Ludwig's prodigality of generalization and embittered personal opinion. 38 pages are given over to a discussion of the German character, followed by portraits of militarists, crackpots, kings and Junkers. Much attention is given to the Jews in Germany. Ludwig's prescription for winning over or merely containing the Germans is interesting if frequently unrealistic.

Diaries of Ulrich von Hassell (1938-1944), compiled by Hamish Hamilton (London, 1948). An indispensable book for insight into the resistance movement against Nazism. An interesting companion reader for the Goebbels diaries. Von Hassell's daily notations offer a wealth of background information on the divisions within the General Staff and among the various groups opposed to Hitler.

Germany's Underground by Allen Dulles (McMillan Co., New York, 1947). An American review of the same period covered by the Von Hassell diaries by the former chief of the OSS Mission in Germany, and contact man with the German underground via Switzerland from 1942 until V-E Day.

Deutscher Widerstand by Rudolf Pechel (Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Zurich). A complete narrative of the German underground activities by one of its members now resident in Stuttgart. Valuable background material for an understanding of the weaknesses of the resistance against the Hitler Reich.

The Fateful Years by Andre Francois-Poncet (Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1949). The Francois-Poncet diary covers the years 1931-1938 when the present French high commissioner was ambassador to Berlin. It is especially significant and challenging in view of the repetition today of problems confronting the Allies during those years, and for the dissipation of several fallacies regarding the resistance of the church and labor.

The French Yellow Book (Reynal & Hitchcock, New York, 1940). This is a collection of French diplomatic documents for the years 1938-1939 which throw considerable light on the negotiations between Germany on the one hand and France, Great Britain and Poland on the other. Extremely pertinent is the careful German avoidance of any discussion of exchange of letters which would have prolonged peace.

German Realities by Gustav Stolper (Reynal & Hitchcock, New York, 1948). This book by Herbert Hoover's economic expert on his presidential mission to Germany, is stimulating but should be read with care. Hitler's rise to power is carefully analyzed and the moral destruction of Germany is eloquently depicted. Stolper's historical background of Germany is not too reliable, but his proposals for maintenance of peace are worth reading.

The Conservative Revolution by Hermann Rauschning (G. P. Puttnam's Sons, New York). An intensely interesting and somewhat surprising review of German history during the past hundred years. The unexpected development is Rauschning's thesis that the real and only foundation of

stability and constitutional democracy in Germany is the Junker system. He sets out to prove that Prussianism has been misrepresented, and attempts to attribute the rise of Hitler and the collapse of German morality to the decline of Junker authority.

Die Deutsche Frage by Wilhelm Roepke (Eugen Rensch Verlag, Zurich). This is another treatise which, like Stolper's work, must be read on guard. Roepke is pro- if not pan-German. He is a skillful apologist for German excesses since 1914 but he makes no attempt to condone directly the savagery of the Nazi regime. The anesthetic instruments with which he operates upon the reader are the Versailles treaty and the provocative misbehavior of other nations before World War II. He recommends a threefold revolution as the solution of the German problem, a cleansing of the moral, political and economic-social spheres of German society.

German Opposition to Hitler by Hans Rothfels (Henry Regnery, Chicago). This is an academic but easily readable history of the many factions opposed to Hitler, but who were not able to get very far because of disagreement among themselves. Hans Rothfels is a German-American, now a professor at the University of Chicago.

Civil Life in Wartime Germany by Max Seydewitz (Viking Press, New York, 1945). As the title implies, here is a carefully documented story of life behind the lines in a chronological and diary-like narrative. The life of enthusiasm for the war at its outbreak, the role of German students, the July revolt of 1944 and the logistic struggle to supply two fronts, provide advantageous references in working with Germans today.

Germany and Europe: a Spiritual Dissension by Benedetto Croce (Random House, New York, 1944). An outstanding monograph by the great Italian liberal philosopher. In 83 short pages, Croce penetrates to the core of the German dilemma. His thesis is the limitless and abstract ambition and dream of the "Kolossal," which Germans set as their goal in all phases of life, and their inevitable resort to violence to achieve it when all other means prove hopelessly inadequate.

Public Opinion and the Last Peace by R. B. McCallum (Oxford University Press, London-New York, 1946). This is a skillful historical investigation, and tract for political guidance, on German-Allied relations. Working only with the manipulation of public opinion, the author traces the devious way in which the hard determination of 1918 was softened by Allied fatigue and interminable controversy, as well as the uneasy conscience which was transformed into an enormous sympathy for the defeated. Many of the events recorded in this book, like those in Francois-Poncet's diary are remarkably and prophetically the same as those we experience today.

Autobiography of a German Pastor by Hans Ehrenberg (Student Christian Movement Press, London). Stimulating viewpoints of a member of the German church, exiled in England during the war, primarily interesting for his views on the German-Russian conflict.

Homage to Goethe (UNESCO 1949). A brilliant tribute to Goethe, and his qualities as humanist and scholar, by six celebrated scholars of our time. +END

Public Politically Inert

WIDESPREAD INERTIA about political matters, ignorance of elementary political facts and general disinclination to assume civic responsibilities constituted the main findings of a Public Opinion Survey conducted among Germans in the US Zone by the Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

The survey disclosed that even the large turnout in last summer's federal elections did little to modify this picture, since large numbers lacked knowledge of the issues. This was determined through pre- and post-election surveys.

A mitigating finding was large-scale approval of the idea of political initiative on the part of citizens.

The findings were based on representative samples of opinions of 500 to 3,000 Germans taken in a series of surveys from May through September 1949. The survey was conducted by trained German interviewers supervised by field officers of ISD's Reactions Analysis Branch.

"Whether a somewhat similar picture might emerge for other countries if comparable surveys were made, does not lessen the importance of the present findings," the report stated. "If the inertia and lack of interest revealed here should continue into the future, it will greatly handicap the development of a functioning democracy, if it does not jeopardize its very existence."

WIDESPREAD ABSENCE of interest in active management of their own political affairs on the part of US Zone Germans was indicated when they were asked in May and again in August if they concerned themselves with politics or preferred to leave it to others. Six in 10 persons chose the latter course, the same preponderance that has consistently occurred since the question was initially asked in January 1946. Berliners appeared to be more politically active, however, as more than 50 percent claimed interest in politics.

In addition, fully four out of 10 US Zone Germans indicated they believe enough political interest now exists, while 75 percent of the Berliners queried felt more interest was desirable.

Several other methods were used to test the degree of US Zone Germans' political interests. When asked to indicate which of five factors were the chief obstacles to democratic government, 30 percent listed lack of interest. Also named in descending order were: dominance of political parties, lack of experts in government, too much bureaucracy and lack of contact with officials.

In a free approach to this question, when asked to list the most important obstacle, without being presented a list of possibilities, those interviewed indicated the Occupying Powers (14 percent) and "disunity of the people" (12 percent) as the most prominent deterrents to democratic self-government. About 42 percent had no opinion, 16 percent felt there were no obstacles, and a small number named such factors as "lack of political maturity," "economic emergency," "officials and politicians," "political results of war," and "communism (the Russians)."

In another line of inquiry, when asked to choose between "lack of interest" and "lack of opportunity" as the main reasons for non-participation in political affairs, more than six in 10 cited "lack of interest."

Ignorance as a further evidence of meager political interest was indicated by the following findings:

In May, more than four in 10 US Zone Germans did not know the name of their state ministers president; more than eight in 10 did not know if their state constitutions included provisions for the proposal of legislation directly by the people and for popular referendum on legislation; even as late as the first weeks in August, less than half knew that the Bonn parliamentary assembly had approved a Basic Law, and only one-sixth claimed to be familiar with it; and during the two weeks before the August election, although 96 percent knew it was going to occur, less than half of those who were aware of it, could correctly state its purpose.

THE OPINION SURVEY further showed that the large election turnout could not be taken as evidence of German political enthusiasm. The pre-election study showed that even with the election almost upon them, the large majority of respondents had not decided for whom to vote and felt that information on which to base a decision was inadequate.

In the post-election survey, only a little better than half of those interviewed knew which party garnered the most votes; about a third had no idea, and the remainder guessed wrong. About half of the respondents said they were satisfied with the election, but one-third of this number did not know that the CDU had won and 60 percent did not know who the chancellor was.

When determining why the people voted, it was found that most claimed not to have voted for something, but against something, out of a sense of duty, or for or against a political party. Only 29 percent gave reasons that were affirmative—"to achieve better conditions," "to participate in the decision" and "to establish a new government." On the other hand, 27 percent voted out of a sense of duty, 18 percent to "defeat communism;" another 18 percent to defeat or strengthen a particular party, and seven percent because "it is the thing to do."

In line with other indications of political apathy, there was little evidence of participation in political affairs or the desire to participate. Seven of 10 respondents said they would refuse a request to hold a political job in their communities. In examining the reasons for non-participation, the largest group (30 percent) indicated probable rationalizations, such as "too young," "too busy," "no time," etc., while another 29 percent frankly stated they wanted nothing to do with politics, or they were afraid of future retaliation when the government changes, or they were not interested under present conditions. Only about 11 percent gave valid reasons such as sickness, old age or ineligibility. + END



International University Theater

A German student from Erlangen University (right) welcomes a French visitor from the Sorbonne group of conferees.

By HERMAN HAHN

AS LIGHTS POINTED UP the baroque features of the Erlangen theater, an exhausted group of French students smiled a wan acknowledgment to their 54th curtain call that evening and staggered triumphantly to their dressing rooms.

The French youth had just rung down the curtain on "Aucassin et Nicolette," a play woven around the chants of a medieval troubador, which they produced as their contribution to the International University Theater Conference held in Erlangen last summer.

The group, "Les Theophiliens," of the Sorbonne, was one of eight similar university theater groups which presented 16 performances during the week-long (July 24-31) international conference.

The conference idea originated with the Erlangen University theater group in cooperation with the MG Cultural Affairs Branch in Bavaria. The suggestion that a meeting of similar university theater groups be held on

an international basis at Erlangen to be subsidized partly from German sources and partly from US reorientation funds won instant applause from the Bavarian students.

Invitations were sent out to student groups in France, Austria and Sweden as well as to German university theaters while a special committee, composed of three members of the Erlangen group and the MG theater specialist, was formed and charged with direct responsibility for the preparation and organization of the meeting.

Objectives of the program were listed as:

1. To propagate the idea of liberalized university education upheld in most countries outside Germany.

2. To afford the German groups a chance at critical comparison by viewing their own productions as well as those of non-German groups.

3. To promote international understanding between students on a concrete basis.

Response among the other university students was electrifying. Invitations

Mr. Hahn was theater specialist for the Education and Cultural Affairs Division in Bavaria before his recent return to the United States. He had been prominent in the encouragement and promotion of many cultural activities in Bavaria during his association with Military Government.

were accepted with alacrity while the Free University of Berlin flew its group, including two students living in the Soviet Sector, out of Berlin by commercial airlines at the university's expense to avoid possible difficulties in traveling through the Russian zone.

The 700-seat baroque style Markgrafen Theater, temporarily vacant because of the lack of a professional company in Erlangen, was leased by the city to the students for the month of July and the *Studentenhaus* (Student House), a US Army officers' club, was released by the Army to serve as quarters for more than 200 students.

INEVITABLE HANDICAPS were overcome with ingenuity and resourceful improvisation. French student-actors pitched in and unloaded their own scenery, delayed at the Italian-Austrian border, two hours before their scheduled performance. Language difficulties at the Nuremberg railroad station were conquered by songs and music which brought Nuremberg residents flocking to the crowded station.

Because of the problems and money involved in transporting scenery, most of the sets for all the visiting groups were made up in Erlangen with the help of the Erlangen group scene designer who worked a round-the-clock schedule to produce all types of makeshift designs.

The Berlin Free University group made capital of its inexperience by intentional misdirection of its production of Georg Kaiser's "Napoleon in New Orleans," a tragicomic takeoff on misguided hero worship based on an old New Orleans legend that Napoleon is buried in that city. Recognizing his inability to bring out the more tragic scenes, the student director stressed the comic moments in the play, burlesquing the entire production to the roaring approval of the audience.

Each conference day was planned with three morning hours devoted to lectures given by drama experts of the US occupation forces and by European specialists,

Erlangen students won acclaim in this scene from Hannes Razum's "Dangerous Life," a dramatic story of reincarnation. Acting, technique and scenery were widely praised during the following day's critique of the student production.



The university production of Tennessee Williams' "Glass Menagerie" was rated higher than the professional production of the Munich State Theater by some critics.

two and sometimes three performances, followed by an hour's critique of the performances of the previous day.

THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS during the conference provided interesting sidelights to the actual performances. Exhibits ranged from one on comparative productions of American plays in the United States and in Bavaria, to an exhibit on German university theater from the middle ages by the Munich Theater Museum.

French and British as well as US Military Government theater officers visited the conference and along with prominent German cultural leaders participated in the lecture program. The majority of speakers pleaded for liberalization of university education where the student theatrical group would range beside the university choir and the student orchestra.

Dr. Eugene Bahn, chief of the Theater Section, OMGUS, outlined the history of university theater in the United States and demonstrated how American universities used their theater departments as visual aids within their curricula as part of a liberalized education, and as an instrument to train future professionals.

The 60-voice Yale Glee Club, touring Germany last summer, in a brief visit to the conference, set the pace in both spirit of performance and international feeling.

OTHER PARTICIPATING university groups—groups from the University of Vienna, the Sorbonne, University Upsala in Sweden, and those from the universities of Erlangen, Kiel, Wuerzburg, Berlin, Gernersheim and Mainz — exhibited a wide variety of student theater, both good and indifferent.

The undisputed highlights of the conference were the two performances by the Sorbonne's medieval French group, "Les Theophiliens." Their production of two 13th century one-act plays, "Aucassin et Nicolette" and "Le Miracle de Theophile" by Rutebeuf won critical praise for excellence in technique and complete unity in direction, scenery, lighting and acting.

The Vienna group, with its production of J. B. Priestley's "Highway on the Desert," an anti-Nazi play, and its rendition of a Viennese comedy by Hermann Bahr, were rated closer to the category of professional theater by their stress on professional routine than any other group.

The Erlangen group, with its performance of Tennessee Williams' "Glass Menagerie," Andre Obey's "Return from the Stars" and Dr. Hannes Razum's "Dangerous Life" were acclaimed as the most accomplished German group. They demonstrated a style of acting all their own with a great feeling for style, good stage presence and an unadulterated, youthful spirit.

Other groups came in for rather severe criticism, mostly due to over-ambitious productions not capable of being adequately presented by amateur groups. "Erasmus Montanus," by the Danish 19th century comedy playwright Ludwig Holberg, produced by the Kiel University group was an amateurish presentation saved by a clever idea in the scenic design.

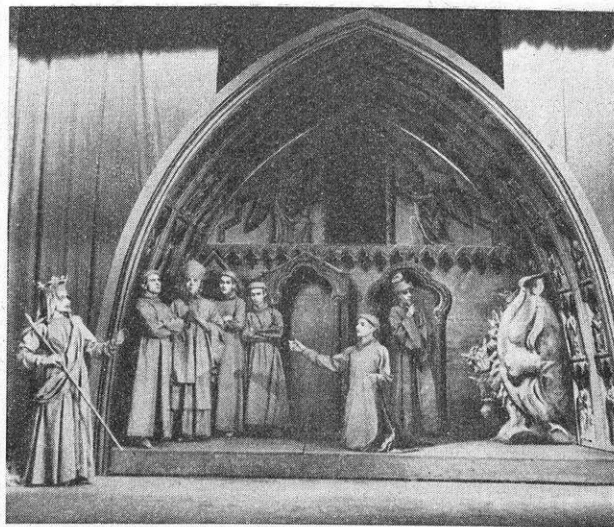
Henrik Ibsen's "Ghosts," produced by a group from the Garmersheim State Interpreters' College proved that amateurs must confine themselves to those plays which are within the realm of their potentialities.

The Wuerzburg group, which arrived in Erlangen with its professional director who once had headed a large German municipal theater, its own orchestra and a cast of 30, was credited with the worst performance of the meeting. Their use of worn out professional tricks led to a presentation definitely lower than the university level.

CRITICISM OF each performance was taken in good part by the groups whose performances were presented to demonstrate the trends of each student body rather than as competition for the best production.

Critiques of each performance were held with two

French students pitched in at the last moment to get ready their scenery which, delayed at the Italian-Austrian border, arrived only two hours before their scheduled performance.



Scene from the medieval French play by Ruteboeuf "Le Miracle de Theophile" by the Theophilien of the Sorbonne University. This group presented 16 performances.

paramount questions in mind: Was the play performed suitable for production by a university group? Had the production done justice to the message and spirit of the play?

On the whole, it was found that the scenic design had been neglected by most groups, that the lighting was poor for the majority of the productions, and that the preferred use of an expressionistic style had been an easy way out. None of the scenery and lighting, with the exception of the French production, was based on the approach of the modern scene designer — the relationship of the design to the spiritual message of the play.

The Erlangen experiment has lent impetus to future international exchanges. The Swedish representative extended invitations to the Vienna group, the Kiel cabaret group and the Erlangen students for exchange performances at Swedish universities with the Swedes scheduled to perform in Germany and Austria, while the French accepted an invitation to tour German university towns. The student groups resolved to repeat the conference next summer with a wider invitation including American university groups.

Although German dramatic circles have in some cases opposed unlimited activities by university theaters as a serious competition for the professional theater, the Erlangen conference was hailed by leading theatrical people within Germany.

Erich Otto, president of Germany's Actors' Equity, who attended the conference with mental reservations, later told a meeting of German stage designers in Munich that despite the present crisis in the German drama, theater is gaining a new lease on life through the activities of the universities.

The productions as well as the spirit of the Erlangen meeting, Otto revealed, have caused him to drop all reservations and have aligned him firmly on the side of the university theater in which he sees not only a training ground for potential professionals but even more a training school for future theater audiences. +END

Reorientation activities in Munich led to a gigantic cleanup-day during which more than 12,000 people helped remove rubble. Clarence M. Bolds, acting state commissioner for Bavaria (left), and Th. Wimmer, mayor of Munich, did their share.



Democracy in Munich

DEMOCRATIZATION ACTIVITIES during 1949 in Munich, sponsored by or participated in by US resident officers, were attended by more than 600,000 persons. Actual events, such as town meetings, forums, film showings, youth meetings, discussion groups and other affairs, totaled more than 4,500 during the period.

"Assuming that half of this total attendance figure represents duplications, this still means that approximately one third of the 900,000 citizens residing in the city and county of Munich were reached by the democratization program," George H. Godfrey, senior Resident Officer, pointed out.

The town meeting program, initiated early last year, has been amazingly successful, and can now be regarded as a permanent part of the life of the citizens, he said, adding that not only have the citizens themselves taken an active interest, but members of the city council and state and county officials are enthusiastic in supporting the meetings.

During the year, 118 town meetings were held, with a total attendance of approximately 35,000. The attendance was often limited by the size of the meeting places, many of which were so filled that people were turned away.

THE MOST PROMISING feature of the town meetings is the attitude of the officials, it was pointed out. Citizens are often severe and occasionally unfair in their

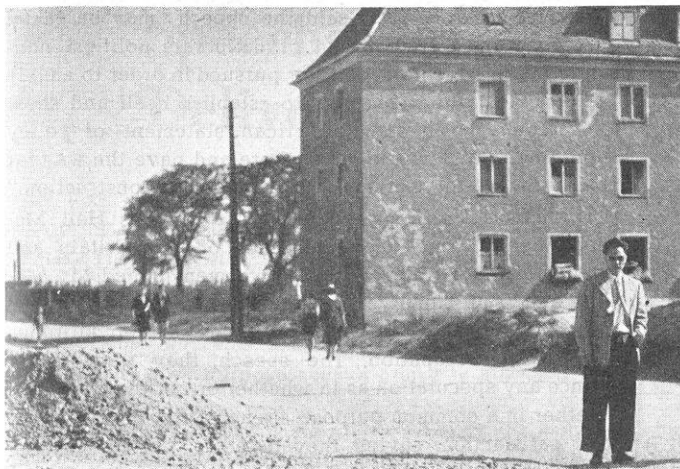
criticism, and at some of the early meetings officials would show considerable resentment. Now, according to Mr. Godfrey, they have not only learned to "take it," but to "dish it out" as well. In nearly every case when the official explained his side, and outlined his problems, he found the audience sympathetic and often won the enthusiastic support of the citizens. Criticism from the floor at the meetings often led to changes and improvements on the part of the officials and their offices.

The people often found the town meeting a place to get together and plan projects for the betterment of their communities. Munich, for example, planned and carried out a gigantic "Clean-up Day" in which more than 12,000 people participated. A number of home building projects were also organized, and frequently residents of districts joined together in improving their streets.

For the purpose of town meetings the city was divided into 41 districts. The county also has 29 towns. All districts and towns held at least one town meeting during the past year.

The largest attendance was achieved by the film program, a project that provides free showings to schools, clubs and communities. A total of 2,313 showings reached a total audience of 375,000.

Other outstanding features of the program included promotion of a youth forum, which held 46 meetings with



an attendance of 1,860; Junior Chamber of Commerce, 16 meetings, 485 attendance; traffic safety board, composed of leading city officials and transportation executives, 12 meetings, 250 attendance; and forums of various types, 56 meetings, 12,225 attendance.

The Munich office also cooperated with the Munich *Amerika Haus* in promoting forums and other events, which during the year totalled approximately 1,700 with an attendance of approximately 150,000.

Resident officers attended nearly all of the town meetings and many of the other events. In nearly every case, however, actual organization and conduct of the meetings was left to the Germans. Americans appeared on the programs only when requested, or when encouragement was needed.

