



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Information bulletin. January 1950

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

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

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

For information on re-use see:

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

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

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

Library of the

JAN 31 1950

INFORMATION

Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

THIS FIRST SHOES



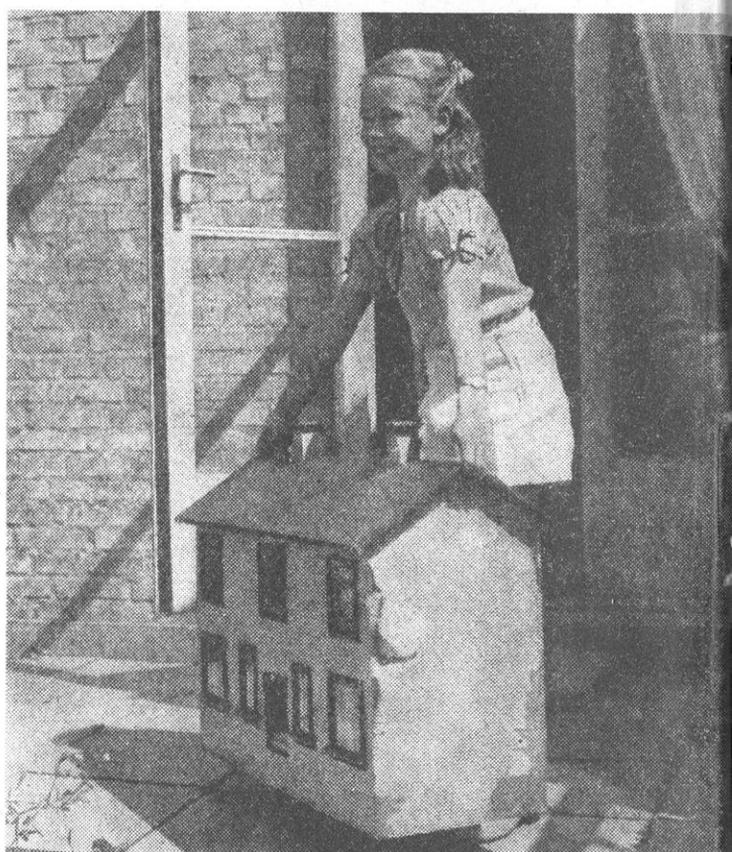
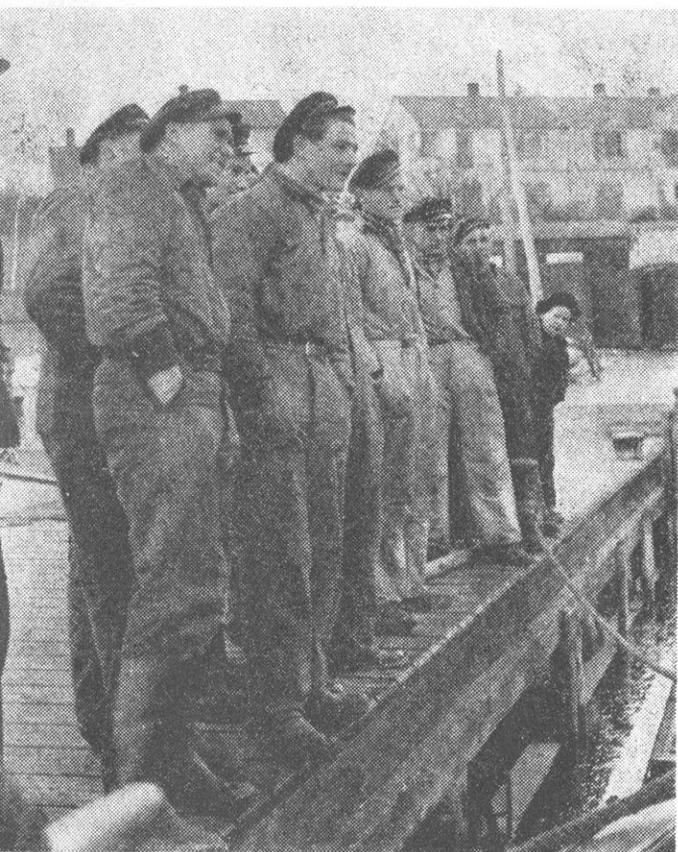
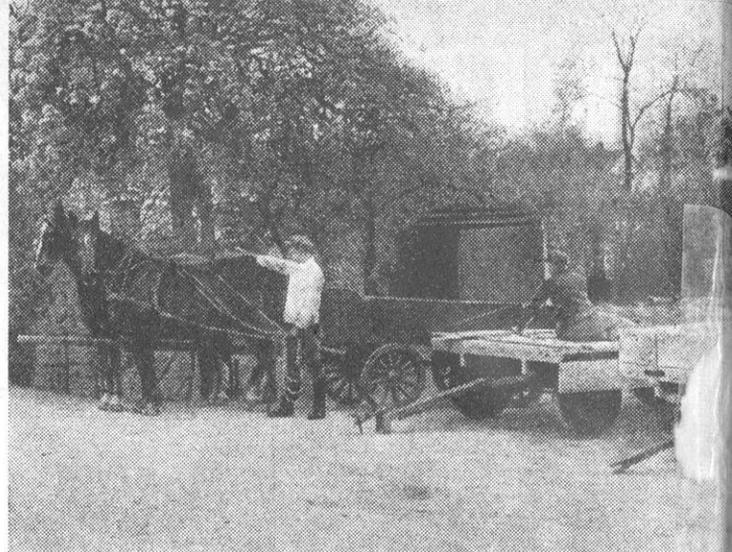
ISSUE:

Labor Picture
Patents System
Resident Officers

Constitutional Government
Rehabilitation of Communications
Returned Masterworks

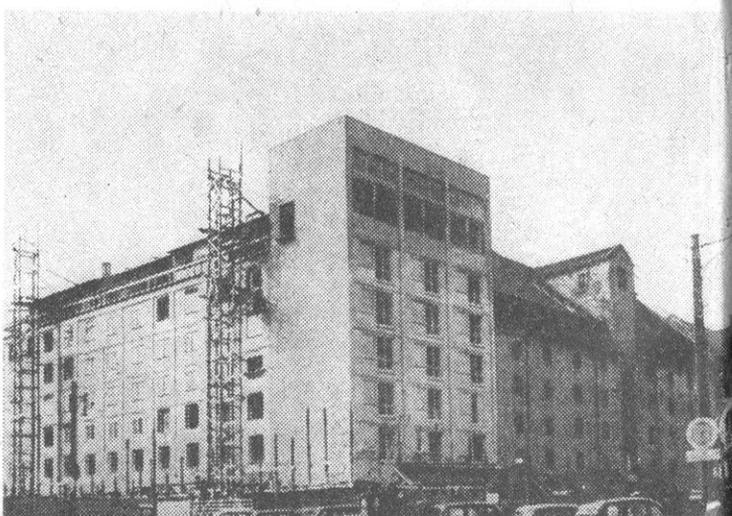


JANUARY
1950



Denmark's Harbors Modernized, Trade Boosted by ECA Funds

American lift trucks, first imported into Denmark under the Marshall Plan, so impressed Danish industry that \$1,000,000 worth were ordered. Top left, little trucks speed port operations at Copenhagen. Top right, jeep-hauled trucks replace old, horse-drawn farm wagons. Center left, skeptical fishermen watch installation of depth recorders for locating fish, but soon were convinced. Center right, Denmark's new generation benefits by building made possible through ECA aid to economy. Little Aase Nielsen smiles happily as she helps family move into new house. Right, the Hotel Codan, overlooking Copenhagen harbor, is one of six hotels built to help Denmark appreciably boost tourist accommodation by 1951 and thus earn an estimated additional \$10,000,000 a year in hard currencies.



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, Room 263-A
Frankfurt, Germany

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

Reprint of any article, unless specifically noted, is permitted with credit to the Information Bulletin and the author or source cited with the article.

COVER PICTURE

HIS FIRST REAL SHOES—This six-year-old Berlin schoolboy, who had worn only wooden shoes before, grins with delight as he gets his first pair of leather shoes—a service of UNICEF, the United Nations' organization for aiding needy children. The story of UNICEF and its work in Germany as well as other European countries begins on page 22. (UNICEF photo)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

January 1950

Our German Problem Today	2
<i>Statement by Henry A. Byroade</i>	
Labor Picture	3
<i>Article by Harvey W. Brown</i>	
Courage to Love	5
<i>Address by Dr. Theodor Heuss</i>	
Constitutional Development of German Federal Republic	7
<i>Review by Anton Pabsch and S. L. Wahrhaftig</i>	
Esslingen Youth Week	10
<i>Picture Story by Nicholas Semaschko, Jr.</i>	
Housing Survey	12
Employee Morale	13
<i>Article by Chester E. Beaman</i>	
Returned Masterworks	15
<i>Article by Theodore Allen Heinrich</i>	
Radio Institute	19
<i>Address by Ralph Nicholson</i>	
Holy Year Pilgrimage	21
UNICEF—United Nations' Aid for Needy Children	22
Patents System	27
<i>Article by Victor L. Billings</i>	
Resident Officers	29
<i>Summary of Zonal Conference</i>	
Rehabilitation of Communications	33
<i>Pictorial Article by Eugene H. Merrill</i>	
Free Tuition	36
<i>Article by Dr. Herman L. Oifner</i>	
Ambassadors in Khaki	37
<i>Article by Dr. W. P. Shotstall</i>	
Local Self-Rule	39
<i>Broadcast by Dr. Albert C. Schweizer</i>	
Penicillin—Produced in Germany	41
<i>Article by Walter E. Burkhard</i>	
Report to The People	43
<i>Text of AFN Broadcast</i>	
Personnel Notes	46
Winter Tourists	48
Communist Party	49
<i>Fifth in Political Parties Series</i>	
German Editorials	58
Official Notices	64
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents	68

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

Our German Problem Today

By **HENRY A. BYROADE**
Director, Bureau of German Affairs
US Department of State

IN ALL OUR PLANS for Germany, one fact stands out. We can never succeed in our mission unless the German people can be brought wholly within the family of free nations, and can accept of their own will the principles by which free people live. Whether we were right or wrong in our endeavor to assist in the rehabilitation of Germany as a nation will depend ultimately upon the spirit which the new Germany demonstrates in thought and action.

We have sought to reduce the conditions of economic misery and political frustration which were the heritage of the war and amidst which democracy could never flourish. It is our further duty to do all which legitimately may be done to sway German thinking in the direction of democracy, of respect for the free individual, of peace.

There have been recently some vigorous expressions of concern lest this government has renounced this vital part of its mission, now that we have voluntarily curbed our own powers and delegated far-reaching authority to a new German government. To our ears—those of us engaged in the daily business of shaping United States policy in Germany—these expressions of concern were sweet music. For they were a clear indication that important elements of the American people understand the tremendous importance of a continued and augmented effort to influence German thinking and are apparently willing to support their government in this effort by giving what assistance they can...

WE REALIZE that no conquering power can "reeducate" another people; it can at best assist in creating those conditions which make reeducation possible. We are not deterred by the thoughtless charge that our German policy is a failure because in four short years we have failed to convert the German people to a love of democracy and freedom and the ways of peace. Such a task is one not of years but of a generation.

We are encouraged in this effort by the realization that there is much of true greatness and worth in the German cultural heritage which may furnish inspiration to all Germans of good will. The celebration throughout the world this year (1949) of the bicentennial of Goethe's birth is a reminder that there are great resources in Germany's intellectual tradition which may be drawn upon in the work before us.

But it may be asked, what can we actually do, in view of the situation created by the Occupation Statute? It is true that, with the establishment of the High Commission and of the new German government, we will no longer seek to enforce educational reform by coercion, nor to curb free expression of ideas by censorship, license or direct control. May not the Germans misuse their new freedom to disseminate Nazi or other anti-democratic concepts?

The danger exists. At this delicate transition stage the occupying powers are maintaining a close watch to see that German schools, the press and other information media do not succumb to revived Nazi influence. If necessary the emergency powers provided for by the Occupation Statute may be invoked to prevent such a development. However, we hope that emergency measures will not prove necessary...

YOU CAN HELP by making possible, through your own initiative and assistance, many "exchange" or orientation visits of German leaders of opinion to this country (United States). This government plans to expand this program considerably and relies on your support for its success.

You can help your government with its job in Germany by making available information, material equipment and, above all, trained personnel—all badly needed at the present time... You can help by presenting and interpreting the German problem fully and fairly to the American public. The State Department and the Office of the High Commissioner will make readily accessible to the press all the information that it is possible to disclose...

This government has undertaken in Germany perhaps the most difficult single task in the whole field of its foreign policy. It is a job which demands the utmost of us all, in patient effort and understanding. The interests of many other nations are deeply involved, and these we must consider most carefully in the development of our own policies. I trust that through our concerted efforts Germany may be enabled to become a stronghold of peace in Europe and a worthy member of the brotherhood of democratic peoples.

+END

This is a digest of the address delivered by Mr. Byroade at the meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association on Oct. 31.

Labor Picture

— — Impressions of First-Hand Survey

By **HARVEY W. BROWN**

Director, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG

IN AN EFFORT to get a first-hand knowledge of the problems facing German labor, German business and industry, and the German government, I have been making, since my arrival here in August, a series of orientation trips to the various industrial and governmental centers in the states of the US Zone.

I have traveled the length and breadth of western Germany in an attempt to "get the feel" of West Germany and its people. I have visited such cities as Berlin, Bremen, Hanover, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, Stuttgart and Munich, and have talked to German workers, labor leaders, industrialists, businessmen, professional people and government leaders.

As a result of my travels, conversations and observations, I have gained the following impressions:

1. That the growing unemployment problem is one of the greatest facing both the government and organized labor.

2. That the serious refugee and expellee problem is part and parcel of the larger unemployment picture and is a constantly growing threat to the economic well-being of the western state.

3. That one of the greatest needs in the field of labor-management relations is for management and trade union leaders to get together for conferences regularly and frequently.

4. That one of the greatest problems of industry is the reducing of production costs in order to widen the domestic market and to enable German goods to compete in foreign markets.

5. That the major needs of the German economy are:

- a) A larger and more general domestic market for German goods.
- b) A tax reform to distribute the burden of government more equitably.
- c) An extensive program for housing.
- d) Low cost credit for home building.
- e) Extension of credit for industrial enterprise at a reasonable cost.
- f) Development of international trade and foreign markets.

Labor Affairs Director for HICOG Harvey W. Brown gets a first-hand briefing on labor conditions in the field as he confers with experts on the German labor situation. (L to R), Francis E. Sheehan, Deputy State Commissioner for Hesse, Dr. James R. Newman, State Commissioner for Hesse, Mr. Brown, Joseph Arndgen, Hessian Minister of Labor, and E. K. Neumann, Director of Public Affairs, OLCH.

UNEMPLOYMENT RECENTLY has taken a turn for the worse with the passing of the high employment period of the summer and fall. I have gained the impression that much too little is being done on this problem and that the problem is spread very unevenly throughout the western areas.

In the Bizonal Area in October there were 94 unemployed to every 1,000 in the working force. A similar proportion of unemployment in the United States would mean that 6,000,000 would be out of work.

Because of the more favorable employment picture in the French Zone, the figure for the unemployed in the Trizonal Area in October was 88 to every 1,000 in the working force.

Unemployment varied from state to state and city to city. In the French states it ran from 22 to 52 per 1,000 while in the Bizonal Area—UK and US Zones—it ran from 43 per 1,000 in North Rhine-Westphalia to 222 per 1,000 in Schleswig-Holstein, both in the British Zone. In the American Zone, it was from 47 per 1,000 in Wuerttemberg-Baden to 129 per 1,000 in Bavaria. In Lower Saxony 139 per 1,000 were unemployed, in Hamburg 95 per 1,000, and in Bremen 86 per 1,000. The greatest and most acute unemployment is in Berlin, where 263 out of every 1,000 in the work force were jobless.

FROM THE ABOVE figures, one realizes that unemployment is a tremendous problem and a growing threat to the economy both from the loss of the useful work and from the cost of social insurance and relief payments. This is particularly true in Berlin, Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria.

In the latter three areas the problem has been magnified to even more serious proportions by the constant influx of refugees from the eastern areas of Europe. This fact makes the so-called "refugee problem" just another phase of the larger unemployment problem. I am convinced that the two cannot be separated.

In Bavaria, where the refugee and expellee problems are especially acute, I saw the need to know the talents



and skills of the people so as to be able to plan for their use in other areas.

In the areas where chances of work are best, as a rule, I found that the housing problem was most acute.

In a number of cities one finds that many natives have been forced to live in the outlying villages because their homes were destroyed during the war; this while thousands of refugees have been housed in those same cities. Bremen is an example, where it is estimated that about 30,000 Bremenites have been forced to live outside the city although their work is still in the city. This situation makes for much dissatisfaction.

There is great need to find more work-places in order to give these people employment. One way of doing this is to furnish credit and other aid to enable the refugees themselves to set up new refugee industries and thus to utilize the skills which they have brought with them into western Germany, or the new skills many of them have learned while they have been awaiting a chance for settlement.

I HAVE FELT that the managements of industry are missing much in not meeting more frequently with the leaders of labor—not only with those from their own plants, but with trade union general officers.

I have been gratified to find a few plants where the tendency seemed to be growing for management and the union to work out the problems of the industry for themselves around a conference table rather than to rely on government machinery or labor courts. It seems important to me for management and labor in their relations to rely on themselves to work out their mutual problems on a basis of cooperative understanding of one another's objectives; for we all know that "what the government gives it can also easily take away."

One of the greatest opportunities for gain on the part of both management and labor, from such a program of cooperative and consultative effort, it seems to me, lies in the chance for improving the efficiency of industrial processes and production through cooperation on a plant by plant basis. Labor and management, working together, can eliminate waste and inefficiencies and can find improved methods of production without workers having to work harder. The fruits of such saving should be shared by workers, consumers and management.

I was impressed by the fact that none of the employers whom I talked to in Germany feels that wages are too high; that most of them feel the present tax rate is exorbitant; that most of them are worried about how to recoup foreign markets so that by the time ERP aid ends, German exports would balance the minimum import requirements; that many of them are concerned about Communist agitation among their workers.

MANY EMPLOYERS agreed that a larger volume of production at lower prices would increase the internal market to the advantage of management, consumers and workers, and would also strengthen the competitive position of German exporters in the world markets. They admitted that their costs were too high and would have to be reduced to expand sales; but said

that the greatest impediment to lower production costs was the exorbitant tax rate.

One industrialist claimed one effect of high taxes was that they made the individual workers impervious to production incentives.

In Hesse, I was told that employers and trade unions are becoming aware of the importance of the political complexion of trade unions; and that the main political parties are realizing that they must concern themselves with trade union activities, and with the political makeup of the works councils in industrial plants, if they are successfully to compete with the Communist Party, which directs much of its effort toward gaining dominance in the works councils and influencing trade union policies.

Employers in Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Bremen, Berlin and Munich generally expressed some doubts about economic co-determination, i.e., a voice in economic questions, by the works councils while generally agreeing to the right of co-determination in regard to social questions.

AS I HAVE COME more and more into contact with the German trade unions, their leaders and the rank and file workers, I have been gratified to see the tendency for the trade unions to develop more and more self-reliance, to depend less upon the government or the state for aid in settling differences with management, and in accomplishing other union objectives. I have felt this self-reliance is necessary in the interest of developing a truly independent, democratic trade union movement.

I have also felt that the democratic character of the unions would grow, and the movement would gain in strength, stature and influence if they encourage and gain greater and greater participation of the rank and file in the activities and the determination of the policies of the organization.

The unions, I found, support the system of works councils in manufacturing and commercial establishments, elected annually by all the employees regardless of their trade union membership.

I have been informed that the only influence the Communists have among the workers in western Germany is in these same works councils. I have been told that the Communists hold no position of any moment in any general labor federation—state or federal, in western Germany, nor in the trizonal organization of the industrial unions.

GERMAN UNION leaders have told me they see no disadvantage to their organization in the practice of extending to all workers in a plant or industry, the wage increases or improvements in working conditions obtained solely through the efforts of the trade unions. They do not favor a closed shop or any form of automatic union membership.

The trade unions support the idea of co-decision (*Mitbestimmungsrecht*). A Bavarian trade union leader explained that the major concern of the trade unions has been greater participation in the planning and direction of the over-all economy. He interpreted this as meaning that the trade unions must have a voice as equals in the economic policy deliberations of the industry and handi-

(Continued on page 26)

Courage to Love

— — Test for Christian-Jewish Relations

By **DR. THEODOR HEUSS**

President of the Federal Republic of Germany

THE PRESENT TRANSITION period offers almost no escape from the conflict between rationalistic pragmatism and instinctive emotion, but the climate of opinion we find ourselves in when discussing the issue of Christian-Jewish disputation is not a new one. The same climate prevailed once before, in the much-maligned 18th century. It is part of the tawdriness of our times and of our country that we belittle the 18th century, whereas the Americans are proud that their strength was and is drawn from it. The very word "enlightenment" has become a term of scorn among the German intelligentsia.

There is no point in beating about the bush. We must speak up about the fiendish injustice meted out to the Jewish people, asking ourselves: "Because we lived in Germany, are we also guilty of this fiendish injustice? Am I? Are you?" Four years ago this question agitated people, here and abroad. It prompted the talk of the German people's "collective guilt."

The term "collective guilt" and its implications are an oversimplification, a distortion of the kind pounded home by the Nazis in talking about the Jews. In their eyes the mere fact that someone was a Jew automatically proved him guilty. But something like "collective shame" did grow up in that time and has remained with us. Hitler injured us in many ways, but that he drove us to the point of being ashamed of calling ourselves Germans in the same breath with him and his henchmen, that was the foulest blow of all.

I am well aware that some people will be annoyed by these words . . . In the weeks to come I shall receive letters, including anonymous and open ones. To be the recipient of such missives has, in a manner of speaking, become one of the passive functions of my office, and what I am saying is not intended to swell their flow. But even if that were to be its effect, it would not deter me.

WE MUST NOT simply choose the way of least resistance and forget the things which people would like to forget. We must neither forget the Nuremberg Racial Laws nor the Star of David which Jews had to display on their person, neither the burning of the synagogues nor the deportation of the Jews into disaster and death. Those are facts which we should not forget, which we must not forget, because we must not follow the path of least resistance.

The horror of these events, of which we are speaking frankly, is that they were not due to the aroused fanaticism of the pogroms, about which we used to read in the papers

when such things happened in Russia and Rumania, but to the cold-blooded cruelty of pseudo-legalistic premeditation. It would have been bad enough if they had been due to an outburst of emotion. But the nightmarish and specific German contribution to this phenomenon was precisely that no emotion was involved. Instead there was a show of sham legalism and a pretense that long-range ideological considerations were at stake. What kind of ideology? It was biological materialism, devoid of moral standards but claiming to have supplanted them, and completely ignorant of each man's individual merit.

We all live from the fullness of our experiences. Permit me, therefore, to make a few personal observations about the problem of Jews and Germans, of Judaism and Christianity. I have very many Jewish acquaintances. When I look back to the four or five closest friends I have, those who shared my life and helped to shape it, then I note that two or three of them were Jews. Was I a friend of theirs because they were Jews, or in spite of it? I was a friend of theirs because our contacts kindled the spark of human love. There were other Jews whom I avoided, not because they were Jews but because they did not seem congenial. Even today there are some people whom I avoid and who are, let us use the word just this once, Aryans.

HOW THE ERUPTION of benightedness forced us at the time to accept this nefarious system of categorization is best shown by this very word "Aryan." Why do I say this? Because, even when we have to deal with far-reaching problems, we must shake off this lazy habit of using sweeping evaluations to appraise human beings. We must not keep saying: "It's because he is an Englishman," or a Frenchman, a German, or a Jew. No, that simply will not do. In our relations with our fellow-men we must once again esteem each one dispassionately for what he is worth.

Even though the Jews in Germany no longer constitute a physical problem, we are still confronted by the Jewish problem as a moral issue.

I believe I am familiar enough with the so-called Jewish question, if there be such a thing. During my student days I formed friendships with Zionists that have lasted to this day. We discussed the problem whether people who are nationals of many countries can, by virtue of their common faith, form a new nation. I had friends among other Jews who wanted to divest Judaism of its historical traditions without casting off the ties of ritual and belief.

This article is a digest of a translation from the German of the address which Dr. Heuss delivered at a meeting of the Wiesbaden Council of Christians and Jews Dec. 7.

Then we are faced with a problem which we previously never considered as such—the position of Christians of Jewish descent who were thrust back into a tragic situation. I should really not say “thrust back,” however. They were thrust into this tragic situation because, secure in their Christianity and their German identity, they were without guile and ignorant of their Jewish extraction, which had suddenly become a crime. It is an unprecedented stream of suffering and desperation and insecurity that has flown from this source.

IT IS REMARKABLE that many Germans were inclined to visualize a Jew in the pattern of national socialist terminology. People of good will who had known Jews did not accept that stereotype, but even they were usually unaware of the grand colorfulness and the fruitful tension of Judaism, or of the social structure of German Jewry, for instance.

I know something about all this. I have known about the good Jewish petty-bourgeois citizenry whose mode of life seemed to have survived from the picturesque Biedermeier era at the beginning of the last century. Side by side with and in contrast to them, I also knew what was described, and later misrepresented, as the Jewish intelligentsia—brilliant, sometimes possessed of corrosive wit, but almost always fascinating. I know the intellectual stimulation for good and bad ends that could be derived from such contacts. From these tensions I—and not I alone—have gained much. Unless we want to deceive ourselves, we should not permit all this to slip into oblivion. For a time Germans permitted themselves to be deceived, even when they did not deceive themselves.

Let me give you an example. During the Nazi period a German “History of Art during the 19th Century” was published. Naturally, Max Liebermann was not included in it, but even Marees and Hildebrand who belong among the eight greatest Germans, were omitted because they were the sons of Jewish mothers. For that reason the value of their achievement was automatically drowned in a sea of stupidity and brutality.

OF THE NOBEL PRIZE winners in the field of science, more than one-fourth bore German-Jewish names. It actually came to pass that a German professor was obtuse enough to write a mathematics textbook expounding the thesis that no concepts first discovered by Jews were acceptable. Those are things about which we should speak freely, so as to avoid the path of least resistance that skirts the problem. Germany has lost immeasurably through this madness, through this towering madness.

The many letters that reach me from all corners of the globe are part of the experience of this age which I have been privileged to gather. Many of them were written by Jews deprived of their homeland. If I may be permitted a personal remark, I would like to say that it almost seems to me as if the entire Jewish community of Heilbronn* were rather proud that a local boy has made good, even though they themselves are certainly not responsible for it.

* Dr. Heuss grew up in the Swabian city of Heilbronn.

It is very touching how the thoughts of these people go back to their home town, where the memories of their youth are rooted, where the soil was their soil. We must feel something of that which goes on in the minds of these people who were robbed of their homes, only because they were Jews or half-Jews. It is very difficult to imagine ourselves in the place of people who carried a piece of German history and of German intellect away with them and who do not know what their attitude should be to the country that has given them their native tongue and the memories of their youth. Of all the letters which I received only one contained a bitter observation. There were the graves of their parents—and then they suddenly read in the papers that these gravestones had been overturned, that desecrations of Jewish cemeteries still occur today.

I RECENTLY SAID that each desecration of a cemetery means a lost battle in Germany's struggle for international rehabilitation. But these desecrations are not a manifestation of anti-Semitism. Rather, they are the deliberate political mischievousness of individuals who wish to endanger Germany's position among the nations.

Once upon a time there was the tragic problem of the conscious Jew who was part and parcel of German culture and contributed to its advancement. How I would love to carry on a conversation with a man like Martin Buber in Israel, a conscious Jew who has exalted the spiritual heritage of Judaism and who has been an integral part of German intellectual history during the past 40 or 50 years. With his exquisite language, he also enriched the German heritage.

While these questions are our special problem in Germany, they concern the entire world. We must be the first to grapple with them in all seriousness. But it is also incumbent upon the rest of the world to consider these questions—and not just as an inescapable task one must deal with as a consequence of German bungling and mal-evidence.

I believe that in saying this I correctly interpret the words of President Truman of a few weeks ago. He said that next February this problem of Judaism and Christianity, of nationality and religious particularism will be discussed in that great country, the United States. It concerns all peoples and all churches. It must evoke a response in the soul of each individual.

And now the last point. To me it would appear to be an injustice if . . . a name were not mentioned which belongs here if we have a sense of gratitude and of dignity. It is the name of Victor Gollancz. I do not know him, I have read some of his writings. People have told me about him. But no matter what the quality and originality of his intellect, I considered him a symbol when I first heard of him, a symbol that there still exists something I would like to call “the courage to love.”

The courage to love? Does that require courage? Yes. Hate stems from the sluggishness of the heart. It is cheap and easy. Love is always a venture, but if nothing is ventured, nothing will be gained. +END

Constitutional Development

of the Federal Republic of Germany

By ANTON F. PABSCH

of Political Affairs Liaison Office in Bonn

and

S. L. WAHRHAFTIG

of Internal Political & Governmental Affairs Division

Office of Political Affairs, HICOG

ON MAY 8, 1949, exactly four years after the capitulation of the Third Reich, a new provisional constitution was adopted by the Parliamentary Council for the Federal Republic of Germany. Thus, the groundwork was laid for one of the major objectives of the occupation—the organization of a democratic and representative government in Germany.

Unfortunately, due to the negative position of the USSR on all questions pertaining to the fusion of all zones, only the three Western zones are for the time being affected by the unification. The constitution provides, however, for its own extension to other areas of Germany as soon as these declare their adherence to the basic principles of democracy contained therein.

The need for a unified administration in Germany, at least in the economic field, was apparent even during the first days of the occupation, and theoretically recognized by all four Occupying Powers. The Potsdam Agreement of Aug. 2, 1945 envisaged an economically united Germany as a first step toward the rehabilitation of what was left of Hitler's Reich after the war. Under its terms Allied controls were to be imposed upon the German economy to the extent necessary to insure an equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.

THE EFFORTS to carry out these provisions of the Potsdam Agreement culminated in the Foreign Ministers' Conference which took place in Moscow in the spring of 1947. No agreement was reached at that conference on either the creation of central German agencies or on the preparatory steps to be undertaken for the establishment of a German government.

However, the attempts to provide a minimum of economic unity for Germany continued. On July 20, 1946, the United States Military Governor informed the three other members of the Control Council that pending final agreement on the economic unification of Germany, the United States was prepared to enter into an agreement with any or all of the other powers for the economic fusion of their zones. This proposal was accepted only by the United Kingdom for the British Zone and resulted in the conclusion of a bizonal fusion agreement on Dec. 2, 1946 in Washington. The agreement provided for the establishment of bizonal agencies with jurisdiction over specific economic matters

in the British and US Zones, with appreciable administrative functions.

By this time, the internal political organization of the two zones was almost completed. The states in the US Zone were fully organized on the bases of constitutions adopted by popular referenda. In the British Zone, the states were reorganized and governments responsible to popularly elected legislatures formed. In both zones central zonal bodies were developed, the *Laenderrat* (Council of States) in the US Zone and the Zonal Advisory Council in the British Zone, with coordinating functions extending to interstate affairs.

The bizonal agencies soon proved inadequate. Within the framework of the states and through national parties, German political leaders pressed for greater self-determination and for the formation of a representative body to supervise and make policy for the bizonal economic administration. On the international scene the European Recovery Program, prepared by Secretary of State Marshall, began to take shape and the realization grew that the inclusion of Germany in such a program was one of the prerequisites for its success.

IN JUNE 1947 the first reorganization of the bizonal agencies took place. The US and British Military Governors with the approval of their governments, issued proclamations within their respective zones providing for

(a) a coordinated administration in the various economic fields;

(b) the establishment of an executive committee to supervise the work of the economic administration, and

(c) the formation of a council with legislative functions consisting of representatives elected by the legislatures in the various states on the basis of one representative for 750,000 population.

In February 1948 the Bizonal Economic Administration was again reorganized: The Economic Council was doubled in membership. A *Laenderrat*, representing the state governments and functioning as a second chamber, was formed. Provisions were also made for the establishment of a high court to pass on the legality of legislation and for a central bank to coordinate the financial activities of the zones.

Up to this point all efforts to reconstruct the German administration were limited to economic matters. Until the spring of 1948 it was obvious that neither the Soviet

Profiles of Top Officials of Federal Republic

Dr. Theodor Heuss (FDP), federal president, is chairman of his party and a member of the Parliamentary Council. Born in 1884, Heuss majored in political economy in Munich and Berlin and edited several magazines before entering politics. A member of the Democratic Party, he was on the Berlin City Council and a member of the Reichstag. After 1933 Heuss wrote under a pseudonym in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and after 1945 edited the *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* and served as minister of culture and member of the state legislature in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Karl Arnold (CDU), president of the *Bundesrat* (upper house), was, before Hitler, a leading figure in the Catholic trade-union movement and after the capitulation was active in rebuilding trade unions on a non-denominational basis. Co-founder of the CDU in Duesseldorf and later in the Rhineland, he was unanimously elected mayor of Duesseldorf in 1946 and the following year was elected unanimously as minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia, which position he still holds. Arnold was a member of the constitution drafting committee for the three western zones and was appointed Germany's representative for Ruhr questions. He was born in 1901.

Dr. Erich Koehler (CDU), president of the *Bundestag* (lower house), majored in political science at the Universities of Marburg, Berlin, Leipzig and Kiel. Removed from political office by the Nazis in 1933 he was sentenced to a concentration camp in 1945 but ill health prevented carrying out of the order. Koehler was one of the founders of his party in Hesse and held numerous CDU posts, including membership in the Hessian state legislature. In 1947 he joined the Bizonal Economic Council, of which he was elected president. He was born in 1892.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer (CDU), federal chancellor, was born in 1876 and after studying political economy at Munich, Freiburg and Bonn, was elected deputy mayor and later mayor of Cologne. As a member of the Center Party, Adenauer held various posts under the Kaiser's government. Arrested twice by the Nazis, Adenauer was elected party chairman of the CDU for the British Zone in 1945 and in 1948 became a member and president of the Parliamentary Council.

Franz Bluecher (FDP), vice-chancellor and ERP minister, was born in 1896 and as head of a banking concern in Essen was extremely critical of the Nazi finan-

cial policy. After 1945 he became a member of the Essen town council and a member of the Zonal Advisory Council in the British Zone. He is deputy chairman of the FDP in West Germany, served on the Bizonal Economic Council and as finance minister in the fourth cabinet of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Dr. Gustav Heinemann (CDU), minister of the interior, was born in 1899 and studied at Goettingen, Munich, Marburg, Muenster and Berlin. Managing director of the Rhenish Steelworks in Essen, he was elected mayor of Essen in 1946. A prominent member of the Confessional Church, he is president of the Synod of Protestant Churches in Germany.

Hans Schubert (CSU), postmaster general, has a wide background in postal service. He served as vice-president of the Postal Administration in the Munich region (1945-47) and then became president. He also served as under secretary of state of the Ministry of Transport in Bavaria and director of the Bizonal Administration of Posts and Telecommunications. He was born in 1897.

Heinrich Hellwege (DP), liaison minister with the *Bundesrat*, was born in 1908 and entered the import-export business in Hamburg. One of the founders of the German Party and its chairman, Hellwege was a member of the Zonal Advisory Council and a member of the Lower Saxony state legislature.

Jakob Kaiser (CDU), minister for questions on all Germany, began work as a bookbinder's apprentice and was active in the Catholic trade unions. Active against Hitler, he was forced to flee after the July plot in 1944. In 1945 he became chairman of the Soviet Zone CDU but was dismissed in 1947. In 1948 he was a member of the Berlin City Council and one of the Berlin representatives in the Parliamentary Council. He was born in 1888.

Dr. Wilhelm Niklas (CSU), minister of food, was born in 1887 and studied agriculture and veterinary surgery. During the first World War he served in the War Food Office and later in the Bavarian Agricultural Ministry. Removed from office by the Nazis, he became deputy Bavarian minister for food and agriculture in 1945. In 1948 he became director of the Administration for Food, Agriculture and Forestry in the British and US Zones.