"Munich was the birthplace of the Nazi party, but it was also here that the Nazi regime was most actively opposed," Mr. Godfrey observed. "I am convinced that there is a basic desire on the part of an increasingly large number of citizens to seek what we term the democratic way of life. The enthusiasm which they have shown for the democratization program indicates that they are determined to make participation in their government and cooperation in community welfare a definite part of their lives for the future."
+ END

This well-graded street (left) was repaired by the citizens of Munich themselves. This other street (right) was almost impassible for traffic before the people of Munich worked on it. Both projects were planned at town meetings.



An interested woman (above) takes an active role in discussions. The "Sterneckerbrau" (below left), where Hitler founded Nazi party in 1921, now is scene of town meetings. Youth forums (right) play important role in democratization.



Stuttgart Speech

"Now," said a Hamburg editorial (in *Hamburger Echo*) "the Germans in the Federal Republic know what to expect. Perhaps they forgot that 'sovereignty' in any case is an expression which refers to Germany only so far as the Occupation Powers will allow it."

The usual vituperative sing-song chorused in the Soviet-licensed press. From the Soviet sector of Berlin came the derisive claim that in his speech the US High Commissioner merely confirmed that "the American policy of enslaving Germany will be continued." Another Soviet organ gave this summation: "Germany will be tolerated among the nations of culture, if it puts up with the meager role of the poor relative who does not venture to display any desire to raise demands or crave independence."

Several comparisons were made with the speech delivered three and one half years before in the same city, when the then Secretary of State James F. Byrnes told a German audience of US goals in the nation's evolution.

The *Wiesbadener Kurier*, for instance, said: "The aims of the Occupation remain the same, but the method and stress have changed. The Occupation Statute is not to hold Germany down, but merely the incorrigibles and nationalism. There was a clear hint that the US considered that what it had done for Germany gave it the right to intervention in internal German affairs."

This collation in the *Kurier* concluded, "Most important is the statement that Germany's hour of decision had come; whether our people are prepared to take the hand proffered them from overseas... We believe that despite many a tactlessness displayed by our politicians it should be clear to the world that our decision has already been made. We hold to those who bring us freedom!"

SUCH WIDE DIVERSITY did not characterize the US press reaction. The McCloy statement — labeled by one paper as a "dressing down" — was almost unanimously acclaimed in a spirit defined by this comment in the *Watertown (N. Y.) Times*: "We must continue to hold a firm hand on western Germany and probably for a good many years to come."

The *Christian Science Monitor* gave it an enthusiastic nod: "We welcome it as indicating that American officialdom is catching up with the actualities in Germany and beginning to understand why many Americans have been disquieted about the application of American policy to the German question."

Like remarks from other sections of the press indicated that most felt America's German policy had come of age. "McCloy has shown the Germans that we are indeed still in Germany and intend to stay there until our objectives are accomplished." (*Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal*).

"McCloy's statement makes it clear we will not tolerate German irresponsibility. He has let German officials know that the way to achieve independence is to put west Germany on a democratic and secure footing." (*Des Moines Register*).

The *New York Times* said the speech "may be taken as ending the initial period of deliberate political non-intervention which Mr. McCloy pursued in order to enable the new German government to establish itself and show its mettle... The new American statement of policy should help to clear the atmosphere and pave the way for positive work for German and European reconstruction."

The *Times* also reported that "Three Allies Hail McCloy Speech," and quoted officials of both Britain and France. British Foreign Office spokesmen judged Mr. McCloy had "said some very splendid things" which showed the complete accord of the two nations in their attitudes toward the occupation. The speech, they said, would silence any speculation as to whether or not the two stood together in a common purpose. French officials, too, noted their satisfaction, saying they found a stiffness of tone they considered had been hitherto notably absent.

"Mr. McCloy has at last said some things that badly needed saying," the *Philadelphia Inquirer* observed.

The *Providence (R. I.) Journal* hailed the speech for its salutary effect on Allied relations: "Whether or not the Germans take this blunt American warning to heart, it should have a tonic effect on the British, the French and our other West European allies. The reiteration of our determination that 'there will be no German army or air force' should be particularly valuable in cementing western solidarity."

FOREIGN PRESS REACTION seemed to support this view. Three leading French journals headlined their stories with "There Will Be No German Army" (*Combat*); "A Speech by Mr. McCloy Indicates Stiffer American Attitude Towards Germany" (*Le Figaro*); "McCloy Speaks Against a German Rearmament" (*Le Monde*).

The papers emphasized US intention to aid German political reconstruction while preventing her rearmament. They also covered Mr. McCloy's call to German authorities to take stronger steps for solution of unemployment and refugee problems as well as those remarks concerning Berlin and the Saar.

One Paris paper carried a London dispatch stating that "London approves American viewpoint without reservation."

From Zurich came a lengthy analysis of the US occupation, and calculated the speech as a timely action which cleared up a hazy and timidly administered policy in the past.

A Liverpool writer saw the speech as having outlined the bases for any treaty of peace with Germany.

With resoundings still going on in the chambers where political policies are molded, the world — and Germany in particular — was left with little doubt as to what the United States sought in its occupation of European soil. US High Commissioner McCloy had said, "Our Main purpose is to help Germany achieve political recovery." That he would exercise the full power of his rights as High Commissioner to this end was clearly recognized by German news analysts and citizens and the men at Bonn in whose hands rests Germany's political future.

+END

Speeches of US High Commissioner Delivered in Stuttgart and Boston

Full text of the address of US High Commissioner McCloy at the opening of the US Information Center (Amerika Haus) in Stuttgart on Feb. 6, follows:

I AM GLAD to be here today to help open the new home of the *Amerika Haus* in Stuttgart. It is well to state at the outset what purpose such a house is intended to serve.

Simply put, this house is meant to provide a meeting place where men and women can find interests and information generally related, though by no means exclusively, to the thought and activities of the people of the United States.

The *Amerika Haus* is not a house of propaganda. It is a house for free men and free women to exchange views, to learn and to reach understanding. Above all, it is a house for the young. In the *Amerika Haus* you will find a reflection of a youthful people.

It has been frequently suggested that the culture of the United States leaves something to be desired in its relation to the cultural refinements of older Europe. I do not suggest that the American culture is superior to that of Europe or that we do not have much to learn from the older cultures.

But I do hope that you will be able to discern from your visits to the *Amerika Haus* some of the vast energy and thought which the United States represents today. It is here that you may gain a conception of what a youthful nation can accomplish in the way of living peaceably with its neighbors under a constitutional system, a system which permits the fullest expansion of the economy, the science and the religion of the country, all without suppression of personal liberty.

Here, I hope you can find reflected in the books, periodicals and other media, the achievements of a people enjoying freedom of thought and expression, free speech and free press.

It is not all to be blindly admired and imitated. It is here to be judged and appraised for its true worth.

It would take more than this house to portray America or to understand it. The American university, for example, is not merely a workshop for scholar and research. It is a vast training ground for democratic thought. In American universities, hundreds of thousands of students from all walks of American life become acquainted with the vast history of world civilization. Not all of them become doctors, lawyers, teachers or civil servants. The great majority return to farms, industry and commerce. Here is a

phenomenon to be observed and appraised, quite as much as American methods of scholarship and research.

But whatever may be learned from a visit to *Amerika Haus*, it is there to be utilized to the extent you wish. We hope you will make yourselves at home in it.

THE DEDICATION of this *Haus* in Stuttgart also gives me an opportunity to report to you on my recent trip to the United States. I want to tell you something of the impressions I received from the people and officials while there. I want also to restate, as simply as I can, certain fundamentals of American policy in Germany.

As you know, I returned to the United States to talk with the President, the members of the Congress particularly concerned with our foreign affairs and other public officials. Also, through radio talks and other means I spoke to a very large sector of the American people.

In the past two weeks, I not only answered questions put to me by the President and the Secretary of State, by members of Congress, by newspaper publishers, editors, correspondents and columnists, but also as a public servant, I stood before many hundreds of people in Washington, New York and Boston to give my appraisal of German developments and to answer their questions. I came back here much aided and encouraged by these contacts.

May I, in a frank and friendly manner, recommend this healthy, if rather exacting, process to the people and officials of Germany. It would be good for all of us.

My deepest impression from my visit to the United States is of the intensity and extent of the interest in Germany. There are almost daily reports from Germany on the front pages of our newspapers. Our civic organizations devote a large amount of their time to German questions, and it is easy to understand the reasons for

that interest. The people of the United States have expended an enormous amount of human and material treasure to defeat Hitler, to wipe out Nazism and restore decent living in Germany.

ALL GENERATIONS in the United States, as is true of many other countries, have been deeply affected by the former German aggressions. They are concerned over any signs of a resurgence of those forces which led to Nazi domination. They know that Germany is a critical factor in Europe and in the world today.

Among the almost infinite variety of questions I was asked, a few con-

Reference

Amerika Haus is the German term for US Information Center.

Land is the German term for a governmental area corresponding to a state in the United States. In the plural it is *Laender*.

"A scene at Canossa" refers to the incident in 1077 when the German king, Henry IV, stood barefooted three days and nights in the courtyard of the castle of Canossa in northern Italy to pledge submission to Pope Gregory after his excommunication. The term has come to signify submitting to humiliation.

Text of the speech of Secretary of State Byrnes in Stuttgart in 1946 is printed under the title "We Want a Lasting Peace" in the Information Bulletin, Issue No. 59, Sept. 16, 1946.

stantly recurred. These are samples of the main line of questioning:

What are the chances of a revival of Nazism?

How important are nationalistic trends? Who is behind these movements?

What are certain German officials trying to achieve with their recurrent nationalistic statements?

How strong are the extreme Rightist movements, the extreme Left; what are the German people and authorities doing about them?

How strong is the will to democracy, the will to peace in Germany?

Are the Germans sincerely interested in joining the western European community of nations?

Are significant groups and individuals working to make Germany a peaceful, democratic state?

How long will it require before one can be certain of the emergence of a sound and peaceful state?

These were questions of deepest concern. But as persistent as these inquiries were, there were also such questions as: How can we help the German people recover? What can we do, as private citizens, as private organizations, to help the Germans meet the great problems before them?

In other words, along with deep concern over Germany, I repeat there was hope and a most amazing eagerness to help. Moreover, the number of people in the United States, many Germans and many Americans, who suffered or whose relatives suffered from Nazi barbarism, and who still are prepared to aid Germany, never fails to amaze me.

You know, I believe, how I answered these questions. I told the American people that I was concerned over the reemergence of nationalist groups; that there was in my judgment still too much traditionalism and authoritarianism in German life; that many undesirable former Nazis and nationalists were finding their way back into important places; that there was still resistance to reforms long overdue; that too many German people were apathetic or negative in their approach to their political responsibilities.

BUT I ALSO said that in my judgment the picture was positive rather than negative. I pointed out that there is today in Germany a freely elected government and parliament; that there are excellent men to be found in public life, sincere in their devotion to freedom; that there is an accumulation of progressive legislation in the *Laender*; that the German newspapers are showing an increasing alertness and tendency to give the people the facts.

I stated that it was my conviction that the great majority of the German people want peace and would deplore the remilitarization of Germany; that they have faith in the unity of western Europe; and that they see themselves as a responsible part of western Europe. I mentioned some of the very fine spirits, whom I had met in Germany during the time I have been here and who gave me great encouragement for the future of the country.

I did not minimize the dangers in Germany. I pointed out that the millions of refugees, the homeless youth, the unemployed, added to these dangers. I said that beneath their superficial differences the extremists on the Right in Germany, and the Communists on the Left are totalitarian allies and that they would not hesitate to exploit for their own benefit the distress of these groups.

Now I want to make a few more over-all points. One is that the people of the West are united in regard to Germany. There are differences of opinion and some differences of interest which appear from time to time, but fundamentally the guiding purpose of the officials and peoples of the other three Occupying Powers is the same. All are members of the Western World, all speak peace, all seek freedom. Moreover, the Western peoples are bound together by very vivid recollections of common sacrifices endured in many fields. In short, there is no likelihood of wide discrepancies and there is strong likelihood of sustained and collective support for each other and toward a peaceful Germany.

SECONDLY, MAY I say a word or two on the subject of collective guilt? This is a term over which much ink has been spilt, and I hesitate, knowing the propensity of politicians to orate on the subject, even to mention it.

There is no need to tilt at windmills. No one, least of all the people of the United States, is charging all Germans with the responsibility for Hitler's crimes. Their enormity alone would preclude this. No one demands a beating of the breast or a scene at Canossa. But what I do expect is an end to the arguments of those Germans who would not only deny their own guilt, but also seek to place the responsibility for the consequences of that guilt exclusively upon the shortcomings of other peoples.

There has been recently a tendency of certain spokesmen in this country to jump all the way from a denial of collective guilt to an assertion that other peoples and countries are responsible for Germany's postwar difficulties and problems. In all seriousness I want you to know that such utterances do incalculable harm and set back the cause of Germany. They display a deep misunderstanding of the events of the past 17 years. They call to mind what people are now disposed to forget, that is, the amazing docility and acquiescence of the greater part of the German population toward Nazi outrages. After all, it was these outrages which brought about the distress from which Germany now suffers, and much more besides.

Humility leads to strength and not to weakness. It is the highest form of self-respect to admit mistakes and to make amends for them. In this critical time of German and world history the people and the leaders of Germany have a great opportunity to demonstrate that they have learned these lessons of the past. They can demonstrate their good will by attacking in a democratic manner, the deeply serious but not insurmountable domestic problems now facing them. Agitation of foreign issues, however tempting, cannot distract attention from vital domestic issues and from the pressing need for domestic reforms.

In the months ahead it is imperative that the German people, their leaders and parliaments, deal with the

problems of unemployment, of the refugees, of the youth. These are major problems. If they are attacked in a statesmanlike manner, if German leaders will remember that everything they say reaches a world audience as well as a local one, the problems will be nearer solution. And Germany will find that the American people and their representatives in this country will help in their solution.

THE WESTERN NATIONS have already made unprecedented efforts to help. The high commissioners are prepared, in conjunction with the federal and *Land* governments, to study and seek means to aid in the solution of these problems. I am prepared to say, for myself at least, that unemployment, for example, is not exclusively a German problem because, if for no other reason, it is so greatly aggravated by the influx of the refugees from the terror to the East. In view of the fact that the United States has already done so much to help Germany, it is difficult to think of what more we can be reasonably asked to do. Nevertheless, given a full measure of German endeavor, we are certainly prepared to cooperate to the utmost.

Let me emphasize, however, and this I say particularly to the political leaders of Germany: we Americans are not here exclusively to feed the German people and promote economic recovery. Nor merely to see that tanks and planes are not built. Our main purpose is to help Germany achieve political recovery. By that I mean to help the German people establish a political democracy in which they can live as free men and enjoy the benefits of their freedom. That is my answer to those who occasionally say that we have no right to mix into the political problems confronting this country.

And now I think you are entitled to know certain lines of American policy today. Somewhat more than three years ago, the then Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, sounded a note of encouragement in this city to the German people. In making the following statements, I want to add to that hope. Here, as I see it, are the leading principles of our policy in this country.

The German people should be enabled to develop their political independence along democratic lines in close association with the free people of western Europe. They should be integrated into a free Europe.

The German people should, when they and their governments have demonstrated their readiness and responsibility, share fully in free Europe's economic benefits and correspondingly assume its obligations.

The German people and government should take an increasingly active part themselves in the political and economic organization of Europe. Germany cannot be allowed to develop political conditions or a military status which would threaten other nations or the peace of the world. That means there will be no German army or air force. German security will best be protected by German participation in a closely-knit Western European community.

The German people, subject to the foregoing considerations should have the widest freedom to shape

their future. The controls exercised by the Occupation Authorities should be exercised so as not to hamper the full development of German political, economic and cultural life.

Full support and encouragement will be given to democratic forces in Germany. The powers reserved in the Occupation Statute are available and intended to prevent any resurgence of ultra-nationalistic or anti-democratic forces which would be a threat to the peace of Europe.

Full support will be given to the development of the Federal Republic of Germany. All constructive efforts to help toward the goal of the unification of Germany on a democratic and federal basis will be made. In spite of many obstacles we shall continue to seek a way to advance this unity.

The city of Berlin which has already found such a sympathetic response among the free people of the world will continue to receive the aid and support of the people of the United States. Its strength and spirit can give vigor and life to the new Germany and all measures to bring it closer to the people of the western republic will be encouraged.

It is American policy to foster fair trade practices through a program of decartelization and deconcentration of industry.

It is American policy that persons and organizations deprived of their property as a result of Nazi racial and political discrimination should either have their property returned to them or adequate compensation given; that persons who suffered personal damage or injury through Nazi persecution because of racial, religious or ideological reasons should be indemnified. Their wrongs can never be completely redressed but in all decency they must be faced and dealt with without evasion or subterfuge. A recovery built on a disregard of these obligations would be false and would constitute an omen of future disaster.

IN CONNECTION WITH these policies, I should like to emphasize the following: we have all been shocked by the recurrence of the Soviet efforts to depress the life of the people of Berlin by interruptions in and the slowing down of the normal traffic between the western zones and that city. It is quite clear that protests or expressions of indignation at the callousness of such action have no effect on those who employ these measures.

I am not going to threaten or to speak of what specific measures the commission may, in conjunction with the Federal Republic, apply to this situation if it continues. All I feel I should add is that the present harassment will no more succeed than did the former. Whatever the high commissioners and the western republic find it necessary to do to aid the city and to destroy the effect of these interferences will, I know, have the support of the people of the United States.

I would also like to say a few words about the Saar. Whatever the solution, it must not stand in the way of

the great concept of Germany's participation in the organization of western Europe. A sensible, statesmanlike solution can readily be found and far too much is at stake to permit this issue to become again the starting point for internal political maneuvering leading only to embittered Franco-German misunderstanding.

Whatever our policies may be in whatever aid we may render, it cannot be too often repeated that only the German people hold the key to their own peaceful and prosperous future. They must, therefore, do some very straight thinking regarding their position in the world.

GERMANS RIGHTLY take pride in the world citizenship represented by men like Goethe and Beethoven. These men did not think in terms of Frankfurt, Bonn, Stuttgart, Hamburg or even Germany. They were men of the world. Today, after a disaster of such enormous dimensions as World War II, extraordinary opportunities exist in Germany for a reappraisal of values and a break with the traditions which hitherto have resulted in misery and disaster.

The future of Germany is not a local national question. It is an integral part of a great world problem. It requires maturity of thought and expression as well as stability of action. Germany can readily acquire a position in the world by giving the sign of a regenerated spirit, a spirit to which free peoples all over the world would quickly respond.

By such action Germany can acquire a world position which no amount of German political maneuvering between two great world powers could ever create. It is this world concept and world responsibility which the politician, the teacher, the pastor, the philosopher of new Germany, must present. It is the antithesis of the concept of world domination with which false leaders deluded the German people to the point of destruction and even disgrace.

One other admonition, if I may venture to state it. I say this with the earnestness derived from experiences in my own country. If the people of the United States, with their long tradition of democracy, must remain vigilant, certainly the German people, who have so recently emerged from one of the worst abuses of individual freedom in history, must be ever on the alert. It is essential that every German and not only a courageous few, should recognize his own responsibility in the protection of individual rights of the processes of justice. It is the price of all security, but most particularly of the security of the individual. It is so easy to let things drift, to ignore the danger signs until only heroes and martyrs dare oppose the accumulated force of oppression.

HERE I WISH to emphasize that one of the primary purposes of the occupation has been and is to eradicate Nazi influence and leadership from German political, economic and cultural life. That principle is written into the federal and *Land* constitutions. The federal and *Land* governments have the duty to take adequate measures to protect the German people against a revival of Nazism in any form.

We will work with and support the efforts of those who honestly and sincerely seek to accomplish that purpose. On the other hand, we shall not hesitate to use all our power and influence to expose and counteract any subversive influences which condone or encourage the revival of Nazism in German life. If the German people hope again to take their place in the community of free nations, they must demonstrate their will to insist upon an honest and vigorous enforcement of that policy.

In the life of each nation there are critical periods of decision. Today, five years after the war, such a period has arrived for Germany. If the German people take full advantage of it, they will find the road to unification, the unification of all Germany. And they will receive the full support of the democratic peoples of the West. +END

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Boston Speech, Jan. 26

Text of the speech delivered by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy before the United Council on World Affairs in Boston, Mass., on Jan. 26.

I AM VERY HAPPY to be in Boston tonight and to be able to discuss our progress in Germany. Germany presents a vast problem, and a serious one. There are many facets to it. For that reason I shall not try to survey the entire situation. Instead, I shall take up a few questions that are uppermost in your minds, and then try to draw some over-all conclusions.

Before I take up those specific questions, however, I want to fill in the background. Without this background it is impossible to put day by day developments in their proper place.

We, the people of the United States, are in Germany to help the German people take a democratic road as they go forward towards political independence.

We are in Germany to help the German people find a close association with the peoples of western Europe.

We are in Germany to encourage the Germans and their leaders to eliminate authoritarianism from their government, from their social structure, from their daily lives.

We are in Germany to persuade the Germans to overcome the legacy left by 12 years of Hitler and the aggressive acts of earlier regimes, and we are there to see that Germany does not rearm.

We are seeking this objective at a time when, despite some striking economic advances in the western zone:

Germany is a divided country, with 43,000,000 Germans on one side and 18,000,000 on the other side of the line that separates free from communist Europe;

Scores of German cities still lie in heavy ruins; Nine million refugees from the east are in the western zone without adequate homes or hopeful prospects;

More than 1,500,000 Germans between the ages of 14 and 35 are homeless, and

More than 1,700,000 Germans in western Germany are unemployed.

Such is a part of the physical and psychological background against which we are trying to help the Germans remake Germany. It is not an altogether healthy atmosphere for new and liberal ideas.

NOW IN THE ATTEMPT to find out how far or near we are to our goal, I shall try to answer the following major questions:

How much nationalism is there in Germany and how dangerous is it?

Have we given up our control too soon?

How strong are the Nazis?

What is the outlook for the future in Germany?

I shall start with the question of nationalism. I use the word in its broadest sense. My answer is this: There is nationalism in Germany. Yet a majority of the German people are not nationalistic in an aggressive sense. Let me try to explain.

Politically, extreme nationalism now expresses itself in the extreme rightist parties. The number of votes these parties have in the *Bundestag*, the lower house of parliament, is small. This nationalist fringe has a counterpart on the far left in the Communist Party. The communists attempt at one and the same time to play the pro-Soviet as well as the nationalist game. There is a tendency of these two fringes to work together.

There are other objectionable attitudes in Germany which permeate the structure of German society. There is still too much authoritarianism in German thinking and behavior, but bear in mind this trait has been there for a long time and it takes some years and considerable democratic experience to moderate it. There is a resistance to reform, ranging from passive opposition to obstruction. There is resistance, for example, to civil service reform, resistance to school reform.

There is also political and social inertia. Many Germans lack the interest and responsibility which are necessary to the functioning of a democratic government. There is a deep tendency to leave responsibility to others. There is only a thin belief as yet that the government belongs to the people and not the people to the government, that civil servants are servants of the people and not their masters.

ALONG WITH THIS inertia goes cynicism. Most Germans feel that their political parties are made up of selfish men, whose interests are personal and not public.

Here then is the ground from which either of the extremist parties might gain strength. Nevertheless, when we summarize the situation we find that at the present time—I emphasize the present time—the nationalist forces do not present a serious threat in western Germany. Their combined strength, as I have said, is small. They are not fully organized. They do not have an effective formula. They now, at least, lack political support. They do not have an outstanding leader. But in view of the serious economic problems in Germany—growing unemployment, influx of refugees from the east, inadequate housing—the potentialities of any extremist movement cannot be discounted.

This picture is not too bright. I have purposely painted it first in rather dark colors. I now want to tell you why, nevertheless, I think the positive side of the picture in Germany is brighter than the negative, and why I have hope for the creation of a democratic Germany. Before I do, however, I want you to keep the following in mind:

The nationalist forces you have recently been reading about were not born overnight. The only change is that now, with a constitution and parliament, and the freedoms that go with them, the nationalist forces are more vocal.

The Germans now have a public forum. It is better for us, better for the new-born German democratic system to have these nationalist elements express themselves and disclose their feelings. They are less dangerous above ground than below.

Moreover, we are not without our sources of information about these and other groups and we have important reserve powers in the event dangerous trends should develop: I would not hesitate to exercise those powers firmly and swiftly if the emergency should justify it.

I WANT TO MAKE that point clear before taking up the encouraging and positive factors that prevail in Germany.

1. Let us keep in mind that today in western Germany there is a freely-elected government and parliament. This government is new, and it has much to learn. It could not be otherwise after the insidious years of Hitler. But whether this government, in its political and social legislation, tends to the right or left or center, its direction is generally democratic. It needs experience, it needs stability. Occasionally it may need a warning but all in all it has the basis for democratic growth.

2. The German parliament is made up in large part of representatives who resisted Hitler, men who were in concentration camps, men associated with the Weimar Republic which Hitler liquidated, labor union representatives and other liberal-minded citizens. Dr. Adenauer, the head of the government, was removed from office by the Nazis. His wife died as a result of her experiences in a concentration camp. Kurt Schumacher, head of the powerful Social Democratic Party, spent seven years in a concentration camp. Werner Hilpert, one of the most prominent members of the Christian Socialist Party and deputy minister president of Hesse, spent seven years in Buchenwald. I could list many more.

3. In the *Laender*, which correspond roughly to our states, the officials, for the most part, are men originally selected by Military Government for positions of authority because of their anti-Nazi records. These leaders have since been confirmed in their offices in free elections.

4. The *Laender* parliaments have passed many liberal and progressive pieces of legislation. This legislation reflects a strong and voluntary tendency to draw away from Nazi concepts.

5. The German press is demonstrating growing vigor. It has weaknesses, and some newspapers play the nationalist game. But it is important to understand that the democratic press which we helped start in Germany

after the war is more than holding its own, in circulation and in advertising, against publishers of the Nazi period who have recently returned to business. The democratic press has demonstrated an instinct to catch political abuses, to expose them and to help develop public opinion. It is teaching the politicians of Germany that they are under the public spotlight.

6. There are many individuals in Germany and many small groups of people who are working faithfully and intelligently to break authoritarian habits. They include students and teachers, editors and politicians, social workers and trade-union leaders and they are extending their influence.

THERE ARE OTHER general trends of a positive nature. Despite their apathy the German people prefer representative government as opposed to dictatorship of the Nazi or Communist type. A majority of Germans are opposed, certainly for the present, to any form of militarism and war. The German people today have no desire for further military adventures.

And most encouraging is the fact that the Germans in general are interested in the European idea, in the attempts to consolidate Europe. They are willing to give up elements of real sovereignty to achieve this end. It may well be that this willingness to renounce sovereignty and to turn their backs on militarism is the result of their defeat. Whatever the cause, the willingness exists, and its existence can serve as the basis for constructive measures if they are taken in time. Today the idea of western European consolidation represents to many Germans, and particularly to the youth, one of the best hopes for the future.

Such are the positive factors. It is unfortunate that the positive work going on in Germany is frequently undramatic and often goes unreported.

I NOW TURN to the second question. Have we given up our controls too soon? I have already indicated, I think, the answer to that question. This was a decision deliberately taken by the Allied powers after careful consideration about one year ago. Though that decision was one with which I had nothing to do, I definitely believe it to have been a wise decision. I feel that it was right to give the Germans a chance to demonstrate their ability to govern themselves. Democracy is a gradual process, it has to be lived and breathed. It can never be imposed and it can never, without exercise, be developed.

And here it is important to point out that though we have given up many controls we still retain the ultimate controls. We have reserved, under the Occupation Statute, certain powers that enable us to take action when action is necessary. These reserve powers include such fields as disarmament, demilitarization, decartelization and foreign affairs. And in cases of grave emergency, we retain the power to resume the exercise of complete authority.

We have organized in conjunction with our French and British allies a Military Security Board. This board is charged with preventing the revival of military and paramilitary organizations. It also guards against German

manufacture or import of arms and war materials. It guards against the emergence of scientific research directed to war-like industries. It insures, for example, that there will be no construction of airplanes in Germany. Last month (December) the Allied High Commission took a further step by issuing a decree forbidding all German military organizations, semi-military organizations and any organizations which require their members to be war veterans.

We have further sought to safeguard democratic interests by the institution of the International Authority of the Ruhr. Although this organization has not yet assumed its full status, it will play in the future an important role. Through this authority we want to make certain that the resources of the Ruhr will be developed not only to contribute to a stable German economy, but also that in the future they will not be used for purposes of aggression. I have made it clear that we still have power to act in Germany and I also hope I have made it clear why we do not act every time the jarring note of a nationalist voice is raised.

I TURN NOW to the third question — is Nazism resurgent in Germany? My answer to that is that it is not — that Nazism as such no longer has an appeal to the German people. That does not mean that a considerable number of former Nazi Party members are not coming back into the general community life. It would be strange and unnatural if they were not. I should like to repeat here what I recently said on this problem.

There are persons in important, though not top governmental jobs, who held similar positions under the Nazi regime. A number of undesirable people have found their way back into leading positions in the business life of Germany. Then again there has been the general return of the follower type to their former jobs, the thousands of Germans who were school teachers, mail carriers, government clerks, tax officials under the Weimar Republic, who were forced to join the Nazi Party to hold their jobs or who climbed on the Nazi bandwagon, and who today are back in similar positions.

These people have gone through a denazification process which was generally completed before I took office. They have now been reinstated after paying their penalties or after being acquitted. This process may have left much to be desired.

I believe, however, that the time has come to permit these so-called little Nazis to demonstrate their loyalty to the new Germany and to judge them on that basis rather than on their past weaknesses and misdeeds. They cannot and should not be excluded forever from the normal life of the community. Obviously all this does not refer to the major Nazi offenders who are paying and should continue to pay for their unspeakable crimes.

NOW YOU WILL ASK me what is our program for the future. I shall try to state it briefly:

We must seek a unification of all occupation zones of Germany on a democratic and federal basis, and we shall assist all efforts of the Federal Republic of Germany toward that end. We will likewise do everything in our

power to prevent a unification of Germany under Soviet or Communist domination.

We must continue to be alert and uncompromising on true security issues.

We must continue to insist on the equitable treatment of Hitler's victims and their heirs.

We must help the Germans solve as rapidly as possible the critical social and economic problems of Germany — serious problems which the rise in production figures tends to conceal. We must encourage the idea and practice of free methods of trade in Germany. By this I do not mean that we desire to impose any specific economic system on the Germans. But a free economy in Germany is the key to the development of free social and political institutions. This means we must oppose all monopolies and cartels designed to strangle competition. At the same time we must take measures to prohibit Germany from joining any international cartels.

We should maintain, as far as lies within our power, unified policy with respect to Germany among the three occupying powers of the west — Britain, France and the United States. We should bend every effort to encourage Germany to take, if need be, the first steps to bring about a true partnership of western Europe and induce the other western European powers to accept this principle for themselves and for Germany. I feel convinced that this concept of western European unity and partnership is the desire and will of the common people of Europe and it should not be denied them.

We should continue to press and encourage the German governments and people to adopt liberal, progressive measures throughout Germany, whether or not these measures are within our powers to dictate.

We must encourage and stimulate every effort to give the youth of Germany justified hope in the future. Here, I think, is our greatest challenge and hope. We Americans are peculiarly fitted to help the Germans toward the goal of democratization. It is my intention and that of my staff in Germany to reinvigorate our whole program in this field. We shall use all our power and resources — and they are large — to help the schools and universities, the trade unions and churches, the press and radio — in other words, all those institutions which can be made the bulwarks of freedom. Here we Americans in Germany are taking, as we should, the lead, and in the year ahead it is my hope that we shall make real progress in this field.

AND NOW, LET me strike a balance. There will be new evidences of nationalism in Germany. There will be setbacks. As I have said before there are still some evil embers lying about in Germany and embers are always dangerous. They are particularly dangerous when inflammatory material is nearby. Such material exists, if nowhere else, in the growing number of unemployed in western Germany, in the millions of German refugees from the Soviet Zone and the lands beyond the Oder-Neisse line, in the homeless youth.

There is danger in Germany. But if there were no danger we would not be there. Germany constitutes a danger within itself and an even more fearful danger

if allied with or subordinated to the interests of the Soviet Union. But despite the dangers I find strong basis for hope.

I have given you some of my reasons for hope. These reasons do not justify counsel of despair. Nor does the record of the earlier German contribution to world culture and thought, nor does the record of our own citizens of German origin who have so widely given us the example of good citizenship. To succeed, however, we Americans must now redouble our efforts to solve the German problem. Those of us in Germany need your support. In particular, we need your support in the field of education and the spiritual development of the country. We need the help of all of you — private groups, colleges, universities, foundations, churches. Those who give us aid will have our fullest support.

FOR EXAMPLE, I wish you could see the people of the western sector of Berlin. They know totalitarianism and they have stood and are standing firmly against its threat. That stand and our own interest demand that we shall maintain our post in Berlin and aid that city. I know of no better place than Boston to tell the people of Berlin — we shall stand firmly with them against the attempts to overcome their freedom.

To the example of Berlin I should like to add the story of an individual. I think it will reveal why many of us working in Germany have faith in the future of the German people. It is the story of a girl, her inspiration and her work.

Back in 1943, when Hitler's ruthless control in Germany was uncontested, a small group of students at the University of Munich decided that they must take their stand against Hitlerism. They dared to spread anti-Hitler propaganda, they dared to persuade others. Among them were a brother and sister from Ulm, a city not far from Munich. The Gestapo caught these students, and the brother and sister were publicly hanged as a warning to the German people.

Those two martyrs left behind a sister. In the name of the dead so dear to her, the sister is now devoting her life to enlightening the German people. After the war, she started a night adult education school in Ulm. She had little or no money, there were no rooms available in that badly damaged city, there were no teachers. But the girl had an idea and she never gave up.

Today her school has 2,500 students between the ages of 17 and 70. It is a school dedicated to the democratic idea. By the power of her example and spirit she is able to find lecturers and teachers, who come for a pittance to instruct the students.

Last week this girl with a mission came to my house near Frankfurt. At the dinner table she told us about her plans to expand the school to a day institution, where students would be welcomed from the rest of Germany. I have not the power to describe her voice and her manner.

THERE ARE OTHERS equally inspiring and whose attachment to freedom and the democratic concept has been tested by persecution of a character I hope neither you nor I shall ever be called upon to endure. Though

these constitute only a pitifully few compared with the great majority of the German people there are enough of them still alive who, taken with similar courageous ones, now dead, constitute such a sufficiently large number as to give one faith that a new Germany can develop on the basis of their example and sacrifice.

We shall as long as we are in Germany see that these spirits are not ground down by any resurgent forces of nationalism or Nazism. Our task is to give the survivors

and the youth of the country aid and encouragement. But in the last analysis the Germans themselves must make the choice. It cannot be imposed by force or propaganda if it is to be the right choice and if it is to be lasting.

I know that in future our task will be difficult. But, if we encourage the best Germans, if we stand firm as we will against any retreat into the past, I have real faith that Germany will become a peaceful member of the western world.

+END

Grandparents Set Inspiring Example in Aid to Refugees

WHEN TWO AMERICAN grandparents went abroad last spring for a first-hand glimpse of postwar Europe, they were so deeply touched by the misery and suffering they saw in Bavaria's refugee camps that they decided to do something constructive to ease the plight of these homeless unfortunates.

Since their return to America, Louis A. Weil, president and editor of the Port Huron (Mich.) *Times Herald*, and his wife, Blanche, faithfully kept their vow. Together they have devoted considerable time and effort to bringing some cheer and comfort to countless war victims.

In addition to their own generous contributions of dollars and gifts, Mr. and Mrs. Weil have rallied the support of many of their friends and readers of their newspaper behind the help-the-refugee drive they conceived. The result has been a steady stream of money and gifts of toys and sorely-needed garments.

Fees they received in recounting their European travel experiences and observations before various Michigan organizations and clubs were forwarded to the Office of the State Commissioner for Bavaria to be used in buying necessities for Bavaria's refugee camp children. And to top off their assistance, the couple published a book, appropriately entitled "Grandparents Go Abroad," and are donating all profits from the literary venture to further ease the refugee children's problems.

William R. Gosser, chief of the Public Welfare and Displaced Persons Branch, OLCB, said that the couple's generous efforts were invaluable in the recent Christmas toy fund drive conducted by Americans in Munich for refugee camp children.

"They have been an inspiration to us in our work among the refugees," Mr. Gosser declared. "Without the commendable aid of Mr. and Mrs. Weil and the many friends they induced to assist our toy drive, we would have found it difficult indeed to meet our pledge of at least one toy and an article of clothing for the 25,000 refugee children in Bavarian camps."

Mr. Gosser said money contributions from the couple alone have exceeded \$800 to date. And the checks are still coming in.

"Mr. and Mrs. Weil more than did their share in our Christmas fund campaign," he added, "but they haven't stopped at that. They are continuing their tireless efforts because they are well aware the needy children's problems

accumulate not only at Christmas time but, unfortunately, are year around."

The Michigan couple came to Europe in May 1949 in response to a personal invitation from Murray D. Van Wagoner, then director of OMG Bavaria, who was anxious that they see Germany. They accepted the invitation, and at their own expense made a thorough study of political, economic and social conditions.

During their four-week tour, they provided their friends with a vivid running account of the things they did and saw in a series of newsletters which were published in the Port Huron *Times Herald* and other Michigan newspapers.

17 Germans "Transplanted"

Seventeen "transplanted" Germans — West Germany's ERP representation in Washington, D.C. — have weathered the initial handicaps of a foreign land and are now "a well qualified team which is doing an excellent job in carrying out its important liaison functions."

"All of them speak good English and are generally well-adjusted to their new surroundings," according to Carl R. Mahder of the ECA Special Mission to Germany. "They have found out that although life is very different in the United States than Germany, the difference is not so great that they are handicapped in their work."

The 17 were selected and are paid by the German government. They now handle all requests for ECA aid from Germany, maintaining a liaison between the ERP Ministry in Bonn and ECA in Washington.

Mr. Mahder returned to Frankfurt from Washington in January after launching the German liaison crew on its work in the US capital.

Photos Taken at Mt. Palomar Shown

A series of lectures on astronomy, with a showing of the first pictures taken with the new high powered telescope at Mt. Palomar in California, were held in US information centers of the US occupied area in February.

With his lectures, Dr. Werner Sandner of the Munich observatory, showed photographs to illustrate the newest achievements of the American super telescope. He also discussed observatories in the United States.

Personnel Notes

Dr. Bowie Named General Counsel

Dr. Robert R. Bowie, former Baltimore attorney and a professor at Harvard Law School, has been appointed general counsel of HICOG, succeeding Chester A. McLain, who resigned the position early in February. Mr. McLain



Dr. Robert R. Bowie

came to Germany in July 1949 from the World Bank for which he was general counsel.

The Office of the General Counsel at the same time announced the reorganization of its Decartelization and Deconcentration Division and the appointment of six men to this division, including a new chief and deputy chief, recruited almost exclusively from the Anti-trust Division of the Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission. These

appointments are expected to bring to the division men with special experience in the field of anti-trust legislation.

Grant Kelleher, a former head of the Boston office of the Anti-trust Division, was appointed chief of the Decartelization and Deconcentration Division, HICOG; Sidney Willner, former deputy chief of the Holding Company Division of the SEC, was appointed deputy chief of the Decartelization Division. Others appointed to this division include Joseph McDowell and William Kirkpatrick of the Anti-trust Division; Joseph Auerbach of the SEC, and Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr., Philadelphia practicing attorney.

In announcing these appointments, the Office of the General Counsel emphasized that this reorganization does not represent any change in policies but was undertaken to obtain the services of personnel with specialized skills and experience in the enforcement of anti-trust laws and in the field of corporate reorganization.

A graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School, Dr. Bowie practiced law in Baltimore until 1941 when he was named assistant attorney general for the State of Maryland. In 1942, he was commissioned by the War department, serving in the legal branch of the Office of the Director of Material, ASF, and later with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Immediately after the war he came to Germany as an assistant to General Lucius D. Clay, then deputy military governor.

In Germany, Dr. Bowie assisted in setting up the Military Government, served as executive secretary to the Denazification Policy Board and worked on Military Government regulations. He was awarded the Legion of Merit in Frankfurt in 1945 and the following year re-

ceived an oak leaf cluster to this decoration. He held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army before he returned to civilian life in 1946. He joined the faculty of Harvard Law School after separation from the Army.

John J. Barron, former chief of the Legislation Branch, Legal Division, OMGUS, has been acting chief of the Decartelization Division since last September. For the time being, he will assist Mr. Kelleher until the latter has become acquainted with the work of the office.

Mr. Kelleher was graduated from Montana Law School in 1934 and served as a special attorney with the Justice Department from 1934 to 1938. From 1938 to 1948 he was special assistant to the US attorney general. In 1948 he left the Department of Justice to engage in private practice in Washington.

Mr. Willner was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1938 and has been with the SEC since then, except for a period of war service. Mr. McDowell was with the Patents and Cartels Section of the Anti-trust Division. He will serve with the Decartelization Division as a specialist in cartel and deconcentration work.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Auerbach and Mr. Murnaghan are graduates of Harvard Law School.

Dr. Read Takes E&CR Duties

Dr. James Morgan Read, an outstanding American educator, arrived in Germany Jan. 19 to take up his duties as chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.



Dr. James Morgan Read

Dr. Read, who resigned as director of the Foreign Service Section of the American Friends Service Committee to accept the HICOG post, is familiar with many of the education and cultural problems in Germany since the organization has one of its largest welfare units in Germany.

The division he heads, with headquarters in Bad Nauheim, has six branches including: education, religious affairs, community, women's and youth activities, government institutions, information centers (*Amerika Haeuser*), and public health and welfare.

Shortly after his arrival at Frankfurt from the United States, Dr. Read said: "I am happy to be back in Germany again for this challenging job. My last impression in the United States was of the intense public interest in the educational and social scene of Germany, with literally hundreds of organizations desiring to participate actively in a program of cooperation towards a Germany integrated into a democratic Europe."

In announcing Dr. Read's arrival, Ralph Nicholson, director of the Office of Public Affairs, of which the

Education and Cultural Relations Division is one of the most important branches, declared:

"We think Dr. Read is one of the best qualified men in the United States for this undertaking. The High Commissioner and his associates are happy in having been able to persuade him to take the position. He has so many of the essential qualities which make him eminently fitted for the job: fluency in the German language, knowledge of the German scene, present and past, a deep sense of mission, and demonstrated administrative abilities.

"His educational background, including Doctor of Philosophy degrees of the University of Chicago and the University of Marburg in Germany, studies at the University of Berlin, and his experience at the University of Louisville, is evidence of his high standing and ability as a scholar and educator.

"The High Commissioner and his associates are deeply grateful to the American Friends Service Committee and to Clarence E. Pickett, its executive secretary, for releasing Dr. Read for this task. He comes from an organization that still enjoys in Europe today the enviable position that it gained after World War I."

Dr. Read, born at Camden, N. J., and a graduate of Dickenson College, studied at the University of Berlin 1929-1930 and at the University of Marburg from 1930 to 1932, as an exchange student under the Institute of International Education, where he was awarded a doctor of philosophy degree, magna cum laude.

Returning to America he was an instructor at Dickenson College and later at the University of Louisville (1935-1943) where he served as professor of history and chairman of the department of political sciences. He is author of several books, including "Europe — 1870 to 1918," "Atrocity Propaganda, 1914 to 1918," and numerous magazine articles.