Dr. Ludwig Erhard (CDU), minister of economics, became, early in life, an outstanding expert in the field of

economics. Head of the Institute for Industrial and Market Research (1933-45), he then became minister of economics in Bavaria. In March 1948 he served as director of the Economic Administration in Frankfurt.

Dr. Fritz Schaeffer (CSU), minister of finance, was born in 1888 and was employed in the Bavarian civil service. In 1931 he became Bavarian finance minister but resigned in 1933. He was nominated minister president of Bavaria by Military Government in 1945 but was removed four months later and forbidden political activity. Cleared of Nazi charges in 1947, he again entered politics but left the CSU after strong differences of opinion. He reentered the party shortly before election.

Anton Storch (CDU), minister of labor, was born in 1892 and worked as a carpenter. Active in Catholic trade unions, he became head of the social-political department of the trade unions' executive in the British Zone in 1945. He served as a member of the zonal advisory council and of the Bizonal Economic Council.

Dr. Hans Lukaschek (CDU), minister for refugees, held various political posts before he was dismissed by the Nazis in 1933. From 1940-44 he was director of the food and agriculture department in the Thuringian government until dismissed by the Soviet authorities. In 1948 he became vice president of the Bizonal High Court. He was a co-founder of the CDU in Berlin. Born in 1885.

Eberhard Wildermuth (FDP), minister of reconstruction, was born in 1890 and held a number of posts in economic affairs. A soldier in both World Wars, Wildermuth became head of the Ministry of Economics in Tuebingen in 1946.

Dr. Thomas Dehler (FDP), minister of justice, was from 1933-42 a member of an opposition group. He was arrested in 1938 and sent to a forced labor camp in 1944. Chairman of the FDP in Bavaria, he was appointed chief prosecutor for serious denazification cases in 1946 but resigned after the nomination of Alfred Loritz as denazification minister. Dehler was born in 1897.

Dr. Hans C. Seebohm (DP), minister of transport, was born in 1903 and served for five years as deputy director of mines in Upper Silesia. After holding various commercial posts, he became, in 1946, reconstruction and labor minister in Lower Saxony. He was a member of the Lower-Saxony state legislature and of the Parliamentary Council.

Union nor the Communist Party which it controlled were interested in a unified and reconstructed Germany. It became apparent that they desired the prolongation of a status of economic disintegration not only in Germany, but also throughout Western Europe. Russia and its satellite countries rejected the European Recovery Program and embarked on policies and propaganda which deepened the chasm between East and West.

For Germany it meant that unless Soviet demands were accepted neither its unification nor its participation as a whole in the European Recovery Program was possible, and that for the sake of western Europe and western Germany the separation of the Soviet Zone must be accepted as a basic factor in future planning.

FROM FEBRUARY to May a series of talks were held in London between the governments interested in Germany with a view to achieving agreement on the administration of Germany. The conference resulted in the London Agreement, which lays down the principles according to which the western German government was to be formed and the procedures under which it was to be established. Aside from matters primarily of concern to the Allies, like the protection of foreign interests and the association of the Benelux countries with the program, and aside from important matters of control like the Ruhr Agreement and the Occupation Statute, these agreements covered the political organization of Germany in its broad aspects and in some constitutional detail, as well as territorial reorganization of the German states in the western zones. The latter was necessitated by frequent German

criticism of the boundaries of the existing states and the still more frequent proposals for their reorganization.

The question of the reorganization of the states was left entirely to the state ministers president. The latter, however, failed to come forth with any definite suggestion within the time limit set forth and no internal administrative changes have been effected to date. (Changes in boundaries may, of course, still be undertaken by the Germans in accordance with the appropriate articles of the Basic Law.)

The question of the reorganization of the states was left entirely to the state ministers president. The latter, however, failed to come forth with any definite suggestion president of the states were to work out the procedural steps required for their accomplishment. The instructions given to the Military Governors and passed on to the ministers president were general in outline, calling for "a democratic constitution which will establish for the participating states a governmental structure of federal type which is best adapted to the eventual reestablishment of German unity at present disrupted, and which would protect the rights of the participating states, provide adequate central authority and contain guarantees of individual rights and freedom."

The Military Governors also informed the ministers president of their intention, with the submission of the constitution to the states for ratification, simultaneously to publish an Occupation Statute which would define the relationship between the German government and the Allied authorities.

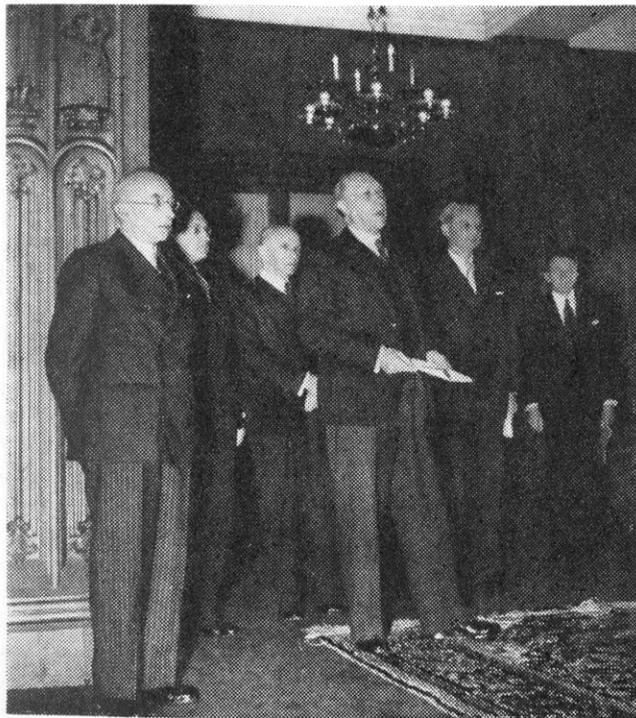
First official information on the London decision was given to the ministers president on July 1, 1948. They were requested by the Military Governors to submit their comments and authorized to execute the decisions of the London Agreement in so far as it contained procedures requiring German cooperation, namely, to make the necessary preparations for the convocation of the constituent assembly and subsequently to hold the elections for the legislative bodies.

THE FIRST REACTION of the Germans to the London Agreement was one of disappointment. They had hoped that Germany's position would be more specifically clarified and that a more definite step towards conclusion of peace with Germany would be taken by the Western Allies. In the conferences held between the ministers president and the Military Governors between July 1 and 22, 1948, this opinion was naturally reflected.

From the very beginning, however, it was clear that neither the ministers president nor any sizeable political movement in Germany was inclined to reject the London Agreement. The political parties, with the exception of the Communists, did by and large accept the London Agreement as the least of many evils and accompanied their statements with lengthy criticisms.

After the first conference with the Military Governors, the problem faced by the ministers president was how to elicit, within the framework of the agreement, the maximum number of advantages for the future German state. The heads of the states themselves were not in a very enviable position. The German political parties

(Continued on page 53)



Dr. Konrad Adenauer, as chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, presents his cabinet at the ceremony at Petersberg Sept. 21 on proclaiming the formation of his new government. (photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Youth Week

— — *Democracy at Work*

By **NICHOLAS SEMASCHKO, JR.**

County Resident Officer

THE OLD ADAGE that children should be seen and not heard did not apply in Esslingen last summer when for the first time in the county's history the young people celebrated an "All Youth Week" devoted to the achievements, plans and aims of the younger generation.

Under the sponsorship of the county youth committee the week of activities ranged from costume parades to serious forums with 17 youth organizations staging events before 50,000 persons.

Throughout the planning stage the appointed working committees demonstrated a spirit of cooperation and compromise which enabled arrangements to proceed smoothly despite radical differences. In the week of festivities Esslingen youth showed their ability to knit together various and diverse groups in a common cause.

ALTHOUGH LIMITED in funds, the committee printed 40,000 programs, leaflets and pamphlets promoting the week. Apprentice type setters were used to save printing bills, posters were designed by youthful art students, while apprentice electricians, using equipment provided by the city, floodlighted Esslingen's ancient castle and key historical buildings with more than 1,000 light bulbs.

Demonstrations of camping techniques, sports events, group singing, historical parades and mummery, and a variety of social events highlighted the week.



From bottom left, clockwise: 1. Art students prepare designs for Youth Week. 2. Youth in Town Guard's costumes lead guests to opening ceremonies. 3. Youngsters stage a Swabian folk dance in the market place. 4. Youth leader answers questions at forum meeting. 5. Working committee confers on its plans. 6. Closing ceremonies in Esslingen's market place.

A youth forum devoted to youth problems related to the area was acclaimed by visiting American officials as a model in public meetings for the older generation. A forum panel of youth group representatives offered concise and direct answers with the exception of those given by the *Freie Deutsche Jugend* (Free German Youth) member who floundered when explaining the precise affiliation of his organization with that in the Soviet Zone.

A program in which all participating youth groups were given an eight-minute opportunity to explain their programs and aims climaxed the events. Groups vied with one another in developing techniques for "selling" their story. The Nature Friends introduced themselves with flowers and a song glorifying nature, while the Red Cross youth displayed first aid equipment and the singing groups presented a series of songs explaining their aims.

The week was officially closed on Sunday by church services commemorating youth and by a special non-sectarian service in the State Theater at which youth groups recited famous old German poems and sang well-known German hymns.

An elaborate costume parade followed the services terminating at the market place where young boys in top hats and false mustaches danced with girls dressed as famous heroines in popular fairy tales. +END



5,000,000 Homes Needed

— — Coordination in Reconstruction Urged

NEEED OF COORDINATION among building groups, development of new approaches involving the use of new methods and new techniques, and the establishment of building centers where architects, engineers and contractors may obtain information on new materials and techniques were urged by Lawrence H. Cox, US housing expert, who recently conducted a two-week study of building and city planning in the US Zone and Berlin.

At the present rate of construction, he emphasized, it will take Western Germany between 25 and 30 years to build the 5,000,000 homes which are needed today to relieve the overcrowding which has resulted from war damage and the influx into western Germany of millions of refugees from the Soviet Zone and former German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line.

Mr. Cox, president of the National Association of Housing Officials and director of the Norfolk, Va., Redevelopment and Housing Authority, visited Germany recently as an expert consultant for the Governmental Institutions Branch of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. He returned to the United States following a survey of housing and construction conditions in Frankfurt, Berlin, Stuttgart, Munich and other large German cities. While in Europe he also visited Geneva to attend a conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Germany.

MR. COX STRESSED THAT the building industry needs to find new approaches to the housing problem to evolve new methods and new techniques. He added that German architects, engineers and building contractors should find it profitable to study new methods developed

not only in the US but also in some of the European countries.

"In Sweden, for example," he said, "they have developed new techniques in the building trades which deserve study. Also in the Netherlands, they have made quite a lot of progress in rebuilding destroyed cities."

Mr. Cox observed that German architects, engineers and building contractors are proceeding with the reconstruction independent of each other and there is apparently little or no coordination among building groups. There are as many financing plans for building houses as there are *Laender* (states) in the US Zone and there are wide differences, he said.

"For instance," Mr. Cox said, "in Hesse the government will lend up to 50 percent of the cost of construction or reconstruction and under certain circumstances at no interest and a minimum of one percent a year, whereas in Berlin one may borrow up to 100 percent of the cost of construction but at an interest rate of three percent plus a two percent annual amortization of the loan."

Mr. Cox declared the degree of effective planning varies "from one pole to the other." He found the planning program good in certain cities but in general the effort to preserve existing street patterns "is often warping many good planning projects," and putting too many people in too limited a space. The use of standing walls of bombed out buildings results in many instances in false economies.

IN GERMANY," he said, "there seems to be a lack of appreciation for the need of adequate open areas for neighborhood play grounds for children. The emphasis in the big cities is to provide a few large parks throughout the city for recreational purposes."

The expert stated there is little evidence of zoning with few safeguards against the establishment of undesirable industrial and commercial activities in purely residential areas. He also mentioned the need for modernization of the building codes.

He also cited the need for an educational program to make the public realize the value of adequate planning. "The people that hold the purse strings could do a lot to encourage good planning," he said. "Whether or not the money is going into planned projects is not a matter of prime concern to most of the state government. I think the state governments in some cases need to be convinced of the value of sound planning."

The expert recommended the establishment of a building center in Germany, such as exists in Rotterdam, where architects, engineers and contractors could obtain information on newly-developed materials and techniques.

+ END



European Study Mission of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives made a week's stay in Germany in mid-November. Photo taken at Rhine-Main shows l. to r., C. B. Marshall, committee staff consultant; Carl Morcy, State Dept. representative; Col. Ralph C. Bing, Army Dept. representative; Rep. Joseph L. Pfeifer, New York, mission chairman; Lt. Thomas U. Pfeifer, US Army; and Rep. Thomas S. Gordon, III. (PRD HICOG photo)

Employee Morale

— — Assistance Given by Personnel Branch

By **CHESTER E. BEAMAN**

*Chief, Employee Relations and Services Branch
Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG*

BAFFLING AND DISHEARTENING problems bob up constantly to torment the HICOG employee. For example:

An employee has a complaint that his billet does not have heat; can he get another billet?

Another has heard something regarding Foreign Service personnel being able to order articles at a discount from the United States; does that apply to HICOG employees, too?

A young man wants to marry a German girl; what effect does that have on his HICOG employment?

A girl receives word that her mother is seriously ill and not expected to live; how can she take emergency leave?

A woman finds she needs immediate medical treatment in the States; what is offered by the Foreign Service medical program?

A HICOG employee is killed in an accident; who must notify the next of kin?

Then there is the man who is "griped" about his working conditions and just wants to talk it over with someone.

THE TROUBLE-SHOOTERS for these problems affecting the morale of the HICOG employee are the experienced counselors of the Employee Relations and Services Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration. They know the answers, know where to get the answers, or can talk the problem over. That is their job.

To develop and maintain a high level of morale among HICOG employees rests largely with this branch. It is concerned with providing preventive and remedial assistance for the more personal problems of the employee on the premise that high morale means better production, and morale is strongly affected by conditions outside the personnel administration's concern for the qualification, ability and assignment of the individual employee.

The quality of an employee's performance depends largely upon the general state of his mind and the physical conditions of his daily life; whether he is happy or unhappy; whether he is mentally at ease or disturbed; whether he lives and works under comfortable physical conditions and with congenial people or whether he has a sense of frustration and discomfort.

Miss Marie Benoit, personnel technician, helps William A. Fagan, of the Office of Economic Affairs, to peel some fruit while he is hospitalized. (PRD, HICOG photo)

THOSE ARE INDIVIDUAL employee problems with which the Employee Relations and Services Branch deals. But often the branch is called on to assist with group problems. For example:

One of the field installations needs a dispensary and needs it badly; ER&S takes the matter up with the Army, and a nurse and assistant are recruited.

A couple of isolated field offices have inadequate banking facilities; arrangements are made with local American banking institutions to provide the necessary service.

An Army post office is needed; this is arranged.

The State Department wants a complete report on living conditions in Germany for presentation to a Congressional committee; a meeting is arranged with administrative officers at headquarters and state levels to gather and consolidate complete material.

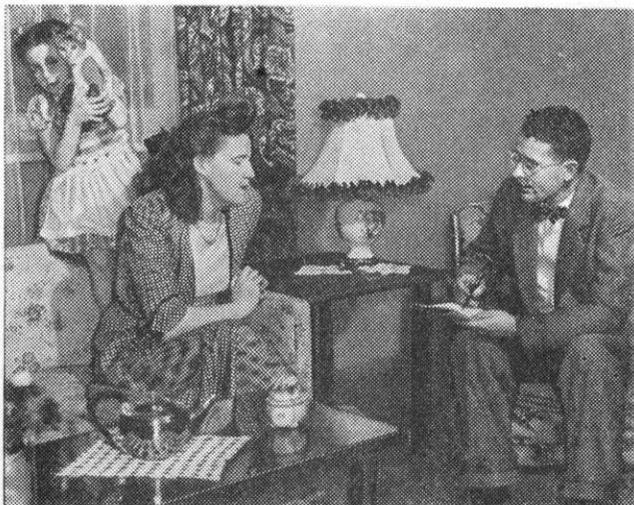
Several employees show an interest in foreign language classes; the Foreign Service Institute is contacted to determine what material is available.

The EUCOM dependent school officer requests information whether a regular school is needed at a certain field installation; a survey is made to determine the number of dependent school-age children at the installation and their ages.

A group of riding enthusiasts needs transportation to the riding stables; coordinated action with the Operating Facilities Division results in a special bus service.

HOWEVER, THE ATTENTION of the ER&S Branch is first directed toward the new employees, arriving from the United States or from other State Department posts throughout the world. A staff member or HICOG representative meets new personnel at the plane or train.





Peter Szluk, deputy chief, ER&S Branch, interviews a Frankfurt dependent on availability of food items at the Post Commissary. (PRD, HICOG photo)

The new arrival is assisted with his or her baggage, given transportation, provided with a temporary billet until more permanent arrangements can be made, advised regarding conversion of currency to military scrip, and guided to the Placement Branch where formal job processing is initiated.

During this processing period ER&S provides the new employee with information concerning living conditions at his future station, and the services and recreational facilities which are available.

Any immediate personal problems are discussed with the employee and an attempt made to solve such problems at once. In event the employee requires funds, an emergency loan of up to \$50 without interest is quickly made. It is at this point usually that complaints regarding the trip over or the reception are solicited in an effort to eliminate procedural defects in either. Prior to actual job assignment the employee is supplied with a PX card and with letters requesting assignment of permanent billets, ration cards, commissary privileges and other necessities.

To give the employee the answer or service he or she needs when problems occur, ER&S specialists find themselves hopping to keep ahead. Actually through their questions and requests for assistance, it can almost be said that HICOG employees have themselves set the pattern for their personal service program.

IN REPLY to numerous miscellaneous questions, the HICOG *Daily Bulletin*, edited by the members of the branch, was developed to keep the employees informed of current regulations and policies affecting him, of the latest educational, cultural and recreational activities, and of any other general points concerning his work and living conditions.

The branch is responsible for the operation of a suggestion and cash award program wherein the employee may add his bit in improving his surroundings, work conditions or safety.

Implementation of the Foreign Service efficiency rating program and the employee grievance procedure are branch responsibilities.

In event the employee desires a Stateside automobile or some item for the household, the ER&S Branch helps him through the Department of State's Welfare Purchase Program, which it administers locally.

Other plans are being formulated to offer HICOG employees, and more particularly their dependents, the benefits of prepaid hospital, medical and surgical protection plans. Low cost life and accidental death insurance plans will likewise be offered.

Much of the branch's personnel service activity has to do with presenting employee problems and complaints to the appropriate HICOG or EUCOM service agency with a view toward remedial action. In many cases the branch formulates the policy by which services will be rendered.

It is responsible for formulating policy for the assignment of quarters and billets, for establishing a medical administration procedure consistent with that which covers other Foreign Service personnel, for negotiating with various EUCOM units concerning commissary privileges, postal service, movie and other recreational facilities, and for arranging transportation for home leave.

The branch arranges for adequate banking and commercial transportation facilities.

AS AN INDIVIDUAL service, a member of the staff pays weekly visits to HICOG employees and their dependents confined to the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt in order to render any assistance.

If an employee has something on his or her mind which is causing worry, unhappiness, confusion or frustration, a qualified counselor is available for "talking over" the problem. All counseling discussions are kept a matter of strict confidence. Cases dealt with thus far have covered such problems as marriage, emergency leave, financial difficulties, troubles between roommates, health and welfare of dependents, friction between employees and supervisors, and delinquency reports.

Out of individual problems discussed have grown full-scale projects for defining procedures, providing necessary services or improving existing services. During the interview the counselor provides a willing ear, and all aspects of the problem presented are completely investigated. After the facts of the case are fully established the branch either seeks action on behalf of the employee or gives him an explanation of management's point of view.

FINALLY, BEHIND the scenes, the ER&S Branch is concerned with a number of activities which generally contribute to employee morale, such as serving on welfare boards, cultural groups, parent-teacher committees, safety councils and youth activity committees.

Most of the direct day-to-day contact between the branch and the individual employee, of course, concerns those HICOG employees in the Frankfurt area. Staff members, however, give advice and assistance to the field offices

(Continued on page 26)

Returned Masterworks

— — *A Fulfilled Promise and an Open Challenge*

By **THEODORE ALLEN HEINRICH**

Cultural Adviser, Property Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG

APPROXIMATELY 10,000 persons are making a pilgrimage to Wiesbaden each month simply to look at some old pictures.

The pictures, ranging from an altar piece painted by an unknown artist in Westphalia shortly after 1250 to Manet's "In the Conservatory" of 1879 by way of van Eycks, Botticellis, Titians and 15 Rembrandts, represent some of the loftiest peaks of western artistic achievement over the past six centuries and together form a collection of almost unparalleled splendor.

The significance of this exhibition, however, represents something above and outside the purely aesthetic and emotional richness of the paintings themselves. The Wiesbaden art collection today represents the fulfillment of a promise by the United States Government that these works of art, sent to the United States for safekeeping, would be returned to Germany as soon as conditions warranted, and a challenge to any nation which loots the art treasures of a defeated country and retains them as war booty.

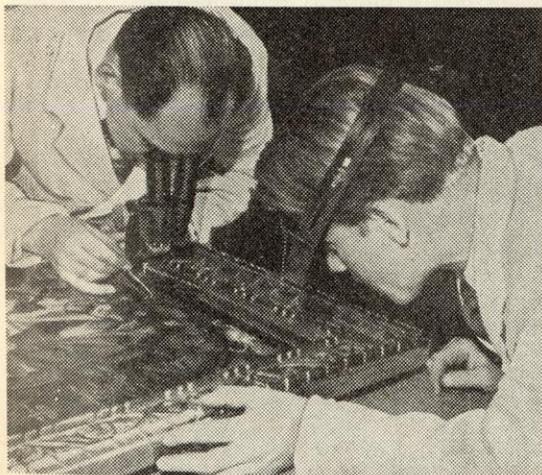
THE PROMISE had its roots in the discovery, shortly after Easter 1945, by forward troops of the US Third Army of two great caches of treasure hidden in sealed caverns deep in salt mines on the Thuringian border east of Kassel. These Nibelungen caves, taken under immediate supervision by Military Government's Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officers, held the principal part of the art treasures of the former Prussian state museums and palaces in Berlin as well as the gold reserves of the Reichsbank.

The treasures were evacuated to places of safekeeping in Frankfurt and Marburg, the latter being the site of the first of the three great art collecting points subsequently operated by Military Government. The works of art from the palaces went to Marburg and the vast quantities of Berlin museum properties were transferred during the summer from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden upon establishment of the collecting point there. Meanwhile, reports of destroyed museum buildings and generally chaotic conditions in Germany immediately following the war aroused great concern in America for the safety of the unique works of art.

Shipment of a selected group of paintings from the Kaiser Friedrich Museum and the National Galerie collections to the National Gallery in Washington, therefore, was ordered by the secretary of war and 202 of the 1,200 Berlin paintings held in Wiesbaden reached Washington under heavy guard in December 1945.

THE SHIPMENT aroused strong reaction in the United States lest it be thought that the US Government intended to hold these precious objects as war booty in violation of the Hague Convention which expressly exempts works of art from such treatment. Despite the fact that the Germans themselves practiced cultural looting on an unparalleled scale, the British and French joined with the United States in determining that there must be an immediate cessation of the sacking of valuable art treasures from defeated nations.

In direct answer to the questions and uneasiness raised by the shipment, President Truman issued a statement



Expert restorer and assistant examine Filippino Lippi's "Allegory of Music" for condition during the unpacking. Right, Hessian Minister Christian Stock accepts custody for the returned masterworks as trustee for the German people from Deputy State Commissioner Frank Sheehan. Extreme right, Theodore Allen Heinrich, author of this article.

explaining the reasons for placing the paintings in the safety of the air-conditioned National Gallery vaults and explicitly promised their return to Germany as soon as conditions warranted.

German criticism remained sharp even after President Truman's 1945 statement. Many Germans believed that their priceless pictures had been stolen from them and others shrugged off their worst fears with the rationalization that such was only a natural consequence of war.

WHEN THE UNITED STATES commitment was fulfilled and the art treasures returned in full accordance with previously announced schedules, Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, in May 1949, handed the custodial responsibility for the paintings to Christian Stock, minister president of Hesse, as trustee for the German people, and said:

"It is our earnest hope that our act of faith in honoring our covenantal obligations to your works of art will not only have increased our understanding and respect for each other, but that it will serve to establish as an active principle in the future conduct of international affairs the idea so hopefully and unequivocally expressed in the Hague Convention."

The fulfillment of the United States pledge made a profound impression on the Germans—an impression heightened by events of a different stamp which had occurred in the East zone.

There during the first winter following the war, a Soviet "Trophy Commission" visited the principal art centers in the Eastern zone and shipped to Russia, according to the best available information, more than 960,000 cultural objects, including the Sistine Madonna of Raphael and the original marbles from the great reconstructed Pergamon Altar. No accounting of works removed by the Trophy Commission has been given the Germans nor any statement on present condition or future disposition of the art treasures has been made by the Soviets.

When, in February 1948, it was decided by Washington that the German-owned paintings in the United States



Andrea del Verrocchio's „Madonna and Child“ (1436—1488)

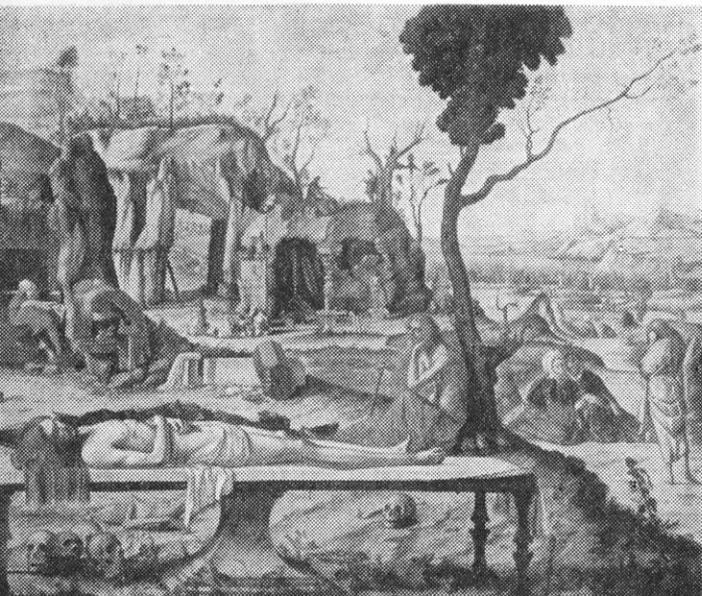
could be returned to Germany in the near future, public opinion demanded that these visiting treasures be brought out of their vaults and exhibited to the American nation. It was agreed to show them in the National Gallery in Washington for three weeks. The response was so overwhelming that a bill was introduced in the Senate calling for temporary further retention of the collection in America and its circulation to the larger cities of the country.

Meanwhile, it was necessary to extend the showing at the National Gallery to a total of six and a half weeks. Military police were pressed into service to handle the crowds which on one Sunday alone exceeded 67,000 persons. Attendance in Washington attained the total of 964,970 visitors, including a group of art students who arrived by chartered bus from Kansas City. This figure established an all-time high for a single museum exhibition.

When the exhibit closed, a committee of experts selected 52 paintings which in their opinion were least likely to withstand the strain of transcontinental exhibition and these were returned immediately to Germany.

The American tour which opened at the Metropolitan Museum in New York on May 17, drew 146,322 visitors

Vittore Carpaccio's "Burial of Christ" (ca. 1455-1625)



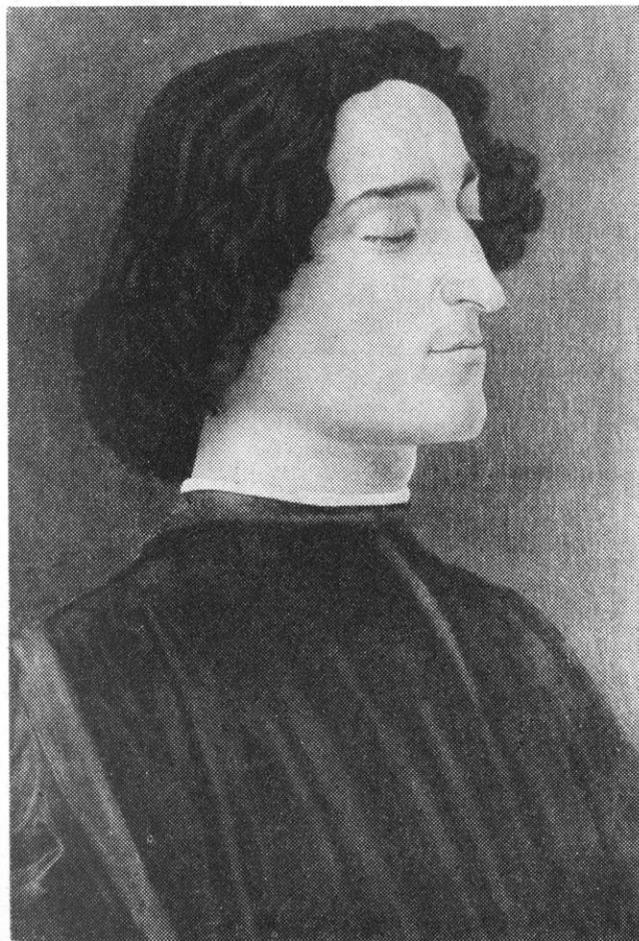
during its 26 days. From New York on, most of the 12 other cities included in the tour averaged 17 days apiece. In Portland, Ore., which showed the pictures for only eight days, 64,160 persons crowded the galleries. Philadelphia, where the exhibit competed with a national political convention, drew 38,280 visitors, while Chicago responded with 144,785 and Boston with 127,546.

AT THIS TIME, 52 more pictures were removed from the exhibit and shipped directly to Wiesbaden where, together with the first shipment, they went on view in the galleries of the Wiesbaden Collecting Point on Oct. 16* under the title of "Returned Masterworks, Part I."

During the rest of the winter and early spring, while attendance records continued to pile up for the other half of the exhibit in America, a disappointing total of only 36,614 visitors to Wiesbaden was attained. The Germans, however, attributed this to currency reform and sharply increased rail fares rather than to lack of enthusiasm.

From Boston the remaining half to the collection moved to Detroit (84,073 visitors), then to Cleveland (84,634), Minneapolis (108,008), San Francisco (86,047), Los Angeles (161,141), St. Louis (227,414), Pittsburgh (58,574) and finally

* See "US Returns German Art" in *Information Bulletin*, Issue No. 147, Nov. 2, 1948.



Sandro Botticelli's "Giuliano De' Medici" (1444-1510)



Peter Paul Rubens' "Saint Cecelia" (1577-1640)

Toledo (101,828). By this time the official figures reached the total of 2,397,784 persons.

Public interest was so intense that one of the German curators, traveling with the exhibit, was flown to Honolulu to deliver illustrated lectures.

THE AMERICAN TOUR of the Berlin paintings served four purposes: 1. It earned \$303,605 through entrance fees and voluntary contributions for the benefit of German children.

2. It brought to the doorsteps of nearly 2,500,000 Americans the opportunity to see a first-rate collection of great masters which most of them would never otherwise have seen.

3. It provided Military Government, ahead of the exchange program, a chance to send four outstanding German museum officials as traveling curators to America where they gained a knowledge of museum practices and philosophy developed far beyond those prevailing in Germany.

4. The tour demonstrated how precious, fragile and irreplaceable works of art can be brought to vast numbers of people in a large number of widely separated places without undue risk, and produced the invention of a new and highly superior packing technique.

The opening of the current exhibition in Wiesbaden on May 14, 1949 has aroused public interest among Germans, occupation personnel and art circles of Holland, Belgium,



Jean Fouquet's "Etienne Chevalier with St. Stephen"
(ca. 1420-ca. 1430)

Israel, Britain and France. More than 23,093 children have visited the exhibit and more than 2,391 art students as well as art history students from nearly every university in western Germany have availed themselves of the opportunity to view the masterworks while the Bayer dye factory in Leverkusen, North Rhine-Westphalia, is sending one or two busloads of employees weekly.

It is anticipated that before the exhibition closes about Feb. 1, approximately 60,000 people will have made the Wiesbaden pilgrimage. + END

Law Requiring Licenses For Political Parties Repealed

Repeal of former US Military Government requirements that German political parties be licensed was announced by HICOG. Repeal of licensing requirements, which have existed since 1945, became effective Nov. 28.

HICOG officials said that repeal of licensing requirements was in accordance with provisions of the Occupation statute which turn over control of German internal governmental matters to German authorities except in certain specific fields.

From now on formation and operation of German political parties will be governed entirely by whatever German law may exist in the various states in the US Zone.

"It has been known for some time that the High Commissioner's Office was considering this step," Kenneth Dayton, chief of the Internal Political and Governmental Affairs Division, Office of Political Affairs, said.

"Great interest has been evinced by individuals and groups who wished for new political parties. It will be

recalled that at the time of the election of the *Bundes-tag* (lower house) in 1949, there was a very heavy vote for independent candidates in some localities. This indicated that there were important groups within the body politic who did not agree with the policies of the current political parties and wished to establish political representation of their own interests.

"They will now be free to do so. It is hoped, however, that the cessation of licensing will not mean the growth of numerous splinter parties which will make the problem of effective government more difficult."

Germans Learning Self-Help

There is an "unbelievable readiness" among the Germans, particularly the younger generation, to work hard and help themselves, according to Dr. Reinhold Schairer, who has been an expert consultant on self-help projects with the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs.

This is especially true, he remarked, in the half of the population born after 1918. Among the older people, too, he found a deep understanding of the meaning of self-help.



Domenico Veneziano's "Portrait of a Young Lady"
(1410-1461)

Radio Institute

Returned to German Management

By **RALPH NICHOLSON**

Director, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

THE RADIO TECHNICAL Institute is the last of the broadcasting organizations in the US Zone of Occupation to be returned to German hands. Having reached this point we can turn our eyes for a moment to the past with just pride in the achievements which these last four years have witnessed.

I was not in Germany when the occupation began, but no one, I think, who surveyed in 1945 the chaos and disruption in German radio could have foreseen how radically the picture would have improved by 1949. In 1945 there seemed to be almost nothing to build on. The physical plant was largely destroyed, studio buildings in ruins, transmitters wrecked and towers down. Even more far-reaching was what I may call the spiritual destruction left by 12 years of tyranny and six years of war.

But the slow, arduous task of reconstruction was begun. Under the direction of the occupying powers, the buildings were again made habitable, the transmitters repaired and the men and women found who could launch German broadcasting on a new path and carry it through the various stages of its rebirth until the tutelage and guardianship of an occupation power were no longer necessary. German radio has reached the point at which we find ourselves today, when the last of these important public information instruments has been surrendered into the capable hands of those Germans who followed this road of reconstruction and responsibility.

The Radio Technical Institute played an important role in the progress that has been made. Created in 1945 in Bad Homburg by a small group of radio engineers, it soon attracted the attention and support of American Military Government which made Signal Corps equipment available to it and took steps to integrate its work with that of the four American zone radio stations, distributing the financial burden equitably among them, and, as the stations progressed on the road toward independence, appointed their intendants to the board of governors of the Institute.

AT FIRST, in view of the extensive destruction of physical facilities, the Institute served primarily as a source of manufactured equipment. Later, as conditions improved and the minimum technical requirements were met, fuller use was made of the institute laboratory for the advancement of the technical phases of radio broadcasting in such fields as high frequency transmission, studio and

recording techniques, electro-acoustics and frequency modulation.

The constitution of the Radio Technical Institute as a limited corporation under German law is evidence of our recognition that these matters are in competent hands and that the Institute is a body in which we can place our confidence.

This does not mean that the United States will henceforth discontinue its interest in and assistance to the work that you are doing. On the contrary, several members of my staff are in the United States at this very moment to represent German interests at an international conference on European frequencies. They will persist in efforts to secure for Germany the frequencies which are needed for a decentralized and independent radio.