Dr. Charles E. Winning, who has been acting as chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division since the resignation of Dr. Alonzo G. Grace in October, is returning to his position as chief of the Public Affairs Division, Office of the Land Commissioner of Bavaria.

William T. Babcock

The death of William T. Babcock, US deputy commissioner of Berlin Element HICOG, of a heart attack in Berlin Jan. 24, ended the career of one of the original men assigned to come into Germany with the start of the occupation.

Holding the rank of colonel before he civilianized, he had been a SHAEF staff officer in Frankfurt in the summer of 1945, being chief public safety officer of the US Zone. He continued in the same position with G-5 USFET when SHAEF was dissolved and moved to Berlin in January 1946 as public safety officer. He was appointed deputy director of OMG Berlin Sector May 1, 1946, continuing in similar capacity under HICOG.

US High Commissioner McCloy paid tribute to Colonel Babcock by saying his death was "a great shock to the High Commissioner and to the staff in Berlin and Frankfurt."



Colonel Babcock (right) at the first meeting of the Berlin Kommandatura of the three Western Powers on Jan. 4, 1949, sitting next to Col. (later Brig. Gen.) Frank L. Howley, US commandant, and Gen. J. Ganeval, French commandant.

(Photo by courtesy of Associated Press, from Die Neue Zeitung)

Secretary of State Dean Acheson sent a message from Washington saying, "He was a loyal officer and faithful aid to General Clay, General Taylor and to me. I am sure his death was hastened by the heavy strain and the incessant labors he undertook in the service of his country."

Among other condolences were messages from Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy high commissioner; Benjamin J. Buttonwieser, assistant high commissioner; Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander, Berlin; Maj. Gen. Jean Ganeval, French commandant of Berlin; Maj. Gen. A. Kotikov, Soviet representative in Berlin; and Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin.

Burial was in the Arlington National Cemetery.

Howard P. Jones, chief of the Economics Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, is serving as acting deputy commissioner, Berlin Element, temporarily replacing Colonel Babcock.

General Huebner to Retire

Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, deputy EUCOM commander-in-chief and commanding general of the US Army in Europe, recently disclosed that he plans to retire from the army this year.

"This is my last hitch. I plan to retire in the fall as I will have reached the statutory age for retirement," he told representatives of EUCOM post and command comptrollers at the final session of a two-day conference held at EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg.

German American Club Election

C. S. Wright, US resident officer in Munich, was re-elected American president, and Herr Thomas Wimmer, Mayor of Munich, was elected German president of the

Munich German American Mens' Club at its annual meeting held recently. Other 1950 officers are: Dr. Anton Fingerle, school superintendent of Munich, vice-president; Major Thurman A. Hale, treasurer; and Herr Max Josef Ritzinger, secretary.

The accomplishments of the Munich German American Mens' Club during 1949 included the safety-drive and lottery, conducted for the purpose of raising funds for the production of a safety film to be "shot" on the streets of Munich. It was reported that the filming has been completed, and as soon as it has been processed will be distributed for use in the 1950 Safety Drive.

Marshall New ECA Deputy Chief

Charles E. Marshall has been appointed deputy to Robert M. Hanes, chief of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and director of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG.



Charles E. Marshall

Mr. Marshall, who for the past year and a half has been chief of the German-Austria Branch of ECA, Washington, D.C., returned to Frankfurt from Washington after consulting with ECA and State Department officials for three weeks. During November and early December, 1949, he served as a special assistant to the ECA Mission in Germany and helped negotiate the ECA

Bilateral Agreement with Western Germany which was signed in Frankfurt on Dec. 15. Acquainted with economic problems of Germany, he made approximately six surveys and visits to western Germany while he was chief of ECA's German-Austria Branch. His first study was conducted with Undersecretary of the Army Tracy Voorhees during August 1948.

A native New Yorker, Mr. Marshall is on leave of absence from the United States Rubber Company which he joined in 1936. From 1946 to 1948 he was manager of the company's allied products department. During the war he served with the US Navy as a lieutenant commander aboard the USS Tennessee in the Pacific area. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1932.

Heads British Information Center

H. Forster Anderson has been appointed director of the British Information Center in Munich. He was formerly director of Information Centers in the British Zone of Germany.

General Thorson to Potsdam

Brig. Gen. Truman C. Thorson has arrived in Germany for an assignment as chief of the US Liaison Mission to the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Occupation Forces, with headquarters in Potsdam. Col. William

Hones has been acting chief of the Mission pending General Thorson's arrival.

General Thorson served 46 months overseas during World War I. During World War II, he served as a staff officer with the 82nd Airborne Division, and as a regimental commander in the 28th Infantry Division, before he was ordered to Sicily as G-3 for Gen. Omar N. Bradley, then Commanding General of the 2nd Corps.

Bremen has Consulate General

The US Department of State in Washington has announced that the American Consulate in Bremen was raised to the rank of a Consulate General on Feb. 1, according to an announcement by the US Department of State in Washington.

The Bremen office was established in 1794 during the presidency of George Washington, being one of the oldest American consular offices in the world. It still has the exequatur signed by the first president. The Bremen Consulate General continues to be under its present principal officer, Consul General Maurice W. Altaffer, who opened the postwar office. +END

German Employees Get Pay Increases Throughout US Zone

Wage increases ranging from four to 12 percent for hourly-paid German and non-German resident employees of US occupation forces have been approved and will be retroactive to Jan. 1, the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, and European Command Headquarters announced.

The wage boosts amount to approximately four percent in Bremen, five percent in Wuerttemberg-Baden, six percent in Hesse and 12 percent in Bavaria for employees of the US Forces paid on an hourly basis from EUCOM Deutsche-mark budgets, or by non-appropriated fund agencies. The raises are applicable to employees of HICOG and US Armed Forces in Germany.

The new rates will be reflected in payments of wages made to the employees affected on March 15 for work performed during February. Because of the administrative details involved in figuring the amounts of retroactive pay, wage adjustments for work done in January may be carried over into March payrolls.

The wage raises are in line with the announced policies of the US High Commissioner for Germany and the commander-in-chief of the European Command to pay German employees of the US Forces wages and salaries comparable to those paid by German industry.

A zone-wide survey was conducted by EUCOM last October and November to determine if the wage and salary rates for German employees of US Forces were commensurate with those paid by German firms. Comparisons showed that the salaried employees, such as those in administrative, professional or clerical positions were being paid salaries equal to, or slightly better than those paid by the German employers. The survey also disclosed that hourly-paid workers, such as skilled, unskilled and manual laborers of the US forces in many instances were receiving wages below those paid for similar work in German industries.

Occupation Log

This section is compiled from adaptations of official reports, announcements and statements of HICOG, Allied High Commission, Allied headquarters, EUCOM and subordinate occupation organizations, public-relations releases, excerpts from other occupation publications, and information from authoritative German sources.

35 US Films Approved

Shirley Temple, Bob Hope and Hollywood Indians will romp across West Germany's movie screens during the remaining months of 1950, according to a list of US films now headed overseas. Thirty-five feature-length movies received US okay last year for release in Germany — and the American outlook is going to be shown through such box-office busters as "The Great Waltz," "The Snake Pit," "The Bachelor and the Bobby Soxer" and "Drums Along the Mohawk."

Receipts from the films will be partially convertible into dollars, according to a contract signed between the ECA Special Mission to Germany and the Motion Picture Export Association, Inc. The guaranty covers convertibility of Deutsche mark receipts up to a total of \$636,400.

US Guide Book for Germans

Everything from "baggage" to "YWCA" has been included in the new Exchanges Division handbook for Germans making exchange-program trips to the United States.

Such perplexing problems as how to use an American dial telephone, when, where — and how much — to tip, and how to shake hands in the good old American way are included in the booklet entitled, "You Are On Your Way to the United States."

The handbook was drawn up in response to suggestions from Germans returning from the United States, and supplements the more complete training courses conducted by the Exchanges Division.

Hesse Rejects Labor Corps Plan

A plan for a youth labor corps in the state of Hesse — aimed at alleviating its serious unemployment problem — got thumbs down treatment from the Hessian state government in January.

The government told a special committee, organized to study juvenile problems, that a real remedy must be found to ameliorate the plight of Hessian youth, but rejected the labor corps plan. Up for consideration is a proposal to grant tax reductions to artisans willing to employ additional apprentices.

The problem is undergoing further study as the committee meets with representatives of youth organizations, the state labor office, welfare and refugee organizations.

Britain, France Recruiting Workers

Recruiting of Germans for work in Britain and France has attracted little more than a sidelong glance from Hessians although unemployment has been rising steadily.

Since May only approximately 550 workers have answered the call for work in French mines, farms and the metal industry. The French believe the low response is traceable to German rumors which depict a low standard of living and unfavorable working conditions in France.

British authorities, who began last May to recruit young Sudeten women for work in the British textile industry, so far have enrolled a total of 133 girls in Hesse. To underline their campaign, they have since extended the program to all ethnic Germans, are advertising through letters and films to prospective employees.

DPs Staunchly Upheld

The oft-maligned DPs have received a hearty defense from a man who knows their problems well — Alex E. Squadrilli, European Coordinator for the US Displaced Persons Commission.



Election Day smiles are exhibited by six women of Bad Tolz, chosen to direct the activities of a newly-formed American Women's Club in that community. Left to right in photo at right are program chairman, Mrs. H. H. Sittner; treasurer, Mrs. E. P. Simonds; vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Wilson; president, Mrs. A. J. Rankin; secretary, Mrs. H. P. Cohen; and hospitality chairman, Mrs. T. W. Donnell. A first-day tea was held by the club. Mrs. Franz Egger, wife of the HICOG Resident Officer in Kreis Tolz, is shown serving (photo at left) as Mrs. Claude G. Beasley, hostess for the event, (right) looks on. (US Army photos)

"The DPs have been a controversial subject ever since ... 1945. When attacked by Soviets at international meetings, they are labeled 'collaborators and fascists.' When attacked from other unsympathetic sources, they are called 'Communists and criminals.' I think their record of behavior ... speaks for itself, and it is unfortunate ... to cast a ... cloud on their reputation.

"As to Communists knowingly being passed by the Commission for entry into the United States, ... the Commission does not issue visas, and every case file, including the full investigative report, is scrutinized by a US vice-consul before he issues a visa, and by an inspector of the US Immigration and Naturalization Service ... It is hardly possible for the case to get by this double scrutiny."

Difference Seen in US Freedom

Individual freedom in America, the deep sense of the importance of political and social participation, and the polite and sincere personal relation among people were selected by four German jurists as the most conspicuous differences between American and German life.

The four jurists, recently returned from a trip to the United States, reported that while principles of justice are the same in the United States and in a democratically-minded Germany, the legal systems show many basic differences.

Visitors to the United States under sponsorship of HICOG's Exchanges Division, the four said they were highly impressed with the quality of American law students, with the idealism expressed by them in political discussions and with their sincere and cordial attitudes. All expressed belief that their trips to America would be of distinct help to them in Germany.

HICOG Rescues Inoculation Program

It looked as though the Danish Red Cross tuberculosis inoculation program would be terminated Jan. 15 this year—but HICOG staged a twelfth-hour rescue.

HICOG has agreed to accept financial responsibility to continue incomplete inoculation work in Bavaria. The Danish Red Cross now plans to retain a technical and administrative staff in Germany from Jan. 15 through July 15, 1950, to complete the program. Funds from US sources will support the program until then; thereafter it is expected that German resources will be available to continue the work.

War Crimes Suspects Being Repatriated

Persons from eastern Europe, against whom there has been presented substantial evidence of implication in alleged war crimes, are being returned to the countries of the accusers to stand trial.

This was demonstrated in January when HICOG cooperated in the request of the Polish government for the extradition of two Polish displaced persons, a father and son, accused of murder and persecution of Jews in Poland during the war. The two were delivered to the Polish authorities for trial in Poland.

ECA Playing No Favorites

"Marshall Plan funds must not play favorites."

Being limited, ECA aid must be fed into the most productive channels of West Germany industry, according to a statement by Germany's ECA Mission chief, Robert M. Hanes.

"The hope of the Marshall Plan," said Mr. Hanes, "is that all of Western Europe will be joined into one economic union." He urged business men to abandon old concepts of trading areas, stated that markets must go to the most efficient producer.

Stanley Sisson, Economic Affairs chief for Hesse, seconded the motion. He urged elimination of waste and inefficiency from German production, and an all-out effort to close the dollar gap.

"To waste one single economic resource of this country is tantamount to sabotage," he said.

Clothing Gifts Aid College Youth

American gifts of clothing to Free University students in Berlin during the past year have assisted nearly 2,000 needy young people, including several hundred refugee-students from the Soviet Zone, Berlin Element's Education Branch announced.

Clothing gifts, including suits, coats, dresses, under garments and footwear, were supplied by several American religious and welfare organizations and by private individuals. Notable among the contributors was Stanford University in California which channeled considerable supplies through CRALOG (Cooperative of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany) to Free University students.

Nearly 1,700 students of the Free University received at least one garment each from the project, and an additional 266 refugee-students from the Soviet Zone were fully clothed.

\$10.44 per man was the record of the Erding Air Depot in the recent March of Dimes Drive—and even then, the drive had not been completed. With understandable pride, Capt. Benjamin Hill, chairman of the drive, presents a check for \$30,841.20 to Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, Commanding General USAFE, in the presence of Col. Park Holland, CO of the 85th Air Depot Wing at Erding, and Capt. Jeanne M. Holm, Assistant Wing Operations Officer. Collections within the confines of the base itself registered a per capita contribution of \$11.67; the lower figure was computed on the basis of collections from smaller units within the Erding complex.

(US Army photo)



Amerika Haus Opened in Hamburg

British Zoners in January welcomed the first *Amerika Haus* (US Information Center) to be established outside the American zone, as a brief ceremony heralded the opening of a reading room in Hamburg.

It was the beginning of a program to exchange Information Center and reading room facilities in the British, French and American zones of Germany. To follow will be the opening of information centers in Hanover, the Ruhr and in Bonn.

Hamburg's information center consists of a library of 8,000 volumes and a motion picture projection room which can also be used for conferences. Large display windows, fronting on a busy street, will be utilized for displays of Americana.

Efforts to Boost Food Output Renewed

US Resident Officers in Hesse are campaigning for a sizeable upswing in food production, hoping to reduce the largest item of German debt to the United States.

Samuel R. Combs, field operations chief for Hesse, has urged the officers to point out inefficient agricultural operations and waste to local farmers. He pointed out that Germany's food deficit represents the largest portion of US dollar aid; elimination of waste will help Germany on the road to self-sufficiency.

Particular emphasis has been placed on cattle—50 percent of Hesse's cattle suffer bovine tuberculosis. Supplementing the field officers' work is a publication called "Our Land," devoted to disease control and methods of preventing bovine tuberculosis.

500 Berliners Book for Pilgrimage

More than 500 Berliners had registered by mid-January to participate in a mass pilgrimage to Rome where they hope to be received by the Pope after a tour of Italy and the Holy City. The Holy Year pilgrimage is



Capt. Raymond Gesell, civil affairs officer for Frankfurt Military Post stands with a group of 21 German citizens just returned from China, to which they had fled to escape persecution before the war. They are awaiting a scheduled flight from Frankfurt to Berlin to forestall possible complications at the interzonal border.

(US Army photo)

scheduled to take place during early April. Expenditures, including all railroad traveling costs from Berlin and a small allowance in Italian currency, will amount to DM 390 (\$92.80).

Hessian Newspapers Enjoy Boom

Newspapers in Hesse have been growing steadily, according to Vincent O. Anderson, press chief, OLC Hesse. News-sheets, once limited to 14 pages weekly, are now blossoming out with 12 to 14 pages daily, much of the space containing advertising matter. Hesse's 81 newspapers, which include 15 started under MG license, have also boosted circulation figures during the past month by 7,000 to a new record of 1,300,000.

School Children Stage American Play

The American play "Miss Judy" by Jerome Chororov and Josef Fields was presented Jan. 19 by German school children at Boeblingen, W.-B. Subsequent performances were scheduled for Nuertingen, Murrhardt, Stein and other Wuerttemberg-Baden schools having enrollments of 300 to 400 pupils.

Free University Gets Second Gift

A donation of DM 250,000 (\$59,500) was forwarded Jan. 14 by Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander of Berlin, to Prof. Erwin Redslob, president of the Free University of Berlin, as the second installment of a million-mark gift from American funds to support the school. The money was to assist in the essential operation of the university and to help insure its efficient maintenance and its high academic standards. The first DM 250,000 gift was made by General Taylor on Oct. 28, 1949.

Law Violations Down 40 Percent

Offenses against HICOG law in the US Zone during November show a decrease of more than 40 percent from the total recorded for the same period in 1948, it was reported by the Public Safety Branch, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG.

Figures for the US Zone, including Bremen, indicate that 1,164 crimes and lesser violations of HICOG law—822 fewer than the number reported in November 1948—were recorded during November 1949.

Greatest drop in the total number of reported violations appears in Hesse, where a reduction of 73.9 percent is noted. Illegal border crossings are not included in the over-all statistics.

Of the more than 1,100 offenses reported in November last year, 373 involved persons apprehended without proper identification papers.

Six Jailed on War Materials Counts

Six of seven German nationals accused of illegally possessing, transporting and exporting war materials were found guilty and sentenced in the Eighth HICOG

District Court in Munich in January. Prison sentences ranged from seven months to two and one-half years.

More than 20 witnesses were heard in the trial which accused the seven of trying to sell or export through improper channels approximately 150 gun sights and other optical instruments valued at DM 1,000,000.

Ultra Rightist Groups Join Forces

Two ultra-right-wing political factions in Germany have decided to consolidate and to organize a working committee to promote the party throughout western Germany. They are a splinter group of the National Democratic party led by Karl Heinz Priester, and the British-Zone Socialistic Reichs Party, an offshoot of the conservative *Deutsche Rechts* Party, led by Dr. Fritz Dorl, and expound a return to the days of the German Reich. The party is as yet unnamed.

Priester told his followers at a meeting in Wiesbaden Jan. 11 that a certain wave of spontaneous nationalism will soon spread all over western Germany. This nationalism, he continued, will unite all upright Germans, disgusted with the present German situation. Priester also termed the current US-British occupation policy "short-sighted."

Mysterious Malady Plagues Pigs

A mysterious malady, still unclassified by veterinarians, has struck the swine-herds of Hesse. The disease, never noted before, attacks individual pigs in a herd, leaving them lethargic, unsteady and extremely weak. Some have shown signs of paralysis, others of fits and convulsions. Apparently affecting the nervous system, the disease has set infected swine to vicious fighting and biting.

Complete scientific examinations are being made on stricken swine. Accurate mortality rates are not so far possible, since Hessian farmers have been slaughtering pigs at the first sign of illness.

21,000 Added to Hesse's Jobless

Unemployment in Hesse zoomed to new highs during the pre-Christmas season, despite normally higher employment in this period. The unemployment gain, from 112,000 to 133,000 from the end of November to December 20, represented the biggest increase of the year.

Approximately 43,000 of Hesse's unemployed are receiving unemployment compensation, while an additional 51,000 are receiving unemployment relief.

Frankfurt and Offenbach were excepted from the unemployment rise, but Kassel's jobless rolls showed the highest increase. The number of unemployed represents a rise of more than 200 percent since currency reform. The sharp December increase was attributed to seasonal layoffs in the building and other trades.

Ban on Sporting Guns to Remain

Germans living in the US Zone will not be able to purchase or own firearms for sporting purposes "for some time," according to Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy US high commissioner.

Rumor that firearms would soon be permitted arose when the High Commission discussed and approved

principles concerning firearms control forwarded to it by the Military Security Board. General Hays emphasized that there was no rescission of the present prohibition on German ownership of firearms or ammunition. Before they are lifted, appropriate legislation will have to be enacted and the question of manufacture of such arms under controls will have to be settled.

Wiesbaden Bids for Supreme Court

Wiesbaden, capital city of Hesse, has asked Bonn to establish the supreme court of the new Federal Republic in the famed Rhine River spa. Gerald Sola, US resident officer, said the city administration has offered the federal government the stately "Old Museum," which has recently been renovated.

Differential Pay Dropped

The 10 percent post differential pay for all American civilian employees of the US Government in Germany will be eliminated beginning with the pay period starting March 4, David Wilken, chief of the Personnel Division, HICOG announced Jan. 19.

This decision was received from the State Department, Washington, which is charged with determining post differentials for all US Government employees working outside the United States. The ruling affects American civilian employees of EUCOM as well as HICOG in Germany.

The post differential, which amounts to 10 percent of base salaries of employees working in the zone and 15 percent for those in Berlin, is an additional compensation for unusually difficult living conditions, excessive physical hardships or notably unhealthy environment. It is understood that this compensation is being eliminated because, in comparison with other countries, these conditions are no longer considered to exist in Germany, Mr. Wilken said.

The differential has not been authorized in Germany as a payment in lieu of cost-of-living allowance, a type



Lois Andrews, one of the Hollywood stars with the "Francis" stage show and premier, now touring the zone, sings to officers and airmen of Rhine/Main Airbase, during a recent performance there.
(USAF photo)

of additional compensation granted in some foreign posts on the basis of a cost of living determined to be in excess of that prevailing in Washington, D.C.

Romeos Wind Up in Hesse Lockup

The masquerade is over, but the repercussions are not. Two German youths in January fell into the toils of the law for their briefly successful pose as British army officers, by which they took over rural Magdlos and so impressed the local belles that jealous suitors tried stoning them out of town.

Dressed in outlandish army uniforms and wearing British raincoats, the pair disported false credentials that won them free transportation, phone calls and facilities in the Hessian village. The idea had sprung from a trip to Bonn where Belgian soldiers had respectfully saluted them in uniforms. They decided to go to Magdlos and impress the local girls. One of them, posing as a lieutenant, made so favorable an impression on one girl that local youngsters attempted to stone him out of town.

Police, roaring to the rescue, began an investigation which revealed the two as impostors from Schluechtern, Hesse.

Occupied Property Kept in Repair

Thirty-five percent of the revenue derived from real estate held in US custody in Berlin has been allocated for the repair, maintenance and improvement of the properties, Joseph P. McNulty, chief of Property Control Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, disclosed. Nearly 38,000,000 Reichsmarks or Deutsche marks has been authorized for this purpose since 1947, out of a total revenue of 107,939,000 Reichsmarks or Deutsche marks.

(Under prewar conditions, expenditure for repairs at the rate of from 20 to 23 percent of the income from rents was considered normal. Inflated cost of materials accounts for a large share of the current high costs.)

Owing to the shortage of materials obtainable through regular allocations during the first 24 months after the war and the virtual impossibility of obtaining any allocations during the blockade, it was not always possible to carry out as many repairs as necessary or desirable. Custodians were authorized in some cases to raise funds through loans for rehabilitation work — but only with the written consent of the property's owner — in the case of non-priority repair work.

Mr. McNulty reiterated that the general objective of US property control is to safeguard and maintain properties under custody without depreciation in value of assets until their final disposition is made.

Much of the rehabilitation work on properties consisted of repairs to roofs and walls in varying stages of damage, resulting from war-time bombing and shelling, and in the restoration of premises whose dilapidation resulted from neglect.

Nebraska Elks Adopt Boy of 14

The Elk City Extension Club of Valley, Neb., has selected a refugee child in Deggendorf, Bavaria, as most



Four high-ranking German jurists confer with Hans W. Weigert, chief of the German Justice Branch, Office of the General Counsel, on their return from a trip to the United States under sponsorship of HICOG's Exchanges Division. Left to right are Mr. Weigert; Max L. Cahn, vice-president of the Frankfurt Bar Association; Dr. Hermann Weinkauff, president of the Bamberg Supreme Court; Dr. Fritz Koch, president of the Aschaffenburg District Court; and Walter Roemer, Bavarian Ministry of Justice. (PRD HICOG photo)

deserving of financial support by club members for a period of one year.

The boy selected is 14-year-old Gunther Thamm, a refugee from Mulatschutz, Silesia, and one of nine children ranging in age from five to 19 years. His father, a prisoner of war in Russia for the last five years, has been confined to a hospital in Deggendorf since his release in November. The boy's mother died shortly after the father's return from the Soviet PW camp.

Selection of the child was made by German city and county officials under the supervision of John J. Greeley, local US resident officer. The selected child will remain in his present home, receiving only financial and material aid.

For two years the Nebraska club had been supporting a French boy through donations of food and clothing. Recently the boy's mother informed the club that she was now in a position to resume full financial support of the boy. Immediately following this Mr. Greeley received a letter from the club, offering to contribute food, funds and clothing to a local child for one year.

20,000 Germans to Leave Czechoslovakia

A plan for the immigration into Germany of up to 20,000 persons of German ethnic origin now living in Czechoslovakia to join close relatives already established in western Germany has been agreed upon by Allied and Czech authorities.

The agreement, recently approved in Prague, provides that the first contingent of the 20,000 persons will arrive in Germany during the first two weeks of March while others will leave Czechoslovakia at the rate of approximately 400 per week thereafter. These Germans, left behind when their families were expelled shortly after the war's end, will enter Germany at Furth-im-Wald in Bavaria.

Negotiations for the transfer were initiated by Allied authorities with the Czechs pursuant to a request from the West German government.

The agreement provides the emigration will be voluntary on the part of the individuals concerned and will be in accordance with the normal Czechoslovak emigration procedures. As far as the personal property and financial assets of the individuals are concerned the existing customs regulations governing emigration from Czechoslovakia will be applied.

Guy J. Swope, chief of the Displaced Populations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, emphasized that no mass movements of Germans, such as occurred immediately after the war, is contemplated and that the Allied authorities will require the same documentation for these Germans as for others who wish to enter Germany. The International Red Cross will assist the emigrants in preparing such documentation.

Homes Projected for 10,000 Refugees

The German Trade Unions are planning a housing project to accommodate 10,000 refugee and expellee families of Schleswig-Holstein. The plan was described as a pilot project at a press conference in Duesseldorf Feb. 7 in which Hans Boeckler, chairman of the German Trade Unions, other trade union officers, a representative of the German Federal Republic and Schleswig-Holstein officials participated.

Schleswig-Holstein was selected for the initial project, it was explained, because of the density of the refugee population and its critical unemployment situation. Since 1945 almost 1,250,000 expellees and refugees have streamed into that state. This is almost equal to the native population of 1,500,000.

The planning and investigative work for the housing project was done by the Scientific Institute of the German Trade Unions with the cooperation of the Schleswig-Holstein Social Ministry. The housing, to be distributed throughout the state, will be placed in areas of largest need where there is existing industry or where potential industry can be located.

Construction was scheduled to begin about March 15, with each dwelling unit to cost approximately DM 8,500. The entire project is scheduled to cost DM 85,000,000 with 35,000,000 marks to be supplied by the state, 10,000,000 through self-financing and the remaining 40,000,000 from ECA counterpart funds for which the federal government is making application.

Teacher-Training Course Given 45

A 10-day teacher-training course, designed to compare scientific intelligence tests scores with subjective judgments made by teachers and to standardize scientific tests for use in German schools, was recently completed in Heidelberg under joint sponsorship of the Wuerttemberg-Baden Ministry of Culture and the Education Service Centers of OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Dr. Karl Suessenguth, director of the Education Service Centers in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Dr. Charles Philpott,

director of the Heidelberg Education Service Center, developed the project.

Dr. Erich Hylla, ministerial councilor; Dr. Dietrich Kunze of Berlin and Dr. Franz Hilker of Hesse, German education specialists, directed the course, with Dr. Eugen Loeffler, who is in charge of school reform in the Ministry of Culture, selecting the 45 Wuerttemberg-Baden teachers who took part in the course.

Quiz Show Aids Buchenwald Victims

Proceeds from a special quiz program sponsored by RIAS, US-operated radio station in Berlin, on Feb. 10, will be used to assist several hundred concentration camp victims returned from the Soviet Zone of Germany.

The RIAS quiz show was held in cooperation with the "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity," a voluntary group of German citizens actively opposing the tyranny and oppression of communist East Germany. All guests at the Friday program were asked to bring with them a special gift (clothing, food or other practical presents) to help the returnees from such camps as Buchenwald, Schaffhausen and Mauthausen.

Additionally, all proceeds from ticket sales and a great many of the cash and commodity prizes of the quiz show were turned over to help the returned concentration camp victims.

European Exporters "Missing Boat"

"Lack of knowledge by European producers of the present import market in the United States is one of the obstacles to the development of a larger volume of United States imports," according to a special study on the "Consumer Goods Import Market in the United States," received by the Office of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany.

This is one aspect in which retailers can make a great contribution to the stimulation of imports, the report states. The study was prepared by the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the Association of Buying Offices, both of New York City, at the request of ECA, Washington.

The publication is designed to acquaint producers in western Europe with current market opportunities in the United States. It describes merchandise which could be sold by department stores in the United States providing certain conditions are met. These conditions, indicated in the report, are landed costs which will permit profitable sale of items and delivery periods required for their sale.

Countries included are Germany, Belgium, Northern Ireland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden.

Denazification Backlog Dwindling

The backlog of US Zone denazification cases still to be heard had dwindled to 3,681 by the end of November 1949, a decrease of nearly 850 cases within the month.

A total of 953,292 trials have been completed; 2,502,163 persons were amnestied without trial out of a total registration of more than 13,000,000. Approximately 9,800,000 of these were not chargeable cases. +END



A fireman can't afford to go wrong so Rhine/Main firemen do daily drills with their foam guns to be sure they spray properly. The foam — protein base liquid — prevents oxygen reaching the blaze thus extinguishing the flames. (USAF photos)

Fire Alert

AMERICAN PERSONNEL in Germany whose varied duties necessitate frequent air travel within the European Command are diligently protected from the crash hazards of takeoffs and landings by the highly specialized techniques of the Rhine/Main Fire Department, which is geared for immediate action at all times.

This fire department is the largest of any single installation in EUCOM and has under its jurisdiction the greatest responsibility for fire fighting, located as it is at Germany's biggest airport.

When a plane comes limping in with one engine out, trouble in the hydraulic system or oil pressure dangerously low, the control tower is immediately warned of the predicament and in turn a call is rushed through to the Crash Fire Department of Rhine/Main. An alarm is sounded immediately in the fire station and seconds later everything on wheels is rolling toward the danger spot.

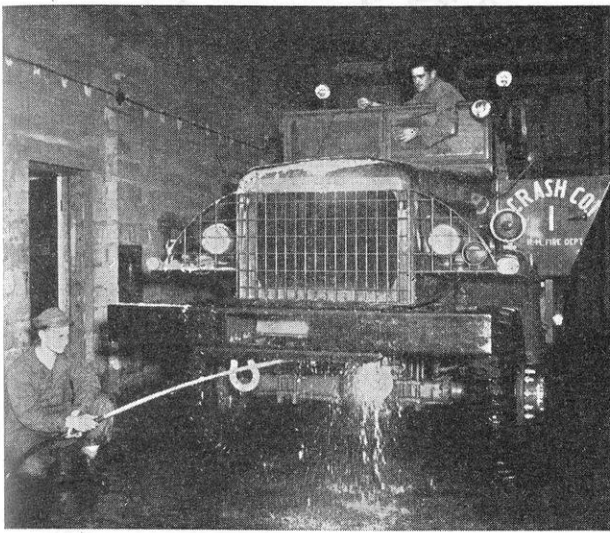
In Buchschlag, in Kelsterbach, at the passenger terminal, other branches of the fire department stand by to help in emergencies from any part of the Rhine/Main community and to protect their own section.

These various outposts—Rhine/Main, Kelsterbach, Neu Isenburg and Buchschlag—form the structural fire department of the base and, coupled with the Crash Fire Department, Rhine/Main is adequately protected.

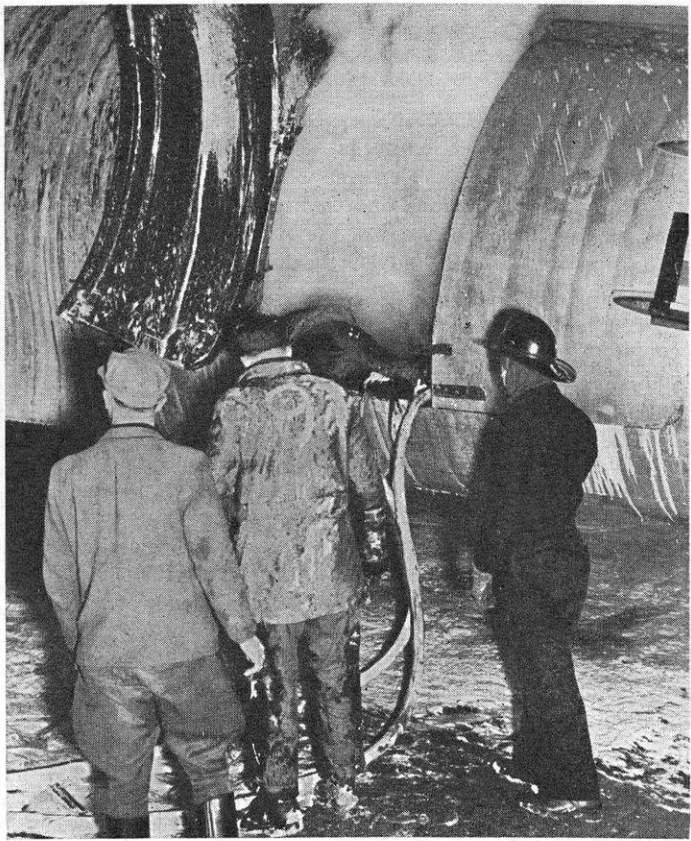
FIRES ARE NOT just fires to Rhine/Main firemen, but are a variety of blazes categorized by the substance burning and how it started to burn. A crash fire is that resulting from the crash of an airplane. A structural fire is a house on fire, or any blaze not the result of an airplane crash.

The fire squadron, under the Air Installation Office, is composed of 54 airmen and 97 Germans who work two shifts—24 hours on and 24 hours off. Work is based on the theory that: "Everybody likes the excitement of a fireman's life. He likes to go to fires because he likes his job. If he doesn't like it, it is time to get out."

Indicative of the keen interest displayed by the men in the safety of all Rhine/Main personnel and property is the way in which they responded to trouble back in the "Operation Vittles" days. Then, when they would



Firemen take a keen pride in the condition of their engines, giving them a cleanup each morning and wiping off windshields which have been sprinkled with foam during a practice bout. At right, a fireman, clad in bunker coat, fire proof trousers and helmet, plunges to the core of the fire, hacking out windows when necessary and paving his way with a thick stream of fire fighting foam, while other firemen stand by ready to lend a willing hand if required.



get a one-bell call meaning that a C-54 was landing with one engine out, instead of just the normal one crew preparing to stand by, the entire staff of men on duty would dash into their kit to be ready for action.

THIS TENSION of constantly being alerted weeds out men not suited for the hectic life of a fireman and if a man doesn't break down within a few months, he settles into a thoroughly capable crew member. On-the-job training is given daily at Rhine/Main. Lectures, ladder drills, rope drills, practice with the foam guns and constant checking and rechecking of the engines themselves mean perpetual readiness on the crew's part.

Firemen are chosen for their physical fitness, willingness to learn the job and to take a two-month training course at Lowry Air Base in Colorado. Those unable to attend this course are trained at the Rhine/Main Fire School, under a Lowry fire school graduate.

In addition to the technical aspects of fire extinguishing, first aid is taught, along with methods of coping with different types of fires and the swiftest, safest way of rescuing victims trapped by fire.

Standard equipment for the crash division consists of four heavy 1,000-gallon trucks, two smaller fire trucks and numerous jeeps, pumpers and a specially equipped radio jeep, all a brilliant red and complete with sirens.

The entire organization is closely knit for complete coordination and cooperation when any fire gets beyond the scope of a single station. If need be, trucks can come

from all stations, both structural and crash, to extinguish the blaze.

Practice drills with the crash department have been carried out to such a fine degree that now in less than one minute the blaze of 2,000 to 3,000 gallons of high octane gasoline can be totally smothered with a heavy blanket of foam sprayed from the specially built foam guns on the big engines.

These foam guns represent another sample of a fireman's ingenuity. They were invented by Sgt. Alton Allen, Jr., fire chief at Furstenfeldbruck. Their advantage over the type of foam dispenser previously used is that their reaching power is much greater, enabling the firemen to quench the terrific flames of high octane gas without moving in on the blaze. In two and a half minutes' time, 10,000 gallons of the protein base foam liquid, coupled with water, can settle in a choking blanket over gasoline and oil fires, cutting oxygen and extinguishing the fire.

Important as fire extinguishing is, an even more important function is fire prevention. Three veteran firemen trained for fire inspection, make monthly rounds of Rhine/Main and check the more than 800 structures on the field for proper fire prevention practices. It is their job to ascertain that there are adequate extinguishers and precautions taken to guard against the possibilities of fire breaking out. For, much as a fireman loves the excitement of his job, his greatest value lies in his fire security work so that he may never be called upon to practice his techniques of fire extinguishing. +END

Democratization of Education

TOO MANY AMERICANS expect the democratization of German education to be accomplished over the weekend, remarked Dr. Hermann B. Wells, president of the University of Indiana and chairman of the Commission on the Occupied Areas of the American Council of Education, and formerly adviser to the US Military Governor on Cultural Affairs.

Dr. Wells, in Frankfurt Feb. 8 en route to a UNESCO conference in Paris, stated that "liberalizing German education is like nurturing a delicate, sensitive plant. Both operations require skill and patience. Both products usually take a long time to mature.

"The majority of us," said Dr. Wells, "do not take into account the fact that German educators have been isolated from knowledge of educational progress for at least 15 years. In those 15 years greater progress has been made than in any other similar period in the educational field. We must realize that the liberalization of German education cannot be forced. Liberalization must result from an acknowledgment by the German educators of its necessity. And the actual liberalizing process must evolve gradually, not so fast that the people cannot assimilate it. All we ask is that the German educational leaders meet us halfway. Then working together, we will do the job."

Dr. Wells stated that there was a far-reaching interest in America in reorienting the German educational system along "enlightened" lines.

"American interest in German education," stated Dr. Wells, "is principally in fostering a system which will utilize all the talent of youth regardless of accident of birth."

Dr. Wells said that there was an "enthusiastic" reaction on the part of the Commission on the Occupied Areas to the appointment of Dr. James Morgan Read as chief of HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division, adding:



Dr. Hermann B. Wells, (center) chairman of the Commission on the Occupied Areas of the American Council of Education, confers with Dr. Walter Hallstein, (left) dean of the School of Law, University of Frankfurt, and with Dr. James Morgan Read, (right) newly appointed chief of Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG. (PRD HICOG photo)

"Dr. Read brings with him a high degree of experience and qualification for this position. His work as director of Foreign Service for the American Friends' Service Committee has endowed him with an intuitive, sensitive feeling about educational and cultural problems in Germany. His education, his previous work in German social fields, his knowledge of German language and German people, all seem to have been a preparation for this position."

Dr. Wells said that the Commission on the Occupied Areas would continue to work in close harmony with HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division and Exchanges Division. The commission, through its technical panels, works with US government agencies in reviewing programs and policies of educational and related activities in the occupied countries.

The commission was organized as a result of recommendations made by an American Education Mission in 1946. The mission, after a survey of educational problems in Germany, recommended that an independent agency be established in the United States to advise government agencies on education policies in Germany. The agency would also coordinate American voluntary efforts on behalf of education and cultural affairs in Germany.

IN 1948, Dr. WELLS, then adviser on cultural affairs to General Lucius D. Clay outlined such an organization, which would operate under independent auspices and would be closely linked with US government agencies. The American Council on Education acted on Dr. Wells's recommendations and formed the Commission on the Occupied Areas. The technical panels of the commission are sponsored in most cases by established social organizations and usually take the form of standing commissions or committees of the sponsoring organizations.

The general purpose of the commission is to develop and strengthen sound approaches to cultural and educational affairs in occupied countries, stressing particularly the establishment of mutual relations between institutions and organizations in the United States and those in the occupied countries. +END

Berlin Airmail Service Booms

Five thousand private airmail letters, the first to leave Berlin by air since the end of the war, were dispatched Feb. 2 from Tempelhof airfield on the first day of the new unrestricted service.

Regulations which limited the use of airmail service from Berlin to occupation forces, to certain export-import companies and to foreigners paying in currencies other than Deutsche mark were removed effective Feb. 2, by order of the Allied High Commission for Germany. Airmail facilities are now open to all residents of the three western sectors, as they are to residents of western Germany, on an unrestricted basis.

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.

There was an increasing trend toward criticism, either openly caustic or thinly veiled, on a wide variety of matters concerning the Occupation Powers during the period under review. The voices of the conservatives were fewer and fainter.

Editorial writers on such subjects as the Saar, US policy in Germany (including what one editor termed the "US Retreat in Berlin"), relations between the High Commissioners and the federal government were more frequently outspokenly critical and resentful than analytical and accurate.

The signing of the Franco-German trade pact was generally hailed as signifying a slackening of the tension between Germany and France, but the as yet unsolved Saar question remained a thorny one with but a minor chorus favoring concessions with a view to rapprochement.

Bonn and Petersberg

Echo der Woche (Munich, Feb. 10) is dissatisfied with the relations between the High Commissioners and the German Federal government.

"There seems to be a definite competition in objectives between the Occupation Powers and the semi-sovereign German governments... It is not our intention to further weaken Adenauer's already weak position with regard to the Allies. However, we would consider it as in his own as well as Germany's interest if he were to afford German public opinion more insight into his Petersberg negotiations.

"Or does he always want to bring down the tablets of the law ready-made from the German Mt. Sinai? Moses got the Ten Commandments from God but the High Commissioners cannot claim either the infallibility or authority of gods.

"The High Commissioners are primarily responsible to the governments that sent them here... The German government is responsible, however, to the people by which it was elected.

US Policy in Berlin

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, Jan. 30) regards the evacuation of the *Reichsbahn* building as a sign of conscious strength rather than otherwise:

"The Berliners will be thankful that the danger of a new Berlin blockade was avoided by last minute concessions of the West Powers...

"The wise political commentators of Basel and Zurich talk of 'American fear of complications' and it may indeed have been better not to have occupied the *Reichsbahn* building in the first place.

"However, it may be taken as a sign of strength to beat a retreat with a consequent loss of prestige, when it becomes evident that a situation is about to develop which is much more ominous than was originally envisioned.

"There is much talk that since Kennan's resignation Washington is increasingly prone to avoid complications...

"It is desired to exhaust all possibilities before President Truman gives orders to develop the hydrogen bomb...

German Opinion in Cartoons

(Nordbayerische Volkszeitung [KPD], Nuremberg, Jan. 19)



The Adenauer Cuckoo Clock

(Hochland Bote, Garmisch, Jan. 7)



Germany and the Refugee Problem:

"I can't rebuild while I'm chained like this."