Let me stress the words "decentralized" and "independent." The attainment of this decentralization and this independence from political or other control or coercion is really the main achievement of the last four years during which German broadcasting facilities have been rebuilt and German broadcasting organizations reconstituted. Just as the German government has been taken from the hands of usurpers and returned to the people, so German radio has been wrested from the hands of the men who misused it, spreading hatred and misinformation, and has been placed in the service of the people and of truth.

TO TRULY SERVE the people and to forestall any new danger of regimentation, German radio was decentralized. In order to serve the truth, I think that radio must be kept independent, because only in this way can misuse by political or other interested parties be prevented.

Independence of your information media, in my mind, is the strongest protection against the danger of every brand of totalitarianism. Maintaining this independence demands vigilance and honesty.

When Radio Munich was turned over to German authorities. General Hays* said: "The moral rehabilitation of

German radio is incomparably the larger task. To build an institution that will not fall prey again to special perverted interests, to assure its continuance as a vital agency in a democratic community, this is not a task of which one can ever say—"It is done, complete." This is a continu-

This article is a condensed text of the address delivered by Mr. Nicholson at the ceremony in Nuremberg Nov. 18 for the formal transfer of the Radio Technical Institute from the occupation supervision to German management as a joint enterprise of the US Zone radio stations for technical developments.

* — Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, the deputy military governor. See "Germans Get Free Radio" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 154, Feb. 8, 1949.

ing task day by day for the whole community." And, gentlemen, it is particularly your task.

I cannot impress upon you profoundly enough the heavy responsibility that devolves upon the members of the broadcast councils who are the representatives of the people, their activities, their interests and their thoughts, and upon the intendants of the stations, in whose hands rests the actual conduct and administration of the stations, to guard faithfully the trust that has been placed in you, to uphold the principles upon which the whole structure of democratic German radio is based, and above all to serve the community through the dissemination of truthful information.

This means avoidance of conscious bias. This means the presentation, so far as possible, of the whole story, the principle of letting the other man speak and truthfully present his side, the repudiation of deliberate misinformation, the allegiance to certain criteria of human decency that tell us what is good and what is evil — I believe that we all know the general direction in which truth lies and what it is made of. It is something that the people deserve, it is something that you have pledged yourselves to give them. As you know, I am a newspaper man by profession, and long associated with radio. In my country, the media of public information are in the hands of private enterprise; they are dependent upon the people for their existence, since without public support they go bankrupt.

ONE OF THE GREAT newspapers in my country carries over its masthead the slogan, "Give the people light and they will find the way." And, conversely, the people deprived of this light will stumble and go down. When a nation allows itself to lose the right to truth, it is likely to lose all. I believe that the German people will not readily relinquish that light again. It is the responsibility of you gentlemen in radio to keep it burning.

I should not like to conclude my remarks without paying tribute to the men, both German and American, who have devoted their energies to rebuilding German radio on the basis of this philosophy. I congratulate them on the progress made to date and extend best wishes for the future.

+END

Germany 4th Highest on ECA List

Western Germany's total for all procurement authorizations since the inception of the European Recovery Program on April 3, 1948 is shown as \$699,300,000, according to a report made public by the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington.

Only three other countries—United Kingdom, France and Italy—have received greater amounts of Marshall Plan aid.

Of the German total aid authorized to date, \$487,700,000 was earmarked for food and agricultural commodities, \$142,600,000 for industrial commodities and the remainder, \$69,000,000, for ocean freight.

Marshall Plan Exhibit Shifts to Duesseldorf Fair

The big Marshall Plan Exhibit building at the Frankfurt fair grounds, which attracted more than 170,000 visitors during the autumn fair, was moved to Duesseldorf for its Christmas Fair.

To emphasize ERP aid to the Ruhr and the Ruhr's role in the recovery of West Germany and western Europe, two large murals have been added to the exhibit. They depict typical Ruhr workers and industries. In addition, a number of posters entitled "ERP and the Vital Ruhr" were distributed throughout the Duesseldorf area.

The exhibit has as its main feature a huge relief map of the eastern United States, Atlantic Ocean and western half of Europe. Plying the Atlantic is a fleet of merchant ships carrying Marshall Plan goods to ERP countries. Small electric railroad systems, operating on both continents, form a network connecting the major seaports and industrial centers.

Of the 16 main displays in the original exhibit, 10 are electrically controlled and may be operated by spectators by means of push buttons and switches. Other graphic displays show ERP developments and achievements in western Europe. Three-dimensional displays indicate the rate of economic recovery while colored lighting effects for the models, graphs and charts add effectiveness.

An invitation has been received by the Visual Presentation Branch, Office of Administration, HICOG, and the Office of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany, to take the exhibit to Kiel later in 1950.

Handicraft Contest Under Way

The 1950 EUCOM-wide GYA handicraft contest will be open to all German, DP and refugee girls and boys, European Command Headquarters disclosed in announcing plans for the annual competition that attracted 35,000 entries this year. The 1949 contest was limited to articles made by German girls. (see "New Clothes from Old" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 159 of April 19, 1949.)

The entries, which must be the exclusive work of the contestant, may be made between Nov. 15 and May 1. However, entry blanks obtainable at GYA centers must be filled at a GYA office or center by Feb. 1.

The contestant has 56 different classifications in which articles may be entered. These include needlework, tailoring, wood and leather work, painting, block printing, photography, metal work, puppet or doll making, ceramics, lace, knitting, and miscellaneous handwork.

Each class is broken down into four age groups. Children under 12 compete with those of their own age; those 13 to 15 are in another competitive group; those 16 to 18 are in another class; while those 19 to 25 years of age will enter their articles in still another classification.

Holy Year Pilgrimage

— — *For Germans and Occupation Personnel*

OUT OF THE EXPECTED 3,000,000 faithful who will journey to Rome from all parts of the world for the 25th Holy Year of the Roman Catholic Church in 1950, approximately 50,000 will be western Germans making the jubilee pilgrimage.

These mass tours for Germans have been made possible only after almost year-long negotiations between the German National Committee for the Holy Year and the three occupation powers. In addition to German participation, occupation personnel from the three zones will swell the throngs converging on Rome during *Anno Santo* (Holy Year).

The jubilee is a solemn plenary indulgence granted by the Pope every 25 years. It has been traced back in origin to the Old Testament, but in its present form, Holy Year dates back to 1300 when it was proclaimed by Pope Boniface VI as a centenary occasion for pilgrimages to Rome. Subsequently the pilgrimages were set for every five years, then, every quarter of a century. The jubilee period, which runs from Christmas Eve to Christmas Eve, is called Holy Year because the Roman church regards it as a period for the "sanctification of Catholics."

Twenty-six solemn church ceremonies, including beatifications and canonizations will take place in Rome during the 1950 Holy Year. These will be spaced throughout the jubilee to enable pilgrims to see either a canonization, beatification, a solemn dedication of a church to Pope Pius XII, or some other liturgical festivity. Pilgrims will be granted a Papal audience and will be able to visit the four major basilicas.

AMONG THE THOUSANDS of western Germans planning to make the pilgrimage will be Countess Ellen von Hohenau, a 52-year-old horsewoman, who has announced her intention to ride an Arabian mare from Garmisch to Rome to convey her greetings to Pope Pius XII. Calculating that her pilgrimage will take about 35 days, the German countess will ride her dapple-gray mare across Austria via Innsbruck, and over the Brenner Pass into Italy, stopping at convents en route.

Other Germans will travel under a collective travel permit which has been arranged by trizonal Religious Affairs officers in cooperation with the German National Committee for the Holy Year and the Combined Travel Board. Agreements have been reached with the Italian, Swiss and Austrian governments to permit specially selected Germans to make the pilgrimage as collective groups without individual visas.

Feeling that a distinct political and cultural advantage is to be gained by permitting Germans gradually to resume foreign travel to Western nations, occupation officials viewed the Holy Year Pilgrimage as a worthy project where a beginning could be made.

Procedure was thereby set up so that local selection boards in each West German diocese, under the super-

vision of the local bishop, would screen pilgrim applicants for the trip. An adequate security check will be made on each pilgrim so that only those who fulfill both German and occupation requirements will be permitted to join the year-long pilgrimage.

On this basis, approximately 2,000 pilgrims will be selected from each diocese of the three western zones. After careful selection by each local board the final lists will be submitted to the German National Committee which in turn pass on the lists to the Combined Travel Board in the three zones for checking and approval.

Only the responsible leader of each pilgrim train will have a normal passport and Italian visa. The leader will carry the list of names of all pilgrims in his group which will be shown to frontier officials.

As the majority of pilgrims from Germany will most likely be drawn from the poor of the dioceses, this system, in addition to cutting travel red tape, will ease expenditures which otherwise would be laid out for individual Italian and Swiss or Austrian visas.

BY EXERCISING rigid economy, it is expected that the cost for a 10-day pilgrimage to the Holy City will be approximately \$40 (DM 168) per German pilgrim. This modest price is possible only because German pilgrims will be housed in religious institutions rather than hotels. The problem of foreign exchange credit to finance the German pilgrims which plagued both the German National Committee and Religious Affairs officers was resolved last fall with the signing of an Italian-German trade agreement. Under this pact, the Italian government agreed to set aside for Catholic use during Holy Year \$2,000,000 in lire. This means that Italy will have to buy an increased quantity of German goods to create the necessary credit balance.

Occupation personnel planning the Holy Year Pilgrimage may join one of the special tours that will be operated from Germany on frequent schedules or travel independently to the Italian capital. Those not joining a tour may obtain the official "Pilgrim's Envelope" by mail or in person from the Catholic post chaplain's office in Frankfurt, Heidelberg or Munich, or from the Pier Busseti Travel Service Office in Munich.

Special Service tours have been arranged with the American Express Company and the Pier Busseti Travel Service. American Express Company is offering six different types of tours ranging from nine to seven days and from \$132.60 to \$31.70. Pier Busseti offers similar tours with corresponding prices. Specific information on tours to Rome may be obtained from EUCOM Post Special Service officers or from Catholic chaplains.

NOT ONLY Roman Catholics, but also pilgrims of other faiths—Orthodox, Protestant and Moslem—are expected to make the pilgrimage. The Vatican Central Com-

(Continued on page 57)

UNICEF

— — United Nations' Aid to Needy Children

THROUGH STORMY world problems and scalding political harangues the United Nations has made newspaper headlines but through its practical work carried on by specialized agencies in many fields the organization is reaching into the ordinary daily life of millions of people throughout the world.

One of these agencies—the United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund—is servicing underprivileged children in 13 European countries, the Middle and Far East and Latin America. In Germany alone, UNICEF is touching every town and village of the country and is helping more than 2,000,000 German children.

UNICEF was established in December 1946 by the United Nations' General Assembly to assist the governments of UN member countries in promoting child health and welfare greatly depleted by war ravages. Later, at the request of all four occupying powers in Germany, aid was extended to Germany and in the middle of 1948 with a working fund of \$1,000,000 a simple program of specific relief was initiated in the four zones.

THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS confronting UNICEF were food, clothing and medical supplies, and money to carry out the program. The residual assets of the old United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration were bequeathed to the new enterprise while remaining funds have been raised by voluntary contributions from both individuals and governments.

Material and photographs for this article were furnished by the Berlin headquarters of the UNICEF Mission to Germany. Photos taken by UN Department of Public Information, US Army, Joachim Diederichs, K. A. Petrasch, Ruth Kull and Hans Schulz.

Countries which suffered less from the direct effects of war realized that the onus of these contributions fell primarily on them. The United States government, conscious of this responsibility, offered to match with 72 cents every 28 cents value contributed by other governments. In all 34 countries, many of them devastated and impoverished themselves by the war, have contributed and those unable to

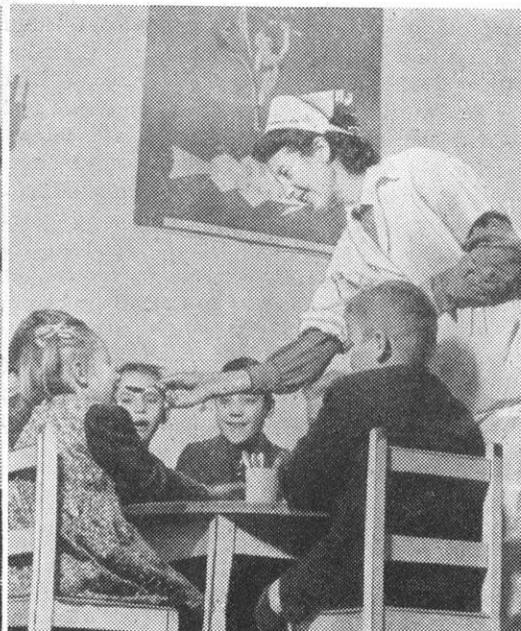
grant direct financial support have donated valuable resources. Iceland, for instance, with its gifts of cod liver oil is the greatest contributor per capita to UNICEF.

In each of the areas serviced by the UN agency the program varies according to the need of that particular locality. A basic problem in all countries, however, is the milk supply which, when available, is usually of a poor quality and unsafe from a sanitary standpoint.

The milk supplied by UNICEF as one of its major functions is reconstituted from milk powder thus insuring that the supply is safe for infant feeding. This milk is distributed to the neediest groups of children and nursing mothers in all countries in which the agency works and already has caused a substantial drop in infant mortality rate, infant tuberculosis and other children's diseases.

APART FROM HELPING the immediate need for milk in the most vulnerable groups, UNICEF is assisting 12 European countries to develop milk conservation projects for the better use of local supplies. The countries themselves are supplying the machinery and the buildings

Left, a war orphan raises her noontday bottle of milk in thanks. Center, children in TB home in South Lichterfelde borough of Berlin receive daily ration of UNICEF cod liver oil. Right, tot admires her first pair of leather shoes, made from leather provided by UNICEF. In winter countless children are prevented from going to school regularly because they must share what often is the family's one pair of leather shoes with brothers or sisters.



for dried milk plants while UNICEF provides expert advice and parts of the machinery not obtainable in the country concerned.

Another "first" on the agency's program is its contributions to the supplementary feeding schemes of many countries. Since its inception the UN body has distributed more than 4,500,000 meals or school luncheons daily. These meals consist of special protective foods such as milk, fats, meat and fish. The amount of 300 calories per day which is supplied in this way by UNICEF is matched by the recipient country through its government or voluntary agencies with an equal caloric amount of food.

Both its milk and supplementary feeding programs have helped UNICEF in its third major task—combating the increase of tuberculosis resulting from the undernourishment and privations of the war years. Its active campaign against this prevalent scourge has been carried out on a world-wide scale. Through the use of BCG (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) vaccine as a preventive immunization, the campaign is being waged in cooperation with the Scandinavian Red Crosses* and under the technical advice of the World Health Organization. In the joint enterprise more than 18,000,000 children have been vaccinated with the BCG vaccine, which reduces the chances of tuberculosis infection by 80 percent.

THE UNCEASING FIGHT against venereal diseases and meningitis is being aided by UNICEF supplies of penicillin and streptomycin while in the Far East and Europe national campaigns against malaria and other insect-borne diseases are being abetted by DDT and expert guidance.

Raw materials supplied by UNICEF for manufacture into direly needed clothing and shoes are warming the

* Also see "Battle against TB" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 158, April 5, 1949.

Infant health centers in each of Berlin's boroughs serve as distribution points for cod liver oil. Open to all children up to the age of six, they are extensively used by low-income families with infants who are checked periodically for condition and weight. Left, babies attended by their mothers are lined up in rows by nurses to wait for doctors. Right, school girls sew UNICEF flannel to provide expectant mothers with "baby boxes" for the winter.



UNICEF field representative explains to a group of interested children at a Berlin dayhome the meaning of UNO.

shivering children of Europe and special training opportunities for child health personnel, pediatricians and public health officers are keeping welfare officials abreast of up-to-the-minute techniques and modern developments within their field.

The program in Germany is deliberately kept simple and is aimed at bringing a noticeable relief in a particular field of need rather than negligible relief to many varied



fields. UNICEF maintains a Mission in Germany to observe the activities and developments of its program. With headquarters in Berlin and regional offices in Hanover and Wiesbaden, its representatives study the needs of the country, coordinate the numerous varied requests submitted to the Mission and generally serve as a link between the German authorities and UNICEF European Headquarters in Paris.

The direct responsibility for the carrying out of the UNICEF programs, however, rests with the German authorities. These officials are represented on UNICEF committees which act as the executive bodies for the agency's programs.

WITH AN ADDITIONAL \$1,000,000 added to the primary fund for Germany, UNICEF has concentrated on distribution of cod liver oil and concentrated vitamin capsules for combatting rickets; the supply of wool, cotton and leather; the provision of streptomycin and in some parts of the country supplementary feeding.

More than \$500,000 worth of cod liver oil has been made available in the anti-rickets program so that 1,500,000 needy children, mothers and refugee children are receiving a daily ration during the winter months. With the aid of the state governments the anti-rickets



Nurses at a German hospital prepare for cod liver oil distribution among tuberculosis-infected children patients.



Supplies being unloaded at the district department of health in Schoeneberg, one of the most densely populated of the six boroughs in the American sector of Berlin.

cause has been given nationwide publicity and the cod liver oil is reaching every town and village in all of Germany.

Out of the leather and wool which UNICEF is now shipping into Germany, approximately 250,000 pairs of children's shoes and 1,000,000 pairs of stockings will be manufactured. German authorities are matching UNICEF's allocation of raw materials with the total processing costs of the supply and auxiliary materials. In this way Germany is contributing about DM3,500,000 (\$833,000) to its underprivileged children.

Additional leather for still more shoes already has been requested along with more wool and cotton for overcoating, bed clothing and diapers which are in short supply in hospitals, children's institutions and refugee households.

ALTHOUGH NO large scale feeding programs have been planned under UNICEF as that phase of relief is being adequately carried out under the Hoover project, 100,000 children in certain localities are receiving a daily supplementary meal under a joint operation with the Swiss Relief to Europe. The Swiss government is making the food available to UNICEF as her contribution to the UN agency.

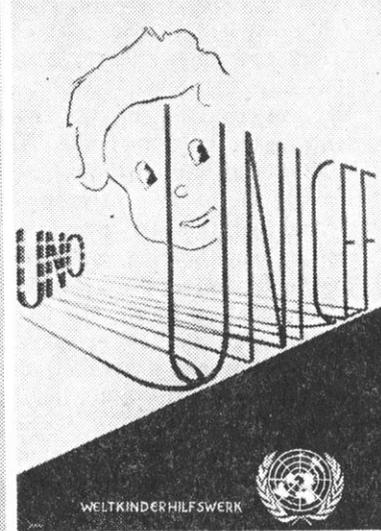
Enough streptomycin to treat all cases of tuberculous meningitis in children for a six-month period is now on hand so that free treatment is available to all. This treatment is being given in specially designated children's clinics and hospitals and is carried out under the supervision of German experts fully acquainted with the latest developments in the use of streptomycin.

Funds as yet have not permitted UNICEF to realize its original aims in reaching 30,000,000 of the world's needy children, but the organization, acting as an international cooperative for children, has established the basis of a world-wide body for promoting child health and welfare on a global level.

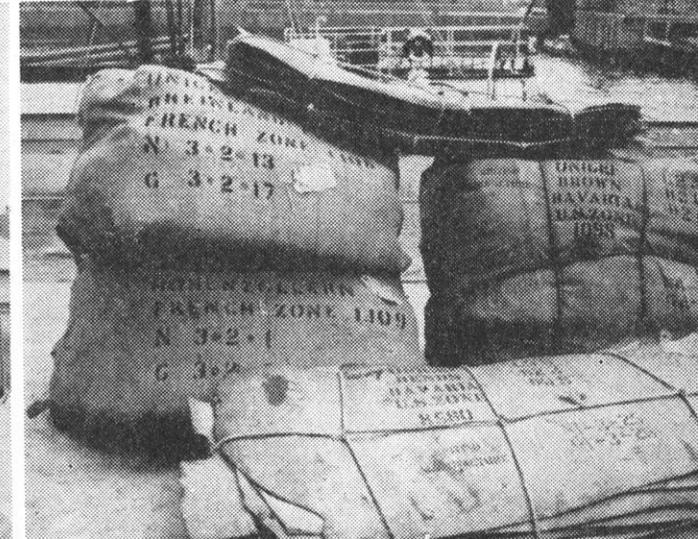
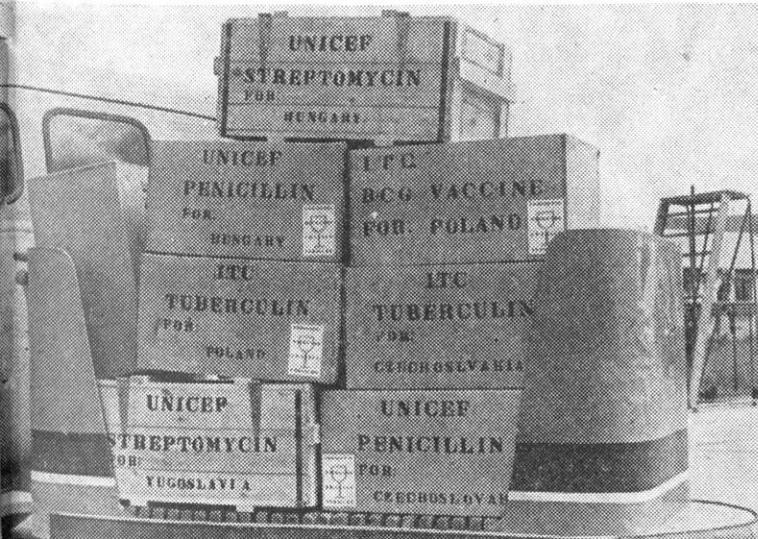
+ END



Private cots were just as scarce as equipment and medicines in many countries of postwar Europe and made necessary doubling up, such as shown above, left. Right, often a bowl of noodle soup, made with milk, was the only hot dish many European boys like these could count on for the day. Too often they had never tasted it before. They are being made acquainted with it at a school-feeding center supplied by UNICEF. Below, left, two posters drawn by grateful students of the Darmstadt Technical School. Below, right, little boy at UNICEF center cried when inoculated for the first time. He found the anticipation worse than the "shot" itself. He is one of some 20,000,000 children in Europe alone who are now being vaccinated with BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) against the dreaded threat of tuberculosis.



Shipments of UNICEF medicines, including Streptomycin, Penicillin and Tuberculin as well as equally scarce BCG Vaccine (against TB) make their way not only into Germany but also behind the Iron Curtain to Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Soviet-satellite countries. Right, leather earmarked for the Rhineland and Hohenzollern areas of the French Zone and for Bavaria, in the US Zone of Germany, there to be made up into children's shoes.



Labor Picture

craft associations. He indicated that the unions would seek to bring this about by legislation. Certainly in the area of labor-management relations there is a wide field for cooperation between unions and employers.

I HAVE SENSED that a very touchy area in labor relations in Germany exists in the labor-management practices and relations of the US Occupying Forces in regard to their native German employees. I have found that the unions are much concerned with the difficulty in arriving at wage scales and in dealing with the grievances, problems and practices involving their members working for the Occupation Forces.

Grievances have tended to pile up without prompt resolution. The workers, I found, seem to feel they are operating in a no-man's land in comparison to other German workers who have the full benefit and use of the machinery set up by the labor laws and courts to take care of their grievances.

I have been gratified by the fact that Occupation Forces authorities are aware of the delicacy of this area of operation, and of the importance of good personnel practices, and have shown a growing disposition to work out promptly the problems as they arise.

THE CULTURAL and welfare work of the unions is impressive. Many of them have extensive educational and youth programs. Berlin has a complete educational program operating in various centers throughout the western sectors. A number of the industrial unions have their own schools. The trade union movement is becoming more and more interested in the curricula of the universities and in the possibilities of setting up courses in labor economics and sociological subjects.

The state federations have active educational and youth departments and certain cultural and welfare programs. For instance, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, the federation has a book club which offers its members books at half price on a monthly savings basis; its theater guild about every two weeks buys out the State Theater in Stuttgart and theaters in other cities so that the members can see the best plays at reduced prices; four mobile movies bring good pictures, including documentaries, to workers in outlying communities where there are no regular movie theaters; the youth hall in the rebuilt labor headquarters building is utilized every night in the week for lectures and discussions; vocational courses are conducted in more than a score of crafts both for beginners and for those who want to improve their skills.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden, the Military Government has initiated work in supervisor training, job analysis and on-the-job training. As a result a number of manufacturers claimed they had noted results in greater efficiency and better morale.

AS TO THE PROBLEM industry faces in reducing production costs in order to widen the domestic markets and to enable German products to compete in foreign markets, it seems to me that German industry and

business are overlooking the tremendous potential of the domestic market.

There is a great need for enlarging the domestic market in order to raise the German standard of living, to furnish more employment, and to make it easier for common people to buy more. There is insufficient buying power in the hands of the common people. Some means must be found for reducing the great margin between the wages being paid to workers and the prices they have to pay for the things they buy.

International trade must be encouraged by the Western Allies, or the Germans might be forced into turning to the East for an outlet for their goods, some of the employers pointed out.

Manufacturers at Wiesbaden, Bremen and Berlin pointed out that one of the main difficulties with German industry is the fact that many products can be imported into Germany more cheaply than they can be produced in the German plants.

I found employers afraid of what might happen in the export market when the Marshall Plan ends in 1952.

Unionists feel that not enough of Marshall Plan aid has gone into workers' housing. The unions want a greater voice in the distribution of ERP funds.

NEARLY ALL the problems which face western Germany are in concentrated form in Berlin. There it seems that nearly every problem is more urgent than it is anywhere else in Germany. I have been impressed by the courage of the working people, the union leaders, the industry leaders and the government leaders of Berlin in giving their best and all their energies to operate in the face of seemingly hopeless odds.

The fact that the people in the western sectors of Berlin keep fighting make Berlin a symbol of courage in the face of adversity to the whole free world.

The conflict between two currencies, the great unemployment, the heavy payments of the city for unemployment and for relief, the great and urgent need for credit, the need for markets and orders from the West, the cooperation between employers and the unionists in an effort to solve their own and community problems learned in the face of the blockade of the city, all make Berlin a place for especial mention. +END

(Continued from page 14)

Employee Morale

through staff visits, telephone calls and correspondence. Their objective is to provide the best possible service to both HICOG and consular employees, to assigned German personnel and to the dependents of US personnel.

As varied as are its present activities, the Employee Relations and Service Branch feels that there are many other ways in which it can be of service and assistance. After two months of operation new and different problems are presented daily for the staff's attention and action.

So, if you have a problem, call the branch or pay a personal visit to Room 452, Headquarters Building in Frankfurt. The branch is well established to serve you in many ways. +END

Patents System

— — *Re-established for Germany*

By **VICTOR L. BILLINGS**

Legal Advice Division

Office of the General Counsel, HICOG

RESUMPTION OF GERMAN participation in four international organizations in the field of industrial property — patents, trade marks and designs — was authorized by the Allied High Commission in Bonn last December.

The Commission approved a request from the chancellor of the Federal Republic to inform the Swiss government, which administers the International Bureau at Berne, of the establishment of the German Patent Office at Munich with competency for the federal area, thus insuring that the provisions of four conventions in the field of industrial property could again be applied to their full extent.

The principal reciprocal benefits of the international associations are the reciprocal granting of the same protection to citizens of other signatory countries as are granted to its own nationals in the field of industrial property rights; recognition of the priority date on applications for patents, trade marks and designs filed in the other member countries; international registration of trade marks, designs and models, and suppression of false indications of origin on goods.

Participation in these international organizations, the main one of which has 52 members and covers most of the territory of the world, marks an important step forward in world cooperation by the Federal Republic. Before this action could be taken, however, much preparation had been required since 1945 in the restoration of the patent system in Germany.

IN THE LAST MONTHS of the war the valuable technical records located in the Reich Patent Office in Berlin had been widely dispersed throughout Germany. One set of copies of the 180,000 pending patent applications

was taken into eastern Germany where it was later lost by fire.

The technical library of 300,000 volumes and the records of the secret patents were moved to Heringen, near Kassel, and 3,000 valuable reference books were sent through Czechoslovakia to Bavaria. Part of the trademark records were moved to another building in Berlin where they were lost also by fire.

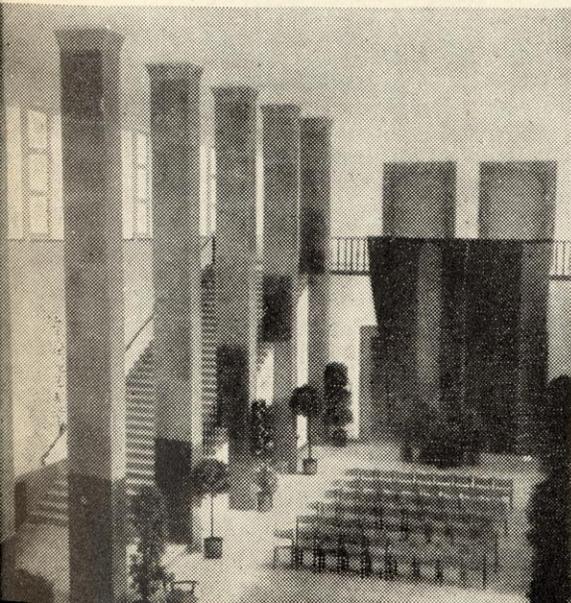
Some of the technical personnel remained at the Patent Office in Berlin, some went to Heringen and others were scattered throughout Germany. The Patent Office building in Berlin was about one-third destroyed by a heavy bombing attack on Feb 3, 1945.

US and British representatives reached Heringen in May 1945 and found some 50 former patent employees at work restoring and classifying the patent indexes and examination material. The library and the register of secret patents were located in a potash mine in Heringen. However, the files of the secret applications and patents had been burned upon orders of the German government shortly prior to the arrival of the US troops.

In June 1945 a considerable amount of material was seized and removed from the Patent Office in Berlin, including part of the files of granted patents, chemical indexes, photographic apparatus, typewriters and telephones.

ON JULY 18, 1945 the Legal Division of OMGUS assumed custody of the Patent Office building, located in the US Sector of Berlin, for the purpose of preserving and restoring the building and records and reassembling the technical staff. Duplicate copies of 180,000 pending patent applications, the patent and trademark registers, the files of granted patents, a consider-

At left, newly-opened Patent Office in Deutsches Museum library in Munich. Right, ruins of the same hall, 1945.



able amount of examination material and 16,000,000 copies of German patent specifications were found in the Berlin Patent Office.

Within a short time 220 officials and employees had been politically screened and were making preparations for the early reopening of the office. Supplementary rations were furnished from US sources to help in maintaining the health of the employees. A considerable amount of building material was obtained from US and British sources and the Berlin Magistrate paid the salaries and financed the necessary repair work.

Quadrupartite discussions were started in September 1945 on the revision of the German patent and trademark laws and preparation of a law authorizing the reopening of the Patent Office in Berlin. These discussions were continued throughout 1946 and 1947. However, in view of the impossibility of obtaining agreement on a quadrupartite basis, instructions were issued to the bizonal officials in October 1947 to make preparations and enact the necessary legislation for the establishment of a Bizonal Patent Office.

AS THE FIRST STEP in compliance with these instructions, Economic Council Ordinance No. 31 was enacted establishing a Bizonal Patent Filing Office at Darmstadt, effective Oct. 1, 1948. Under this ordinance a branch filing office was also established in Berlin. This ordinance authorized the filing of applications in order to obtain a priority date, but the offices were not authorized to grant patents and register designs or trade marks. During the ensuing year the filing offices received 125,000 applications, of which 60,000 were for patents.

A committee of German patent and trade mark specialists, appointed by the bizonal officials, continued to study the revision of the German patent and trade-mark laws in preparation for the establishment of a patent office and submitted several ordinances which were enacted by the Bizonal Economic Council and approved by the Bipartite Board.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 117 was enacted and approved in June 1949. This important ordinance amended the German laws in the field of industrial property (patents, designs and trade marks) and adapted them to present conditions, cancelled several wartime ordinances,

Left, Portion of 12 miles of new metal shelves for 500,000 volumes. Right, entrance to new Patent Office in Munich.



Patent Office personnel witnessing opening of office in Munich Oct. 1. In front row, second from left is Mr. Billings, author of this article; at right is Dr. Eduard Reimer, president of the office, next to Dr. Josef Mueller Bavarian minister of justice. (Photos furnished by author)

prohibited secret applications and patents and provided for the granting of compulsory licenses if required in the interest of the public.

The ordinance required the payment of fees on the Reich patents in order to maintain their legal effect in the Bizonal Area and provided for the reinstatement of the patent and trade-mark applications which were pending in the Reich Patent Office at the end of the war. The ordinance authorized the Bizonal Patent Office to take over the functions of the filing offices and to grant patents and register designs and trade marks.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL Ordinance No. 118, enacted and approved in June 1949, amended the German Patent Agents Law of 1936 which regulated the practicing of the profession in Germany. The ordinance eliminated from the old law certain discriminatory provisions and cancelled several wartime regulations. The ordinance required the reinstatement of attorneys who had been struck off the register for racial or political reasons and authorized persons possessing the necessary legal qualifications to practice before the Bizonal Patent Office.

Economic Council Ordinance No. 78, which was passed Dec. 17, 1948 and approved by the Bipartite Board Aug. 4, 1949, established the German Patent Office at Munich. The ordinance provided that the filing offices should be dissolved and their functions assumed by the Patent Office. The ordinance further authorized branches of the Patent Office but no such branches have been established to date.

Economic Council Ordinances Nos. 78, 117 and 118 became effective on Oct. 1, 1949 and were extended to the states in the French Zone by Ordinance No. 1 of the Federal Republic of Germany, which was also made effective on the same date.

Thus was established the basis for the opening of the German Patent Office at Munich on Oct. 1. The office occupies the library building of the Deutsches Museum which is located on an island in the Isar River in the heart of the city. The filing offices which had been

(Continued on page 42)



Portion of assembly hall at HICOG headquarters during conference of Resident Officers. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Resident Officers

— — Summary of Zonal Conference

US RESIDENT OFFICERS, as the officials in closest contact with the German people, are the most important element in US relations with the Germans, John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, told HICOG's field representatives Dec. 12 in urging them to set "most exacting standards" for themselves in accomplishing their occupation tasks.

Opening a two-day zone-wide conference of the 166 Resident Officers of the US Zone at HICOG headquarters in Frankfurt, Mr. McCloy said that many Germans form their opinions of Americans through their observations of the local Resident Officer and his family.

"Each Resident Officer must acquire a position of real prestige, dignity and value in the community to which he is attached," the High Commissioner said. "Since each Resident Officer is seeking to imbue certain basic practices and principles in the Germans, he must be recognized by them as a man whose advice and aid is valuable—something to be sought."

He added that their tasks were much more difficult with the transfer of more responsibility to the Germans. Where once officers acted, they must now use advice and persuasion, he said.

"I believe strongly that you can deal successfully with the German people only if you know them and

understand them, their many virtues and their many faults," he continued. "To officials in your position, this means that you must see much of the German people not only officially but personally and socially.

"You must get away from the office and the conference table. Then you will have a better chance of understanding the reasons why the projects you are advancing are failing or succeeding."

That Germans are aware of the qualifications of the Resident Officers is indicated by the many letters he has received, Mr. McCloy said. Most of these letters from Germans are favorable and many carry a request for retention of some officer who was about to be moved or expressed gratitude for some service he had rendered the community.

Mr. McCloy said Resident Officers must have a sound knowledge of all HICOG policies and objectives, and that headquarters would increase the flow of information to them. He hoped the zone-wide-conferences could be held as often as every six months.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE P. HAYS, deputy US high commissioner, in citing the US objective of promoting democracy and preventing the rise of Nazism, Communism and other totalitarian tendencies in Germany, said, "we have made vast strides in

This summary was prepared by the Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, for public release.

The conference, held in Frankfurt Dec. 12 and 13, was arranged by the Field Division, HICOG, to explain policies, functions and operations to the 166 US Resident Officers stationed in the cities and counties throughout the US-occupied area of Germany.