(Hochland Bote, Garmisch, Jan. 7)

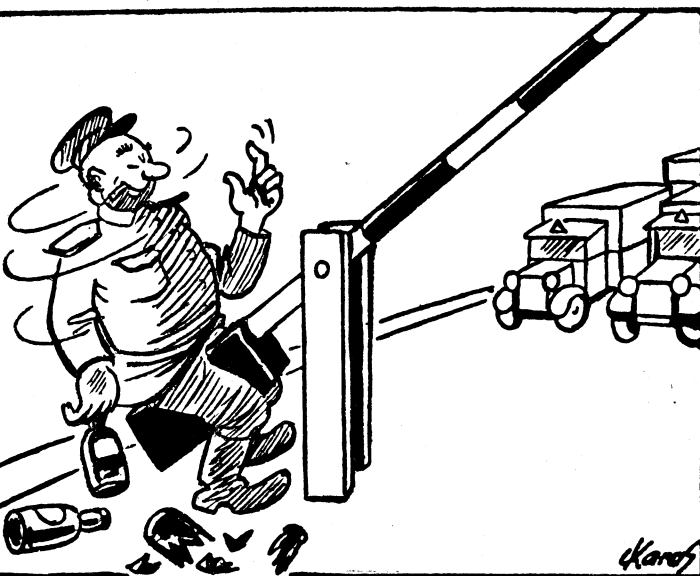


"Don't worry, old boy, this is the right way!"

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, Jan. 12)



German Michel and the tax machinery.



Interzonal traffic according to mood.

The situation may very possibly lead to real control of the atom bomb, with Russia cooperating... This again may lead to agreement on other matters.

"More cannot be said at the moment. But those who speak of American political retreat in Berlin should cast an eye on recent American conduct in the UNO, which took in its stride Russian refusal to participate..."

East-West

Das Neue Zeitalter (Stuttgart, Jan. 6) rejects anything other than a German form of democracy and advocates neutrality between East and West:

"... There are pluto-democracies and pseudo-democracies which simply front for special political and financial interests and are in reality nothing but disguised dictatorships. We Germans, broken by two wars, are sincerely desirous of living in a free democratic form of state... We have had enough of war and wish nothing so much as to remain neutral in any coming conflict..."

"We do not want Germany to become a battleground and have no reason to take sides... Otto von Bismarck's far-seeing policy of a middle course between East and West is the proper course for us... Let us not burn our bridges either to East or West... We need the Eastern markets and we need our Western cultural and economic relationships..."

"Fair Deal"

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, Jan. 16) sees political developments in the US as portentous for the entire Western world:

"... Leon Keyserling, chief planner for the White House, and the New Deal theoretician most feared in business circles, surprisingly has discovered the limitations of economic planning as a basis of mass welfare. He warns against too much restriction on personal initiative of businessmen and against creation of employment through budget deficits.

"... The Truman camp apparently has come to the conclusion that the US can combine a welfare state with a free economy... The coming US elections will have a profound effect on the entire Western world, including Germany..."

Gloomy Outlook

Die Gegenwart (Freiburg, Feb. 2) takes a gloomy view of the German present and future:

"... We lack 5,000,000 dwellings... Unemployment is not far from 2,000,000... These are melancholy facts at the end of a devastating war and an unsuccessful peace... In view of this it is not surprising that a ground-swell of distrust against the government exists in the German people..."

"Among other things, the manner in which elements whose republican enthusiasm has always been well controlled are assembling and being welcomed in Bonn reminds one of a hunt reunion after long separation.

"Germany smolders in an apathetic and dangerous silence on both sides of the demarkation line... It stares hopelessly into the future, sick in soul and wounded in body... The broad masses stand aside and look on and no amount of oratory about neighborliness will move them while they see their territories severed on the Saar and the Neisse, whether it is done suavely or violently.

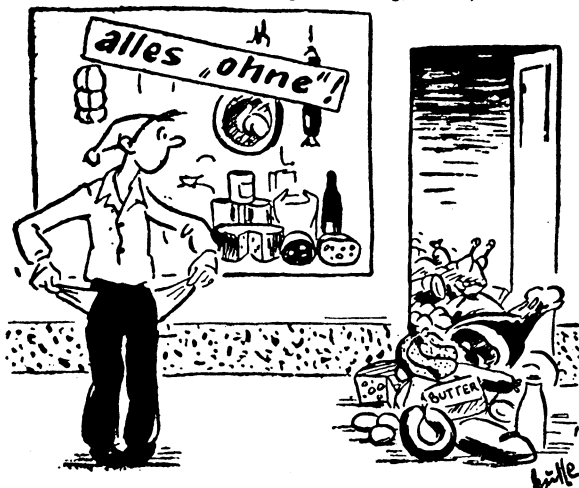
"... It is again becoming the fashion to speak disparagingly of the Weimar Republic... Far be it from us to throw flowers in its path... Its greatest failing was hesitancy and pusillanimity... It zealously protected the civil rights of those who sought to destroy it.

"We see similar trends today. There is loud rebellious talk from people who were very obedient in the Third

(Neu-Ulmer Zeitung, New Ulm, Bav., Feb. 1)



*The Winter Clearance Sale we'd like:
Cold War, French distrust, German
bureaucracy, Dismantling.*



Everything unrationed, but no money with which to buy.

Reich... They call vociferously for equality, which was a form of justice not featured when they themselves were in power...

"It is not a pretty picture that Germany presents today. The graybeards who have survived Weimar should never forget that once before, with much shaking of heads and helpless indignation, they meekly handed over the state to a lock of hair and a riding whip.

"We haven't climbed painfully up the cliff again only to suffer another slide into the abyss."

Civil Servants

Echo der Woche (Munich, Jan. 20) breaks a lance for the much-criticized German public worker:

"It is a fact that whenever economy in government is spoken of, as now, the first proposal is always along the line of least resistance — cutting the salaries of our officials, because they are not allowed to strike...

"Even if it is necessary to cut down staffs, provision should be made for other work for former petty officials... Let us not forget that such men have qualities which are by no means general nowadays — decency, ability and zeal in their work...

"It seems to us that the levelling process which is beginning to lump workmen and petty officials together will eventually lead to a two-class state, which would mean a development anything but desirable... Our lower middle-classes were sacrificed in the inflation after World War I, with the result that they became National Socialists.

"It seems that this time the upper middle-class is on the block. There is a danger that this class too will sooner or later have to go over to some form of totalitarianism in self-defense."

Double Standards

Echo der Woche (Munich, Jan. 20) deplores the double standards of international justice as applied to Germans and others and cites Czech refugees as an example, under the heading "Asylum for Hangmen:"

MARCH 1950

"... Bohumil Lausman, former deputy premier and minister for industry in the Gottwald Cabinet, who in that capacity supervised the expulsion of Germans from the Sudetenland... is our guest in West Germany, where the only place for him ought to be behind the bars... now that the Soviets can dispense with his services.

"Why in West Germany of all places, where our government would have every right to try him under the principles of international law? Oh, excuse me, that was a slip of the tongue! I completely forgot that there are two kinds of international law today, one for the victors and another for the vanquished..."

"The Lausman case is an example of the intolerable conceptions of international justice prevailing today which must be ended if anyone seriously hopes to win the German people to democracy."

Germany and the World

Echo der Woche (Munich, Feb. 3) declares that Allied vacillation between justice and punishment for Germany will lead to catastrophe:

"It would at least be clear if one were to say to the Germans 'You have been conquered and must bear the consequences.' But then one oughtn't to talk about morals and ethics, Christianity and Socialism, Atlantic Charter and human rights, reconstruction of Europe and a united world... Either might makes right or otherwise. If you try to make a cocktail out of the two you destroy all belief in justice and good faith..."

"It would be grossly unjust, nay despicable to maintain that Allied German policy is based only or even largely on the power of the victor... What we warn against is rather the illogic of the Western Powers' measures in Germany, which endanger the pacification of Europe and the whole structure of opposition to Bolshevik aggression..."

"In connection with the Saar crisis Secretary Acheson again stressed the collective German responsibility for the war..."

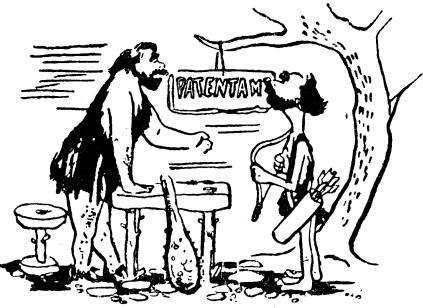
"Collective responsibility is a new conception and is closely bound to that of democracy. Without democracy there can be no such thing as collective guilt..."

"Under a dictatorship the people in general cannot be held responsible for the crimes of its government..."

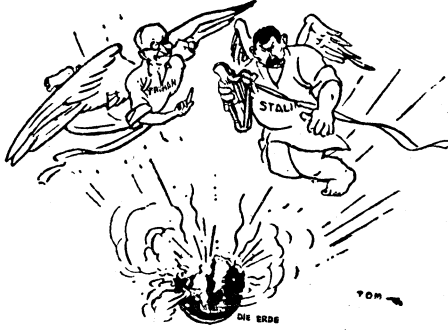
(Die Zeit, Hamburg, Jan. 26)



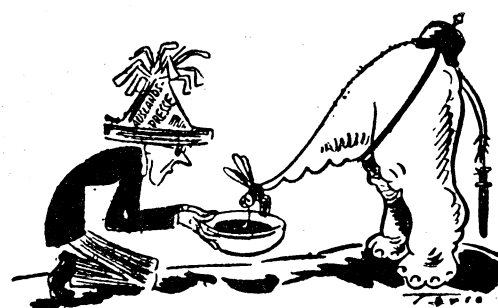
Russia and Red China: Trouble on the honeymoon.



"Can't you see that this new wonder weapon, the bow and arrow, will make future wars impossible."



Joseph to Harry:
"Maybe we should have agreed after all."



Neo-Fascism.
The foreign press is breeding elephants from mosquitoes.

and surely Mr. Acheson does not mean to maintain that the Third Reich was democratic...

"Today's French Saar policy is plainly based on the principle that might makes right, nothing else... How can one blame the German people for Hitler's 'peaceable' annexation of Austria, etc., as long as one pursues the method of driving out the devil with Beelzebub, that is, right wrongs with new wrongs? In the past such methods have only led from war to war..."

Foreign Capital

Sonntagsblatt (Hamburg, Jan. 15) criticizes as short-sighted German labor union policy on foreign investments:

"... They oppose the acceptance of foreign capital because they believe that such participation in German industry will retard socialization... They would much rather see the state acquire credits from abroad.

"All very fine, but the foreign investors just won't agree to this, so that a persistence in this course will simply mean that we do not get any foreign money at all... We doubt that the labor unions will be able to maintain this stand... because they will find that the German worker is less interested in political dogma than in getting and holding decent jobs."

Ostrich Thinking Decried

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, Feb. 6) counsels Germans not to stick their heads in the sand and persuade themselves that Germany was not guilty of causing the war; such a conclusion would be both wrong and useless:

"... When Germans reproach Allied statesmen with having encouraged Hitler through the Munich policy of appeasement, thus being equally responsible for the war, they confuse political mistakes with guilt... but

no matter how many such faults we may adduce on the Allied side, the fact is that nothing can obscure the central fact that Hitler caused the war...

"The argument that Hitler was deceived as to what the British reaction to his invasion of Poland would be; that he wanted no world war, merely a partition of Poland, doesn't hold water. His plans were all stated in 'Mein Kampf.' The best we can say is that there is such a thing as 'collective exoneration' as well as 'collective guilt.'

"The times in which we live are very trying for the individual, more so in Germany than in other countries. Let it be our excuse that the situation was too hard for our strength..."

Agreement with France

Europa Kurier (Aachen, Jan. 20) stoutly defends the German viewpoint on the Saar but says that agreement with France must be achieved at all costs:

"The almost hysterical lack of objectivity with which the French press greeted President Heuss's mild statement that the Saar was historically and ethnically German... may be attributed to a bad conscience... over the political dirty work which has been going on in the Saar ever since 1945..."

"It is a grave mistake for certain French circles to believe that only by amputating Germany east and west can one make it 'European-ripe'... Robert Schuman, the European, counsels us to patience. We continue to display such patience, in which we have had plenty of practice since 1945, because we know very well that we Germans as well as the French will commit political suicide unless we sacrifice everything to reach an 'Entente Cordiale' at the earliest possible moment..."

"Otherwise the Soviets will neatly settle our Saar problem..."

(Echo der Woche, Munich, Jan. 27)



"Stop crying, kid! Erhard says unemployment is normal."

(Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, Jan. 22)



Michel to Bundestag:
"Let's have less clucking and bigger eggs."

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, Essen, Jan. 28)



Bonn.
"Excuse me, where's the men's room?"
"Sorry, only the Federal Press Office issues information!"

Refugees

(Rheinische Post, Essen, Jan. 11)

Muenchner Allgemeine (Munich, Feb. 5) excoriates as slavery the methods used in selecting refugees for resettlement:

"The Schleswig-Holstein expellees who are being sent to the French-occupied zone are selected according to physical standards . . . The disabled are not wanted. The IRO, in selecting human beings for emigration develops this doubtful system to a point that is downright wicked.

"Such rejection of human material as uneconomic whether perpetrated by the IRO or the authorities of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, is on a par with the gas chambers of the Third Reich and the deportations and forced labor system of the Soviets . . . Christian it certainly is not . . ."

Free Trade

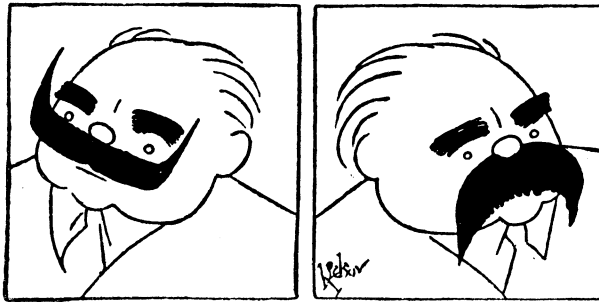
Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, Jan. 30) calls Germany the pioneer in the effort to inaugurate a free trade system in Europe, but says she gets little cooperation from her European neighbors:

"... McCloy underlined the great and selfless service that Germany had already rendered the cause of European free trade but closed on a warning note that unless other European countries showed more disposition to reciprocity . . . it would be necessary to consider a modification of such principles in the case of Germany, too . . ."

"Nowhere in the world have American economic theories and desires been so willingly followed as in Germany; and we did not fare badly with them, as every housewife can testify. Even the rise in unemployment is no counter argument, because the number of employed has increased too.

"One cannot judge an economic system by its ability to absorb a sudden 8,000,000 increment of population consisting of refugees, after the devastation of war and in a short period of one and one half years. The extent to which it has been done will be regarded as one of the most astonishing facts of our time . . ."

"If the Americans regard Germany as a test case for Europe then it must be admitted that Germany has stood the test well . . . What we have done and are doing is



Before and after:
Pieck's "National Congress" in
the Soviet Zone.

pioneer work for a better European and world-wide economic life . . . but the goal cannot be reached by German effort alone . . ."

"Illusion of Wealth"

Sonntagsblatt (Hamburg, Jan. 29) takes a less optimistic view of "free trade:"

"How quickly people adapt themselves to changed circumstances.

"Nowadays we hardly notice anymore that our West German shops are filled with

costly wares from all the world that give us the illusion of sudden wealth . . . The Aladdin's lamp that gave us all this was 'free trade' . . ."

"Unfortunately, most of these beautiful things haven't been paid for, because the other countries did not take so enthusiastically to free trade as did we and hence do not accept our finished goods nearly so readily as we do theirs . . ."

"For the present matters are not critical because of our Marshall Plan reserves; but it can't go on forever.

"Last year we imported approximately \$2,225,000,000 worth of goods; we only exported \$1,400,000,000 worth.

"The difficult time for our foreign trade is still ahead of us and it will come this year . . ."

Bundestag

Sonntagsblatt (Hamburg, Jan. 22) sees the real function of the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly) to consist of the formulation of laws and control, leaving the handling of current problems to the government:

"... It has become obvious that the Parliament is no longer the center of West German political decisions . . . Public interest in its doings has waned. This is because the public has come to realize that actual power lies with the government rather than the *Bundestag*. Therefore it looks to the Chancellor, the Ministers and the leaders of the great parties for political decisions.

"This trend started long before 1933, as soon as it became evident that the majority principle interfered with the functions of practical government, which must depend on genuine authority and legal power rather than the whims of majorities. The creators of the Basic Law had this fact in mind when they gave the government an

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Stuttgart, Jan. 21)

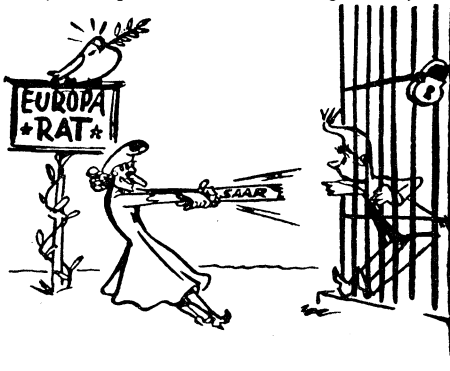


Schuman can speak many languages.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, Hanover, Jan. 13)



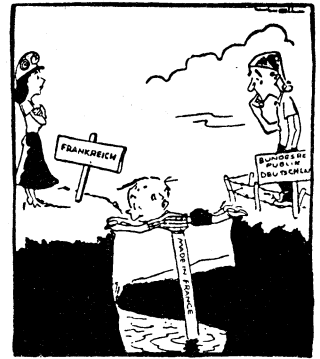
Mao Tse-tung's development possibilities.



France and Germany:
The hand of understanding.



A thousand tongues cry "Germany!"



The Saar as a
Franco-German "bridge."

unassailable position and set it above the Parliament... Nevertheless the *Bundestag* began its work in the old Reichstag form.

"There was much too much talk. 600 speeches in 25 sessions! Therefore the new procedure now being worked out is most desirable. It establishes a radical curtailment of speechmaking... and provides for a parliamentary question hour on the British pattern, during which the ministers are subject to questions to which they must furnish answers and ministers are also required to present bills and proposals which the *Bundestag* members work into laws."

ISD, Press Scored

Der Spiegel (Hannover, Feb. 2) is bitter about the Information Services Division and foreign news correspondents in Germany:

"Hans von Hertig, university professor in Kansas City, charges in the *Chicago Abendpost* (German language daily) that US opinion on west Germany is formed by a little group of anonymous 'rain-makers' in the west zone. The professor means the ISD officials. We quote: 'What a few of these people profess to have dug up in Germany by doubtful methods is cabled over as gospel truth, after having been carefully spiced and dolled up with journalistic cosmetic.'

"How incomplete ISD methods are, is shown by a number of howling boners. For instance, it predicted an SPD victory in the last German elections and a strength for the extreme Right which it never possessed. Many

correspondents based their widely influential reports on the errors of these 'opinion alchemists.'

"Bonn hasn't a good press abroad anymore. Modest swamp flowers in the postwar west German political pond are seen as luxuriant tropical growths through the eyes of foreign correspondents in our capital city. The *London Times*, the *New York Times*, *Le Monde*, all carefully listen to the undeveloped German state body for dangerous sounds. The foreign correspondents in Bonn are bored — not much doing in the *Bundestag*. So they cook up stories about Remer, Dorls, Feitenhansl and make them much bigger than life-size supermen.

"Now Dr. Adenauer, who was long spared, has become a target too for these gay hunters who pass to and fro between the press camp in the Park Hotel, Frankfurt, and Ruteland House in Duesseldorf. The *London Daily Mirror* calls the Chancellor a 'wolf in sheep's clothing who is trying to blackmail us again!' They mean our stand on the Saar. Prima donna Walter Lippman uses more refined language. He says 'Dr. Adenauer's policy consists of getting every possible concession from the West before he starts negotiating with East Germany and the Soviets.'

"Confidentially, even the circles around McCloy will tell you that from the parochialism of the Bonn atmosphere a false picture of Germany is being sent out to the world... Hitler got a better deal from the Western correspondents. He was kind to them. They lolled in bars and nightclubs and enjoyed special liberal currency exchange privileges."

+END



"Get together, kids, or you'll
get only half the sausage."



Adenauer shouts "The Saar is and remains
German" while handing it over to France.

Official Communiqués

Jan. 18 Meeting of HICOM

The 13th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Jan. 18 at Lancaster House in Berlin. Present were Sir Brian Robertson, UK High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The meeting was also attended by the Berlin Commandants, Maj. Gen. G. K. Bourne (UK), Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor (US), and General de Division J. Ganeval (France).

The Council:

(1) In pursuance of its policy of promoting Berlin's progressive return to economic prosperity and the normalization of the city's life, took the opportunity of the visit to Berlin to receive from the commandants a detailed review of the political, economic and financial factors affecting these developments.

In particular, satisfaction was expressed with the good relationship existing between the Allied Kommandatura and the Berlin city authorities, who have assumed greatly increased responsibilities with the coming into force of the Occupation Statute and whose responsibilities are expected to be further broadened under the new constitution for the city, which is soon to come up for Allied acceptance.

In consideration of economic factors, tribute was paid to the ingenuity, imagination and industry of Berlin businessmen and workers whose resilience had enabled the city to survive war damage and blockade. Also noted was the favorable influence on business activity and economic development in western Berlin of the approval of long-term credits from ERP counterpart funds and of the release and conversion of pre-occupation accounts confiscated by the Soviet authorities. It was observed that recent action had been taken by the High Commission to render more flexible the Berlin banking system to prepare for an expansion in economic activity.

In summarizing the present position, which was clarified by additional verbal reports and explanations by the commandants, the Council noted the encouraging signs of increasing industrial production and the increased bank deposits and banking credits which were clear indications that the improvement in the city's position was advancing steadily. Nevertheless, the need was stressed for united efforts by Allied and German authorities alike, by the Magistrat (City Council) and federal government and by the people of Berlin and of western Germany to achieve the full political, economic and financial stability of the city.

(2) Continued its examination of the state of Baden law for the regulation of handicrafts, which had been provisionally disapproved on Dec. 16, 1949 to permit a study by experts of its constitutional and economic aspects. It was decided that the provisional disapproval should be retained in force in order to permit an exchange of views between the High Commission and the Baden state government on the regulation of professional qualifications and the individual's right of freedom to exercise a craft.

(3) Directed financial experts to examine the effect on Berlin's foreign export trade of the withdrawal, by the Bank Deutscher Laender at the end of 1949 of the privilege whereby contracts could be made by Berlin exporters at an exchange rate less than 23.8 US cents per mark. (Previously, the balance in JEIA accounts

was made up by advances from United States grants in aid of occupied areas — GARIOA funds.)

(4) Accepted a request for the accreditation to the Allied High Commission of a Turkish mission to be headed by Mr. Nizamettin Ayasli.

(5) Decided to hold its next meeting on Thursday, Jan. 26 at the Petersburg, near Bonn.

Jan. 26 Meeting of HICOM

The fourteenth meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Jan. 26 at the Petersburg, near Bonn. Present were Sir Brian H. Robertson, UK High Commissioner (chairman); Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, US Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. John J. McCloy, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Approved the following appointments to the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA), which is now in liquidation:

Director General . . . Mr. M. S. Verner (US).
Deputy Director General Mr. J. A. Wilson (UK).
Deputy Director General M. P. Arnal (France).

These officials will have the task of completing the liquidation of the agency.

(2) Signed an Allied High Commission law providing that all claims against the Joint Export-Import Agency must be filed within a period of nine months after the date on which the agency was put into liquidation, that is, on or before Sept. 30, 1950, and that claims not filed within that period may be disallowed. (For text see "Laws and Ordinances.")

(3) Agreed to a request from the imperial government of Iran for the accreditation of M. Abdollah Entezam as head of an Iranian Mission to the Allied High Commission.

(4) Agreed to receive the credentials of the head designate of the Turkish Mission to the Allied High Commission, Mr. Nizamettin Ayasli on Feb. 16.

(5) Agreed to hold a meeting in the near future with the director general of the International Refugee Organization of the United Nations, Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, to discuss policy questions arising from the forthcoming termination of IRO activity in Germany.

(6) Noted a proposal, which had been made by German economics experts to an Allied subcommittee, that before the coal export price schedules for the first quarter of 1950, approved by the High Commission on Jan. 5, are put into effect, the German Coal Administration (DKV) should communicate directly with consumers concerning the effect of increased German rail freight rates on the new schedules.

The Council decided that the schedules approved by the High Commission must be put into effect forthwith with retroactive application from Jan. 1, 1950 and observed that proposals to modify the schedules, for example, to take into account increased railway freight rates, should be raised at Council level rather than in a subcommittee.

(7) Noted the nomination by the federal government of Dr. Heinrich Tramm, chairman of the board of directors of Ruhrchemie AG., Oberhausen-Holten, and Dr. Heinz Nedelman, manager of the Fachverband Kohlechemie Essen, to meet Allied technical experts to discuss proposals for the conversion of the Krupp Treibstoffwerk, GmbH., in Wanne-Eickel and the Chemische Werke, Castrop-Rauxel (Gewerkschaft Viktor), to process not involving

production of materials prohibited under the intergovernmental agreement at Washington in April 1949.

(8) Discussed the question of international airmail services from the British, American and French areas of control in Germany and decided that existing monetary limitations on the extent of these services would be removed and that the facilities from the western sectors of Berlin would be brought into line with those of western Germany. It was observed that the removal of the Allied restrictions did not debar the federal government from imposing monetary restrictions themselves if these appeared desirable as a measure to protect foreign exchange holdings.

(9) Decided on measures for the regulation of the status of foreign consulates in the Federal Republic of Germany and on their relationship with the Allied High Commission. Consulates are to be granted formal recognition by the Allied High Commission.

(10) Approved Allied High Commission regulation Nr. 3 implementing US/UK Military Government Laws No. 75 effective from Jan. 1, 1950, to facilitate the borrowing of funds by iron and steel companies to finance plant improvements and repairs, and current operations. (For text see "Laws and Ordinances.")

(11) Approved an Allied High Commission decision giving legal effect to the establishment of the tripartite Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group (DIDEG) of the Allied High Commission, which is to be the agency responsible for the implementation of laws on the prohibition of excessive concentration of German economic power. Formerly, these powers were exercised by the Bipartite Decartelization Commission and the French Decartelization Commission. (For text see "Laws and Ordinances.")

Feb. 9 Meeting of HICOM

The fifteenth meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersburg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany (chairman); Mr. Armand Berard, French deputy high commissioner, acting for Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet; and Mr. C. E. Steel, UK deputy high commissioner, acting for Sir Brian Robertson.

The Council:

1. Confirmed its interim action not to disapprove a federal German law extending a former Bizonal Economic Council ordinance on equalization of import prices of certain agricultural and other products, with the understanding that the law is to be superseded by appropriate German legislation by June 30, 1950. (See following communiqué.)

2. Signed an Allied High Commission law amending a British Military Government ordinance which was enacted April 23, 1949 to give effect to the London decision of June 1, 1948 reached by representatives of the United Kingdom, United States, France and the Benelux countries regarding certain provisional adjustments of the western frontiers of Germany. The amendment was required to enable Netherlands or Belgian authorities not only to have access to and copies of documents affecting the provisionally transferred areas, but also possession of the originals themselves, in accordance with the provisions of the Paris protocol of March 22, 1949 concerning the safeguarding of the interests of the inhabitants concerned and the administration of the provisionally transferred area. (For text see "Laws and Regulations.")

3. Received Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, director general of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and considered the effect of the approaching curtailment of the responsibilities

of the IRO for displaced persons in western Germany.

At a luncheon meeting with Mr. Kingsley, the high commissioners discussed various phases of the problem including the importance of a continuing, if curtailed, program in this field, the valuable work of voluntary social organizations and the problems which will require governmental action. (See "Displaced Persons" in February issue and "Voluntary Assistance" in this issue.)

The High Commissioners and the Director General of the IRO agreed that the time is approaching for the delegation of increased responsibilities for displaced persons to the federal government of Germany. In this connection, the Council agreed to address a letter to the federal chancellor.

4. Signed an Allied High Commission law depriving certain Allied Control Council laws of effect. This law nullified Allied Control Council Law No. 22 on works councils in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate and Allied Control Council Law No. 35 on conciliation and arbitration machinery in labor conflicts in the state of Baden. This action was necessary to permit two German laws submitted by the aforementioned state governments and dealing with the same subjects to enter into force. (For text see "Laws and Regulations.")

5. Approved an Allied High Commission regulation establishing the procedures to be followed by German authorities in connection with questions arising under the provisions of articles 3 (2) and 5 of Allied High Commission Law No. 13, (Judicial Powers in Reserved Fields). (For text see "Laws and Regulations.")

6. Decided to hold its next meeting Feb. 16 at the Petersberg and to meet early next week with the federal chancellor to discuss the general economic situation.

Allied High Commission Reviews Procedures on Import Equalization

The Allied High Commission announced Feb. 9 that it has decided not to disapprove a federal German law extending a former Bizonal Economic Council ordinance on equalization of import prices of certain agricultural and other products, with the understanding that the law is to be superseded by appropriate German legislation by June 30, 1950.

The decision followed an exchange of letters (texts attached) between the federal government and the Allied High Commission, in which the federal chancellor outlined procedures to be followed by the federal government in regard to import equalization.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 168 approved by the US/UK Bipartite Board Aug. 16, 1949 established a system of finance equalization to reimburse importers who paid prices higher than the fixed domestic price for a particular commodity. Meanwhile, importers obtaining a commodity from abroad at a price lower than the domestic price were to pay the profit, after deduction of a trade margin, to the Bizonal Department of Finance.

The federal government submitted to the Allied High Commission a law prolonging the effect of the ordinance, which expired Dec. 31, 1949, to June 30, 1950, and also extending the validity of the former bizonal (US/UK) measure to the states of Baden, Rheinland-Pfalz and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, as well as to the Bavaria county of Lindau. It is this law which is the subject of the Feb. 9 decision.

Principles which the federal government stated that it undertakes to follow in enacting new German legislation on import equalization include:

(1) Advance publication of measures affecting importers.

(2) Coverage by import equalization of only those goods "in respect of which considerable differences exist between domestic and foreign prices."

(3) Uniform handling of import equalization with respect to all countries and all importers, "so that there will be no instances of discrimination."

(4) Showing of receipts and expenditures arising from the import equalization fund in the federal budget for approval by the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly).

Federal Republic of Germany,
Office of the Chancellor,
Bonn, Feb. 3, 1950.

His Excellency
Mr. John J. McCloy,
US High Commissioner and
Special ECA Representative
for Germany,
Ronn-Petersberg.
Sir,

With reference to today's (Feb. 3) discussions between the Deputy High Commissioners on one hand and *Ministerialdirigent* (Ministerialdirector) Blankenhorn and Dr. Stab of the federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, on the other, I have the honor to make the following statement to you in the name of the federal government with regard to the import equalization law:

(1) All measures pertaining to import equalization will be given advance publication in the *Bundesanzeiger* (federal gazette) in order that German importers are acquainted therewith in proper time.

(2) Only such goods will be covered by the import equalization in respect of which considerable differences exist between domestic and foreign prices. The list of these goods will be communicated to the Tripartite Food and Agriculture Subcommittee.

(3) Import equalization will be handled uniformly with respect to all countries, so that there will be no instance of discrimination. This will apply also to importers who will all receive the same treatment.

(4) Receipts and expenditures arising from the import equalization will be shown in the federal budget for approval by the *Bundestag*.

(5) The import equalization law is intended to expire on June 30, 1950. The federal government is preparing laws to be submitted to the *Bundestag* in ample time, the purpose of which is to revise legislation in the food sector for the time after June 30, 1950.

The responsible German administrative agencies will be instructed to observe minutely the principles laid down in the above paragraphs.

Accept, Sir, the expression of my highest esteem.

/s/ Adenauer
(Signature of Konrad Adenauer,
Chancellor.)

Allied High Commission for Germany
Feb. 9, 1950.

Mr. Chancellor:

The High Commissioners have considered the declarations you have given by your letter of February 3, 1950 in regard to the measures to be taken in implementing the law extending Economic Council Ordinance No. 168.

In view of your declarations the High Commissioners have decided not to disapprove the law extending Economic Council Ordinance No. 168 with the understanding that they may utilize their reserve powers in regard to this law in the event the procedures contained in your letter are not complied with.

The High Commissioners welcome your declaration that the law will be superseded by appropriate legislation by June 30, 1950 and have decided on their part they cannot approve the extension of the present law beyond that date.

/s/ GEORGE P. HAYS
for JOHN J. McCLOY,
Chairman.

His Excellency,
The Chancellor of the
Federal Republic of Germany,
Palais Schaumburg,
141 Koblenzerstrasse,
Bonn.

Allied High Commission Rules on Use of Facilities Procured by Requisition from German Authorities

Use of facilities procured by requisition or mandatory demands on German authorities was defined Feb. 8 by the Allied High Commission as follows:

1. The agencies and persons defined under "Allied Forces" in article 1 of Allied High Commission Law No. 2 shall continue to be entitled to receive logistic support including use of requisitioned facilities as determined by the high commissioner concerned.

2. All agencies and personnel not defined under "Allied Forces" in article 1 of Law No. 2 will cease to be eligible for facilities procured by requisition or mandatory demands on German authorities. The arrangements for the transition to the new procedure will be made by each high commissioner concerned.

3. All agencies and persons not defined under "Allied Forces" in article 1 of Allied High Commission Law No. 2 will be required as of July 1, 1950, to pay the full cost of accommodation, services or other facilities provided through requisition or mandatory demands on German authorities.

4. Each high commissioner will determine the extent to which logistic support provided for payment in dollars, francs and sterling shall be provided to agencies and personnel residing in his Zone.

Article 1, Law No. 2 of the Allied High Commission defines "Allied Forces" as:

(a) the Occupation Authorities;
(b) the Occupation Forces and their members;
(c) non-German nationals, civilian or military, who are serving with the Occupation Authorities;

(d) members of the families and non-German persons in the service of the persons referred to in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) of this paragraph;

(e) non-German persons whose presence in the occupied territory is certified by a High Commissioner or Commander of any of the Occupation Forces to be necessary for the purposes of the occupation.

Laws and Regulations

S-H Budget Law Disapproved

The Allied High Commission through the British state commissioner of Schleswig-Holstein has informed the state government of Schleswig-Holstein of its disapproval of the state budget law for the fiscal year 1949-50 which was enacted on Dec. 13, 1949.

At the same time, the Allied High Commission made known that it has not disapproved an associated law amending and liberalizing previous legislation which authorized payment of maintenance allowances to disabled and aged professional members and officials of the former German armed forces and to their widows and minor children.

Amendment to British Military Government Ordinance No. 184 (Provisional Frontier Adjustments)

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article IV of British Military Government Ordinance No. 184 (Provisional Frontier Adjustments) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The German authorities shall hand over to the Belgian or Dutch authorities, as the case may be, all archives and documents of an administrative character or historical value concerning the transferred areas other than archives and documents which form an inseparable part of any collection principally concerning the non-attached areas. The German authorities shall grant the Belgian or Dutch authorities, as the case may be, free access to all archives and documents of an administrative character or historical value concerning the transferred areas which form an inseparable part of such a collection, and shall permit them to make copies thereof."

Allied High Commission Law Depriving Certain Control Council Laws of Effect

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 Land Rhineland-Palatinate.

Article 2

The provisions of Control Council Law No. 35 (Conciliation and Arbitration Machinery in Labor Conflicts) are hereby deprived of effect in the territory of Land Baden.

Regulation No. 1 under Allied High Commission Law No. 13 (Judicial Powers in the Reserved Fields)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulation:

Part I — Article 3 (2) of Allied High Commission Law No. 13.

Article 1

1. Whenever any question within the purview of article 3 (2) of Allied High Commission Law No. 13, Judicial Powers in the Reserved Fields, arises before a federal authority, the question shall be referred to the Allied General Secretariat, Bonn-Petersberg.

2. Whenever such a question arises before a German authority other than a federal authority, the question shall be referred to the occupation authority designated by the high commissioner of the zone concerned. Such designated authority will notify the decision taken thereon to the German authority.

Article 2

1. The question shall be referred in the form of a memorandum which shall set forth:

(a) The name and address of the German authority before which the question is pending.
(b) The circumstances under which the question has arisen (e.g. in a law suit, in an administrative proceeding, etc.) and the facts which gave rise to it.

(c) The order, or pertinent provisions thereof, if an order of an occupation authority is involved. The name, address and status of the individual concerned if the applicability of articles 1 and 2 of Allied High Commission Law No. 13 to a person is involved. The nature and location of the property and details of it. Past and present ownership if the ap-

plicability of articles 1 and 2 of Allied High Commission Law No. 13 to property is involved.

2. If such question is referred by a federal authority, 10 copies of such memorandum with English and French translations thereof, shall be submitted to the Allied General Secretariat. If such question is referred by any other authority, five copies of any such memorandum shall be submitted to the authority designated by high commissioner of the zone concerned.

Part II — Article 5 of Allied High Commission Law No. 13.

Article 3

1. Requests by German authorities within the purview of article 5 of Allied High Commission Law No. 13 shall be supported by particulars clearly indicating why the testimony of the witness, or the production of the document in question, is required and shall state the matter in regard to which the witness shall be examined.

2. The nature of the document and the office or element having custody of it, or the identity of the witness, must be clearly indicated.

3. The occupation authorities may require the requesting German authorities to produce any additional particulars.

Article 4

1. If the request comes from a German federal authority it shall be submitted to the Allied General Secretariat, Bonn-Petersberg. If the request comes from any other German authority, it shall be submitted to the occupation authority designated by the high commissioner of the zone where such German authority derives its competence.

2. The decision shall be notified to the requesting German authority by the occupation authority to which the request was submitted.

3. A request may be granted subject to conditions.

Part III — effective date.

Article 5

This regulation shall be deemed to have become effective on Jan. 1, 1950.

Allied High Commission Law on Claims against the Joint Export-Import Agency

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

Subject to the provisions of Article 2, all claims against, or arising out of transactions of, the Joint Export-Import Agency, now in the course of liquidation, shall be lodged with the said agency on or before Sept. 30, 1950.

Article 2

If a contract to which the Joint Export-Import Agency is a party is in effect on Sept. 30, 1950, but has not yet been fully performed on that date and a copy thereof has been filed with the said agency on or before that date, any claim arising out of such contract may be lodged with the said agency within three months of the date upon which such claim accrued.

Article 3

Every claim lodged with the said agency shall:

a. Be in writing and be signed by the claimant or his authorized representative;
b. State the amount claimed and the facts upon which the claim is based, and
c. Otherwise be in accordance with such instructions as the said agency may issue.

Article 4

Any claim which shall not have been lodged within the time and in accordance with the

provisions hereinbefore specified may be disallowed.

Done at Bonn, Petersberg, on Jan. 26, 1950.

Regulation No. 3 under United States/United Kingdom Military Government Laws No. 75 (Regulation Concerning Certain Liabilities of the Iron and Steel Undertakings)

Pursuant to the provisions of United States/United Kingdom Military Government Laws No. 75 "Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries," the Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulations:

Article I

Indebtedness incurred on and after the effective date of this regulation by any iron and steel undertaking subject to the provisions of said laws No. 75, and which shall have been approved by the Combined Steel Group of the Allied High Commission, for the purpose of financing the acquisition, renewal, replacement, repair or improvement of any fixed assets which shall subsequently be transferred to a company formed in accordance with the provision of Article 3 of said laws shall be assumed by the company to which such assets shall be so transferred to the extent that the moneys provided from the indebtedness so incurred shall have been expended for said approved purpose.

Article II

Indebtedness incurred on and after the Nov. 10, 1948, in the normal course of business of any iron and steel undertaking which shall be subject to the provisions of said laws No. 75 for the purpose of financing current operations of such undertaking and not in excess of such aggregate amount as shall from time to time be specified by said Combined Steel Group shall be assumed by the company or companies formed in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of said laws to which the current assets of such undertaking shall be transferred in such amounts not in excess of the then current market value of the current assets so transferred as shall be determined in the plan of reorganization approved by said Combined Steel Group and under which such assets shall be so transferred.

Article III

For the purposes of this regulation, the term "current assets" means „Umlaufvermögen" as defined in section 131 of the German *Aktionsgesetz* of Jan. 30, 1937, and the term "current market value" means the fair selling price of the particular assets at the time of their transfer as aforesaid.

Article IV

This regulation shall apply in the UK and US Zones of Occupation and shall become effective on Jan. 1, 1950.

Designation of the Implementing Agency for Decartelization and Deconcentration

The Council of the Allied High Commission decides as follows:

Article 1

The Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group of the Allied High Commission shall be the agency responsible for the implementation of British Military Government Ordinance No. 78, United States

* see Information Bulletin, Issue No. 149, Nov. 30, 1948.

Military Government Law No. 56, and French Military Government Ordinance No. 96, in place of the Bipartite Decartelization Commission of the Bipartite Control Office and the Commission for Deconcentration of German Economy of the French High Command in Germany.

Article 2

Order No. 2 of the British Military Government issued pursuant to Military Government Ordinance No. 78, Order No. 2 of the United States Military Government issued pursuant to Military Government Law No. 56, and Decree No. 40 of the French commander-in-chief in Germany, as amended by Decree 69—creation of a Commission for Deconcentration of German Economy—are hereby cancelled.

Article 3

This decision shall be deemed to have become effective on Sept. 21, 1949.

Official Statements

Rearmament Issue

The following statement was issued Jan. 20 by Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, immediately prior to his departure from Frankfurt for the United States:

"I have noted the story which appeared in the *Herald Tribune* attributed to a spokesman for Chancellor Adenauer alleging that the Allies have asked former German generals for their recommendations on the defense of western Germany.

"Such a statement is completely without foundation. I know of no request from my American authorities to former generals of the German armed forces for any recommendations concerning the defense of western Germany.

"I have also noted that the office of the chancellor has issued a denial that any such statement was made by an authorized representative of his office."

There has been much speculation recently concerning German rearmament. This has acted, said the High Commissioner, to distort facts out of all proportion to the reality. There has been no change in the policy of the US, which has been repeatedly stated by responsible government officials, that Germany shall not be allowed to re-create armed forces or to re-arm.

German Gasoline Derationing Proposals

In view of various inaccurate reports which have appeared regarding the letter addressed by the Allied High Commission to the federal chancellor on the subject of the derationing of petrol and the decontrolling of prices, the High Commissioners, in agreement with the federal chancellor, have decided to publish this letter.

The letter, dated Jan. 21 and signed by the British High Commissioner as chairman of the council, said:

"The attention of the Allied High Commission has been drawn to the attached statement of the federal minister of economics which was also published in the press of Jan. 20, 1950.

"In view of the possible effects of the derationing of petrol (gasoline) and the decontrolling of prices on the Federal Republic's requirements for external assistance and on the flow of supplies to some of the forces of occupation in Germany, the Allied High Commissioners request that you hold up action on this matter until the Allied High Commission has had an opportunity to review your proposed plans in accordance with

their letter to you dated Dec. 2, 1949 (AGSEC [49] 245).

"The Allied High Commission has so far expressed no opinion on this subject and therefore the last paragraph of the statement of the minister of economics is not correct..."

Text of announcement by federal economics minister:

"The supply situation in the federal area with regard to liquid fuel is developing favorably within the framework of the Marshall Plan and as a result of the liberalized trade agreements and also because of the constantly rising German crude oil production. The federal minister for economics, Professor Erhard, has therefore decided to end gasoline rationing for final consumers on Feb. 1, 1950, and to insure that the formal arrangements required would be made by that date.

"Only the obligation on producers and importers to offer their stocks will remain in force for an interim period as has been the case hitherto, in order to guarantee an even distribution of gasoline in quantity and quality over the whole federal area. Together with this, consumer prices at gasoline stations and from stock will be decontrolled on Feb. 1, 1950. The federal ministry of economics is convinced that it will succeed through this measure in eliminating the black market in gasoline.