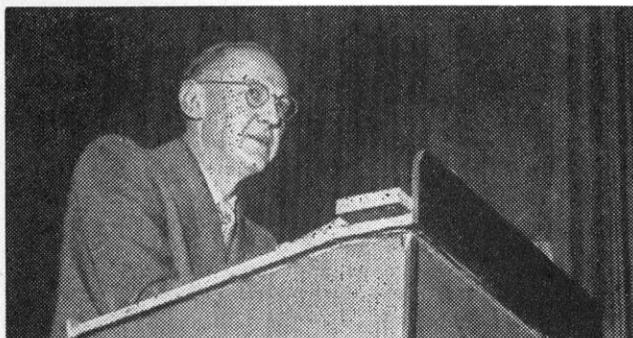
the prevention of the spread of Communism during the past year."

He added that there was much misinformation on the revival of Nazism and similar forms of nationalism.

"The best way to evaluate the return of Nazism within Germany is to study the trends that have taken place since 1945," he said. "When you consider the 402 members recently elected to the *Bundestag* (federal assembly), the *Bundesrat* (federal council), the chancellor, president and cabinet members elected and appointed to the German Federal Republic it is significant that not one single person who was closely affiliated with the Nazi party has been elected or appointed."

The return of lesser Nazi officials and followers to the civil service was usually due to economic reasons, he said, in that they had been cleared, paid their penalties, and under the civil service code had to be reemployed or pensioned.

"The fact that they are being reemployed instead of being pensioned does not necessarily mean that there is



Col. Gordon E. Textor, director of Field Division, HICOG, supervised arrangements for the conference and introduced the speakers. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

a desire on the part of the people in western Germany to adhere to or promote again the growth of Nazism," he said.

He said that the federal government had shown its willingness to adopt democratic principles and to cooperate in the prevention of anti-Semitism and the revival of totalitarian tendencies. The recent Petersberg agreement was a major step in this direction, he added.

SHEPARD STONE, deputy director of the Office of Public Affairs, surveyed the major objectives and problems in public affairs and emphasized the importance of youth in the reorientation of Germany.

"There can be no doubt that the youth of Germany is our greatest opportunity, and, if we fail, our greatest defeat," he said. He explained that the Education and Cultural Relations Divisions was concerned with the reorientation of German youth through the establishment of a democratic education system, and a restudy of the entire situation was to be made to see what could be done about "the great reluctance for reform."

Describing the work of the Office of Public Affairs' Exchanges Division, he said some 1,500 Germans were expected to go to the United States and other countries

under the exchange program during the fiscal year. The rewards of the program have been great, Mr. Stone added, citing as examples the case of Dr. Eugen Kogon, a German magazine editor, who said his visit to the United States "has meant a turning point in his life," and Werner Hilpert, deputy minister president of Hesse, who stated that he had discovered how democracy really works by visiting a New England town meeting.

The Information Services Division is now working on such problems as attempts of nationalistic groups to break the leases drawn up to protect the licensed press, and the evidence of an "army barracks spirit" coming back at certain radio stations, he stated.

Following Mr. Stone, Thomas P. Headen, chief of the Information Services Division; Phillip Mettger, deputy chief of Education and Cultural Relations Division; Dr. Ralph A. Burns, chief of the Exchanges Division, and Jack M. Fleischer, deputy chief of the Public Relations Division, explained in greater detail the work of their agencies and aid which Resident Officers can render.

DESCRIBING THE POLICIES and operations of the three-power Military Security Board, Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges, chief of the US Element, said that the board works through three main divisions, scientific research, industrial and military.

The first of these exercises surveillance over Germany's 1,600 scientific institutes and 7,000 scientists by scrutinizing scientific publications which carry reports of all new and important discoveries and through spot checks of these institutes by a small but highly specialized staff, he stated. The Industrial Division also uses spot checks and unannounced inspections in the five major industrial fields, chemicals, electronics, mechanics, metallurgy and shipbuilding, embracing more than 1,000 plants, to prevent rearmament.

In distinguishing between normal national pride and aggressive militarism, the Military Division makes note of German public opinion and official statements because "their tenor and frequency indicate trends and by plotting these trends it should not be difficult to detect a significant resurgence of militarism," he stated.

Judge William Clark, presiding judge of the US Court of Appeals, described the development of the HICOG courts from the former court system comprised of military and civilian personnel under direction of state Military Government directors, to the current status of an independent judiciary, guaranteeing impartiality to all litigants. He emphasized that the courts in addition to administering justice were instrumental in orienting German legal personnel in the fundamentals of a democratic court system. He said that legal seminars held by the Court of Appeals for members of the German bar had been very helpful in orienting them in the US court's ordinances and regulations and Anglo-American procedure.

OPENING THE afternoon session, John K. Dunlop, regional officer for Hamburg, and Pierre Julitte, delegate for the Trier District, representing the British and French field staffs respectively, spoke briefly on the operations in their zones. Both officials emphasized that their organizations were similar to those in the US Zone,

and that the information and advice passed on to the US Resident Officer during the conference could apply as well to their own personnel.

Reporting, observation, and reorientation were cited by James W. Riddleberger, director of the Office of Political Affairs, at the major functions of the Resident Officers who are stationed in the key counties and cities of the US Zone. He indicated that the field officers' observation and reporting of the political, social and economic tendencies in their communities and how the Basic Law and the Occupation Statute are being carried out would contribute in large measure to the development of US policy towards Germany.

Referring to reorientation, he said that HICOG planning of this program would reflect the ideas and suggestions of field officers.

Kenneth E. Dayton, chief of the Internal Political and Governmental Affairs Division, said that the civil service was an example of how undemocratic traditions can be continued in modern Germany. He added, however, that experience had shown that the average citizen was in favor of civil service reform and other reform programs once he understood their necessity. The reorientation program is designed to provide the citizen with guidance in achieving these reforms, he said.

WARNING RESIDENT OFFICERS not to spread their efforts too thin, Mr. Dayton cited several major areas in which the reorientation program should be concentrated.

There should be more local autonomy, allowing cities and counties more jurisdiction over local affairs, he said.

"The tax structure should be revised to make it possible for cities and towns to control their own incomes and expenditures to a much greater extent . . . Local control of police is already required by the High Commission. Hiring and firing of the local public servants should be brought more directly under the control of the town or city government. He urged more local control over schools, building programs, local transportation and other community activities.

Encouraging greater citizen participation in governmental affairs was a second major function of reorientation, Mr. Dayton said. Town meetings and public forums have already been very successful, he added, and the next step "is to try to formalize the idea behind them through the creation of local citizen associations on a more permanent footing." He suggested that the Resident Officers aid German citizens in making these forums more effective by organizing definite programs, such as a series of meetings on local government, which would orient citizens and explore all avenues to improvement.

Another field of reorientation is that of civil liberties, Mr. Dayton said, and urged the Resident Officers to aid in the formation of civil liberty unions and other associations to guard against excesses of government, arbitrary police action, etc.

Political party relationships constituted another problem of reorientation, he stated, in getting local citizens to "take a more responsive role in party affairs and to insist that their party leaders be responsive to rank and file

party member demands. Voters should hold their parliamentary delegates personally accountable to them, and should question secret ballots in state and federal legislatures.

"The success of the program . . . will depend to a greater extent upon the efforts of the Resident Officers than any other branches of the entire High Commission's structure in Germany," he concluded. "Our approach should in general be to encourage Germans who themselves are inclined to press for reform to do the job, and do it effectively. We should keep in mind that we are in a European country and that we are seeking political reform of a democratic nature which has as many roots as possible in the best of the German past rather than reform which conforms in detail to the American ideal or practice."

GUY J. SWOPE, chief of the Displaced Populations Division, urged the Resident Officers to follow closely the political aspects of the refugees, explaining that these 8,000,000 newcomers have tended to withdraw from the main stream of German life, and formed a number of refugee organizations now demanding recognition as political parties. He said this indicated that the refugees considered themselves a minority, discriminated against, and unable to find political expression through the traditional political parties.

Citing the danger of this situation, Mr. Swope urged Resident Officers to use their "detached position" in their communities to aid in the assimilation of refugees by encouraging their representation in local government and civil groups.

Robert M. Hanes, director of the Office of Economic Affairs, and chief of the ECA Mission to Western Germany, said that Resident Officers could render valuable service to the Marshall Plan program by explaining to Germans in their area the objectives of ECA and the contribution they could make.

"Make calls on your small businessmen," Mr. Hanes said. "We intend to emphasize aid for small business in the next few months, so establish contacts with your little businessman and give him tangible proof that ERP has his interests in mind. You might do the same with the labor unions and explain to them how direct dollar aid or counterpart fund releases give jobs to their members. Discuss the agricultural program with the farmer and farm organizations in your county. Explain to them how they can make use of such things as technical assistance programs to increase the productivity of their land."

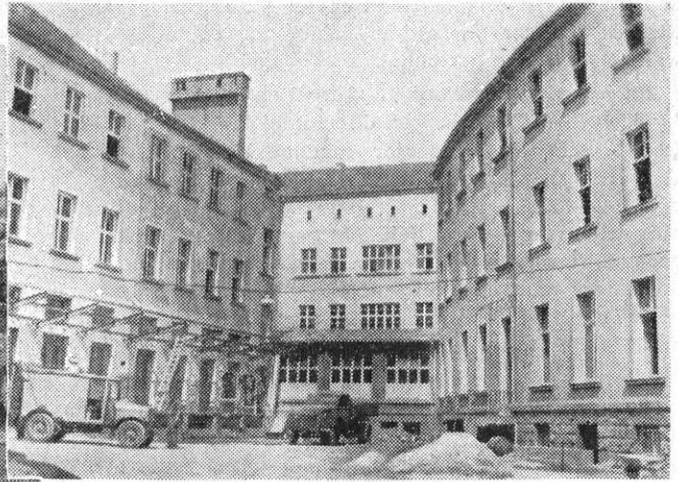
He pointed out that money would soon be released for a number of counterpart fund projects and suggested that Resident Officers look up the managers of firms receiving money and explain to them their "personal stake in the Marshall Plan."

THE ECA CHIEF promised to keep the HICOG field officers fully informed on what ECA was doing and why, and in turn asked them to provide accurate and speedy reports on local conditions.

In surveying the operations of ECA in Germany, Mr. Hanes said that "if Marshall Plan money had made a difference to other Europeans, it has made a vaster

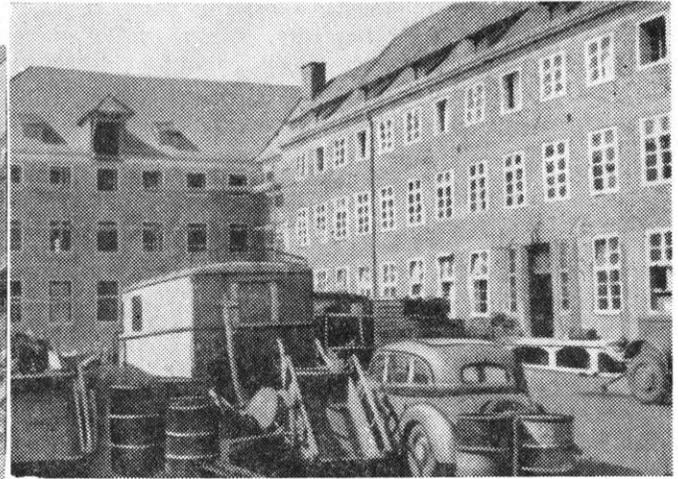
(Continued on page 51)

Mannheim Post Office 1945...



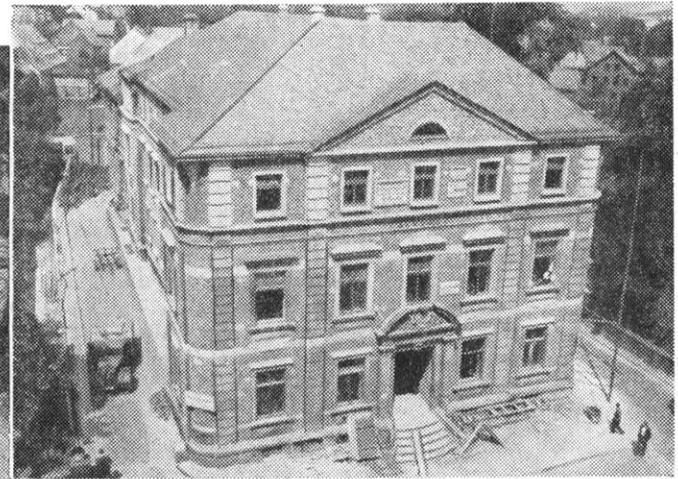
Same Loading Ramp 1949.

Regensburg Telephone-Telegraph Office 1945...

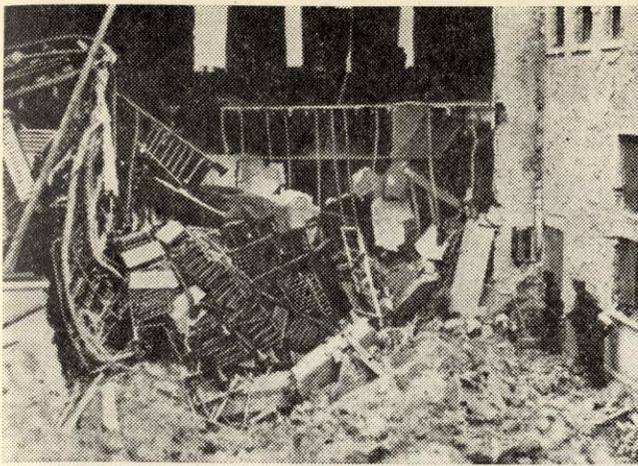


Same building in Regensburg 1949.

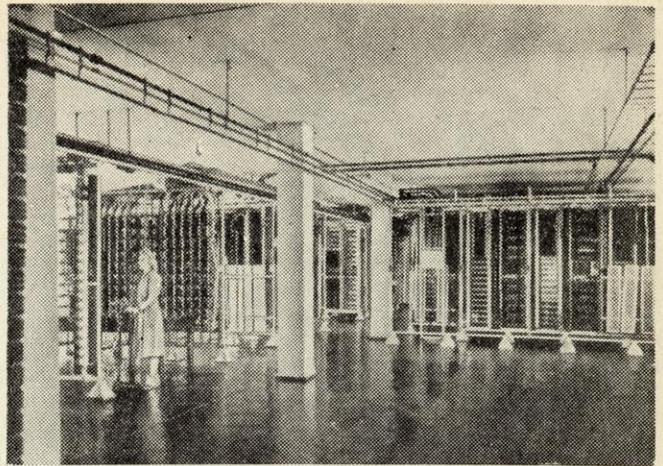
Marburg Post Office 1945...



Rebuilt building in Marburg 1949.



Stuttgart's telephone office 1945...



Same local automatic telephone office 1949.

Communications Rehabilitation

In US-Occupied Area of Germany 1945-1949

By **EUGENE H. MERRILL**

Chief, Communications Branch

Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG

THE GERMAN AGENCY responsible for communications in the US-Occupied Area has made phenomenal progress since the beginning of occupation in the rehabilitation and provision of communications services and facilities. Such has been accomplished by a denazified and demilitarized organization which has maintained financial solvency without dollar or other financial aid, and financed substantially all plant rehabilitation, additions and other operations out of its operating revenues.

The German communications agency has also made substantial financial contributions to other German government activities and earned approximately \$14,000,000

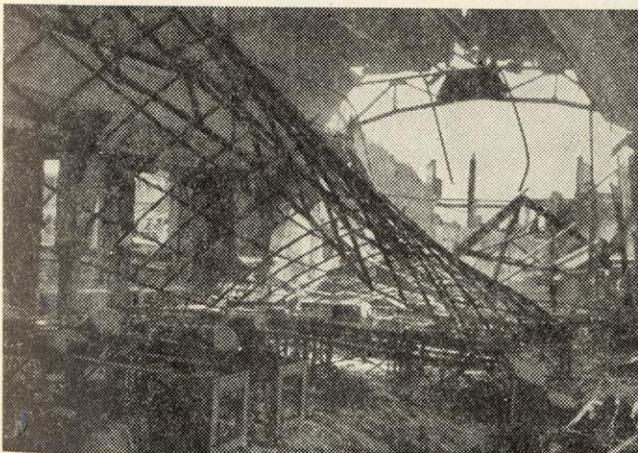
in foreign currencies for Germany, as a result of its operations in the US-Occupied Area.

The volume of long distance telephone, telegraph and letter mail services now rendered in the US Zone are approximately 180, 250 and 100 percent, respectively, of the volume of those services rendered during an average month in the 1937-38 fiscal year.

The accompanying photographs are examples of the progress made during occupation in the physical rehabilitation of German communications operating facilities and communications equipment manufacturing plants.

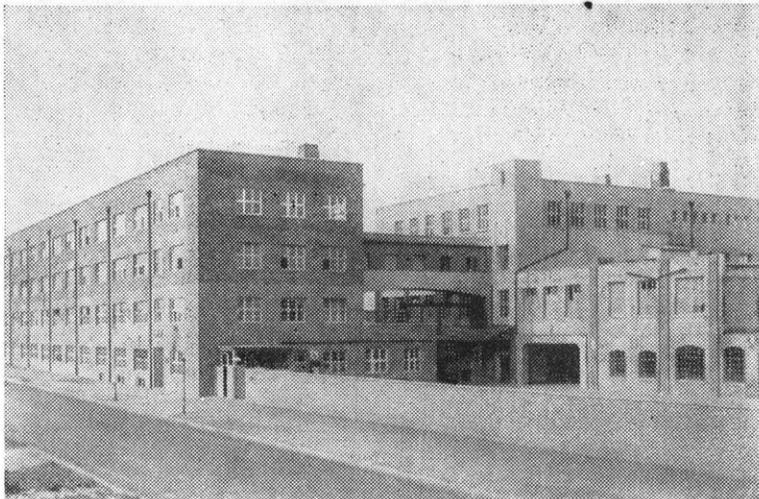
(Photos continued on pages 34-35)

Frankfurt's teletype exchange 1946...



Same office after reconstruction 1949.

Reconstructed telecommunications equipment plant in Nuremberg



Munich's new long distance telephone office (under construction 1949). This is most modern office of type in Germany

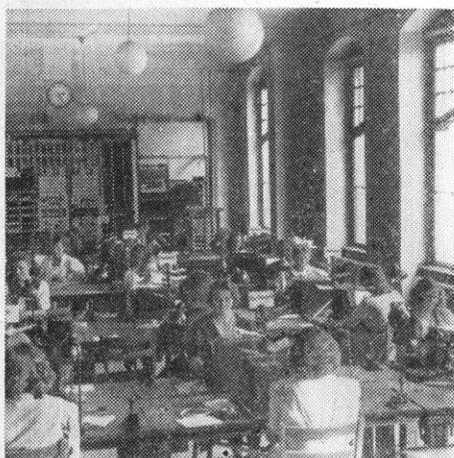
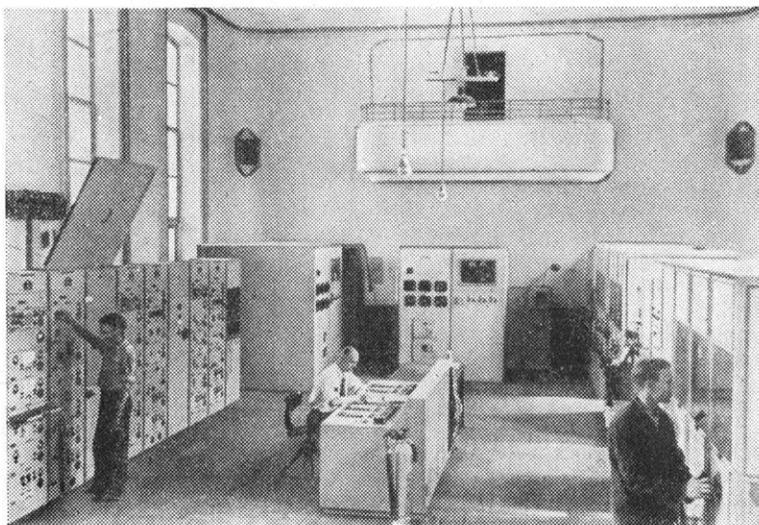
First line of new boards of trunk exchange in Frankfurt



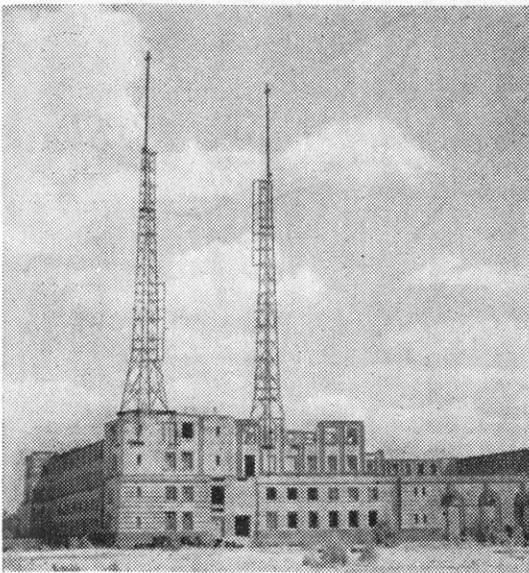
Local telephone office in Darmstadt



New international radio telephone and telegraph transmitter equipment in Frankfurt

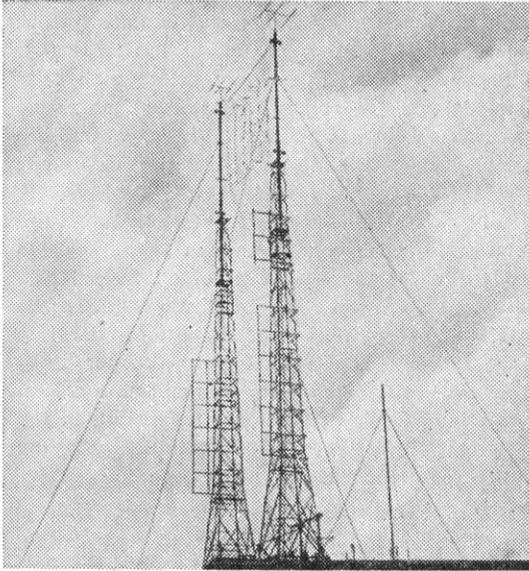
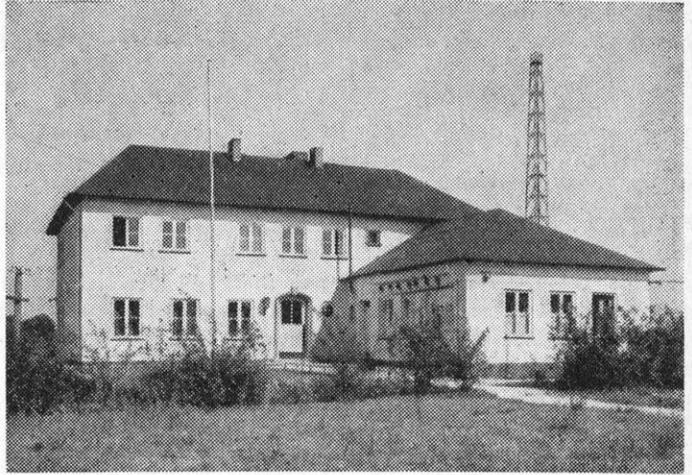


Rebuilt telegraph office in Kassel

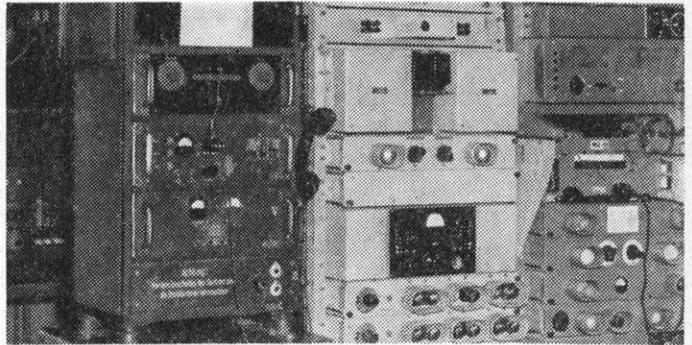


Radio telephone-telegraph receiver linking Berlin with western zones in US Sector, Berlin

New international radio telegraph receiving station in US Sector, Berlin



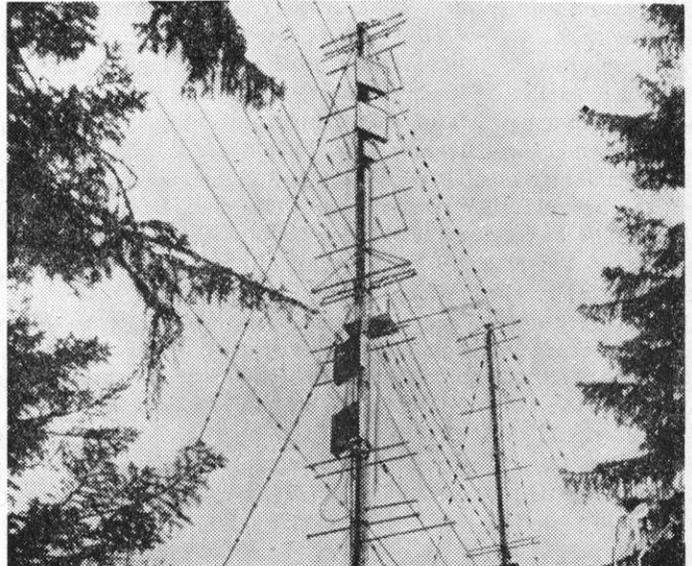
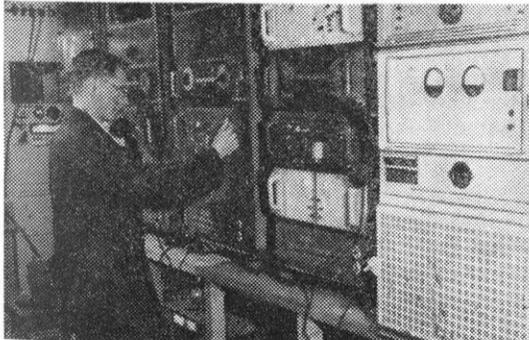
Radio antenna and transmitting station for western zone communications in US Sector, Berlin



Portion of multi-channel radio telephone and telegraph equipment in US Sector, Berlin

Radio telephone and telegraph (Berlin-western Germany) receiver equipment in Harz Mountains

Radio antenna of transmitting station for radio telephone and telegraph circuits between Berlin and western Germany



Free Tuition

— — Reduces Waste of Human Talent

By **DR. HERMAN L. OFFNER**

Educational Adviser

Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria

TUITION CHARGES in secondary schools and the resulting lowered school attendance among qualified students represent a waste of potential and available ability which is a serious loss to the German people.

The intelligence and capability to help solve the world's and Germany's problems may lie buried in some small section of the state and be lost forever because schools to develop it were beyond the reach of all.

Free schools for all economic classes is the necessary first step in finding that talent and in giving it the opportunity to develop freely without regard to the financial, social or geographical situation of the child's parents.

Approximately one-half of the counties in Bavaria have no secondary schools. Although children in counties having no secondary schools can attend schools in other counties by paying board and lodging and traveling expenses, the expense of attending a secondary school some distance from home is a major deterrent to attendance.

Free tuition enables many of the children, who would otherwise be deprived of their educational rights and who are highly qualified, to attend secondary school, developing their natural talents for the benefit of the whole community.

ANOTHER FLAGRANT example of wasted ability is found in the highly varied opportunities existing in different types of Bavarian schools. The state secondary schools are better supported financially by Bavaria than are the community secondary schools. The state schools, which are therefore better equipped and staffed, however, enroll mostly boys whereas the community schools are predominantly for girls. The talent of Bavarian girls, therefore, has less opportunity to be discovered and utilized than that of their brothers—again constituting a serious loss and waste of ability to Bavaria.

The cost of discovering this talent—which actually means a larger number of schools and more teachers—is not too heavy for Bavaria to support. The additional cost this entails is very small when compared with the entire budget of the Ministry of Education or with the total budget for Bavaria itself. In fact, the percentage of additional money needed for 75 percent free tuition in community secondary schools in 1949 as against the preceding year's 50 percent is approximately one-fifth of one percent.

Even if the cost of free tuition were exorbitant, however, it would still be cheap in the long run. A state's development has always been closely associated with the education of its people. One has only to compare social and economic conditions in various countries throughout the world to reach the general conclusion that the standards

of living are highest in those countries which spend most per person on education.

SCHOOL TAXES should not be saddled on parents directly but made a special tax matter whereby parents and non-parents alike pay a particular school tax, to be used only for schools. The education of the children in the state, then, would quickly become a matter of vital concern to every citizen as the taxpayer can always be relied upon to be concerned as to how his money is spent.

Basically, free tuition should make it possible for every child to reach his fullest capacity as an asset to his country, no matter whether his parents are rich or poor. The amount of money needed to meet this goal is neither more nor less, regardless of whether or not tuition is free. If free, the state merely guarantees the right to each child to develop its talents regardless of its home situation. If not free, the state does not guarantee this right and the home situation will determine whether the child can develop.

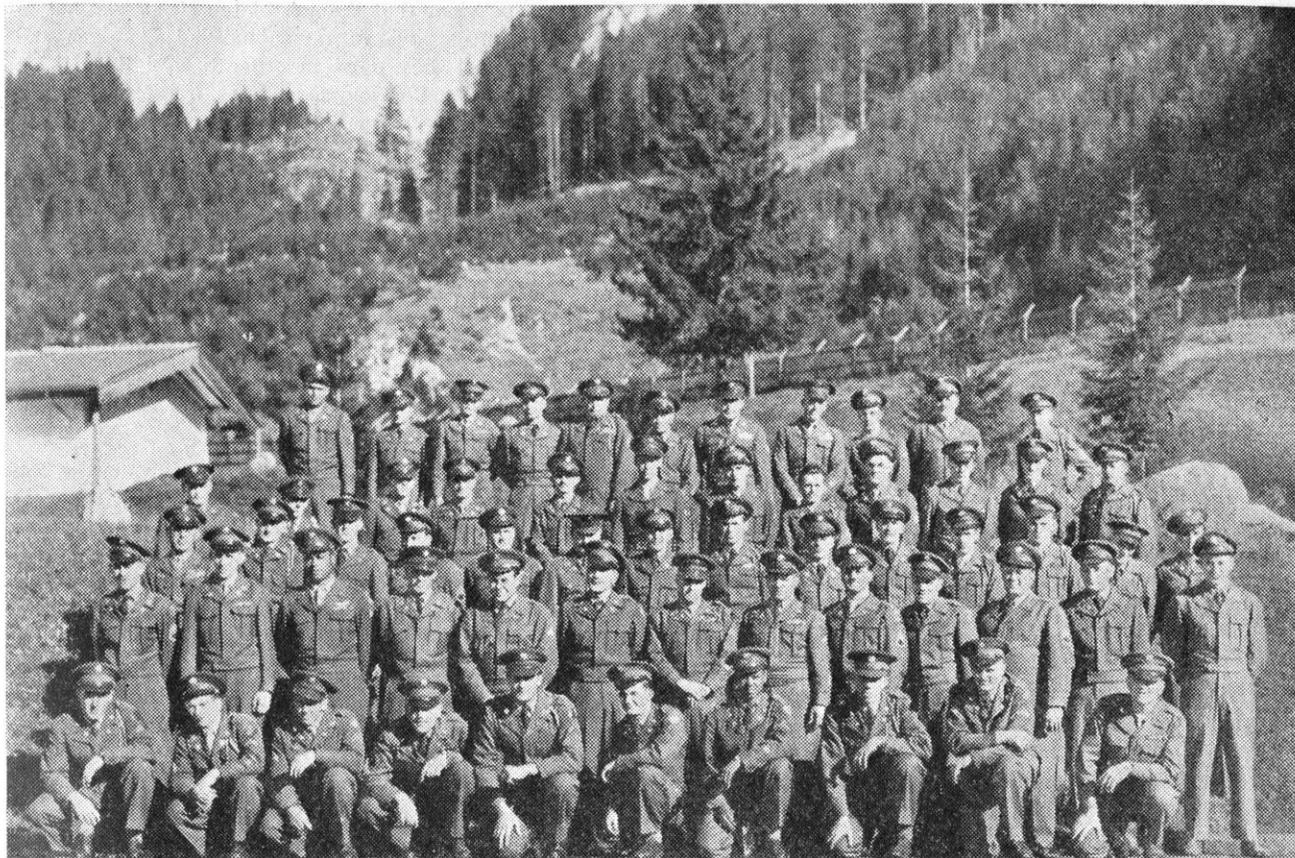
This naturally will create inequality of educational opportunity. The state must collect enough tax money to meet its obligations for the education of all in order to insure free education. On the other hand, the state washes its hands of this tax obligation when it fails to provide free education. The latter course may appear cheaper since not as much administrative machinery is required to collect and distribute school funds at the local level. But, in the long run it is more wasteful and fails to develop the state's primary assets—children.

A FEW CRITICS of free education hold that it would create an educated mob more difficult to control than an uneducated one. This theory is not only ridiculous but is hazardous to democracy. The child's personality and ability alone should be the deciding factor in how far and in what way it develops. When the child is free to guide its own development with the expert help of teachers, it will realize that it is making choices concerning its education which will have life-long effects. If the child fails to realize this it will have only itself to blame if it doesn't reach the goal for which it has the capabilities.

Instead of mass psychological frustration directed towards a school system, officials or class distinctions, and the accompanying feeling of inferiority, it will recognize its own inadequacies in its past decisions. Consequently the idea of a mob of disgruntled persons, either uneducated or educated, disintegrates.

Other opponents advance the idea that free tuition will lower educational standards and is merely a device for

(Continued on page 40)



Ambassadors in Khaki

— — *GYA Training Course at Oberammergau*

By **DR. W. P. SHOFSTALL**

Adviser to US Armed Forces

GYA Branch, OPOT Division, EUCOM

NEARLY 300 AMERICAN soldiers and airmen have finished a short course given at the European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau for intensive training in leadership in the Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities.

In 1945 and 1946, the American soldier, who had conquered the Nazis and who had seen many of his buddies die in the process, found that hate and revenge did not fit what he had been taught about democracy. His natural instinct to help German youngsters who were hungry both physically and spiritually was the reason for the official establishment of GYA by the US Armed Forces in April 1946.*

Because of conditions at the time, GYA was at the beginning simply a program in which the soldiers and airmen solicited other men, officers and their dependents

* see "Three Years of GYA" by Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall in Information Bulletin, No. 158, April 5, 1949.

for money in order to buy "candy and Coca-Cola" to give German children. Today, American men in Germany are no longer asked by those in GYA to play the role of "rich Uncle Sam," nor is it asked that the American dependent should play "Lady Bountiful."

Instead, GYA seeks to show that the Americans not only "talk" democracy but they "live" it by sharing physical resources and "know-how" with Germans while at the same time treating them with the human dignity with which one believer in democracy treats another. To carry out such a program requires good Americans who are good soldiers and who know their mission — it requires, above all, training.

THE COURSE for non-commissioned officers (NCO's) at Oberammergau has as one of its major objectives "to make clear the mission of GYA." In fact it was found that most GYA non-commissioned officers came to the school

**Army photo shows GYA class of enlisted men at Oberammergau school.

with the idea that they are running a welfare program in which they are primarily concerned with "scrounging" and then "giving" something to German youth. Or, that they are to provide a sort of a school for teaching such things as English, craftwork and sports. It was taught that both these are grossly false ideas of GYA and must be replaced by the "real" idea, namely, "To teach democracy by example so that it can be learned by experience."

They are taught that "what" they do with youth is not as important as "how" they do it. They learn, for example, that raising money by Americans for Germans is desirable only if the Germans have a chance to learn how to do the same thing by and for themselves; or, that such projects are desirable if while raising the money, German groups learn the techniques and spirit of cooperation or if the project builds good publicity for GYA.

They are taught that the principles of good leadership are the same whether it is a sergeant leading a platoon, a scout leader with his group, or a GI with a group of German employees.

They are taught that if German youth are not to be exploited by adults, there must be a community youth program supported by the people in the community, and not just organized and supported by the state or political or religious groups.