"According to a statement made by Herr Franz Etzel, chairman of the economic policy committee of the *Bundestag*, the Allied High Commission has already promised its approval for the derationing of gasoline."

Meeting with Chancellor

The three Allied high commissioners met Jan. 26 at the Petersberg, near Bonn, with the chancellor of the German Federal Republic for another in their series of informal discussions.

Sir Brian Robertson conveyed to the chancellor, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, an invitation from the governments of the three occupying powers to appoint German consuls-general in London, Washington and Paris without delay. The chancellor accepted the invitation with pleasure.

The question of the measures to be taken to deal with the deficits in certain state budgets until the federal government assumes direct responsibility for occupation costs on April 1 was also discussed.

The chancellor was informed that permission would be given for the retention for a period of six months from Feb. 1, of 289 machine tools at the Krupp Werke, Essen, in order to give temporary relief to the critical unemployment situation in that area. The chancellor has given a formal assurance that the federal government will ensure the return of these machine tools or of their replacement with new machines at the end of this period. The chancellor was also informed that the Gelsenberg Benzin A.G., Gelsenkirchen, plant would be issued with a license for the refining of natural petroleum, the hydrogenation of heavy residues and for the synthesis of ammonia and methanol.

In response to a question from the chancellor, the high commissioners assured him of their concern regarding the return to Germany of all prisoners-of-war and further expressed their interest in the matter of the correct treatment of such prisoners as may still be held abroad. The chancellor explained the circumstances in which the announcement of the proposed derationing of gasoline had erroneously been issued without consultation with the Allied authorities. Consultations between Allied and German technical representatives are continuing.

Official Announcements

IRO Installations

EUCOM Occupation authorities have agreed on a plan for the progressive release of most IRO operated installations in the US controlled area of Germany between Jan. 5 and June 30.

The plan, based on scheduled cessation of IRO care and maintenance after June 30, allows for sufficient flexibility to avoid undue hardship on people involved and to comply with military or other justifiable requirements that may develop.

After June 30, IRO will be concerned only with the affairs of DP's who will then be in the process of resettlement from the US Zone of Germany.

It is expected that about 20 installations will be retained temporarily under IRO control for that purpose. These installations, with an approximate housing capacity of 26,500 persons, will be released to the control of post commanders for further disposition as vacancies occur.

The plan calls for outright release to military post commanders of all IRO installations vacated through resettlement and repatriation of DP's or through consolidation of property.

Some property rented by IRO from the German economy for housing DP's will be returned to German control as soon as possible, but release of such property will be coordinated with the German Land Commissioner and the Military Post Commanders concerned, in order to give DP's who are able to pay rent an opportunity to occupy quarters in such buildings. DP's renting quarters on an individual basis after release by IRO, become subject to all local German laws, rules and regulations pertaining to housing. — from EUCOM announcement.

Wahn Telephone Exchange

It has been decided that the Wahn telephone exchange will be renamed Wahnheide. The reason for this is that telephone operators have found it difficult to differentiate between the words Wahn and Bonn as spoken over the telephone.

The name Wahnheide is in fact the name of the village nearest to the Office of the UK High Commissioner. To avoid confusion the name will be adopted as the place name for the Office of the High Commissioner and for the telegraphic address. — from CCG (BE) announcement Dec. 8.

POL

There is no arrangement for US occupation personnel stationed in zones outside the British Zone to obtain POL products for their personally owned motor vehicles while traveling in the British Zone except for one EES POL station which takes care of traffic between the Bremen Enclave and the US Zone. This station is located at Neustadt which is north of Hanover on the main road to Bremen, and payment is made with EES gas coupons.

While members of the occupation must carry the POL products needed for their privately owned vehicles in cans, it was pointed out that tourists and business men with "no facilities" stamped on the entry-exit visa in their passports may obtain ZB coupons in German banks. — from EUCOM announcement Jan. 26.

EUCOM

Civilian employees of US Army appropriated fund agencies in Germany may not resign and return to the United States at government expense before their agreed minimum

period of service overseas because of the scheduled elimination of the post salary differential.

Non-appropriated fund agencies will conform to appropriated fund civilian salary policies.

The differential, which amounts to 15 percent of the base pay for employees working in Berlin, and 10 percent for those at other EUCOM military posts, will be eliminated after March 5 in accordance with a government order.

No changes are contemplated at present on the allowance of free quarters to eligible civilian employees of the Army.—from *EUCOM announcement, Jan. 30.*

Shipment of Household Goods

Household goods of US military personnel in the European Command surplus to the needs of the owner through his transfer from one set of quarters to another may be shipped from EUCOM to the United States at government expense before the return of the owner, provided that adequate storage facilities are not available at the post where he is located.

In such cases, according to EUCOM Headquarters, post commanders are authorized to issue orders for the shipment of the household effects to the United States as a military necessity. The goods will be sent to government storage or to the owner's home of record.

The shipment at government expense of household goods belonging to US civilian employees before orders are issued for the return of the employees is not authorized. Such shipments are specifically precluded by a decision of the comptroller general.—from *EUCOM announcement Feb. 7.*

Penalty Mail

Envelopes, labels, wrappers, cards, tags and other articles bearing the penalty clause will not be used for such purposes as

- (a) Personal communication,
- (b) Conveyance of communications or material through other postal channels, such as message centers, security courier service, hand-carried interoffice communications, etc. (Envelopes or other containers not bearing the penalty indicia will be used for such purposes.)
- (c) Placing penalty labels or tags on matter which already bears the penalty indicia.
- (d) Transmitting mail matter when carrying postage, such as air mail or parcel post stamps, has been placed thereon. (Non-penalty matter will be used for such purposes.) — from *EUCOM Special Regulation 340-10-1.*

Counterfeiting

The Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, Treasury Department, stationed in Paris, suggests that all military personnel visiting Paris be warned about the activities of a counterfeiting ring operating in France. Forged Military Payment Certificates, US currency and French francs are being offered visitors in exchange for watches, cameras and other personal articles.

This ring also is offering to exchange forged French francs at a very high rate for good Military Payment Certificates, American Express checks and American dollars. The only safe places for the exchange of currency are those duly authorized, such as American Express facilities, Thos. Cook & Son, and French banks. — from *EUCOM memo, Jan. 7.*

EUCOM Payment Practice

The practice of paying German and non-German resident employees of the US Forces twice a month will be continued indefinitely.

The procedure calls for a payment of approximately 50 percent of the employee's "take home" pay (salary or wages, less all deductions) on the last day of the calendar month, and the remainder on the 15th day of the following month.

When the last day or the 15th day of the month falls on a Sunday or holiday, payments will be made on the next regular work day.

For some time last year, German and non-German resident employees of American military forces were paid once a month. — from *EUCOM announcement.*

Pay for Reserve Officers

Reserve Officers in EUCOM will continue to receive pay for attending reserve training assemblies. In response to a query from the Organized Reserve Corps Branch of the EUCOM Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division, the Department of the Army replied that there will be no curtailment of the funds that have been allocated to EUCOM for the 1949-50 Reserve training program.

Reservists also will continue to draw pay for short tours of active duty, such as assignments on troop maneuvers. Payment for active duty hours was not affected by the order cutting compensation for those attending certain training assemblies or "drill nights" in the United States. — from *EUCOM announcement.*

Visas to Spain

American civilian and military employees of occupation forces traveling to Spain on Army travel orders must have a Spanish visa before they are permitted to board planes. Spanish visas may be procured at the Spanish Consulate, 153 Grueneburg Weg in Frankfurt.—from *Combined Travel Board.*

Reregistration of Vehicles

A registration of privately owned vehicles of US and Allied personnel will be effected between Feb. 1 and March 31 to provide accurate information of the types, identification and insurance coverage of such vehicles and to correct any abuses of the privilege of registration or violations of current directives.

Each owner will make application for registration or reregistration in person to the appropriate local registrar of motor vehicles with satisfactory proof of ownership of the vehicle and that it is equipped in all respects as required by the vehicle and traffic code (USFET Circular 124 dated Sept. 4, 1946). The application will be refused if the acquisition of the vehicle has been in violation of any regulation of the European Command.

The owner will be required to present, with the application for registration, a current insurance policy in the amount of \$5,000 liability for injury to or death of one person, and \$10,000 for injury to or death of more than one person, and \$1,000 property damage liability.

The fee for registration plates of all privately-owned vehicles, including motorcycles, trailers and motor scooters, and for all agency-owned vehicles shall be \$1, payable to the European Command Exchange System.

The "C" plates for private individuals will have black letters and figures on white background with "US of America—1950" under the letter and figures and the "A" plates for quasi-official agencies will have cream letters on green background with "US Zone—1950" under the letter and figures.

The special registration plates for the private vehicles of general officers, colonels, naval officers of corresponding rank and senior civil-

ian personnel prescribed in letter from the Provost Marshal's Division, EUCOM, dated Dec 21, 1949 will not be issued.—from *EUCOM announcement.*

Inspection of Automobiles

Motor vehicles owned by EUCOM personnel must undergo a semi-annual inspection between Feb. 1 and March 31 to determine if the vehicle is in proper mechanical condition for safe operation. Inspection points will be designated by post commanders.

After March 31, service stations will not deliver gasoline to any privately-owned motor vehicle unless a current inspection sticker is displayed on it. Vehicles purchased from the European Exchange Service will bear inspection stickers at the time of transfer. Owners of vehicles obtained from other sources must obtain a sticker within 10 days from the date of acquisition.

The owner of an automobile, motorcycle, trailer or motor scooter that is found to be in an unsafe mechanical condition for operation will be required to correct the deficiencies and to appear with the vehicle for reinspection within five days. If he fails to correct the unsafe mechanical conditions within that time, he will be reported to the EUCOM Provost Marshal who will suspend registration of the vehicle until the defects have been eliminated.—from *EUCOM announcement.*

Swiss Border Crossing Fees

Car owners who hold an automobile insurance policy issued by the American International Underwriters Corp. now are exempt from paying the border crossing fee of three Swiss francs when driving into Switzerland providing an "insurance declaration for Switzerland" has been obtained from an AIU branch office. Authority to issue such declarations resulted from a special "contract of guarantee" concluded between AIU and Swiss insurance companies.

It was pointed out, however, that presentation of an insurance policy only, or any declaration not issued by a Swiss company or a company having concluded a special contract of guarantee with Swiss insurance companies, does not release the car owner from paying the border crossing fee. Car owners who hold valid automobile insurance policies issued by an American insurance company licensed to operate in the US controlled area of Germany, may be reimbursed at current rates of exchange for border crossing fees paid during the current term of their policy, if they forward the Swiss customs receipt for the fee to a branch office of their insurance company.

Swiss insurance companies having offices in EUCOM will issue declarations of insurance for Switzerland or redeem customs receipts for border fees only for policy holders having the Swiss minimum of liability and property damage protection. This amounts to \$12,500 per person and \$25,000 for each accident.

Apart from vehicles covered by an insurance declaration for Switzerland, automobiles are exempt from the three francs border crossing fee if they are covered by special "border insurance" which is valid for 30 days and costs 25 Swiss francs for automobiles and 12.50 for motor cycles.—from *EUCOM announcement.*

Munich-Sonthofen Trains

Two compartments are being reserved for EUCOM occupation personnel on trains D-72 and D-73 from Munich to Immenstadt, and on connecting trains from Immenstadt to Sonthofen.

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Official Gazette, No. 1, HICOG, Sept. 23, 1949.
Official Gazette, No. 2, HICOG, Oct. 27, 1949.
Women in German Industry, Visiting Experts Series No. 14, Manpower Division, OMGUS, Oct. 1949.

Official Gazette, No. 3, HICOG, Nov. 3, 1949.
Industry Highlights Report, No. 2, PRD HICOG, Oct. 31, 1949. Covers week ending Oct. 27.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 3, PRD HICOG, Nov. 10, 1949. Covers week ending Nov. 3.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 4, PRD HICOG, Nov. 17, 1949. Covers week ending Nov. 10.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 5, PRD HICOG, Nov. 22, 1949. Covers week ending Nov. 17.

Report for the Public Advisory Board, No. 17, ECA (Paris), Nov. 23, 1949.

Official Gazette, No. 4, HICOG, Nov. 21, 1949.
Official Gazette, No. 5, HICOG, Nov. 25, 1949.

Freedom of the Press, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 47, TI&E Office, EUCOM, Nov. 27, 1949.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 6, PRD HICOG, Dec. 1, 1949. Covers week ending Nov. 24.

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Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 205, ISD HICOG, Jan. 12, 1950.

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Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 15, ISD HICOG, Jan. 18, 1950.

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Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 17, ISD HICOG, Jan. 19, 1950.

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

Text of Mr. McCloy's Address in Washington, Press Release No. 178, PRD HICOG, Jan. 24, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 20, ISD HICOG, Jan. 24, 1950.

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Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 22, ISD HICOG, Jan. 26, 1950.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 207, ISD HICOG, Jan. 26, 1950.

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Economic Press Digest, No. 84, PRD HICOG, Jan. 27, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 23, ISD HICOG, Jan. 27, 1950.

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Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 25, ISD HICOG, Jan. 30, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 26, ISD HICOG, Jan. 31, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 27, ISD HICOG, Feb. 1, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 208, ISD HICOG, Feb. 2, 1950.

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Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 30, ISD HICOG, Feb. 4, 1950.

German News and Editorial Comments on Stuttgart Address by US High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy, held at the opening of the Amerika Haus, Stuttgart, Special Report No. 2, ISD HICOG, Feb. 6, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 31, ISD HICOG, Feb. 6, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 32, ISD HICOG, Feb. 7, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 33, ISD HICOG, Feb. 8, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 16, PRD HICOG, Feb. 9, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 34, ISD HICOG, Feb. 9, 1950.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 209, ISD HICOG, Feb. 9, 1950.

Information Bulletin, February, PRD HICOG, Feb. 10, 1950.

Train D-72 leaves Munich at 7:05 a.m. and arrives at Immenstadt at 10:02 a.m. Connecting train D-292 leaves Immenstadt at 10:11 a.m. and gets into Sonthofen at 10:24 a.m. Train D-291 departs from Sonthofen at 6:32 p.m. and arrives at Immenstadt at 6:45 p.m. Train D-73 leaves Immenstadt for Munich at 6:50 p.m., arriving at 9:42 p.m.

One coach will continue to be reserved for EUCOM military and civilian personnel between Munich and Lindau on trains D-82 and D-83. However, as occupation personnel using these trains often get off at Immenstadt, two compartments are being reserved on connecting cars from Immenstadt to Sonthofen. The schedule for this service is as follows: D-82 leaves Munich at 12:05 p.m., arriving at Immenstadt at 2:57 p.m. Train P-246 departs Immenstadt at 3:05 p.m., arriving at Sonthofen at 3:18 p.m. The return trip may be made on train P-2462 leaving

Sonthofen at 2:33 p.m. and connecting with train D-83 which leaves Immenstadt at 2:57 p.m. arriving at Munich at 5:42 p.m.

On trains E-574 and E-575, two compartments are being reserved for occupation personnel between Munich and Immenstadt, and two compartments on the connecting trains from Immenstadt to Sonthofen. According to the schedule, train E-574 leaves Munich at 7:40 p.m., gets into Immenstadt at 10:53 p.m. where passengers may leave at 11:06 p.m. on train P-974 for Sonthofen, arriving at 11:14 p.m. Train P-975 leaves Sonthofen at 6:30 a.m., connecting with train E-575, which leaves Immenstadt at 6:53 a.m. and arrives at Munich at 9:57 a.m.—from EUCOM announcement.

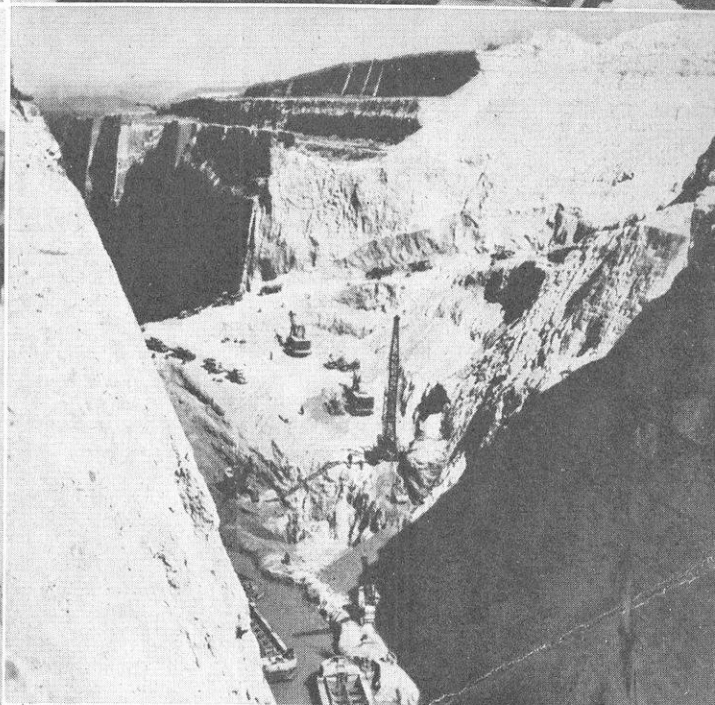
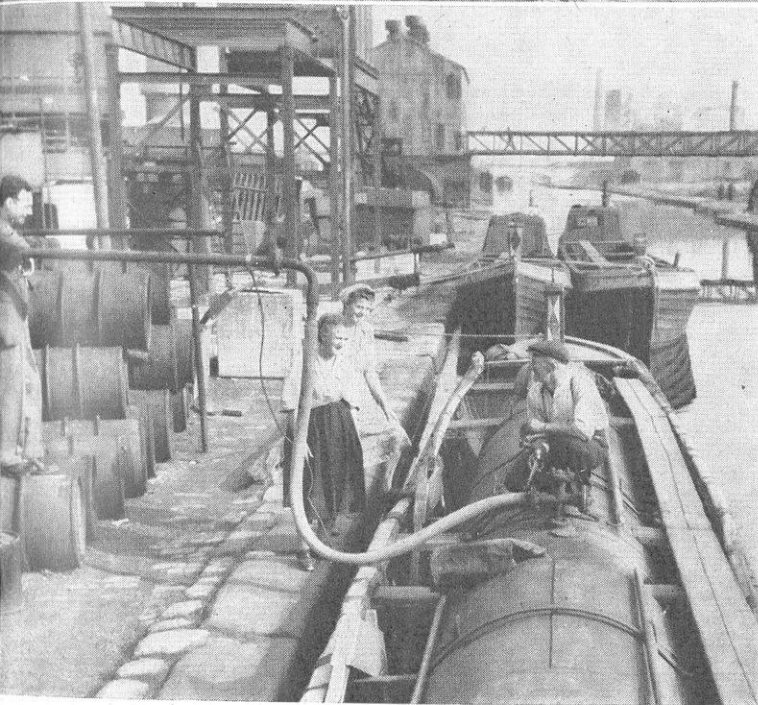
ECA Flow Tops \$1,000,000 Daily

Marshall Plan goods flowed into western Germany at a rate of more than \$1,000,000 a

day during the first 15 days of 1950, according to the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany. For the period of Jan. 1 to 15, goods and services received by the German Federal Republic amounted to \$20,535,000. Of this amount, industrial goods accounted for \$11,226,000; food and agricultural products \$6,778,000; and ocean freight, \$2,531,000.

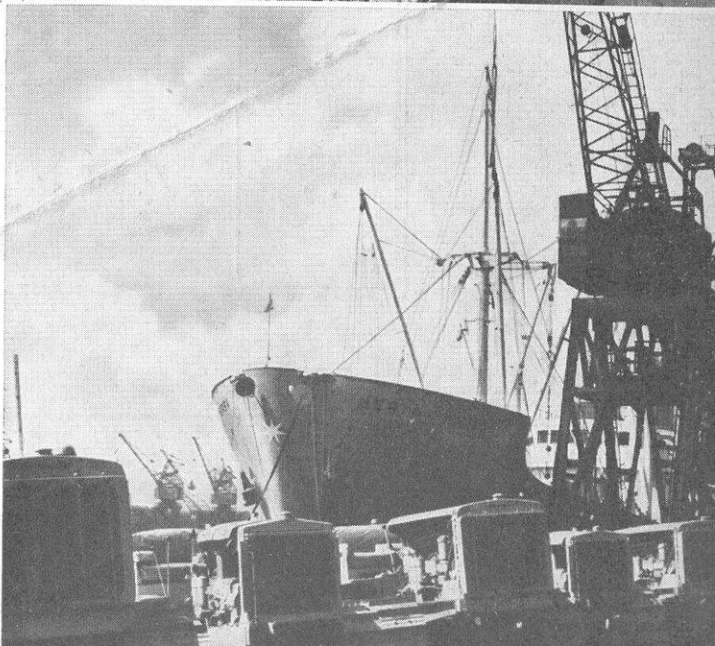
UNICEF Streptomycin Distributed

A shipment of 34,000 grams (nearly 75 pounds) of streptomycin, donated by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) arrived in Bremerhaven for use in treating German children in western Germany. The 34 boxes, containing 1,000 grams each, were distributed in the states of the US Zone, the British Zone and the western sectors of Berlin.



Improving Water Highways

In France the giant Donzero-Mondragon development (top left) will aid in providing a navigable channel for 25 miles along the Rhone. Part of the \$5,090,000 in ERP funds budgeted by Belgium to improve waterways is being used to build a circular canal around Ghent (top right) to eliminate smaller canals that bottleneck transport. The barge (above left) is carrying explosive chemicals down the Manchester Ship Canal to the factories in the heart of industrial England. The historic Corinth canal (above right) is being widened to handle larger vessels, speeding up trade between Greece and Western Europe. Danish freighter ties up at Rouen (right), one of the biggest inland ports of Europe for shipment of goods into the interior via water networks.



MARCH

S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	31
S	4	11	18	25	