DIFFERENT MONEY-MAKING and supply projects are discussed also with an emphasis upon their use as devices whereby "Americans may teach democracy by example, and Germans may learn it by practicing it."

The importance of sponsoring community service projects is stressed along with techniques of organization for such projects. One example of the community project which was discussed in great detail was the Community Christmas program. Some practices of GYA in the past were greatly criticized as being examples of how a community project should not be run. It was pointed out that the programs in the past had often forgotten that Christmas is a religious holiday and not a commercial enterprise in which Americans assisted Germans to celebrate their Christmas; it was too often in the past an expensive "mob scene" which destroyed rather than built mutual respect.

Each soldier or airman in the school went back to his unit determined to do his part to see if Christmas in GYA could not further the mission of the occupation even more than the programs of years past.

One day of the 10-day course was spent learning to know and to understand the German people and German youth better. Emotions and prejudices burned hotter on this day than any other. The theme of the course was that we just fought a war to remove from the hearts of men the concept that the people of one nation, religion, race or creed were the "super-race."

SINCE GYA IS sponsoring nearly 300 youth centers in the US-occupied areas of Germany much time was spent with the techniques of running a center so that the youth using it would have a chance to learn democracy by practicing it and above all so that the local community would continue a center for their youth long after the Americans had left. "Would you send your child to the center?" was the one standard stressed above others.

It was made clear that the job of the NCO was not to run youth centers but to give qualified Germans the logistical support they need in order to run them. This function of the soldier and airman as a liaison worker between Germans and Americans was the one considered most vital to GYA.

Because the course was short, there was little opportunity for it to be much more than a combination orientation and screening process. At the end of the course, a comprehensive final examination was given and the results were reported back to the commanding officer. Included as part of the comprehensive examination was a short speech by each man in which he told his colleagues exactly what he expected to do with the knowledge he had obtained about GYA to improve his program when he went back to his unit.

IN ORDER TO GIVE an idea of the exact content of the course, below are seven questions taken from the final examination. (Correct answers are given at end of this article.)

Mark the statement plus (+) if it is more true than false. Mark it minus (-) if it is more false than true.

1. The main goal of GYA is the mobilization of material assistance for the betterment of German Youth 1. _____
2. American conceived and American administered projects are likely to do more harm than good 2. _____
3. A background of sociology is necessary for a GYA officer 3. _____
4. Germans more than Americans believe their countrymen superior to others . . . 4. _____
5. Giving parents Deutsche marks at Christmas time may be better than giving the family food or clothing 5. _____
6. In parliamentary procedure, a large number of amendments are good, since they help to clarify the original motion 6. _____
7. Dances sponsored by GYA are very popular with German parents 7. _____

Note: The superior GYA worker will get six out of the seven right. The good worker may miss not more than two. Anyone who misses three is average or below.

THE ACTUAL RESULTS of the school have, however, been more far reaching. They have defined clearly the problems which before were more or less vague. Three problems which were defined for EUCOM by this school and which, therefore, constitute the lines for study and improvement of GYA in the near future, are:

1. There must be more and better supervision of the hundreds of GYA operations.
2. Both officers and men must be better selected and trained for GYA work.
3. Americans in Germany, military and civilian, must be given more of an opportunity to practice both their religion and their democracy.

The training of American soldiers and airmen at Oberammergau is not the only aspect of the GYA training

(Continued on page 40)

Local Self-Rule

Vital to Democratic Government

By DR. ALBERT C. SCHWEIZER

WITHIN the next few months, the Bavarian state legislature will consider changes in the present laws which govern the conduct of district (*Regierungsbezirk*), county (*Kreis*), and community (*Gemeinde*) governmental affairs.

In Germany as well as in most European countries, local governments have heretofore been highly centralized arms of the state government. They have had almost no autonomous responsibility. But history has proved that governments calling themselves democracies, but retaining centralized control over local governmental functions have produced appalling failures. On the other hand, in those countries where local governments have enjoyed great freedom of action, the democratic form of government has withstood the test even of great national crisis.

At times in France, Germany, South American nations and East European states, the local governments have been characterized by tight control from above. Their democratic governments were what Adolf Gasser, famous Swiss authority on governmental matters, calls "sick" democracies, and they failed.

GASSER'S "HEALTHY" democracies are the Scandinavian nations, Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Holland and Australia. In each of these countries, despite their various national characteristics, there exist vigorous local self-governments.

The only one possible conclusion from these facts is that when democracy is practiced daily at local level, it will flourish strongly in all levels right up to the top of the governmental structure.

With these lessons of history in mind, the people of Bavaria should be carefully considering the coming changes in their own local governments, and advising their state legislature delegates and committees of their views on this vital subject.

The future success of democratic government in Bavaria, as well as in Germany, may well rest in the changes in local Bavarian government laws soon to be voted on in the state legislature.

Local self government is an important means of strengthening mutual cooperation. Already in many places in Bavaria, mutual cooperation is being practiced more and more as the citizens realize the benefits to their community which arise from such neighborliness. For instance, in the community of Ruhpolding near Traunstein, funds for completing a new school building were wiped out by currency reform, with no more money available from the state. Through a

town meeting, local people, both refugees and natives, donated time and money to complete the building.

THIS EXAMPLE points up one of the most desirable changes that US officials have been advocating for several years—the permission for community and county governments to levy specific local tax money in order to pay for the greater part of local expenditures such as the cost of the school building and education.

This would permit the different communities to expand their school program beyond the minimum state requirements, if they so desire. The citizens of a community or county should have a real voice in the selection of teachers, the buildings used for the schools and any additional curricular or school projects they want as these directly affect the children of that community.

It is in such fields, where local inhabitants are directly affected, that there should be local administration. The police and civil servants in a community should be selected and administered by that community. Of course, in such things as education, policing and civil service, standards set by the state should be met but the local government should have the responsibility for their administration.

The local governments also should retain and levy substantial enough taxes to meet their own direct needs. This would bring about the democratic principle of the local government being financially responsible and accountable to the local people and stimulate their interest in local government.

ONE OF THE MOST important aspects of current local government in Bavaria is the present overlapping of the authority of the chief county administrator (*Landrat*). It is an impossible situation in true representative government when the county executive is responsible for the carrying out of state functions and yet is responsible to the county legislative body (*Kreistag*) and thus to the local people for his local functions.

The chief county administrator's authority as a state official is only too likely to override that of the country legislature in regard to local matters. The result of this is loss of local autonomy which is the foundation stone of true democratic government.

The memorandum on Principles of Local Government Reorganization in Bavaria prepared by the Ministry of the Interior advocates that the office of chief county administrator be filled by direct votes of the people of the county. The administrator would then be responsible to the people, not the state, so responsibility for carrying

This article is a digest of the last broadcast given over the Bavarian radio to the German people by the late Dr. Albert C. Schweizer, who, prior to his death in an automobile accident Oct. 10, was director of the Political Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria.

out state functions should be placed on the county legislature. The county administrator and his office should constitute merely the administrative agency for carrying out the state functions.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT aspect of local government is the office of district (*Regierungsbezirk*) president. As now set up this office is inclined to bind governmental administration with too much red tape and to meddle unnecessarily in local government matters. The scope of the work of office should be reconsidered in the interests of efficiency and in order to prevent the usurping of local government rights.

Still another vital point in democratic government is the right of the people to attend all meetings of their local government councils or committees. The fact that the present temporary law governing the county council (*Kreisausschuss*) states that meetings of this body are to be secret, is both undemocratic and unnecessary. Only in the rarest instances, when public security or public morals might be endangered, should a government committee or council meet in secret session.

Along these same lines, it should be mandatory for public reports to be issued on all legislative and official activities of government at all levels. +END

(Continued from page 38)

Ambassadors in Khaki

program as carried out by the GYA Branch, OPOT Division of EUCOM. There is also training of Germans for youth leadership.

Last spring at the youth leadership school at Ruit, near Stuttgart (now conducted by HICOG), the training of the German liaison workers was begun. Since then approximately 150 Germans have gone through this school. It is being continued throughout 1950 and supplements the instruction given the NCO. For example, at Oberammergau, the men are taught that they must do their job so that they can answer to the question "Would the GYA program continue in spirit and methods, if the Armed Forces should withdraw their support tomorrow?" The Germans at Ruit are taught so they can give the same answer to this question.

Both the program at Oberammergau and that at Ruit for Germans are on a zone-wide or EUCOM basis in that the student body comes from all over the zone. The exchange of experience and ideas from all over the zone as well as the opportunity for zone-wide coordination is considered essential.

TRAINING OF BOTH Germans and Americans on the local level is a responsibility of the post commander. In most commands, there is a monthly training conference of all GYA workers within the area of the post.

Also EUCOM holds semi-annual training conferences for the officers assigned to GYA. The major purpose of these conferences is to make clear to all the mission of GYA. Contrary to the other three types of training this confer-

ence does not stress techniques and operation except at the policy level. The building of an efficient organization and its functions are stressed.

Thus, through an extensive and an intensive training program, every effort is made to guarantee that the Americans in Germany will truly and effectively represent the democratic ideals of Americans in the United States to the youth of Germany.

Today in Germany, there are 300 NCO's who know better where they are going and how to get there in their job as "Ambassadors in Khaki." They have as their guide the *mission*:

1. To give Americans a chance to teach democracy by *example*, and
2. To give Germans a chance to learn democracy by *practicing* it.

To these soldiers and airmen, *That is GYA* (The Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities).

END

Answers to questions: 1. (-); 2. (+); 3. (-); 4. (-); 5. (+); 6. (-); 7. (-)

(Continued from page 36)

Free Tuition

pressing down the mental level of the people. If the child cannot attain the educational standards set, it obviously cannot continue in that particular educational program. But the school in which it failed should take the responsibility of testing in order to discover what particular talents the child has.

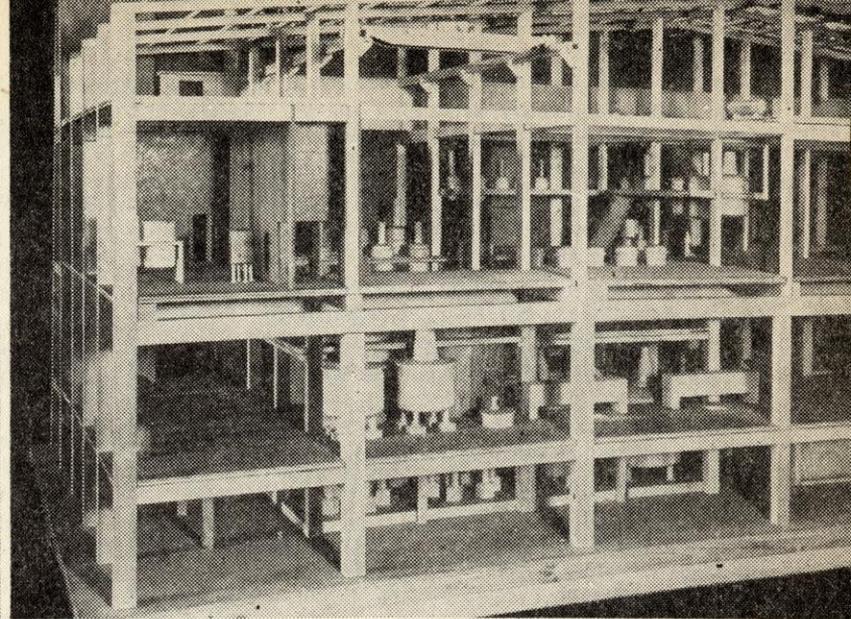
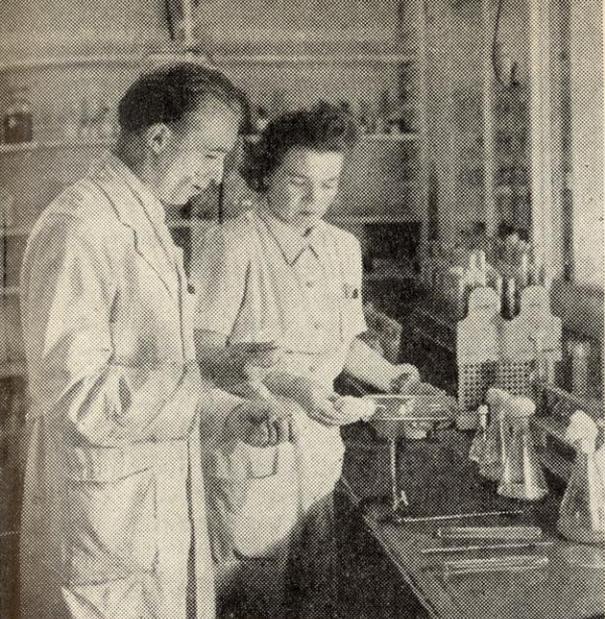
The child's educational path can then be guided to a free tuition school in which it may succeed and where its particular talents can be developed. Instead of lowering educational standards, schools should reach higher standards because the children would be more carefully selected.

AS TO PRESSING DOWN the mental level of the people, those who make this assertion understand neither America nor the American occupational aims in Germany. The American public would never permit their occupation forces to press down the mental level of any people anywhere. Precisely the opposite is true. The aim of the United States is to raise the mental level of all children everywhere by opening to all the doors of educational opportunity so that they may partake in accordance to their ability and interest.

The peace, prosperity and education of America are bound up with the peace, prosperity and education of the entire world. +END

Less Than 300,000 DP's in Germany

The displaced person population, comprising all categories in the US occupied area of Germany, dropped below 300,000 during October. Of the total of 293,831 listed Nov. 1 by HICOG and IRO 148,926 were living on the German economy, 134,944 received care and maintenance in IRO centers, and 9,961 were members of civilian labor service units.



Micro-biologists transferring a culture. Right, model of the penicillin plant now nearing completion at Hoechst.

Penicillin Produced in Germany

By **WALTER E. BURKHARD**

Penicillin Consultant, Merck & Co., Inc.

PENICILLIN, ONE of the most potent and versatile weapons against disease known to medical science, is expected to become much more widely available in Germany early in 1950, when Farbwerke Hoechst, a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant in Hoechst, near Frankfurt, begins mass production in a new plant designed to turn out billions of units a month.

The new production facilities at the Hoechst plant, which is the first major penicillin producer in Germany, have been made possible by the cooperative efforts of the Joint Export-Import Agency, Merck & Co., Inc., a major penicillin producer in the United States, and Farbwerke Hoechst.

The project, first conceived by Military Government in 1946 with personnel from both the Legal Division of OMGUS and JEIA acting as advisers, is continuing under the sponsorship of the Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG.

Prior to the war penicillin production in Germany lagged far behind the drug's development in Britain and the United States, and after V-E Day production facilities were extremely limited.

Occupation authorities saw a modern German penicillin plant serving two purposes: first, to help combat a number of serious diseases which were becoming more and more prevalent, and second, to help in strengthening the German economy, thus relieving the Allies of the financial burdens of the occupation.

VARIOUS SURVEYS as to the possibility of manufacturing penicillin in Germany with the aid of American manufacturers were made. Despite discouraging prelim-

inary reports, Merck & Co. was invited to send a survey mission to Germany in the spring of 1947 to aid the US Government in appraising the technical and economic problems involved.

An agreement, concluded Nov. 16, 1948 between JEIA, Farbwerke and Merck with bipartite approval, provided for construction of a modern plant capable of producing at least 100,000,000,000 units of pure penicillin G a month at the Hoechst plant. Merck agreed to provide certain basic drawings, special cultures of the penicillin producing microbe, and technical assistance in designing and building the Hoechst plant. Farbwerke was to reimburse Merck on a royalty basis.

During the initial planning stage it was feared that considerable equipment would have to be purchased outside Germany, thus partly defeating one of the purposes of the project. This difficulty was overcome through the assistance of JEIA, and German equipment manufacturers combined with the ingenuity of Hoechst engineers.

Another obstacle was the problem of obtaining in Germany the "foodstuffs," or media, on which the penicillin mold feeds while producing the antibiotic. However, the German dairies, corn starch manufacturers and chemical plants cooperated in supplying these necessary raw materials in the quantities and purity required. With these supplies on hand it is expected that the product will be entirely "made in Germany" and that the entire project will be completed in scheduled time.

Penicillin combats one of mankind's bitterest enemies—microbes that cause pneumonia, syphilis, gonorrhoea, many other diseases and infections. Before 1942, however, it

was regarded in Germany as just another drug that would soon be supplanted by something better. Limited production had begun at Farbwerke but the German government showed little interest.

THE NEW PLANT is housed in a building erected in 1939. Although the building is modern, many alterations are being made in order to accommodate the penicillin process, which requires a number of unusual production techniques. For example, part of the process is carried out under conditions of cleanliness and sterility equally as exacting as those of the operating rooms of the best hospitals.

The process uses large quantities of air, all of which must be purified to such an extent that no stray bacteria can be found in it by any test method now available. It also requires large quantities of pure water, and much more drastic treatment than simple distillation is necessary to remove foreign substances from this water. Such requirements demand special equipment and building construction.

Remodeling of the building is well under way. Floors and walls are being covered with tiles, ultraviolet sterilizing lamps installed and huge air filters erected, all of which is to insure mass production of pure penicillin in Germany in the immediate future. +END

(Continued from page 28)

Patents System

operating in Berlin and Darmstadt for more than a year were discontinued.

THE WAR-DAMAGED library building in Munich has been repaired and most of the 123,000 square feet of floor space is now available. The office opened with a staff of 400 and now has about 800 employees, including more than 300 examiners, most of whom were formerly with the Reich Patent Office in Berlin. The technical library has been moved from the potash mine at Heringen and is again available to the public. The library is equipped with 12 miles of new metal shelves which provide space for about 500,000 volumes.

Dr. Eduard Reimer was appointed president of the German Patent Office by the federal minister of justice. He is a specialist in the field of industrial property rights, has written several commentaries on this subject and was the editor of "*Gewerblicher Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht*" (Industrial Property Rights and Copyrights). He has practiced as a lawyer and notary since 1924 and has taught at Humboldt University and at the new Free University in Berlin.

Dr. Johannes Eylau, who was president of the Reich Patent Office until 1933, is now serving as special adviser to the president. Dr. Friedrich Reich, formerly a high official in the Reich Patent Office, is now vice-president. Several other officials of the former Reich Patent Office now fill responsible positions in the new federal patent office.

The establishment of the German Patent Office made possible the restoration in the Federal Area of Germany of the Allied-owned industrial, literary and artistic

property rights which were confiscated, cancelled or otherwise impaired as a result of the war. This is provided for in Allied High Commission Law No. 8 which was promulgated in the Official Gazette of Oct. 27, effective as of Oct. 1.

THIS LAW AUTHORIZES substantially the same restoration of rights to the Allied nationals as did the peace treaties with Italy, Finland and the Balkan countries. However, complete reciprocity could not be given to German nationals in view of the London Patent Accord of 1946, which disposed of German-owned prewar patent rights in the Allied countries.

The law provides for the restoration of such rights to those 54 foreign nations and their nationals which were at war with or occupied by Germany between Sept. 1, 1939 and May 8, 1945. The restoration is made by the German Patent Office upon request of the Allied owner.

The following restoration of Allied-owned rights may be obtained under the law:

Restoration of industrial, literary and artistic property rights which were seized or invalidated during the war.

Reinstatement of patent and trade mark applications which were pending at the start of or during the war.

Extension of the duration of patents, trade marks and copyrights for a period corresponding to that from the start of the war between Germany and the nation concerned until Oct. 1, 1949.

Extension of the time to Oct. 3, 1950 for claiming the priority rights accorded by the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Preservation of the right of the Allied owner to institute proceedings within two years against persons or firms in Germany which infringed his rights during the war.

The German federal government was recently invited to become a member of the International Patent Institute at The Hague and participation therein was authorized in principle by the Council of the Allied High Commission Nov. 17. The institute was established in 1947 by France and the Benelux countries. Consideration is also being given to the establishment of a European Patent Office in which the German federal government would participate. +END

Hesse Permits Smoking in Prisons

Hessian prisoners, for the first time in the history of the state, will be permitted to smoke.

The internal prison reform came after a one-year survey by Hessian prison officials. The directive, issued by the Hessian Ministry of Justice, specifically prohibits smoking in the two juvenile institutions in the state and decrees that all other penal institutions establish smoking rooms or separate smokers form non-smokers.

Smoking articles, according to the directive, may not be given to prisoners as gifts. All such wares must be purchased by the prisoners themselves from the allowance given them for work which they perform.

Report to The People

— — Review of HICOG's November Activities*

THE BRISK MONTH of November found an equally brisk activity going on in the US Zone of Germany, and in the offices of the High Commissioner. Highlights of the month were visits to western Germany by three top officials of the American Government. The three men were Dean Acheson, US secretary of state, Louis A. Johnson, secretary of defense, and Paul G. Hoffman, administrator of the Marshall Plan program. From their visits Americans of the occupation got a graphic demonstration of the interest which the American Government and the American people at home continue to manifest in the occupation of Germany.

Nov. 11 marked an important point in German-Allied relations. Mr. Acheson stopped at Frankfurt, Bonn and Berlin, conferring with German and Allied officials on the heels of his conference in Paris with the foreign ministers of Britain and France. He carried with him a pledge of continued American aid to the Federal Republic, but emphasized the Germans' responsibility to help themselves. Western Berliners heard him commend them on their resistance to Communist domination and took pleasure in his announcement that the High Commissioners would begin negotiations with Konrad Adenauer, the German chancellor, in carrying out the agreements made at Paris (see December issue of Information Bulletin, page 38).

This was the signal for a series of three lengthy sessions extending over the period of 10 days. During that period, the High Commissioners and Dr. Adenauer reached accord on some of the thorniest problems which have plagued the occupation since it began (see page 64). Problem one—dismantling. The obvious question—what about the great German factories which had built, supplied and maintained Hitler's war machine—how many of them should be knocked down and shipped to other countries? How much of this industrial structure had to be left to insure that western Germany would be able to support its greatly swollen population and at the same time be able to make some contribution to Europe and its own recovery?

FIRST AGREEMENT among the High Commissioners was that dismantling in progress in 18 major German factories would be halted. These producers included those dealing in steel, synthetic gasoline, rubber and many other

types of production. The German shipbuilding industry was also granted a limited quota. In addition, the High Commissioners agreed to allow the Federal Republic to join some international organizations through which it could contribute to the general welfare of democratic nations and benefit itself. Another factor was the granting of the right to gradually set up consulates abroad.

In granting the retention of so much of its industrial and other capacity, the High Commissioners insisted on strong guarantees that the federal government would not use these extensions of authority as a means to return to a war production economy. Therefore, Dr. Adenauer bound his government in three pledges. They were:

1. The German government would participate fully in the International Ruhr Authority, which is the agency comprised of British, French, American, Dutch, Belgian and Luxembourgian representatives who control the vast production of the coal and steel industry of the Ruhr valley. It is the purpose of this authority to see that the benefits of its industrial riches are distributed fairly between Germany and other nations of western Europe.

2. The federal government pledged itself to prevent actively the re-institution of armed forces of any kind in western Germany. This means that the government also cooperates with the Military Security Board, which is an Allied "watch dog agency" set up to expose and eliminate any attempt to rebuild the German army or to convert German industry and scientific skill and knowledge to military purposes.

3. Dr. Adenauer's government agreed to eliminate all traces of national socialism and/or any other totalitarian tendencies which might raise their heads in Germany. In this same vein, Dr. Adenauer would institute legislation in the German *Bundestag* (federal assembly) to break up the great cartels and industrial combines, which once supported Hitler and throttled democracy after World War I.

HERE AT LAST was concrete reality. By living up to these pledges, the federal government could inspire a new trust and confidence in Germany throughout the

US Defense Secretary Louis Johnson and Gen. Omar Bradley, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, visited Frankfurt Nov. 27 to confer with High Commissioner John J. McCloy before going on to London and Paris for Atlantic Pact defense conferences. L. to r. above are Gen. Thomas T. Handy, CG, US Army in Europe; Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, CG, USAFE; Mr. McCloy; Rear Adm. John Wilkes, commander, US Naval Forces in Europe; Mr. Johnson and Gen. Bradley.

(US Army photo)

* Broadcast over AFN, Dec. 2, 1949.



democratic world. With these guarantees the people of Europe, who had suffered from German aggression, could, at long last, see the full economic recovery of Germany without fear of another *Blitzkrieg* (lightning war). These same nations would also benefit from the expanded German industrial activity. Coincidentally, the way was now opened for Germany to return to the society of freedom-loving nations.

One indication of the possibility of a new democratic spirit being evidenced by the German people was demonstrated in Hesse during the month. It centered around Dr. Herbert Lewin, a Jewish physician, who was elected head of the local hospital by the city council of Offenbach. However, under pressure from the acting mayor of the city, the council revoked its own decision because of the doctor's Jewish origin.

An alert German newspaper splashed the action on its pages, pulling no punches in its expose. Resultant public indignation was so strong that the state government of Hesse suspended the official who had demonstrated this anti-Semitism. In a new election, Dr. Lewin was returned to the hospital post. Said US Commissioner for Hesse, Dr. James Newman:

"This is a tribute to the democratic forces in Hesse who refused to accept a dictatorial mandate from a self-appointed autocrat."

A GERMAN POLITICAL hot potato, still being warmed by Frankfurt diehards, was settled on Nov. 3 when the federal parliament chose the city of Bonn as the republic's capital. The Petersberg, a resort hotel a few miles up the Rhine river from the federal capital, will be the permanent Allied High Commission headquarters. It will be used for all tripartite functions while each power will occupy separate headquarters nearby.

Auxiliary headquarters for Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, will be in a large building being renovated in the nearby village of Mehlem. There Mr. McCloy and his advisers will meet during their frequent visits to High Commission headquarters and the deputy US high commissioner, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, will have his main headquarters.

Early November also saw the visit of Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, the American administrator of the Marshall Plan program (see December page 43). He congratulated German authorities on their cooperation in the effort to revive free trade in Europe. Mr. Hoffman pointed out that one of our major aims in spending billions* of dollars in the Economic Cooperation Administration program is to urge European government to eliminate their many barriers to free trade. The ECA director complimented West German authorities for the lifting of restrictions on a large number of commodities and, in addition, cited new liberalized trade agreements which western Germany had signed with half a dozen European countries.

The Germans made a substantial stride forward in their foreign trade on Nov. 10, when the High Commission announced that German authorities would now be allowed to negotiate foreign trade and payment agreements with other countries, subject only to general Allied supervision.

* In the American sense of "thousand-millions."



Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers' Union, spent a weekend in Germany at the end of November after attending the international conference of the Metal Workers' Union in Zürich. He is shown with his uncle, Ernst Stoker, and family in Ruit, near Stuttgart. Stoker is holding a CARE parcel he recently received from the US.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

The Commission also reiterated that the goal of German foreign trade policy should be to render the Republic independent of outside economic aid as soon as possible.

WHILE MANY PROGRAMS were being pressed forward on governmental and international levels, Mr. McCloy's staff was not forgetting the value of individual contact between Germans in the US Zone and the Western democracies from which they have been isolated for 13 years. According to Dr. Ralph Burns, chief of the HICOG Exchanges Division, more than 600 German specialists and professional personnel had visited the United States since the first of the year.

Included in this category were professors, teachers, political leaders, governmental and civic affairs specialists, labor officials and journalists. There were also many technical experts sent to study the latest technological developments in industry, agriculture and other fields. These visitors are expected not only to bring back new ideas for improving German production, but also to return carrying with them an appreciation of American principles of freedom and tolerance.

This HICOG Exchange Program also operates in reverse with numerous experts coming from America and other democratic nations to study the most critical problems, advise German officials and lecture to German groups. Two such experts provided reports of their findings which should give German civic leaders pause for serious thought.

Lawrence M. Cox, US housing expert, reported after a conscientious survey that it would take up to 30 years at the present rate to build the 5,000,000 homes needed in western Germany today (see page 12). According to Mr. Cox, this is due in a large part to the facts that various building agencies were working independently without coordinating their plans and that German builders insist on adhering to the same old street patterns among

the ruins. Mr. Cox also noted that they are trying to crowd too many people into too limited a space in their reconstruction.

AMERICAN EDUCATOR and labor leader Erwin R. Kuenzli urged German trade unions to give active support to the reform of public schools which, as he pointed out, provide the greatest benefits to the children of workers (see December, page 18). He emphasized that there should be not only a program of HICOG but also an earnest desire on the part of German labor leaders themselves, and that only through their active cooperation in school system reform could the children of the poor classes have the same educational opportunities as the wealthy.

Cheering note on the health front in Germany was the announcement that mass production of penicillin is at last being readied for Germany (see page 41). With the cooperation of the Joint Export-Import Agency and the Merck company, one of the American firms which pioneered penicillin production, a German pharmaceutical firm near Frankfurt is being reconditioned to produce 100,000,000,000 units of pure Penicillin G monthly. Thus, the most potent and powerful weapon of modern medicine will soon be available in plenty for doctors' use in Germany.

Congressional groups have been well represented among the visitors to Germany this month. There have been observers from the Senate Armed Services Committee, the House Appropriations and Foreign Affairs Committees, and individual congressmen who have conferred with officials and inspected American activities in Frankfurt, Bonn, other West German centers, and Berlin (see below and page 12 and December, page 37).

DURING NOVEMBER the last radio organization in the US Zone still under American administration was transferred to German control. This was the Radio

Technical Institute, an agency which provides research facilities for improving German broadcasting. In a formal ceremony of incorporation at Nuremberg, Ralph Nicholson, director of the HICOG Office of Public Affairs, commended this institute for its service to German radio and urged his audience to keep German radio free and independent of political control (see page 19). Today only RIAS, a Berlin station built and operated with American funds, still remains in US hands.

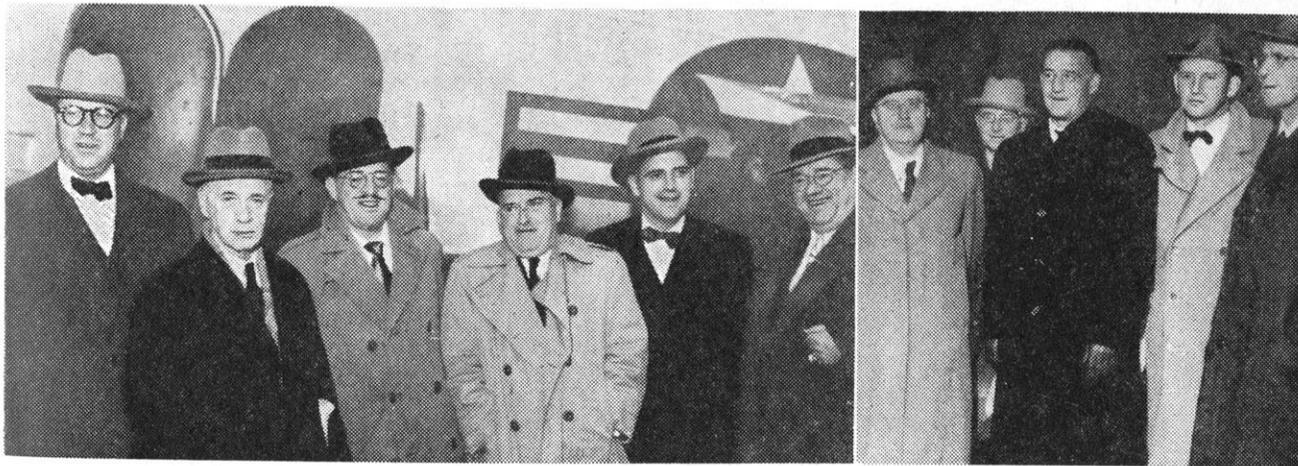
Two distinguished visitors landed at Frankfurt Rhine-Main airbase Nov. 16 for a two-day visit to the US Zone and Berlin. They were Louis A. Johnson, US secretary of defense, and Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Before his departure, Mr. Johnson said that he had verified for himself the glowing reports of the high state of morale and training among US Armed Forces in Germany.

A major change in the HICOG cabinet occurred in November when Norman H. Collisson, chief of the ECA Mission and HICOG economic director, resigned Nov. 16 to return to the United States. His successor is Robert M. Hanes, former chief of the ECA Mission to Belgium. Mr. Collisson received warmest praise from US High Commissioner John J. McCloy for doing a superlative job.

+ END

Belgians Returning 900 Dead Home

A Belgian Graves Registration team is repatriating the bodies of some 900 Belgian concentration camp victims, prisoners of war and displaced persons from the US Zone, it was announced by the Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG. The Belgians were recently authorized by HICOG to operate in the US Zone after they had complied with HICOG regulations for graves registration operations.



A sub-committee of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations landed at Rhine-Main airbase Dec. 2 for a two-day visit to Frankfurt after visiting Rome. Photo at left shows, 1. to r., Representatives Lowell Stockman, R-Ore.; Michael J. Kirwan, D-Ohio; Daniel J. Flood, D-Penn.; John J. Rooney, D-N.Y., chairman; John E. Fogarty, D-R.I., and Erland H. Hedrick, D-W.Va. Another House appropriations committee group which visited Frankfurt in November included, 1. to r., Rep. Christopher McGrath, D-N.Y., sub-committee chairman; Dr. W. Motz, food and agriculture expert accompanying group; Rep. Walt Horan, R-Wash.; Rep. Sidney R. Yates, D-Ill., and Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., R-N.Y.

(Photos by PRD HICOG)

Personnel Notes

4 State Observers Named

The appointment of four of the seven US *Land* (state) observers to be attached to the *Land* Commissions in the British and French Zones, was announced by John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner. The four observers and the states to which they are assigned are:

Ulrich E. Biel, Lower Saxony (British Zone);

Joseph W. Darling, North Rhine-Westphalia (British Zone);

Roy I. Kimmel, Schleswig-Holstein (British Zone), and

Robert R. Hutton, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern (French Zone).

As provided in the Allied High Commission charter, each Occupation Power will send observers with small staffs to the *Land* commissioners of the other two zones for the purposes of consultation and advice. Responsible directly to the US High Commissioner, the American *Land* observers will also provide information to HICOG on developments in the respective states. The exchange of *Land* observers among the three occupation zones is designed primarily to promote uniformity of operations of the Occupation Powers in western Germany.

Dr. Biel practiced law in Berlin for three years until the Nazis came to power. He emigrated to the United States in 1933. He was connected with the investment banking business in New York until entering the army in July 1942. During the war, Dr. Biel was a Military Government officer in the European Theater, and following the war

was chief of the Political Affairs Branch, OMG Berlin Sector, until his current appointment.

Mr. Darling, of Philadelphia, was formerly deputy chief of the Economics Branch, OMG Berlin Sector. Prior to joining the Berlin Sector office he was with the OMGUS Economics Division as chief of the Requirements and Allocations Branch. During the war Mr. Darling served as a lieutenant colonel in the Ordnance Corps.

Mr. Kimmel served as assistant to the director of the School of International Affairs at Princeton University, 1931—1935. He held various executive posts with the Department of Agriculture from 1935 to 1942. During the war he served as Chief of the US Lend-Lease Mission to New Zealand, and later entered the army, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Following the war he joined the State Department foreign service as an attache, serving in London and Berlin.

Mr. Hutton was European manager for an American firm prior to the war. A director of supply for the American Red Cross in London, 1942—47, he came to OMG Hesse as an I. G. Farben control officer in late 1947, and served as French adviser to OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden from July 1948 until his new appointment.

Hanes New ECA Mission Chief

Robert M. Hanes became chief of the ECA Special Mission to western Germany and director of the Office of Economic Affairs Nov. 16, succeeding N. H. Collisson, the first chief of the ECA Mission, who has held that post since September 1948.

In a short ceremony in High Commissioner's office in the Frankfurt Headquarters Building, Mr. McCloy formally installed Mr. Hanes. Mr. McCloy warmly commended Mr.

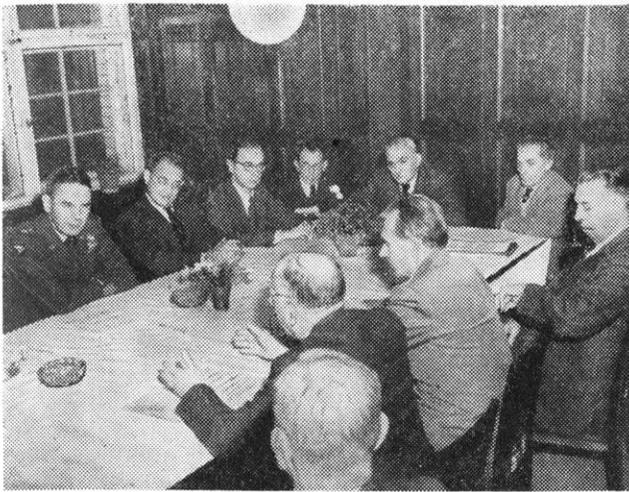
Collisson for his work both as ECA chief of mission and director of the Office of Economic Affairs, posts he has held simultaneously since Oct. 15.

"Mr. Collisson", said Mr. McCloy, "greatly deserves our thanks. He has done a superlative job and has won the admiration and respect of all of us who have worked with him. The manner in which he organized the ECA Mission here and the speed and the efficiency with which he got it operating are well known.

"There was little precedent for the establishment, organization and operation of ECA Missions in Europe. There certainly was no precedent for Germany. The problems here were of a nature vastly different from those in other missions. He dealt with general economic problems as efficiently and thoroughly as he headed the ECA Mission. Mr. Collisson ably guided and directed his organization through a trying and difficult period. Mr. Collisson



Seventeen officers and German employees of the State Dept. Foreign Service were awarded certificates and medals for long and meritorious service by High Commissioner John J. McCloy at a ceremony in HICOG headquarters Dec. 7. L. to r., Erich W. A. Hoffman, Elsie Linde, Marianne von Constant, Erna Kasperek, Archibald E. Gray, Hans K. Bork, Ida Haferman, Casimir T. Zawadzki, Francis A. Lane, Mr. McCloy, E. Allen Lightner, Jr., Elsa T. Speier, Walter Maassen, Marshall M. Vance, Eric C. Wendelin and Helen Nufer Winkler. Absent were J. W. Riddleberger and B. A. Guiler. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Major Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander of Berlin, conferred with German labor leaders at UGO (labor union) headquarters Nov. 25, when he was informed by Ernst Scharnowski, UGO executive, regarding progress made by the union's various departments in recent months.

(US Army photo)

has given me much valuable advice and assistance and I thank him on my own behalf and that of the HICOG organization."

Before coming to Germany, Mr. Collisson served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior in Washington. During the war he served in the Navy, and was discharged with the rank of captain in December 1947. During the war he was appointed as coal mines administrator when the United States seized the bituminous coal mines and operated them for the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Hanes, who has been working with Mr. Collisson since October, was previously chief of the ECA Special Mission to Belgium. A North Carolina banker and business executive, he was appointed chief of the Belgium-Luxembourg Mission in April of this year. Previously he served as special consultant to ECA in Europe.

Egypt Honors Judge Ericsson

The Order of the Nile has been bestowed by the Royal Egyptian Government on H. Lloyd Ericsson, temporary special assistant to the General Counsel, HICOG, and a former judge of the Egyptian Mixed Court according to information received in Frankfurt from the American Embassy in Cairo. The Mixed Courts, established by treaty in 1887, had jurisdiction over matters involving foreign interests. The order was awarded to Judge Ericsson for services to the Royal Egyptian government.

2 Professors Leave

Dr. Marie Schnieders and Dr. Franz Montgomery, veteran members of the Education and Cultural Affairs Branch in Hesse, have relinquished their positions to return to the United States.

Miss Schnieders, former university officer and exchange officer for OMG Hesse and OLC Hesse, is returning to

her duties as an associate professor at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. She came to Germany in January 1948 to join the Education Division, OMG Hesse.

Formerly deputy chief of education for OMG Hesse, Dr. Montgomery is returning to his post as assistant professor of English literature at the University of Minnesota.

2 Die in Car Crash

Two HICOG employees returning to Bonn after the Thanksgiving holidays were fatally injured in a collision Nov. 28 of the official automobile in which they were riding and a trailer of a German truck on the main highway about 20 miles south of the German capital.

Witold P. Izdebsky, 31, of Paris, a French interpreter in the US Element of the Allied General Secretariat, died almost instantly. John J. Harte, 29, of Scranton, Pa., deputy US archivist, died the following day.

Miss Inez Darin, a secretary in the Allied General Secretariat, who was also a passenger in the car, was not seriously injured. She was removed to the 97th General Hospital in Frankfurt.

ECA Mission Controller

Richard L. Johnson has assumed his duties as controller of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and of the Office of Economic Affairs. He came to his post direct from Athens, Greece, where he had served as controller of the ECA Mission to Greece since last January.

District Attorney at Bremen

James S. Phelps, formerly district attorney at the US District Court in Wuerzburg, has been appointed acting District Attorney at the US Court for Germany, First Judicial District, in Bremen. He replaces Maurice Lubore, who has returned to the United States.

Heads Governmental Affairs

Victor Gruder has been named to the position of chief of governmental affairs in the Political Affairs Division, OLC Hesse. Mr. Gruder, formerly in the Legal Division, OMG Hesse, replaces Milton M. Mayer, who returned to the United States.

Supervises HICOG Billetting

Jack H. Lennon has been appointed special assistant to the director of the Office of Administration, assigned to supervision of billeting for HICOG personnel and their families during the transitional period in which many new employees are being settled in the Frankfurt area. He was formerly with OMG Bavaria, first as a trade and industry officer in the Nuremberg area and later as chief of the OMG Property Control Branch. Since last July Mr. Lennon had been special assistant to the State Commissioner for Bavaria.

Correction

Hans Lamm, who prepared the pictorial story, "Youth Forums Maturing," in the December issue of the Information Bulletin, should have been identified as a member of the staff of the Board of Review, and not as a member of the board.

Winter Tourists

— — Ski Resorts, Hotels Ready for Influx

GERMAN TOURIST groups, hotels and transportation agencies are expecting a record-breaking influx of tourists during the current winter season, according to reports received by the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany.

In the various winter sports areas, particularly in Bavaria, ski trails have been cleared, rest houses and lodges repaired and reequipped. Many of the prewar ski instructors are back at their posts. Ski lifts have been overhauled and new cables installed and tested. A number of German travel agencies, the American Express Company and Thomas Cook are organizing special winter sightseeing and sports tours.

In line with the tourist development program of the Marshall Plan, a number of state and municipal administrations have established special offices to promote tourism, with particular emphasis on "off-season" tourism. The effect of the work of these groups is just beginning to be felt, especially in the establishment and publication of uniform rates for hotel rooms, meals and other services.

The German Federal Railroads have under consideration a plan to offer reduced fares for tourists during the winter season. At the present time, the railroads have a special reduced rate for tour groups organized by travel agencies. The federal railroad system is now meeting its schedules, the roadbeds are in good shape, and war-damaged rolling stock is being repaired.

GERMAN HOTELS in western Germany and the three western sectors of Berlin, under the urging of the semi-official Hotelkeepers' Association are paying more attention to slanting their services toward the needs of the foreign visitor. In all three zones, a number of extensive repairs and remodelings have been completed and a continuing program is in effect to bring the hotels and guest houses to a standard exceeding that of prewar times.

Average prices for board and meals at a de luxe hotel are from DM 15 to 20 (\$3.57 to \$4.76) a day, at a first class hotel from DM 10 to 15 (\$2.38 to \$3.57) a day, with rates lower *en pension*. Rooms without meals range from DM 5 to 8 (\$1.19 to \$1.90). Prices at medium class hotels are approximately 20 percent lower.

German hoteliers claim that the variety and quality of foods available are now on a par with other European countries. Nearly all restaurants and hotels have available a representative variety of German wines of every vintage, and a number of first class hotels stock a limited variety of French wines. For the American palate the hotel bars have a wide range of American, Scotch and Canadian whiskies and American and English gins.

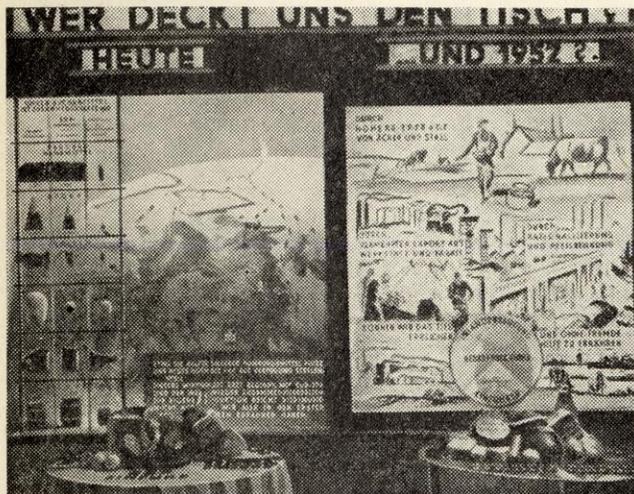
TOURIST OFFICIALS are looking to the United States to furnish the greater percentage of their winter tourist traffic. With the devaluation of the mark, reduced air travel fares from the United States and fine ski areas, they hope for a record winter season.

American Overseas Airlines has a 60-day excursion rate of \$531.80 from New York to Frankfurt. AOA offices in the United States now have a plan whereby they can arrange hotel reservations in Germany and get confirmation the same day.

For the tourist who wants to come by ship and bring his own car, gasoline is now available up to 52.8 US gallons a week at 52 cents a gallon.

Also for the first time since the end of the war, German drive-yourself cars are available to the foreign visitor. Rentals range from DM 25 (\$5.95) per day for a Volkswagen to DM 35 (\$8.33) for larger cars.

The United States customs authorities have recently raised the limit on the amount of duty-free goods the returning traveler may bring in to \$500. With the increasing amount and quality of consumer goods on the shelves of German stores, German merchants expect to get a fair share of the tourists' money. +END



Large Marshall Plan display in window of showrooms of Main-Gaswerke A. G., Frankfurt, shows main items of food imports, with percentages furnished by ERP aid while illuminated panel illustrates what Germany must do to increase production, expand trade and become economically self-sufficient. Tables in foreground carry actual samples of items Germans now are able to get in their basic diet. (Heilmann photo)

Denazification Cases Down to 5,400

By the end of last September, only 5,466 denazification cases remained in the US Zone to be tried, according to the monthly denazification report released by the Public Safety Branch, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG.

Communist Party

— Part V in Series on Political Parties

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of Germany (KPD) is an offshoot of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the earlier history of the KPD has been outlined in the history of the SPD.

The German Communist Party is a direct development of the Spartacus Union, which was founded during World War I by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in order to conduct an illegal campaign against the war and the Imperial German government. The Spartacists originally formed the left wing of the Independent Socialists who had broken off from the Majority Socialists. But while the Independents were satisfied with the peaceful policy of parliamentary opposition the Spartacists were trying to promote a revolution.

The birth of the KPD occurred on Dec. 30, 1918, when the Spartacus Union broke away from the Independents and took up a separate position as the German Communist Party. Its original program, drafted by Rosa Luxemburg, declared that the party "refuses to share the task of government with the puppets of the bourgeoisie, with men like Scheidemann or Ebert. It would regard such cooperation as treason to the principles of socialism, as playing into the hands of counter-revolutionaries and as paralyzing the revolution."

By a vote of 62 to 23, the Communists refused to take part in the elections to the Weimar National Assembly of 1919.

EARLY IN JANUARY 1919, the Communists seized the principal newspaper offices in Berlin in protest against the dismissal of Leftist Berlin Police Chief Eichhorn. German troops were called out to evict them and, in bloody street fighting that took place between Jan. 6 and 12, the Communist uprising was suppressed. Three days later, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the founders of the KPD, were kidnaped and murdered by officers of the reactionary Free Corps.

The hatred sown by these events, henceforth, made the union of the two German workers' parties impossible and the division between the two proletarian parties was one of the main factors that contributed unintentionally to the success of Hitler.

As an example of how the split in the working class weakened the Weimar Republic, the presidential election of 1925 may be cited. The victory of Hindenburg was then made possible by the refusal of the Communists to withdraw their leader and candidate, Ernst Thaelmann, from the race. If, in the second run-off election, the Communists had withdrawn Thaelmann, the Republic candidate, Wilhelm Marx of the Catholic Party would in all probability have been elected in place of Hindenburg.

The salient facts regarding the history, background, aims, organization, leadership and membership of the German political parties of today, have been drawn from a volume on the "Political Parties in Western Germany" issued by the Civil Affairs Division, OMGUS. This month's article will be followed by others dealing with the other lesser political groups.

In 1920 the Communists, who until then had remained more or less a splinter party, became for the first time a force to be reckoned with when the KPD, as a result of the split which occurred in the ranks of the Independent Socialists at their meeting at Halle, suddenly made considerable gains by absorbing the left wing of the Independents Socialists, comprising more than 1,000,000 workers who, headed by Daeumig, now joined the KPD.

TWO GREAT PARTIES of organized German workers now confronted each other. The larger group, the SPD, accepted the Weimar Republic and was prepared to fight for socialism with legal weapons. The smaller and more radical group, the KPD, aimed at a second and purely socialist revolution.

In the Reichstag election of June 1920, the KPD had polled only 589,000 votes, representing 2.1 percent of the electorate, but now obtained 3,693,000 votes or 12.6 percent of the poll in the May election of 1924. The year 1923 was likewise important in the history of the KPD: Russian domination was then formally clamped on the party and has not been relinquished to this day.

In the spring of that year, Paul Levi, the leader of the KPD, dared to publish a pamphlet severely criticizing the Soviet Russian leaders for the failure of Communism in Germany. But Lenin was determined to preserve his extreme authority within the Third International and Levi was punished for his audacity by expulsion from the KPD.

These Moscow tactics destroyed permanently all independent political life for the KPD. Russian influence imposed on leaders of the German Communist Party a submissive bureaucracy composed of men who obeyed every suggestion from Moscow, who did not dare to call their souls their own, and who were willing overnight to reverse their position on any issue upon a note from the Kremlin.

FAVORED BY constantly deteriorating economic conditions, the KPD nevertheless gained steadily in strength at the expense of the SPD, and its popular vote mounted from 589,000 in 1920 to 6,000,000 in the Reichstag election of 1932, when the party returned 100 deputies to the German parliament.

The KPD was the first party to be suppressed by the Nazis. The burning of the Reichstag building on Feb. 27, 1933 was declared by the Nazi government to be the work of the Communists. Ernst Torgler, the KPD Reichstag leader, was arrested and tried before the German Supreme Court at Leipzig on the charge of having started the fire.

In the Reichstag election of March 5, 1933, the Communists' vote fell off to 4,800,000. Eighty-one Communist deputies were elected to the Reichstag

but were never allowed to take their seats. Most of their leaders were arrested or fled abroad. Many of them, like Walter Ulbricht and Wilhelm Pieck, now the first "president" of the new Soviet puppet state, the East German Republic, fled to Moscow and were schooled in Soviet-Russian methods and tactics during the Nazi era. The KPD leader and presidential candidate Thaelmann was arrested in 1933 and subsequently killed in Buchenwald concentration camp by the Nazis in August 1944.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY (KPD) is organized throughout Western Germany today on a highly centralized basis and is particularly strong in the urban industrial centers such as the Ruhr and Mannheim.

Its voting strength in the trizonal area is, however, less than 10 percent and, as demonstrated by the elections held in 1948 and again in 1949, is still declining.

Aware of this growing unpopularity, the Communist leaders in the West have made great efforts to drop the name KPD and substitute for it SED, which is the name under which the party already functions in the Soviet Zone. Their application to make the change was rejected however by both the US and the British Military Governments on the ground that the name, SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), constitutes a palpable fraud since it implies a voluntary merger of Socialists and Communist followers that does not in reality exist. The West German Communist leaders were equally unsuccessful in changing their name from KPD to SVD (Socialist People's Party).

It was doubtless because of the unpopularity of its Russian connection that the KPD, at a meeting of the party's executive committee held at Herne on Jan. 2, 1949, announced the organizational separation of the party from the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party (SED) in the Eastern zone. Members of the KPD who belonged to the executive committee of the SED were ordered to withdraw and KPD headquarters in Frankfurt announced that this decision was reached because "the special requirements of the Communist Party in the Western zone make necessary an independent line."

It is generally believed, however, that in taking this step the KPD was trying to drop the odium of its link with the SED. The KPD executive committee added, nevertheless, that there remained complete agreement between the SED and the KPD on all fundamental questions of policy.

THE KPD IS EVEN more tightly disciplined than the SPD. Its members are expected not merely to pay dues, but to work actively for the organization.

The KPD is inspired by the success of the Bolshevik Revolution in overthrowing the Russian Provisional Government in 1917 and Soviet Russia is the model for all that it strives to attain in Germany. Many of its present leaders were schooled in Moscow during the Hitler era. Although the German Communists are not yet directly represented in the Cominform, they can be counted upon as loyal and obedient followers of the Kremlin, according to statements of prominent SED leaders.

Following the war, Communists have been members of coalition governments in Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and

Bavaria. This is no longer true today. The last KPD cabinet minister in Western Germany, Minister of Labor Kohl in Wuerttemberg-Baden, quit office in May 1948, when his colleagues forced him to resign in protest against his party's defense of the Russian hunger blockade of western Berlin.

The KPD, as also the Communist Parties in other countries, holds that socialism can only be achieved by the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has as its goal a political, economic and social revolution based on the concept of the class struggle and aimed at destroying the economic basis of the capitalistic system of free enterprise and private ownership of the means of production.

But while these are the long range objectives of the party, the immediate aims of the KPD were outlined in a program drawn up particularly for the first election to the *Bundestag* (lower house of parliament) of Western Germany. This document, drafted by the executive committee of the KPD at Frankfurt and dated June 24, 1949, contained 16 demands along the long familiar Communist party line.

+END

Hybrid Corn Tests Successful

Western Germany's experiments with hybrid corn, imported from the United States are proving successful, according to Kenneth Beachley of the Food and Agriculture Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG. The best adapted hybrid varieties are yielding as much as 50 percent in grain and 30 percent in green fodder above local German varieties.

Last year was the third in which hybrid corn varieties were imported from the United States and tested in the three western zones. Results have been fairly consistent, although there are certain variations because of climate and soil differences.

Experiments are being conducted at six western German experiment stations, at Rosenhof, Wachenheim, Wehrden, Voldagsen, Heuchelhof and Weihenstephan. Approximately 20 varieties of hybrid seed corn were planted side by side with open pollinated European varieties. Early varieties of hybrid corn were received from the US Department of Agriculture, state agricultural experiment stations and private US seed sources.

The technique of producing hybrid corn was demonstrated during the past summer at five of the six experiment stations. Single crosses of stock seed were imported and crossed, producing hybrid corn to be used for farm planting next season.

As more suitable varieties of hybrid corn for German growing conditions are found, it is expected that the area planted with this crop will be increased for grain and green fodder purposes. High yielding varieties for green fodder would partially replace root crops for livestock feeding and at the same time reduce the cost of production through saving in hand labor. This shift in crop production would result in larger quantities and better quality feed for livestock.

Resident Officers

difference here in Germany, where we faced the task of pulling together the shattered and dormant economy of a defeated country. I do not underestimate the effects of currency reform in Germany but without foreign aid, currency reform could have been nothing but the exchange of one type of worthless money for another."

He said that the main emphasis of the ECA program had been on raw materials — "food for the human workers and commodities for Germany's industries." The conversion of raw materials into finished goods must be accelerated, he said, to pay for vital food imports since western German food production would hardly cover more than 60 percent of the needs.

Chester A. McLain, director of the Office of General Counsel, said that his office was responsible for compliance by occupation agencies with the guarantees of the civil rights of all persons in Germany and urged Resident Officers to report any cases requiring corrective measures or conditions and trends warranting preventive action.

Turning to the reorientation program, Mr. McLain said that the General Counsel's office was seeking to promote democracy in the German judicial system through the cultural exchanges program. Fifteen prominent German jurists and four prison officials have been sent to the United States to study judicial and penal systems, he said. His office is now selecting 40 young Germans to study one semester in American law schools next year, he added.

AT THE SECOND-DAY'S morning session on Dec. 13, Glenn G. Wolfe, director of the Office of Administration, emphasizing that this office would execute its functions with a maximum of service and a minimum of control and red tape, cited the new services soon to be instituted for Resident Officers.

HICOG is now preparing to take over the administration of all German employees, formerly handled by EUCOM, and expects to be able to employ the highest caliber of personnel and through current studies of wage tariffs may be able to offer better salary rates.

A new training program for Resident Officers in the German language has been organized by Dr. Henry L. Smith, Assistant Director of the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, who also addressed the conference briefly. The program will allow Resident Officers who need language instruction to hire German tutors locally to provide them with up to nine months of training. State Department funds will be available for payment of teachers.

Mr. Wolfe said all US vehicles now being used by Resident Officers will be replaced with new German vehicles, and they will be permitted to use local German garages for maintenance rather than military post ordnance sections as formerly. Resident Officers will soon be given commissary privileges regardless of marital status. To defray necessary "representation expenses" in their contacts with German officials, and in carrying out

local reorientation programs, the Resident Officers will soon be granted a special fund amounting up to DM 225 monthly.

BENJAMIN R. SHUTE, Director of the Office of Intelligence, emphasized the importance of speedy, accurate and objective reports on significant developments to provide the US High Commissioner and his staff with the necessary background material and information for directing HICOG activities.

"The contribution we can make to the wisdom of our leaders is one of our greatest contributions to the progress of the occupation," he said, explaining that the reporting functions of Resident Officers were similar, on a smaller scale, to the reporting of Foreign Service officers all over the world to the State Department in Washington.

He emphasized that the Office of Intelligence was not running "a spy operation," but that its activities were of an overt nature designed to collect and analyze the information necessary for HICOG.

ENCOURAGING ALL the elements of democracy and discouraging manifestations of authoritarianism are the fundamental missions of the Office of Labor Affairs, said its deputy director, John K. Meskimen.

"German labor organizations have actively and successfully resisted extremist infiltration from the right and the left at every level and show every evidence of being able to continue to do so," he said. The trade union leadership of today recognizes that extremist penetration would swiftly and inevitably destroy the democratic character of their unions."

He said that his office was helping to strengthen trade union democracy by facilitating contacts between German labor organizations and other national and international democratic labor groups, as well as sending German labor leaders to America for education and bringing foreign experts to Germany. Resident Officers could aid this program by acquainting themselves with those Germans who have returned from the United States and reporting on the benefits of their training to the community and the individual.

Referring to labor disputes, Mr. Meskimen said that the HICOG program was twofold: "First and foremost, to observe danger spots in the economy which may result in economic action on the part of labor organizations. Second and scarcely less important, to advise all parties concerned of the situation, together with suggested remedial action." He added that the Labor Affairs Office conducts a program to educate the concerned parties in mediation and conciliation machinery developed in other countries.

Of special concern to the Manpower Division of the Labor Affairs Office is the welfare and standard of living of workers and their families, he continued. To plan its programs realistically and advise German officials as well as other HICOG agencies, Mr. Meskimen said that his office needed information from the Resident Officers on a variety of social problems, such as the efforts made to overcome housing shortages and high prices, adequacy of job placement by local labor offices, and measures

to prevent discrimination against refugees, disabled persons, women etc., adequate training of apprentices, overpopulation in agricultural areas, and the freedom of workers to enter new occupations and new enterprises without discrimination by entrenched groups.

SOME OF THE 1,200 questions raised by Resident Officers on subjects ranging from HICOG policies on reorientation to hunting and fishing regulations were answered at the closing afternoon session on Dec. 13 by representatives of the major offices of HICOG.

High Commissioner McCloy, in closing the conference, said "the stimulation his staff received in answering the questions and the stimulation Resident Officers displayed in digging them up have justified their coming" to the conference. He emphasized that the "time and season are now here for putting out your extreme efforts in the solutions of the German problems. Six months or a year from now, when the Germans have become subject to a new mold, may be too late . . . The time is better now than it was two years ago when Germany was knee-deep in poverty." He added that Resident Officers must use leadership and not a club to gain the objectives of the occupation.

This theme also was stressed by other HICOG officials in response to questions concerning HICOG's authority to require reform of internal German institutions and traditions, such as the education systems, local government, labor laws and the law on insult of public officials. HICOG



Swedish medical team is vaccinating Berlin school children against tuberculosis at rate of 1,800 a day. The anti-TB vaccinations also are being given children too young to attend school. (US Army photo)

officials pointed out that US control over these and similar German internal affairs were not within the reserved powers of the Occupation Statute, and that it was now up to the Resident Officers to encourage and influence Germans to effect democratic changes through their own pressure on government.

Mr. Mettger, during the question-answer session, said "we could not have accomplished more in the long run if we had ordered Germans to change their thinking on school reforms and such matters. We must influence them to accomplish these changes of their own volition if they are to be lasting."

REPLYING TO a question concerning HICOG power to order changes in government to allow more local autonomy, Mr. Dayton said this was outside of the reserved powers under the Occupation Statute, and added that no persuasion would affect the federal and state governments until the "people of the communities and counties learned to stand on their own feet and demand these changes through influence on their parliamentary representatives."

Mr. Meskimen, in reply to a question on the US attitude toward labor unions with Communists among their leaders, said Resident Officers would be expected to encourage such unions in spite of the Communist officials. He said past experience had shown that the workers constituted one of the most politically mature groups in Germany, and where leaders had followed the Communist line the union membership had recalled them or ousted them at the next election. He cited as example the coal miners union where Communist influence had once been strong, and the membership had eventually removed all Communists from key positions.

The Resident Officers showed considerable interest in controls over rearmament and militarism. From US officials of the Military Security Board they learned that the board maintains inspections and controls of industrial explosive plants and factories producing component parts of explosives, and the board had conducted no discussion of German rearmament, and, if rearmament were permitted, the board would "go out of business." In reference to fencing clubs, the board was now considering regulations permitting the use of epees but banning sabers—bows, arrows and crossbows not being considered weapons. There was no prohibition against military toys.

TO QUESTIONS on the future of HICOG employees, Mr. Wolfe replied that there was a great deal of talent among the personnel of the organization and his office had urged the State Department to comb Germany and consider the temporary Foreign Service employees of HICOG before looking elsewhere for new appointments to the permanent Foreign Service.

He pointed out, however, that there were only about 5,000 members of the career service all over the world and since there were some 1,500 temporary employees in HICOG the chances were not too encouraging. HICOG employees would be given an opportunity to take State Department examinations for Foreign Service appointments, he said. + END

Constitutional Development

questioned their authority to speak for the German people and demanded that right for themselves. Furthermore, the ministers president feared the charge by the future historians of complicity in the division of Germany. No wonder that throughout the negotiations with the Military Governors the representatives of the states acted so cautiously. They did not make their views known at once and requested time for deliberation.

During the weeks that followed the ministers president held a number of conferences in which, for all intents and purposes, the major political parties participated. During the conferences it became apparent that both the SPD and the CDU were determined to prejudge the decisions of the ministers president and, secondly, that the Germans were unwilling to establish a formal and permanent state. During the period that followed, the differences between the ministers president and the Military Governors arose primarily over terminology. The Germans wished to use terminology designed to belittle their work while, in fact, they were drafting a constitution.

IN THEIR FIRST answer to the Military Governors, they proposed a postponement of the convocation of the constituent assembly until an election for all of Germany was possible and until German sovereignty was sufficiently restored. They declared themselves ready, however, to recommend to their respective state legislatures to elect representatives to a Parliamentary Council which would have the task of drafting a basic law for the uniform administration of the occupation zones of the Western Powers and the enactment of an electoral law for a popular representation which is to supervise the administration of the western zones. They also opposed popular referendum as a means of ratification of the Basic Law.

During subsequent meetings with the ministers president the Military Governors made certain concessions on terminology and the question of ratification. The German nomenclature "Parliamentary Council," instead of "constituent assembly," and "Basic Law," instead of "constitution," was accepted by the Military Governors. The question of ratification, it was agreed, would be submitted to the respective governments for decision.

Once the agreement had been reached, the ministers president lost no time in making necessary preparations for the convocation of the Parliamentary Council. The legislatures in the 11 states of the western zones chose their deputies in proportion to the strengths of the factions in the respective legislatures.

The SPD and CDU/CSU thus obtained equal representation, 27 each; the FDP, five, and the DP, ZP and KPD, two each. Subsequently the Military Governors approved a request for five representatives from Berlin to attend the Council in an advisory capacity. Thus the Council had a definite right-wing tinge.

Minister President Christian Stock addresses the inaugural session of the Parliamentary Council in Bonn on Sept. 1, 1948.

(Dena photo)

IN ANTICIPATION of the work of the Parliamentary Council, the ministers president had called a conference of experts to draft a proposal for a constitution for submission to the Parliamentary Council as a working paper. It met in Chiemsee on Aug. 10 and completed its work in two weeks. These efforts of the ministers president though criticized by the leading members of the Council as interference with the work which properly belongs to the jurisdiction of the Council proved very fruitful.

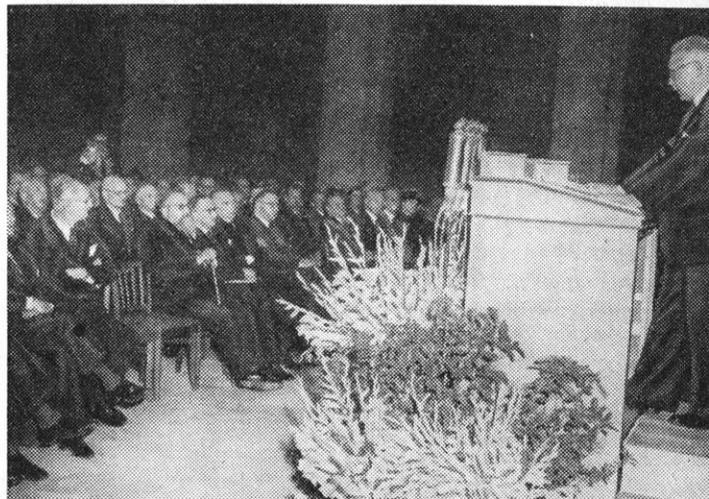
The Chiemsee draft was used by all the committees as a working paper and its influence on the completed work of the Council was considerable. In addition to the ministers president, the various political parties published their proposed drafts. They were, however, only of historical value, revealing the positions of the parties on various constitutional questions.

On Sept. 1, 1948, Minister President Christian Stock, as chairman of the Conference of Ministers President formally opened the first meeting of the Parliamentary Council in a short ceremony at the Koenig Museum in Bonn. Immediately following this ceremony, the Council held its first plenary session in its assigned headquarters, the Teachers College in Bonn. Dr. Konrad Adenauer, (CDU/CSU), who later became the chancellor of the German Republic (candidate of the conservative majority of the Council), was elected president of the Assembly. After holding a general debate, which gave the several parties an opportunity to announce their policies, seven working committees were established and began with the actual drafting of the Basic Law.

It was originally expected that the Council would complete its task in eight to 10 weeks. However, controversial issues soon emerged which delayed for eight months the final passage of the Basic Law.

THE INTERNAL GERMAN controversies began with matters of procedure. A large section of the CDU, for instance, opposed quick and vigorous work in the Parliamentary Council because its leaders believed it would be wiser to await results of the then pending Moscow talks. Furthermore, it was considered advisable to await the results of the presidential elections in the United States and settlement of the political situation in France, since it was believed that the German position with the Allies would be subject to change (it was hoped for the better) and that negotiations with a "lame duck" regime should be avoided.

The prolongation of the debate on substantive constitutional questions automatically solved the problems



ensuing from the above mentioned considerations for by the end of 1948 the members of the Parliamentary Council were so deeply enmeshed in constitutional controversies that they failed to notice the fact that the political situation, both in the United States and France, had settled.

The most important issues which disturbed the harmonious spirit in which the Council opened were the composition and function of the second chamber, the division of competence between the federation and the states, and the administration of finance. These, however, were only the symptoms of the main problem which the Parliamentary Council had to face, namely, to achieve a compromise between the prevailing centralistic and federalistic tendencies in the Council and in Germany.

The members of the Council realized from the beginning that the Basic Law in order to gain popular prestige must be passed by a comfortable majority. The two major parties, the SPD and the CDU/CSU, had an equal number of seats on the Council and, therefore, in the absence of a compromise the voting on all important issues was very close. For this reason, the functional committees which worked on sections of the draft prior to presentation to the plenary session of the Council developed a tendency to postpone decisions or draft alternate proposals on controversial issues and to concentrate instead on matters concerning which all parties were in agreement.

By the middle of October, therefore, though it appeared that the committees had finished most of their work and the second stage of the constitution making, deliberation by the entire Council was ready to begin; the Council was actually no further than it was during the early days.

THE FIRST PUBLIC debate on the work of the committees took place on Oct. 20-21. The speeches of the parties centered about the preamble of the Basic Law, the powers and the composition of the Upper House, and the finance provisions. These public statements, however, were only repetitions of the well-known positions taken by the parties during committee discussions.

The CDU policy called for a second chamber with equal legislative powers. It should consist of cabinet representatives and senators. The former should be appointed by the state governments but not bound by their instructions, the latter elected by the state parliaments. The second chamber would have a continuous life, one-third of its membership retiring every two years. State representation in the second chamber was to be in proportion to size. The second chamber was also to have a more important role in the supervision of the federal administration. The CDU opposed a centralized finance administration and advocated state control over tax collections.

The SPD preferred the senate-type Upper House with veto powers only on legislation passed by the Lower House. The prestige of the Lower House was to be enhanced by having its president assume the functions normally exercised by a state president. The party, furthermore, favored strong powers for the federal government, especially in the field of finance.

DURING THE WEEKS following the debate, the functional committees completed their work and the Main Committee began its readings of the Basic Law. The Military Governors considered it, at that time, advisable in view of the advanced state now reached in the drafting of the constitution to give the Council some indication of the interpretation they would apply to general principles set out in the London document.

In an *aide memoire* transmitted to the president of the Parliamentary Council, they informed the Council that although they would consider the provisions of the Basic Law in its entirety they, nevertheless, believed that it should, to the maximum extent possible, provide for a bicameral legislative system; that the executive must have only those powers definitely delegated to it by the constitution; and that the executive emergency powers, if any, must be so limited as to insure prompt legislative and judicial review.

The powers of the federation should not include education, cultural and religious affairs, local government and public welfare (except in the last case to secure such coordination as is essential to safeguard the health of the people in the several states), that its powers in the field of public welfare be limited to those necessary for the coordination of social security, that its powers in the police field be limited to those which were approved by Military Government during the period of occupation.

The powers of the federal government in the field of public finance should be limited to the disposal of monies, including the raising of revenue for purposes for which it is responsible. Although the federation could set rules and legislation on the general principles of assessment in regard to other taxes for which uniformity was essential, the collection and utilization of such taxes should be left to the individual states.

The constitution should provide for a judiciary to review federal legislation and exercise of federal executive power, to adjudicate conflicts between federal and state authorities as well as between state authorities, and to protect the civil rights and freedom of the individual.

The powers of the federal government to establish federal agencies for the execution and administration of its responsibilities should be clearly defined and should be limited to those fields in which it was clear that state implementation was not practicable.

Each citizen must have access to public office with appointment and promotion based solely on his fitness to discharge the responsibility of the position and that civil servants should be non-political in character. Public servants if elected to the federal legislature must resign their office with the agency where they are employed before accepting election.

THE *AIDE MEMOIRE* caused dissatisfaction in the ranks of the centralists, who felt that the Military Governors were unduly seeking to prejudge the case in favor of the federalists. However, a serious rift in the Main Committee was avoided by the adoption of a placatory resolution which characterized the *aide memoire* as a detailed explanation of the London document and that the Council was willing to carry on its work in

accordance with the mandate given it by the German people.

In the subsequent months, forces outside the Parliamentary Council began exerting their influence on the various factions in the Council. The SPD leadership insisted on a more stern opposition to the CDU/CSU and on a more firm defense of certain centralistic principles. The CDU/CSU, on the other hand, pressed by its ultra-federalistic wing from Bavaria, clung fast to its demands. No side in the Council was willing to force the issue to a head because none desired to take upon itself the responsibility of forcing through the Basic Law with a narrow majority.

On March 2-3 the Military Governors reviewed the draft of the Basic Law in its existing form and agreed to communicate, by memorandum, with the Parliamentary Council. This memorandum indicated that: The powers of the federal government as set forth in the draft are not sufficiently defined adequately to safeguard the position of the states; the Military Governors retain ultimate responsibility for security; that the provisions regarding finance powers do not conform with the criteria agreed upon in London; the independence of the judiciary is not sufficiently safeguarded; and that the Military Governors, while appreciating the solicitude which the Parliamentary Council had shown for Berlin, suspended provisions dealing with the inclusion of Berlin as the twelfth state for the time being in view of the existing situation. There would be no objection to the appointment by responsible Berlin authorities of a small number of representatives to attend meetings of the Parliament.

THE MILITARY GOVERNORS' communication resulted in more activity in the Parliamentary Council. The Committee met and sought to iron out differences. The ministers president also met in Koenigstein on March 26 with representatives of the Parliamentary Council. They passed three resolutions. The first requested the Parliamentary Council to bring its work in Bonn to a speedy conclusion in the interests of reconstruction and the realization of the Marshall Plan. The second asked the Parliamentary Council to provide an electoral law which would have the approval of at least two-thirds of its members and requested the Military Governors to agree that such an electoral law could serve as a uniform law for the first federal elections. The third requested the Military Governors to approve the proposal of the ministers president for boundary changes in southwestern Germany.

Party differences, however, were still strong. A CDU/CSU resolution dated March 30, 1949 contended that basically disagreements exist only on the question of administration of finance. German political leaders, the resolution claimed, could not assume the responsibility of permitting the Basic Law to fail on account of this question and must, therefore, seek a compromise. The SPD on the other hand in a resolution adopted the same day stated that it would stick to its proposed draft and would press for a speedy decision in the plenary session.

Several international events also induced delay in the work of the Parliamentary Council. The succession of Secretary of State George C. Marshall by Mr. Dean

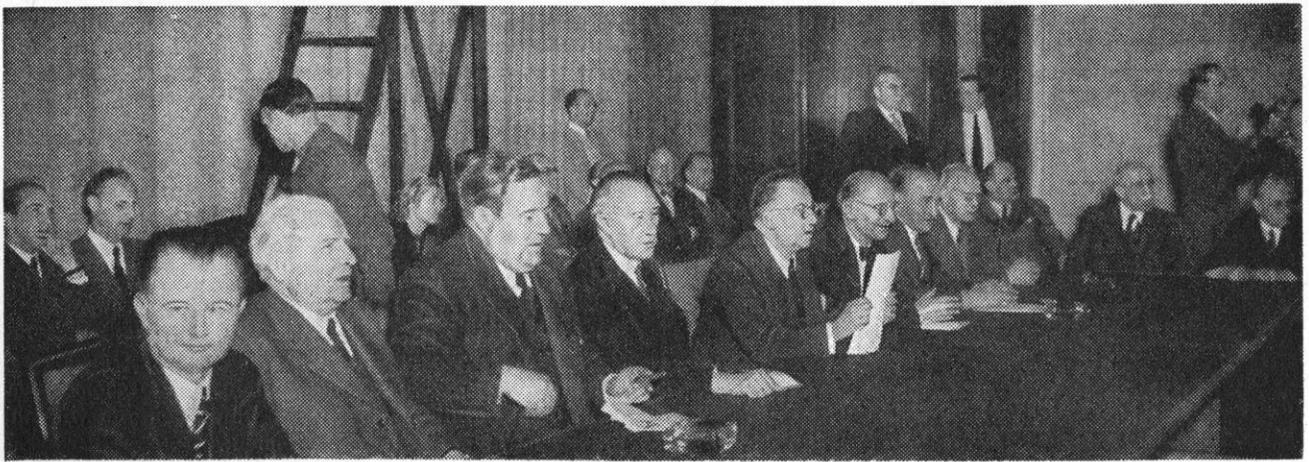
Acheson in the United States and of Deputy Prime Minister Viacheslav Molotov as Foreign Minister by Mr. Andrei Vishinsky in the Soviet Union, and the proposed meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France on April 4, caused a number of members of the constitutional body to consider it advisable to postpone final passage of the law until the effects of these events became known.

ON APRIL 5 the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France, in a note addressed to the Presidium of the Parliamentary Council, commented on the work of the Assembly, saying they trusted that the Parliamentary Council and the responsible German party leaders would give due consideration to the recommendations of the Military Governors, which conform with the provisions of the London Agreement.

The Foreign Ministers also expressed their desire that the decision of the Parliamentary Council would be taken in the spirit of facilitating a mutually cooperative attitude between the future German federal authorities and the Occupying Powers, which was one of the important objectives being sought in the current talks in Washington regarding Germany.

In a document presented to the Council on April 22, the Council was informed that the Foreign Ministers were unable to agree at this time that Berlin should be included as a state in the initial organization of the German Federal Republic; that any provisions put forward by the Parliamentary Council in the direction of securing financial independence and adequate strength for both the state and federal governments in operating in their respective fields would receive sympathetic consideration by the Foreign Ministers; that on the distribution of legislative powers they would also give sympathetic consideration to any formula which eliminated from the federal powers those matters definitely excluded by the London Agreement; assured the states sufficient powers to enable them to be independent and vigorous governmental bodies; and assured the federal government sufficient powers in the important fields of government to enable it to deal effectively with those fields in which the interests of more than one state were substantially and necessarily involved; finally, that the Foreign Ministers were ready to contemplate a suggestion for the right of the federal state to supplement from its own revenue appropriations made by the states from revenues from their own taxes levied and collected by them, by grants for education, health and welfare purposes, subject in each case to a specific approval of the *Bundesrat* (Upper House).

IN THE COURSE of the deliberations of the Parliamentary Council, other issues occupied the attention of the Assembly. Some of these were clearly outside its jurisdiction. In this category belongs also the electoral law which the Parliamentary Council sought to enact and attach to the constitution. The Military Governors in their March memorandum informed the Council that such a law could not be attached to the Basic Law. The Parliamentary Council could, however, determine the number of deputies and their apportionment among the states. All other functions were the responsibility of the ministers president and their respective legislatures. They were free, of course,



Members of the Parliamentary Council group, during the drafting of the Basic Law, meet with the three Military Governors in Frankfurt, May 12, to discuss controversial sections of the draft. (US Army photo)

to use a Parliamentary Council draft as a model if they so desired.

In its May 8 session, the Parliamentary Council was ready for the final passage of the Basic Law. Before the final vote on the entire draft was taken, the CSU spokesman made a statement pointing out that certain features of the Basic Law were unacceptable to his party in their present form and that others placed doubts on its federal character. While he hoped that last minute negotiations would lead to improvements which would enable the CSU to support it in the final reading, his party, as well as the DP (German Party) and the Zentrum (Centralist Party) would abstain from voting on the present draft.

The individual articles of the Basic Law were passed with varying majorities. In its final reading, however, the constitution was adopted with a 53 to 12 vote: six members of the CSU, and two members each from the DP, the Zentrum and the KPD voting against it.

IN ANNOUNCING approval of the Basic Law, the Military Governors simultaneously promulgated the Occupation Statute with the proviso that it would enter into force when, with the convening of the legislative bodies provided for in the Basic Law, the election of the federal president and appointment of the chancellor and ministers, a federal government was established.

Also, on May 12, the Military Governors authorized the ministers president to submit the Basic Law for ratification to the legislatures of the participating states in accordance with Article 144 of the document.

During the week of May 18-22, the legislatures in the 11 states of the western zones met and decided upon the ratification of the Basic Law. Ten of the legislatures passed it with comfortable majorities. Bavaria was the only legislature which, on the basis of a recommendation by the Bavarian government, voted to disapprove the Basic Law but to recognize it as binding on Bavaria if ratified by two-thirds of all other states. The City Assembly of Berlin, although not one of the participating states, unanimously approved the Basic Law.

The Parliamentary Council convened again on May 23 for the purpose of finally adopting, engrossing and promulgating the final law. Upon completion of this solemn act, the president of the Parliamentary Council, in accordance with Article 145 of the Basic Law, announced its promulgation and ordered its publication in the Federal Gazette.

THE BASIC LAW begins with a preamble which declares that the German people in the different states, prompted by a desire for peace and international cooperation, has given unto itself this law. The next chapter deals with civil rights and covers the classical rights extending some, however, to include modern conditions. Thus religious and confessional freedom is extended to include the right to refuse to bear arms. It denies constitutional protection to persons who utilize the rights granted therein to undermine it.

The Basic Law, while applicable for the time being to the 11 states of western Germany, may be extended to other areas. The federation may delegate functions to international bodies. The constitutional provisions of each of the states must comply with a republican, democratic and social state in accordance with the principle of this Basic Law.

The legislative functions are exercised by a *Bundestag* (Assembly) and a *Bundesrat* (Council). The *Bundestag* members are directly elected by the people for a period of four years. The *Bundesrat* members are selected by the respective state governments and are subject to recall. Each state has at least three votes in the *Bundesrat*; states with populations of more than 2,000,000 have four, and those with more than 6,000,000 have five. Each state delegation in the *Bundesrat* votes as a unit.

The executive consists of the chancellor who is elected by absolute majority of the *Bundestag*. The chancellor selects the Cabinet, which is responsible to him and which does not require a vote of confidence from the *Bundesrat*. The candidate for the chancellorship is nominated by the federal president. The federal president is elected by the *Bundesversammlung* (federal convention),

which consists of the members of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of representatives from the states.

The federal government exercises jurisdiction only in the fields specifically enumerated in the Basic Law. All other fields belong to the states.

ACCORDING TO a decision reached by the ministers president, Aug. 14, 1949 was set as election day for the *Bundestag*. The election law previously drafted by the Parliamentary Council was adopted by the states. It represented a combination of the single member district system with proportional representation.

The election campaign centered primarily on economic questions. (Constitutional issues played some role only in Bavaria.) The main issue was free economy as advocated by the CDU/CSU and the FDP versus the planned economy supported by the SPD. The election resulted in the following composition of the *Bundestag*:

Political Party	Seats
CDU/CSU	139
SPD	131
FDP	52
KPD	15
BP	17
DP	17
DKP/DRP	5
SSW	1
WAV	12
ZP	10
Independents	3
Total	402

MEANWHILE THE CABINETS of the state governments had appointed the 43 members of the *Bundesrat* or Upper Chamber of the Federal Republic; and the ministers president set Sept. 7 as the date for the first meeting of the legislative bodies.

The two houses held their constitutive meetings in the provisional headquarters, the *Bundeshaus*, in Bonn. Dr. Erich Koehler (CDU) of Hesse was chosen as president or speaker for the Lower House, Prof. Carlo Schmid (SPD) of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern as first vice-president and Dr. Fritz Schaefer (CSU) of Bavaria as second vice-president. The *Bundesrat* elected Minister President Karl Arnold (CDU) of North Rhine-Westphalia as its president and Minister President H. W. Kopf (SPD) of Lower Saxony and Dr. Gebhard Mueller (CDU) of Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern as first and second vice-presidents respectively.

The Federal Convention (*Bundesversammlung*) convened in Bonn on Sept. 12. Dr. Theodor Heuss of Wuerttemberg-Baden, chairman of the Free Democrats, was chosen on the second ballot with 416 votes of a total of 804 votes as president of the German Federal Republic.

In accordance with Article 63 of the Basic Law, the federal president, in a letter to the president of the *Bundestag*, dated Sept. 14, proposed Dr. Konrad Adenauer of North Rhine-Westphalia, leader of the Christian Democrats, the strongest party in the *Bundestag*, as chancellor of the federal government. On Sept. 15 the *Bundestag* accepted the nomination by an absolute majority. The chancellor-elect proceeded immediately to form his Cabinet, which he based on the three parties which supported him in his election, the CDU/CSU, FDP and DP.

On Sept. 21 the chancellor informed the High Commission that the federal organs provided for in the Basic Law had

been established. The High Commission then announced the Occupation Statute to be in force.

Thus the formalistic stage of the organization of the German Government is finished. The major task is still ahead: to make of the democratic constitution a living thing, more than a mere historical document embodying the wishes of the 65 German representatives in the Parliamentary Council. +END

(Continued from page 21)

Holy Year Pilgrimage

mittee for the Holy Year will offer the "Pilgrim's Envelope" to all those attending the jubilee. This contains the pilgrim's card which entitles the holder to certain travel privileges and reductions, an official Holy Year insignia and a guide of Rome.

The Italian railroads have granted a special 40 percent reduction for pilgrim tickets and a 60 percent reduction for groups of pilgrims numbering more than 750 persons. Bearers of the pilgrim's card will be granted by the French railroads a 30 percent reduction and a 40 percent reduction to parties of at least 400 third-class travelers.

Swiss railroads have offered a 25 percent reduction for parties of six to 14 persons, 35 percent for groups of 15 to 93, 40 percent for groups of 100 to 249, and 45 percent to larger groups in transit. The reductions apply only to round trip tickets.

FOR THOSE INTERESTED in visiting the Holy Land after making the trip to Rome, the Israel government has announced that a special service will be set up either between Haifa and Brindisi or between Haifa and Taranto, to take care of this flow.

Vatican authorities have made provisions for accommodating 20,000 pilgrims at very moderate prices. By making available these lodgings, church authorities hope to keep private enterprises from buccaneering among the pilgrims and deriving excessive profits.

Holy Year pilgrims will find lodging accommodations in Italy more plentiful this year on the whole as the result of new facilities to be financed out of the ECA Italian counterpart fund. Present war damaged hotel facilities have been termed inadequate to take care of the several million visitors expected to crowd Italy and approximately \$3,000,000—1,800,000,000 counterpart lire—has been released to provide an additional 15,000 beds for tourists. Part of the funds will be used to provide permanent tourist accommodations. The remainder—1,050,000,000 lire—will be released as a loan for the modification and furnishing of temporary facilities + END

Hard Coal Output Hits New High

Hard coal production in the Northern Area of Germany in November established a new postwar record of 9,189,751 tons — 199,681 tons greater than in October. The daily average in November, exclusive of holiday and Sunday production, was 361,567 tons.

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.

REMILITARIZATION WAS the outstanding topic in the press during the month under review. The question stirred a great flurry and brought forth widely-divergent views which ranged from forthright opposition and bitter condemnation through cautious restraint and conservatism to hot-under-the-collar support and open opportunism. The discussions filled the editorial columns through December even when crowded by numerous other subjects, including the all-important approach of Christmas, the holiday closest to the hearts of all Germans.

The *Bundestag* clash in November between Chancellor Adenauer and Opposition Leader Schumacher continued to elicit comment, most of which was reproachful, critical or condemnatory. There was a general feeling of regret over the "undignified proceedings" in western Germany's lower house and the "unparliamentary language" employed. The subsequent rapprochement between the two political leaders was viewed with some skepticism, it being felt that it was all too likely to be short-lived.

Wide publicity was accorded the conclusion of the Marshall Plan agreement, which one paper headlined "13 Billion Mark Debt" while another pointed out that the debt, which it said constituted a first mortgage by the US on the German state, may well turn out to Germany's advantage inasmuch as it will take precedence over all other claims at a future peace conference.

In the field of labor, the press observed with growing interest the relations between the labor unions and the SPD, which show signs of suffering from chill. The unions' views obviously differed from those of Schumacher's party. The newspapers regarded SPD threats of "a general

strike to enforce social demands" with displeasure and acidly commented on "demagogy."

In spite of the regard in which Adenauer is generally held by the German press, another wave of anxious criticism was noticeable over his method of conducting foreign policy. Many newspapers held that "something must be wrong when, as so often happens with Adenauer,"—and as occurred again in his remilitarization interview with two American correspondents—a government spokesman found it necessary the next day to "pick up the pieces" by clearing up "misunderstandings" caused by Dr. Adenauer's statements on German policy. It was held that while the views he voiced ostensibly represented merely his personal views, the fact of his high office made it impossible to dissociate such statements from an official character in the public mind. Many papers urged restraint upon the federal chancellor.

Remilitarization

Europa Kurier (Aachen, NR-W, Nov. 18) says that Germans will only participate in war against the East if they are treated as full equals and get corresponding equipment:

"The talk about building German divisions has passed beyond the stage of mere rumor... As far as we Germans are concerned, however, such action would only make sense if the defense line is on the Elbe, backed by adequate Allied forces in West Europe and if Germany gets unrestricted political and strategic equality in everything, including armament... Any other form would meet flat refusal on the part of German government and population..."

German Opinion in Cartoons

Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, NR-W, Nov. 15



"Nur Mut, wir werden Dich schon schützen"
Rearmament for Germany
"Here are your weapons. Keep your chin up, we'll protect you."

(Fraenkischer Tag, Bamberg, Nov. 19)



Träume am Kamin...

Pipe Dreams

The West: Counter-Revolution in the U. S. S. R.
The East: Depression in USA.

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, NR-W, Nov. 17)



... und soll die Hochzeit in aller Stille stattfinden...

The wedding of German and French heavy industry: "It's to be a quiet wedding."



„So Fritz, jetzt spielt ihr mal ein bißchen zusammen!“

Acheson: "So Fritz, now you can play together."

"It has been suggested that such military service would be one way for us to repay Marshall Plan help... But if we risk our skins it must be on clear and indubitable terms..."

The Road of Errors

The Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt, Dec. 15) editorially scrutinizing the reaction of the German people to remilitarization, thinks that the reason why the Germans do not want it lies in the fact that during the first part of the last war the German soldier was abused for aims of conquest; during the second part his military abilities had a completely suicidal effect for the nation "because, instead of resisting Bolshevism in the East, the last reserves were sacrificed during the Battle of the Bulge in the West.

"This abuse of military virtues consciously or unconsciously still lies heavy on the German mind, and the memory remains, and is combined with the spectacle of the destroyed towns, and the anti-militaristic propaganda."

"Total" War

Echo der Woche (Munich, Dec. 2) is suspicious of the sincerity of the Western Powers' intentions regarding Germany:

"Since war has become total, involving entire populations, peace treaties are outmoded in favor of agreements among the victors."

"These words aren't from Adolf Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' but from High Commissioner Francois-Poncet's 'From Versailles to Potsdam.'

"They prove that totalitarian ideas by no means died with Hitler, as propaganda would have us believe... We do not wish to fall into the neo-Nazi error of denying our own guilt and only seeing that of others, because we realize full well that the Western Powers could only answer Hitler's total war with total war... but the fact is that Hitler could not have 'invented' total war if it had not been the natural expression of unnatural conditions prevailing in the world..."

"It is well-known that even the American Civil War of 1861—1865 showed 'total' aspects... In pointing out that the victors too are infected with Hitler's spirit we

do so not to call for revenge but in order to show the danger confronting the entire world... We detest the attempted Bolshevization of East Germany, but we suspect that the splitting up of Germany in 1945 was not entirely unwelcome to some Western States...

"The illusions that the Occupation Powers can 'reeducate' the German people is also based on the ideas of totalitarianism, which sought to realize its visions by 'reeducation' and even cross-breeding of humans... In view of the Russian generals who attended the Acheson reception in Berlin and the continuing UN talks with Vishinsky one can almost say that Adenauer is more American than the Americans in rejecting parleys with the East..."

"The important question right now is not whether we are to be permitted to produce 1,000,000 tons of steel more or less, but whether the West is making us concessions because of an honest desire to cooperate with Germany or because it still uses us as an object to be treated according to the current state of negotiations between East and West..."

War Criminals

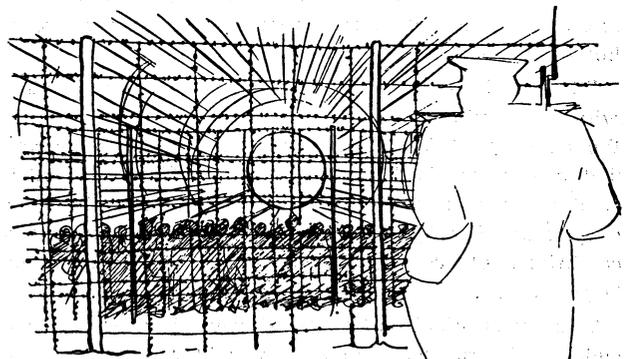
Die Zeit (Hamburg, Nov. 17), under the headline "The Hangman of East Prussia," demands that Gauleiter Erich Koch be brought before the bar of German justice:

"Erich Koch, Reichs commissar for the Ukraine, Reichs defense commissar for East Prussia, one of the big political bosses of the Third Reich and for a time next to Hitler the most important man in the Nazi Politbuero, recently stood before the Extradition Court in Hamburg.

"Poland and Russia seek to call him to account for the numberless crimes that took place under his jurisdiction... Never was an extradition demand so justified; never did anyone more deserve the certain death that awaits him in the East, whereas we have no death penalty. But we are of the opinion that this criminal, who has the deaths and sufferings of uncounted Germans on his conscience, belongs primarily before a German court..."

"We demand that Erich Koch be brought before a German court. We have an account to settle with him first of all."

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, Br. Zone, Nov. 17)



Die Osthymne: „Und die Sonne schön wie nie über Deutschland scheint“

From the East German national hymn: "And the sun shines over Germany as never before,"



Lili Marleen 1949

Germany and the European Council:
Lily Marlene 1949!

ERP Agreement

The **Frankfurter Rundschau's** (Frankfurt, Dec. 14) economic editor maintains that contrary to the hue and cry about "enslavement of German economics" and the "towering debt of 13,000,000,000 Marks," the (then) impending contract on ERP deliveries to Western Germany was from every point of view a favorable one. (The contract was signed in mid-December.)

Deliveries to Germany consisted not in "donations and grants," as for other European countries, but were termed as "claims" for special reasons. The Marshall Plan deliveries

amounted to \$435,000,000, while other deliveries were covered from GARIOA and other funds. Already General Clay had promised a respite of German liabilities until the year 1959. Claims up to date were practically annulled by the existing counterfund.

During the negotiations preceding the signing of the ERP contract the Germans had opposed these claims, fearing obligations in the future. From the American side it was pointed out that this special formula had been chosen to forestall and meet other eventual claims on the Federal Republic in case a peace treaty were concluded.

The paper points out that the political importance of the new agreement was likely to have far-reaching results, as it safeguards the Federal Republic's entry into the European economic sphere as an equal partner. For that reason no time should be lost to have the new contract ratified by the Federal Parliament.

"Barbaric" Bonn

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, W-B, Dec. 5) joins the press chorus lamenting the "barbaric" atmosphere in the Bonn Parliament:

"It is with sadness that we compare the atmosphere which prevailed in the British House of Commons on the occasion of Winston Churchill's 75th birthday with that in our own Parliament at Bonn... The re-establishment of peace between Adenauer and Schumacher must not remain merely superficial. There must follow new conditions of cooperation between Government and Opposition..."

"The overworked and harassed chancellor ought not to make such frequent use of his right to take part in debates... and Dr. Schumacher ought to take serious thought on how far some of his views have begun to diverge from those of the workers and general population..."

"Most of our legislators have academic degrees, but the animal-like ferocity which they occasionally display makes it hard to imagine them as one-time lighthearted students... There must be a radical change..."

"As for *Bundestag* President Koehler, he ought to devote his undoubtedly great gifts to another job... Governing debates in the *Bundestag* is much more difficult and complicated than is the case in a state parliament..."

Democracy's Grave

Europa Kurier (Aachen, NR-W, Dec. 8) declares that the saddest feature of the Adenauer-Schumacher passage at arms was that the charge of being "Chancellor of the Allies" contained a large element of truth:

"Dr. Schumacher's remark was stupid and tactless... but in using it he touched this Republic on its sorest spot, namely, its pseudo-sovereignty. In insulting Adenauer, he insulted himself, his party and the Parliament to which he belongs..."

"It is no secret that the German Republic came to pass on the Western Allies' initiative, is largely dependent upon and is controlled by them... The fact is, not only the Chancellor, but all of us, including Dr. Schumacher, are puppets of the Allies... Nevertheless, Schumacher's remark was insulting because the Allies are not popular here although they must be greeted with smiles on official occasions, since they won the war. We don't like them because of Potsdam, because of dismantlings, Occupation costs and all the unpleasantness and inconvenience to which they have subjected us since the war..."

"But what our representatives ought to aim for is cooperation among themselves to lead us from dependence to equality in Europe... and that cannot be achieved by flinging around humorless remarks such as Schumacher's, which only serve to make Parliament ridiculous and undignified... By such action the parties dig their own graves and that of democracy as well..."

False Illusions

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt, Dec. 14) editorially scrutinizes the Federal Government's vague promises regarding the economic and social program,

(Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg,
British Zone, Nov. 1949)



Man kann ihn wohl nicht mehr
als Baby behandeln

Helpless Postwar
Germany:

"Guess we just can't treat
it like a baby any more."

(Giessener Anzeiger, Giessen, Dec. 2)



Adenauer: „Nein, mein lieber
Schumacher, viele Koeche ver-
derben den Brei!“

Foreign Policy

Adenauer: "No, my dear Schu-
macher, too many cooks spoil
the broth."

(Nuernberger Nachrichten,
Nuremberg, Dec. 3)



„Atomkontrollauschuss oder
nicht — das letzte Wort spreche
ich!“

“Atom Control or not, I'll
speak the last word.”

which was apparently made to win popular support. Subsidies or education from “equalization of burdens” funds, household help, the new tax reform — everything has been postponed by the government, also the expected 300 Deutsche Mark tax-exempt Christmas gratuity has been rejected.

The esteem for the “sovereign” voter who has been given generous promises is forgotten in Bonn the moment he appears as taxpayer. Concluding, the paper says: “We are too young a republic to be able to afford a permanent lack of consideration towards the voter... It is to be wished that this perception would be the best Christmas present for official Bonn.”

Game of Cards

Echo der Woche (Munich, Nov. 18) advocates a stiffer Adenauer attitude in world affairs affecting Germany. It does not believe that Acheson's visit will show immediate results:

“It is an exaggeration to regard Acheson's visit as a ‘turning point’... Byrnes' 1946 visit resulted in Germany being slowly freed from some of its chains, but this took place very gradually... This time results will have to be quicker but they certainly will not strike like lightning because the fiction that Germany is a potential threat is still being used as a figleaf to cover up post-1945 mistakes... ”

“The US wants quick results... Therefore Acheson's Bonn visit was more than merely a gesture. Nevertheless, the Paris conference took good care that Washington's steps were held within comfortable bounds... It must be acknowledged that in a democracy sudden changes, even for the better, are not always feasible. As a matter of fact a sudden change now would not be to Germany's benefit... The incor-

(Frankenpost, Hof, Oct. 22)



Bevin im Unterhaus: „Ich stimme der Einstellung der Demontagen nicht zu, solange die Welt vor Deutschland nicht voellig sicher ist.“

Bevin in the House of Commons:
“I won't agree to stop dismantling
until the world is secure against
German aggression.”

poration of Germany in a Western entity must proceed step by step... But we must not lose sight of the goal, which remains the restoration of Germany's sovereignty and voluntary entrance into the European community on an equal basis...

“In the meantime, Adenauer's concessions to the West go too far... He underestimates the strength of the hand that Germany can play in the present political game of cards...”

“From Hitler to Hedler”

Stuttgarter Zeitung (Stuttgart, W-B, Dec. 15), commenting on a speech delivered by a Bundestag member in Schleswig-Holstein, minces no words in heading its editorial “From Hitler to Hedler:”

“The difference in spirit is just as insignificant as the difference in name. The only divergence is in Hedler's view that there can be ‘two minds’ on the expediency of gassing 6,000,000 Jews whereas Hitler had only one opinion on the subject.

“It is entirely possible that this anti-Semitic ghoul at the same time besmirches the memory of those executed in connection with the July 20 (1944) resistance plot.. ”

“It is to be hoped that the Bundestag (Federal assembly) will lose no time in ridding itself of this vermin. The expressions of this cad hurt Germany more than can be made good by 100 Heuss speeches. (see page 5.) It is important that the Bundestag express itself and act so clearly and drastically that no decent person can be left in any doubt that our Bundestag, putting aside every political consideration, is determined not to tolerate a defender of mass murder in its membership. After that let the public prosecutor carry on. Let him see to it that people of Hedler's stripe are put in places more suitable to them than the Parliament of our Republic.”

Another Battle Lost

Frankfurter Neue Presse (Frankfurt, Dec. 15) says:

“President Heuss recently said that every desecration of a Jewish cemetery is a battle lost for Germany, but has nothing to do with general anti-Semitism. If Hedler said what is charged, Germany has lost another battle... ”

“Hedler denies part of the allegations. Anything said about the case at the moment has necessarily a hypothetical character; all parliamentary groups have made it clear that they emphatically condemn such expression and there has been a wholesale public reaction.

“It is unfair to say the case, still unproven, is symptomatic for the German people. We are not condoning anything; but to use a black sheep as occasion to pass collective judgment on the German people is evidence of ill-will.”

Action Demanded

Allgemeine Koelnische Rundschau (Cologne, NR-W, Dec. 15) comments:
“No words need be lost over the

(Der Tag, Berlin, Br. Sector, Nov. 30)



Tu's nicht Fritzchen

Democracy or Nationalism.
Don't do it, Fritz!

shock we all feel. It is obvious that the Hedler case must be thoroughly investigated: public opinion demands a clean-cut explanation. If the charges are true, a drastic example must be made."

Practical Reason?

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* (Frankfurt, Dec. 15) criticizing Professor Carlo Schmid for his statement made in Geneva that "for practical reasons" the German language is not suitable as a means of international understanding, says that "in Europe German is spoken by approximately 80,000,000 people, and it is understood by a great many educated people in other countries, too."

The paper asks whether because of the present great unpopularity of all things German, including the language, Schmid considers it necessary "to give up this German position too?"

"After all that happened it is no wonder when in other countries German is no longer taught but some day it will again be realized that the German language too is quite useful as a means of understanding, and it is doubtful whether the Germans themselves should block the road to this perception."

"Made in England"

The *Schwaebische Donau Zeitung* (Ulm, W-B, Dec. 15) complains that the new German five-mark bills to be issued in January were printed in England.

"Was it necessary that the Anglo-Saxon style be forced upon us once again... After all, don't we have enough artists in our own country able to offer us a design more pleasant to our eyes?..."

The paper points out that "thanks to the accurate and careful work of German printing shops banknotes made in Germany were once preferred by the most prosperous countries and now our own banknotes are made in England. Every time we hold such bills in our hand... we will have the feeling of... living in a crown colony."

(*Sueddeutsche Zeitung*,
Munich, Dec. 2)

Familienstreit



Heuss: „Kinder, mußes denn eine öffentliche Vorstellung sein?“

Heuss to Adenauer and Schumacher: "Children, must it be in public?"

"What About It?"

Die Strasse (Hamburg, Dec. 4) is critical of the way Bonn is handling the press today:

"Who would have thought it!... In 1949 the press gets kicked around... We see Economic Minister Erhard, as well as the federal chancellor himself, continually assuring the press and public that they will be frankly and thoroughly informed on everything that is planned and done in Bonn..."

"We take you at your word, Herr Minister!... Who then issued the order that no member of the Ministry of Economics may give direct or indirect information to the

(Telegraf, Berlin, British Sector, Nov. 14)



Der westdeutsche Ehemann: „Vielleicht ist doch was an ihr dran, wenn sich fremde Männer für sie interessieren!“

The West German husband:

"Maybe you've got something, after all, if strange men follow you about."

press and threatened punishment for violations? How often does one see signs on the doors: 'No admittance for the press!' Only the press bureaus may give information!... Just as in the Third Reich, if on a somewhat smaller, suaver scale...

"What about it, Herr Minister?"

Germany and the World

Echo der Woche (Munich, Dec. 9) supports Adenauer in his advocacy of a European army with a German contingent but declares that the West Allies must take measures to restore German confidence in them if Germany and Europe are to be secure:

"If the Atlantic Powers surrender Germany up to the Rhine, Stalin will arm all Germany and set it against the West... There can be no real recovery as long as, there is no security... There continue to be psychological handicaps, to wholehearted German cooperation with the Allies... They continue to treat us as second-class humans..."

"A united Europe will only be able to maintain itself if it is unified economically as well as culturally and if its security and system of justice are indivisible." + END

(*Aachener Nachrichten*,
British Zone, Dec. 8)



Arms for Germany
"General, I've invented an ideal weapon for the Germans. It only shoots east."

(*Kasseler Zeitung*, Dec. 7)



Germania: „Nein! Das Spiel hat mich schon allzuvielen meiner Kinder gekostet...“

New German Army?

Germania: "No, no! That game has already cost me too many sons!"

Books and Pamphlets

The Galley (*Die Galeere*) by Bruno E. Werner. Published by Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt.

THIS BOOK is a genuine and factual description of the life of a middle-class German intellectual in the period 1932 to 1945. In style and form it is more a report than a novel. The author does not indulge in reflection and moralizing. He lets events speak for themselves.

The chief character, a Berlin newspaperman, returning from a carefree trip to Italy, finds himself in a world that has gone politically topsy-turvy. He, who had always carefully avoided implication in any form of political activity, feels himself overtaken by a catastrophe of nature. His life of simple joys and contentment is disturbed by alarming and terrifying news reports. He has to resign himself to brutal governmental interference in his private affairs and finally he is drawn willy-nilly into the maelstrom of war events.

The "galley" therefore becomes a symbol of the political condition of middle-class intellectuals in Hitler's Reich.

The author does not fail to point out, however, how very much this class was still imbued with the ideas and illusions of pre-World War I days. It lived in a cultural dream world which disregarded the political realities by which it was surrounded. Therefore, as Werner shows, its very lack of interest served to exclude it from responsible cooperation and hence influence on its political environment.

After being shattered by the course of events that rolled over it, the only refuge that remained to this intellectual class was a withdrawal into a close and strictly private circle of family and friends.

Fateful Years in Africa (*Afrikanische Schicksalsjahre*) by H. G. von Eisebeck. Published by Limes Verlag, Wiesbaden.

THE AUTHOR was an officer on Rommel's staff and took part in the North Africa campaign. He describes the changing phases of this campaign in great detail, from German and British notes. He gives a vivid picture of how, even in the highly-developed civilization of our century, the face of war is still largely determined by topographical factors.

This war report makes very clear the discrepancy between soldierly performance and the dilettantism of the High Command on the German side. Due to this factor Rommel's tactical successes remained strategically ineffective. His army was crushed by numerical and material superiority on the part of the enemy. He fought a hopeless struggle against inefficiency in his rear in respect to supplies and reinforcements and against the illusions of the High Command. Hitler had no sense of proportion as regards the possible and the necessary. He had no idea of how to coordinate the various *Wehrmacht* sections and their functions and believed that the antiquated defensive strategy of World War I could be applied to desert warfare.

Thus the Africa Corps landed in a situation which Rommel himself characterized as comparable to a man in a car from a museum trying to outrace the latest model automobile.

Krieg und Frieden (*War and Peace*) by Hermann Hesse, winner of the Nobel and Goethe prizes, 1946. Published by Suhrkamp Verlag, Berlin.

DEDICATING HIS BOOK "to the memory of my dear Romain Rolland," this well-known German author, who became a Swiss citizen in 1923, sums up his reflections upon war and peace from the years 1914-1948.

The book is primarily directed at youth, which thereby could be educated in a supra-national spirit and would realize that it is humanity's task to serve peace and reconciliation rather than war and destruction.

Hesse's essays from the year 1914 are just as timely as those of 1948; his thoughts are sober and realistic. He has never grown tired of raising a warning voice enjoining respect for the holy principles of humanitarianism.

It seems such a simple thing to recognize "that all men are brothers and of divine origin," the author says. But the way to this plain truth is long. Once it has taken root in humanity's hearts, the task to which Hesse dedicated his life will have been fulfilled and the world "will no longer relapse into the feverish dream of a mentality which evokes wars, racial persecution and strife between brothers."

His optimism that this aim may eventually be reached is based on those men who harbor the secret power of faith in a better future, "the *homines bonae voluntatis*, the men of good will," as he calls them in his "speech in the first hour of the year 1946."

(*Sueddeutsche Zeitung*,
Munich, Nov. 16)



Dean Acheson: „— Und nimm nicht mehrere Stufen auf einmal — sie mögen das nicht gerne . . .“

The way to a German heaven

Acheson: "But don't take too many steps at once. The others (France and England) don't like it."

(*Sueddeutsche Zeitung*,
Munich, Nov. 19/20)



Mutter Britannia:

„Ja, mußt du ihm denn unbedingt gleich das ganze Kalb schlachten!“

The return of the prodigal son (Germany)

Mother Britannia: "Do you have to slaughter the whole calf (Dismantling)?"

Official Communiqués

Protocol of Agreements Reached between the Allied High Commissioners and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic at Petersberg on Nov. 22, 1949.

Following the meeting of the three foreign ministers in Paris on Nov. 9 and 10, the UK, French and US High Commissioners were authorized to discuss with the federal chancellor the letters which he had addressed to them on the subject of dismantling with a view to a final settlement of this problem. The instructions to the High Commissioners also covered a wider field and required them to examine with the chancellor other points to be included in a general settlement. Discussions took place accordingly on Nov. 15, 17 and 22 at Petersberg.

The discussions were animated throughout by the desire and the determination of both parties that their relations should develop progressively upon a basis of mutual confidence. Meanwhile, their primary objective is the incorporation of the Federal Republic as a peaceful member of the European community and to this end German association with the countries of western Europe in all fields should be diligently pursued by means of her entry into the appropriate international bodies and the exchange of commercial and consular representation with other countries.

Both the High Commissioners and the chancellor appreciate that progress towards this objective must depend upon the re-establishment of a true sense of security in western Europe and they have addressed themselves particularly to this end. In all these matters they have been encouraged to find a wide community of ideas and intention and they have in particular agreed upon the following:

I. The High Commission and the Federal Government are agreed to promote the participation of Germany in all those international organizations through which German experience and support can contribute to the general welfare.

They record their satisfaction at the various steps already achieved in this direction, including German participation in OEEC, the desire expressed on both sides that the Federal Republic should be promptly admitted to the Council of Europe as an associate member and the proposed signature of a bilateral agreement with the government of the United States of America covering ECA assistance.

II. The Federal Government, appreciating the desirability of the closest possible cooperation by Germany in the rehabilitation of western European economy, declares its intention of applying for membership of the International Authority for the Ruhr in which, at present, the Federal Government is only represented by an observer, it being understood between both parties that German accession will not be subject to any special conditions under Article 31 of the agreement for the establishment of the Authority.

III. The Federal Government further declares its earnest determination to maintain the demilitarization of the federal territory and to endeavor by all means in its power to prevent the recreation of armed forces of any kind. To this end the Federal Government will cooperate fully with the High Commission in the work of the Military Security Board.

IV. It is further agreed between them that the Federal Government shall now initiate the gradual re-establishment of consular and commercial relations with those countries where such relations appear advantageous.

V. The Federal Government affirms its resolve as a freely elected democratic body to pursue unreservedly the principles of freedom, tolerance and humanity which unite the nations of western Europe and to conduct its affairs according to those principles. The Federal Government is firmly determined to eradicate all traces of Nazism from German life and institutions and to prevent the revival of totalitarianism in this or any form. It will seek to liberalize the structure of government and to exclude authoritarianism.

VI. In the field of decartelization and monopolistic practices the Federal Government will take legislative action corresponding to decisions taken by the High Commission in accordance with Article 2 (b) of the Occupation Statute.

VII. The High Commission has communicated to the chancellor the terms of an agreement reached by the three powers for the relaxation of the present restrictions on German shipbuilding.

The main provisions now agreed are as follows:—

The construction of ocean-going ships, excluding those primarily designed for passengers, and tankers up to 7,200 tons, fishing vessels up to 650 tons and coastal vessels up to 2,700 tons not exceeding 12 knots service speed may begin forthwith. The number of such ships to be constructed shall not be limited.

The Federal Government may, with the approval of the High Commission, acquire or construct before Dec. 31, 1950 six special ships exceeding these limitations of size and speed. Further particulars on this point were communicated to the chancellor.

The federal chancellor raised the question of the construction and repair of ships in German shipyards for export. The High Commissioners informed him that this matter was not discussed by the Committee of Experts and that they were not in a position to give him a final decision on it. However, they will meanwhile authorize German shipyards to construct for export ships of the types and within such limits of numbers as are applicable to construction for the German economy; they will authorize repair of foreign ships without restriction.

VIII. On the question of dismantling, the High Commission has reviewed the present position in the light of the assurances given by the Federal Government and has agreed to the following modification of the program. The following plants will be removed from the reparations list and dismantling of their equipment will cease forthwith.

a. Synthetic oil and rubber plants.

Farbenfabriken Bayer, Leverkusen;
Chemische Werke, Huls;
(Note attached to above two: except for certain research equipment at these plants involving an important security element)
Gelsenberg Benzin, A. G., Gelsenkirchen;
Hydrierwerke Scholven, A. G., Gelsenkirchen-Buer;
Ruhroel G. m. b. H., Bottrop;
Ruhrchemie, A. G., Oberhausen-Holteln;
Gewerkschaft Viktor, Castrop-Rauxel;
Krupp Treibstoff-Werke Wanne-Eickel;
Steinkohlenbergwerk, Rhein Preußen, Moers;
Dortmunder Paraffin Werke, Dortmund;
Chemische Werke Essener Steinkohle, Bergkamen;

b. Steel plants

August Thyssen Huette, Duisburg, Hamburg;
Huettenerwerke Siegerland, A. G., Charlottenhuette, Niederschelden;
Deutsche Edelmetallwerke, Krefeld;
Huettenerwerk Niederrhein, A. G., Duisburg;
Kloekner-Werke, A. G., Duesseldorf;
Ruhrstahl, A. G., Henrichshuette, Hattingen;
Bochumer Verein, A. G., Gusstahlwerke, Bochum
except that electric furnaces not essential to the functioning of the works will continue to be dismantled or destroyed.

c. Further dismantling at the I. G. Farben plant at Ludwigshafen-Oppau will not take place except for the removal of the equipment for the production of synthetic ammonia and methanol to the extent provided for in the reparations program.

d. All dismantling in Berlin will cease and work in the affected plants will be again rendered possible.

It is understood that equipment already dismantled will be made available to IARA except in the case of Berlin. The present modification of the reparations list will not affect the existing prohibitions and restrictions upon the production of certain materials. Dismantled plants may be reconstructed or reequipped only as permitted by the Military Security Board and those plants at which dismantling has been stopped will be subject to suitable control to insure that the limitation on the production of steel (11,100,000 tons per annum) is not exceeded.

IX. The question of the termination of the state of war was discussed. Although such termination may be regarded as consistent with the spirit of this protocol, it presents considerable legal and practical difficulties which need to be examined.

X. The High Commissioners and the federal chancellor have signed this protocol with the joint determination to carry into effect the purposes stated in the preamble hereof and with the hope that their understandings will constitute a notable contribution to the incorporation of Germany into a peaceful and stable European community of nations.

B. H. Robertson

A. François-Poncet

J. J. McCloy

K. Adenauer

Nov. 17 Meeting of HICOM

Direct German participation in two more international organizations was authorized in principle by the Council of the Allied High Commission at its sixth meeting, held at Petersberg, near Bonn, Nov. 17. The organizations are the International Patent Institute, the Hague, and the European Customs Union Study Group, Brussels.

Present at the Nov. 17 meeting were Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. André François-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The International Patent Institute was established in June 1947, by representatives of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The Council decided to forward to the federal government a letter from the board of directors of the institute inviting German participation on an equal footing with other members and indicating the board's readiness to call upon German technicians and administrators for assistance in operation and organization of the institute.

Associating itself with the invitation, the Council noted the important potentialities of the institute in fostering European cooperation and its importance as a factor in world peace. (see "Patents System" on page 27.)

The Council also decided it would interpose no objection to possible future full German membership in the European Customs Union Study Group which was established Sept. 12, 1947 by the European Recovery Program (ERP) countries. Its task is to investigate the problems connected with European Customs Union [one of the objectives of the European Economic Cooperation Agreement (OEEC) of April 16, 1948] and to consider measures necessary to create a customs union or several customs unions among European governments.

German representation to the group has been limited to observers serving since March 1948 with Military Government delegates. The German observers, however, have frequently been called in as advisers and have effectively cooperated in a number of committees.

Financial problems arising from the subsidies and associated expenditures employed to stimulate the German coal industry between May 1945 and March 1948 received a preliminary discussion by the

Council. After a general survey of the problems, the Council decided to direct Allied financial experts to exchange information and views with German representatives.

The Council also discussed the setting up of a uniform system for the definition, presentation and accounting of Occupation Costs to begin operation for the financial year 1950/51. Much preparatory work on a uniform system has been completed by a Tripartite Committee of Experts who began work on Sept. 2, 1949. After an examination of the work so far, the Council directed its financial advisers to complete their systematization.

The nullification of German nationality of Luxembourgers who had been made German citizens by Nazi legislation was provided for by the Council's decision to extend the scope of Allied High Commission Law No. 12 (text in December issue), which was signed at the fifth meeting of the Council. In relation to French and Luxembourg nationals the Law nullifies the Reich Ordinance of Aug. 23, 1942 (RGB 1. 1. 533) and the Fuehrer's decree of May 19, 1943 (RGB 1. 1. 315).

Finally, the French and United Kingdom High Commissioners associated themselves with a warm tribute by the United States High Commissioner to the valuable contribution to the work of the High Commission made by Sir Eric Coates, former UK financial adviser who has recently relinquished his appointment.

Nov. 25 Meeting of HICOM

The seventh meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg near Bonn Nov. 25. Present at the meeting were Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. André François-Poncet, French High Commissioner; and Maj. Gen. G. P. Hays, United States Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council approved and signed two laws of the Allied High Commission. The first was a law on Allied judicial powers in reserved fields; the second, a law concerning offenses against interests of the occupation. (text in "Laws and Regulations".)

The Council decided that in December, because of the Christmas recess, a departure would be made from the normal practice whereby meetings are held only on the last three Thursdays of each month. The first meeting during December will be on the 1st, when the French High Commissioner will assume the chairmanship.

Dec. 1 Meeting of HICOM

At its eighth meeting held at Petersberg, near Bonn, Dec. 1, the Council of the Allied High Commission received a letter from the government of the German Federal Republic requesting admission to membership of the International Authority for the Ruhr. The Council decided to transmit the request, which was signed by the federal chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, on behalf of the German government, to the International Authority for the Ruhr.

The chancellor's letter was handed to representatives of the Ruhr Authority at a meeting with the High Commission held at Petersberg during the afternoon, following the formal session of the Council. The Ruhr Authority was represented by Mr. Henry Pankman, chairman (US), and the executive secretary, M. G. Kaackenbeek.

Present at the Dec. 1 meeting of the Council were Mr. André François-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. C. E. Steel, United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner, representing Sir Brian Robertson.

In connection with the transfer of the responsibilities for frontier control to the federal government, the Council decided to invite the federal government to assume control over the admission of German refugees into the federal territory. In this connection, it will be for the federal government to consider the problem of insuring that the number of refugees to be admitted shall be determined having regard to the overcrowding and accommodation difficulties prevailing in western Germany, while retaining the principle of asylum for genuine political refugees enunciated in the Basic Law.

The Council accepted requests presented by the following foreign missions for accreditation and took note of the names of the heads of these missions:—

South Africa, Maj. Gen. W. H. E. Poole.

Switzerland, Mr. Albert Hubner.

Spain, Don Eduardo Garcia Comin.

These names are in addition to those already accepted at the fifth meeting of the Council of Nov. 10. The ceremony of presentation to the Council of the credentials of the heads of missions will be held on Dec. 15.

The question of the elimination of the effects of discriminatory trade practices and dumping was also discussed by the Council. The Council considered a report by Allied experts who have completed an extensive study of this question, undertaken since the revaluation of the Deutsche mark. The Council decided that it would be advisable to bring to the knowledge of German experts the report of the Allied experts and to request them for their remarks on the subject. The federal chancellor will be so informed and will be asked to designate his experts.

The Council decided to request the federal government to inform the High Commission, sufficiently in advance, of any intended modifications in the field of prices, rationing and allocations. Powers in this field have already been handed over to the federal government. The High Commission, however, has to insure that such modifications will not result in an increase of German needs in funds, food and other supplies. The High Commission's decision pertains to products which are still rationed or the prices of which are still controlled (coal, gasoline, steel, iron, crude oil, diesel oil, electricity and gas, grains and fodder grains including derivatives, fats, sugar and live cattle).

HICOM Police Policy

State commissioners of the Allied High Commission in Germany have recently communicated to ministers president of the 11 states of the federal republic the terms of High Commission policy regarding the organization, control and administration of state policy. The text of the policy statement is now published so that there shall be no misunderstanding of the Allied High Commission's attitude in the matter. Text follows:

It is the desire of the Allied High Commission that the constituent *Laender* (states) of the Federal Republic of Germany shall have full authority to organize and administer their respective police agencies, subject to the provisions of the Occupation Statute, and in accordance with the Basic Law and their respective constitutions.

Nevertheless, the Allied High Commission considers that it has a continuing responsibility that the organization and administration of the police within the *Laender* shall not assume the characteristics of paramilitary formations and that the organization of police shall not be so centralized as to constitute a threat to democratic government or to the security of the Occupation Forces. Any departure from the following principles shall be brought to the attention of the High Commission for such action as it may direct.

Functions. The primary duties of the police within the *Land* are to insure the maintenance of public order and safety, the prevention of crime and the bringing of offenders to justice. It shall also be the duty of the German police to keep the Allied authorities at all levels informed of matters affecting their security. The police shall not be assigned nor shall they perform any functions not directly related to these primary duties. They shall not enact ordinances, regulations or orders having the effect of law, nor assume functions which properly belong to the judicial authorities. They shall not deprive any person of life, liberty or property, except as empowered by law.

Organization. The organization of the police shall be decentralized below *Land* level unless specific approval for *Land* police has been given by the High Commission. Independently governed municipalities shall have the right to maintain their own independent police forces. Two or more municipalities may combine voluntarily in suitable geographic areas to form one unified police force for mutual service to the participating areas, provided that no such police force shall number more than 2,000 effectives, and provided further that no such combined area shall be larger than a *Regierungsbezirk* (administrative district of several counties). The head of each police force shall be solely responsible for its technical functions and discipline. He shall be appointed and shall be removable by the competent authority on the basis of his technical qualifications and experience, and not on political grounds, save in a case where his political attitude is one of disloyalty to the democratic organization of government.

Numbers and armaments. The number of executives within any police force and their armament shall not exceed those authorized and determined in accordance with the needs of the population as approved by elected representatives of the area served by the force. The number of such effectives and their armament shall be subject to reduction upon direction of the Allied High Commission whenever in its opinion they may constitute a threat to democratic government within the *Land* or to the security of the occupation forces.

Mergers. Any proposed or contemplated merger or amalgamation of police forces beyond that specified in sub-paragraph 2 (b) above (organization) must be approved by the High Commission. No merger or amalgamation of the police forces of two or more of the several *Laender* shall be permitted.

Administration. Members of the police of the *Laender* shall be prohibited from engaging in political activity beyond the exercise of the right of franchise. Professional associations of members of the police shall be prohibited from affiliating with non-police associations. Members of the police shall not be permitted to strike.

Inspection of police organizations and operations within the *Laender* will be conducted under the authority of the *Land* commissioner and reports from such organizations will be required to determine compliance with these principles.

Each *Land* commissioner is responsible for reporting to the High Commission any legislative or administrative action by the German authorities of his *Land* which is inconsistent with the provisions of these instructions. Action under the reserved powers of the Occupation Statute in cases of violation of these instructions will be taken only upon direction of the High Commission.

Copies of this letter of instruction will be furnished to the minister president of your *Land* for his information and guidance.

Laws and Ordinances

Law on Judicial Powers in the Reserved Fields

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

Except when expressly authorized, either generally or in specific cases, by the High Commissioner of the zone in which the court is located, German courts shall not exercise criminal jurisdiction:—

(a) (i) over the Allied Forces;

(ii) over persons accredited to the Allied High Commission, a High Commissioner or a commander of any of the Occupation Forces and the members of their families;

(b) in respect of any offense alleged:—

- (i) to have been committed against the person or the property of any person or organization included in sub-paragraph (a) hereof;
- (ii) to have been committed against enactments of the Occupation Authorities;
- (iii) to have arisen out of or in the course of performance of duties or services with the Allied Forces.

Article 2

Except when expressly authorized, either generally or in specific cases, by the High Commissioner of the zone in which the court is located, German courts shall not exercise jurisdiction in any non-criminal case:

- (a) in which any of the parties is within the purview of Article 1 (a);
- (b) in which the issues to be decided include any matter arising out of or in the course of performance of duties or services with the Allied Forces.

Article 3

1. No German court shall render a decision which impeaches the validity or legality of any legislation, regulation, directive, decision or order published by the Occupation Authorities or of any authority to which they have succeeded.

2. Whenever any question as to the existence, terms, validity or intent of any order of the Occupation Authorities or Forces or of any authority to which they have succeeded or as to the applicability of Articles 1 or 2 of this law to any person or property must be decided, the German authorities concerned shall forthwith suspend further action and refer such question to the Occupation Authorities. The appropriate Occupation Authorities or any Occupation court to which they may refer such question shall issue a certificate determining it. Such certificate shall be binding on the German authorities.

Article 4

1. All proceedings and every decision taken by a German court on any matter excluded from its jurisdiction shall be null and void.

2. A High Commissioner may validate retroactively any judicial or extra-judicial act taken in his zone in contravention of the provisions of Article V of Military Government Law No. 2 or of Article 2 of Ordinance No. 173 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany.

Article 5

Where the German authorities require the production of any document in the possession or under the control of any person or organization within the purview of Article 1 (a) or the presence of any such person as a witness, they shall make application to the authority designated for this purpose by the Council of the Allied High Commission.

Article 6

The Occupation Authorities may require the production of any German court records, files and other documents and attend the hearing of any case in any German court, whether or not heard in public, whenever such authorities consider the interests of the Occupation to be involved.

Article 7

1. The Occupation Authorities may, either generally or in specific cases, withdraw from a German court, any proceeding directly affecting any of the persons or matters within the purview of paragraph 2 of the Occupation Statute.

2. The Occupation Authorities may suspend any decision of a German court directly affecting any of the persons or matters within the purview of paragraph 2 of the Occupation Statute or of article 1 (a) of this law.

3. The Occupation Authorities may take such measures as they may deem necessary for the determination of cases withdrawn from the jurisdiction of German courts pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article. In particular, they may transfer such cases to Occupation courts.

4. An Occupation court exercising jurisdiction under this article shall have the power:

(a) to confirm, nullify or modify any proceeding, decision, judgment, sentence or execution order of a German court;

(c) to direct a trial or retrial of the case in a German court.

5. Every judgment or decision of an Occupation court in any case withdrawn from a German court shall be binding on all German courts and authorities and shall not be subject to review by German courts.

Article 8

In cases outside the jurisdiction of German courts under this law, no German authority may, except when expressly authorized either generally or in specific cases by the Occupation Authorities, impose any penalty or coercive measure of any description.

Article 9

1. The powers vested in the Occupation Authorities by Article 3, paragraph 2, and Articles 6, 7 and 8 of this law will be exercised:

(a) by the Allied High Commission in cases coming before a federal court of authority;

(b) by the High Commissioner in cases coming before any other court or authority in his zone.

2. The Allied High Commission and each High Commissioner may delegate the exercise of their respective powers under this law to any person or authority designated for such purpose.

Article 10

In every case, both criminal and non-criminal, the period during which the German courts have been deprived of jurisdiction by reason of the provisions of any legislation of the Occupation Authorities or of any authority to which they have succeeded shall not be included in calculating any legal time limit.

Article 11

Each High Commissioner may take such measures as he may deem necessary to provide for the determination of cases which under this law will not be within the jurisdiction of the German courts.

Article 12

The Allied High Commission or the authority designated by it shall exercise the powers of a High Commissioner under this law with respect to the special area directly under the Allied High Commission at the seat of the German federal government.

Article 13

The Occupation Authorities may issue regulations implementing this law.

Article 14

1. The provisions of Control Council Law No. 4 (Reorganization of the German Judicial System) are hereby deprived of effect in the territory of the Federal Republic.

2. The following legislation is hereby repealed:

British Military Government Law No. 2 (German Courts).

British Military Government Ordinance No. 20 (Jurisdiction of the German Courts in respect of Offenses against Military Government Enactments) and Regulations thereunder.

British Military Government Ordinance No. 29 (Limitation upon the Jurisdiction of German Courts).

British Military Government Ordinance No. 104 (Advisory Opinions of Control Commission Courts of Appeal).

British Military Government Ordinance No. 174 (Interpretation of Military Government Orders).

Article 119 of British Military Government Ordinance 165 and the Schedule to the Ordinance (Jurisdiction of Administrative Courts in the British Zone).

Article XXVIII of British Military Government Ordinance No. 175 and the Schedule to the Ordinance (Re-establishment of Finance Courts).

Ordinance No. 173 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany (Distribution of Jurisdiction between Occupation Courts and German Courts and Regulation of the Control of German Justice).

United States Military Government Law No. 2, as amended, and all regulations and authorizations issued thereunder (German Courts).

3. Cases in which action has been taken by the Occupation Authorities prior to the effective date of this law pursuant to any of the legislation repealed thereunder may be disposed of in accordance with such legislation.

Article 15

This law shall come into force on Jan. 1, 1950.

Law on Offenses against the Interests of the Occupation

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Part I

Special Provisions

Article I

The following offenses are punishable by the penalties specified in one or both of the following clauses: (a) death or imprisonment for a term of any duration, including life imprisonment; (b) fine not exceeding DM 500,000:

1. Espionage committed in order to prejudice the security or interests of the Occupation Authorities or Occupation Forces;

2. Unauthorized communication of information which may be dangerous to the security or property of the Allied Forces; unauthorized possession of such information without promptly reporting it to the Occupation Authorities;

3. Sabotage in any form committed for the purpose of interfering with or obstructing the Allied Forces in carrying on their functions or missions;

4. Armed attack on or armed resistance to the Allied Forces;

5. Assault on any member of the Allied Forces causing death or permanent disability.

Article II

The following offenses are punishable by the penalties specified in one or both of the following clauses: (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years; (b) fine not exceeding DM 50,000:

1. Endeavoring to obtain, without authority, information the disclosure of which is likely to be prejudicial to the security or interests of the Occupation Authorities or Occupation Forces;

2. Incitement to or participation in rioting or public disorder; promoting, actively participating in or attending any public gathering which has been prohibited by the Occupation Authorities or which is held for the purpose of sabotage, insurrection, subversion or otherwise to the prejudice of the Allied Forces;

3. Acts or conduct in aid or support of any person, group or government hostile to the interests of the Allied Forces, or intended to accomplish the reconstitution in any form whatsoever of any prohibited organization;

4. The theft, unauthorized acquisition, possession or disposition of property belonging to the Allied Forces;

5. Counterfeiting or altering any Occupation scrip; knowingly possessing or uttering any such counterfeit or altered scrip; knowingly possessing or disposing of any property intended for such counterfeiting or altering.

Article III

The following offenses are punishable by the penalties specified in one or both of the following clauses: (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; (b) fine not exceeding DM 25,000:

1. Assault on any member of the Allied Forces which does not fall under the provisions of Article I, paragraph 5;
2. The unauthorized making, delivery, possession or use of any permit, identity card or other document, seal or stamp which may be made or issued only by the Occupation Authorities or on their behalf.
3. The unauthorized delivery, alteration, possession or use of any permit, identity card or other document, seal or stamp which has been made or issued by the Occupation Authorities or on their behalf;
4. Falsely pretending to be a member of the Allied Forces or false assumption of authority from the Occupation Authorities;
5. The failure, without lawful excuse, upon written demand by or on behalf of the Occupation Authorities or Occupation Forces, to furnish statistics, reports, documents or other information to which such Authorities or Forces are entitled or the furnishing to such Authorities or Forces or any agent thereof, of false statistics, reports, documents or other information, knowing such statistics, reports, documents or other information to be false or misleading; the obstruction of investigations conducted by or under the authority of such Authorities or Forces;
6. Unless authorized by the Occupation Authorities, the wilful destruction, alteration or concealment of any file, plan, record or report, whether public or private;
 - a. Belonging to an Allied authority or to an organization operating on behalf of the Occupation Authorities or under their control, or
 - b. Which relates to any subject specifically reserved to the Occupation Authorities, or
 - c. The preservation or production of which has been ordered by the Occupation Authorities, or
 - d. Which concerns property rights or interests of a non-German State or its nationals;
7. Corruption or intimidation of any member of, or person acting under the authority of, the Allied Forces;
8. Offering or receiving a bribe for non-performance by anyone of a duty owed to the Occupation Authorities or the Occupation Forces;
9. Resisting arrest by anyone acting under the authority of the Occupation Authorities or Occupation Forces or escaping from arrest or detention imposed pursuant to the authority of such Authorities or Forces;
10. Harboring or concealing any person, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that such person has committed or is about to commit an offense under any legislation of the Occupation Authorities or against an order of the Occupation Forces;
11. Issuing or disseminating any false or deliberately distorted information concerning any act or policy of the Occupation Authorities or Occupation Forces, or of anyone acting under their authority, with the intent of inciting or provoking distrust or hostility against such Authorities or Forces;
12. Instigating, initiating or carrying out any criminal prosecution or disciplinary measure or any form of punishment, victimization or boycotting, against any person for cooperating with the Allied Forces or with any person acting under their authority;
13. Violation of any Occupation legislation or of any regulation issued under such legislation where no penalty is provided for such violation; disobedience of any directive or order issued by the Occupation Authorities or Occupation Forces.

Article IV

The following offenses are punishable by the penalties specified in one or both of the following clauses: (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year; (b) fine not exceeding DM 5,000:

1. Defacement or unauthorized removal of written or printed matter posted under the authority of the Occupation Authorities;
2. Acts hostile or disrespectful to the Allied Forces;
3. Failure to produce a legally valid identity document on demand of a competent authority of the Allied Forces;
4. Wilfully interfering with or misleading any member of the Allied Forces or person acting on the instructions of the Occupation Authorities in the performance of his duties or obligations;
5. The display of any flag or emblem of an organization prohibited by the Occupation Authorities.

Part II General Provisions Article V

The provisions of this article shall apply to all offenses under legislation of the Occupation Authorities;

1. The court may order the confiscation of any property which is the subject matter or proceeds of an offense or was used in the commission thereof.
2. Property so confiscated shall be disposed of as the Occupation Authorities may direct.
3. In default of payment of a fine within such time as may be determined by the court, the convicted person shall, unless the judgment otherwise provides, be imprisoned on the application of the appropriate authorities and shall undergo one day's imprisonment for every DM 10 so unpaid provided, however, that such imprisonment shall not exceed two years.
4. Every director, official, partner or employee of any association of persons, whatever its legal form, who in any such capacity knowingly takes any part whatsoever in an offense committed by such association, may be prosecuted therefor as though such offense had been committed by him in his personal capacity.
5. A person who, at the date of the commission of the offense for which he is convicted, has not attained the age of 18 years, shall not be subject to the death penalty therefor.
6. A person who, at the date of the commission of any offense for which he is convicted, has not attained the age of 14 years, shall not be subject to imprisonment therefor.

7. Upon conviction of an offense a juristic person shall not be liable to the fines and confiscations provided for such offense.
8. An attempt is punishable in the same manner as the offense.
9. A person who aids, abets or conspires with another to commit an offense or who counsels or procures the commission of an offense shall be subject to the penalties provided for the offense.

Article VI

The following legislation is hereby repealed:
 British Military Government Ordinance No. 1 (Crimes and Offenses).
 British Military Government Ordinance No. 53 (Identity Cards).
 Notice on Property of the Allied Forces published at page 70 of British Military Government Gazette No. 5.
 Notice on Reporting and Surrender of Firearms, Warlike Materials and Stores published at page 70 of British Military Government Gazette No. 5.
 Notice on Use of Cameras, Binoculars and Telescopes published at page 73 of British Military Government Gazette No. 5.
 Notice on Curfew published at page 209 of British Military Government Gazette No. 9.
 United States Military Government Ordinance No. 1 (Crimes and Offenses) Amendment No. 1 to Military Government Ordinance No. 1).
 United States Military Government Ordinance No. 5 (Curfew).
 United States Military Government Ordinance No. 24 (Amending Military Government Ordinance No. 1).
 French Military Government Ordinance No. 176 (Offenses affecting the Interests of the Occupying Power).

Official Announcements

Statutory Leave

Statutory leave is leave to visit the continental limits of the United States, whereby the government bears the cost of transportation. Transit time, incidental expense and per diem are authorized.

Eligibility: An officer or employee is eligible for statutory leave when he meets the following eligibility criteria:

a) He must be a permanent officer or employee who is serving on an appointment with no limitation, or a limited officer or employee who is serving on an appointment with a limitation of four years. Persons whose appointments are limited to one year or less are not eligible for statutory leave.

b) He must have had a minimum of two years continuous service abroad with any agency of the Federal Government, or in the Armed Forces of the United States uninterrupted by a break in service of more than one working day, or by a period of leave or assignment to the United States, other than a temporary duty assignment including a period of six months on the Foreign Service rolls. Leave granted under Department of the Army Civilian Personnel Regulations 150.6 or I.1.6-5 constitutes leave in the United States, as does any other leave authorized while on temporary duty or consultation in the United States while serving abroad.

Emergency return to the United States: If an officer or employee must return to the United States for emergency reasons he may be required to furnish Red Cross or other verification of the emergency. If the emergency occurs during off-duty hours the HICOG duty officer can be contacted by calling (Frankfurt) 8188.

a) If the employee has had two years continuous service abroad but is not eligible for statutory leave he may be separated and travel on orders to the United States. After the period of time necessary to attend to the emergency has elapsed he may be rehired in the United States and proceed on orders to his post of assignment overseas.

b) If an employee has served less than two years' continuous service abroad, the Personnel Division will negotiate with the Department of the Army in an attempt to obtain transportation to and from the United States on a space available basis.

c) Unless the provisions cited above are met, leave to the United States will be at the expense of the officer or employee.—from HICOG Daily Bulletin.

Argentine Ban Lifted

Restrictions which had been imposed on imports into Argentina following currency revaluation and other reorganizations have now been lifted, according to information received by the Office of Trade Negotiations, Joint Export Import Agency.

According to a communication which JEIA received from the Argentine consulate general in Frankfurt, the Argentine Ministry of Economy has now "established the necessary rules to allow interested parties to participate in the distribution of import quotas for goods from Western Germany".—from Tripartite Announcement.

Use of Foreign Terms

The use of foreign language terms such as *Bahnhof*, *Autobahn*, *Gasthaus*, etc., although commonplace in this command affords opportunity for misinterpretation by personnel not conversant with the German language and will be avoided in line of duty investigations, casualty, or other reports which ultimately are forwarded to the Department of the Army.—from EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 47.

Communications Responsibility

Under tripartite agreement, complete management and control responsibility for international transit communications circuits in western Germany has been transferred to the West German Ministry

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Sixteenth Report of the Public Advisory Board of the Economic Cooperation Administration, ECA (Paris), Oct. 19, 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.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 15, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 83, ISD HICOG, Nov. 15, 1949.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Vol. 4, No. 10, Nov. 16, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 16, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 84, ISD HICOG, Nov. 16, 1949.

Industry Highlights Report No. 4, PRD HICOG, Nov. 17, 1949. Covers week ending Nov. 10.

Law No. 12, (Amended), Allied High Commission, Nov. 17, 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 197, ISD HICOG, Nov. 17, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 17, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 85, ISD HICOG, Nov. 17, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 18, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 86, ISD HICOG, Nov. 18, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 19, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 87, ISD HICOG, Nov. 19, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 21, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 88, ISD HICOG, Nov. 21, 1949.

Industry Highlights Report No. 5, PRD HICOG, Nov. 22, 1949. Covers week ending Nov. 17.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 198, ISD HICOG, Nov. 22, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 22, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 89, ISD HICOG, Nov. 22, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 23, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 90, ISD HICOG, Nov. 23, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 25, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 91, ISD HICOG, Nov. 25, 1949.

Law on Judicial Powers in Reserved Fields, Allied High Commission, Nov. 26, 1949.

Law Concerning Offenses against Interests of the Occupation, Allied High Commission, Nov. 26, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 26, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 92, ISD HICOG, Nov. 26, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 28, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 93, ISD HICOG, Nov. 28, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 29, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 94, ISD HICOG, Nov. 29, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Nov. 30, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 95, ISD HICOG, Nov. 30, 1949.

Recovery Guides No. 11, ECA, (Washington), Nov. 1949.

Information Bulletin, December issue, PRD HICOG, Dec. 1, 1949.

Industry Highlights Report No. 6, PRD HICOG, Dec. 1, 1949. Covers week ending Nov. 24.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 199, ISD HICOG, Dec. 1, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 1, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 96, ISD HICOG, Dec. 1, 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 77, PRD HICOG, Dec. 2, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 2, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 97, ISD HICOG, Dec. 2, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 3, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 98, ISD HICOG, Dec. 3, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 5, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 99, ISD HICOG, Dec. 5, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 6, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 100, ISD HICOG, Dec. 6, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 7, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 101, ISD HICOG, Dec. 7, 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 200, ISD HICOG, Dec. 8, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 8, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 102, ISD HICOG, Dec. 8, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 9, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 103, ISD HICOG, Dec. 9, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 10, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 104, ISD HICOG, Dec. 10, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 12, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 105, ISD HICOG, Dec. 12, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 13, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 106, ISD HICOG, Dec. 13, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 14, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 107, ISD HICOG, Dec. 14, 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 201, ISD HICOG, Dec. 15, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, PRB HICOG-BE, Dec. 15, 1949.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, No. 108, ISD HICOG, Dec. 15, 1949.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Vol. 4, No. 11, Dec. 16, 1949.

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

for Posts and Telecommunications. The management and control responsibility includes provision of transit service, and instalment and rearrangement of facilities.—from HICOG announcement.

Intoxicants Sale Banned

Intoxicants will not be sold to members of the Occupations Forces riding *Deutsche Bundesbahn* (German federal railroad) trains, according to an agreement reached between the EUCOM Provost Marshal Division and *Bundesbahn* officials.

Operators and employees of railroad station restaurants or refreshment stands are forbidden to sell wines beer or any other alcoholic liquors to EUCOM military or civilian personnel.

Vendors of intoxicants will not stay on the station platform where a US duty train is standing, and will not bring their wares into such trains, or into military coaches attached to German trains.

Train and station salesmen and waiters have been instructed to refuse to comply with requests for the purchase of intoxicants made by EUCOM personnel who are passengers on *Bundesbahn* trains.

Checks of all US duty trains and military coaches will be made periodically by military police to see that the restrictions are being complied with.

The Provost Marshal Division is negotiating with Mitropa to effect a similar agreement that will prohibit the sale of intoxicants in dining cars to passengers of coaches or compartments reserved for Occupation personnel.—from EUCOM announcement.

Registration of Firearms

Newcomers to the US Occupation Zone are reminded that all privately-owned firearms must be registered at the Office of the Post Provost Marshal within 30 days after the firearm is purchased, or 30 days after it is brought into EUCOM. Failure to register it is considered justification for confiscating the weapon.

Permission must be obtained from the post provost marshal before Occupation personnel can purchase any firearms.

When firearms with accessories are being registered, the owner should request the registrar to list all extras on the face of the registration card. Incidents have occurred where such items as

scopes have been confiscated at international borders because documentary proof of ownership could not be produced. EUCOM directives do not require the accessories to be registered with the firearm.—from EUCOM announcement.

Travel in Austria

Occupational force travel permits ("grey passes") with counter signature of a French liaison officer are required for US military personnel, US civilian employes, and their dependents traveling in or through the French Zone of Austria. The "grey passes" are needed in addition to the Allied Force permits (three-fold white passes) previously required. The Occupational force travel-permit may be obtained from the same commanders authorized to issue the Allied Force permits and letters of authority to visit Austria.—from EUCOM announcement.

POL Purchases in EUCOM

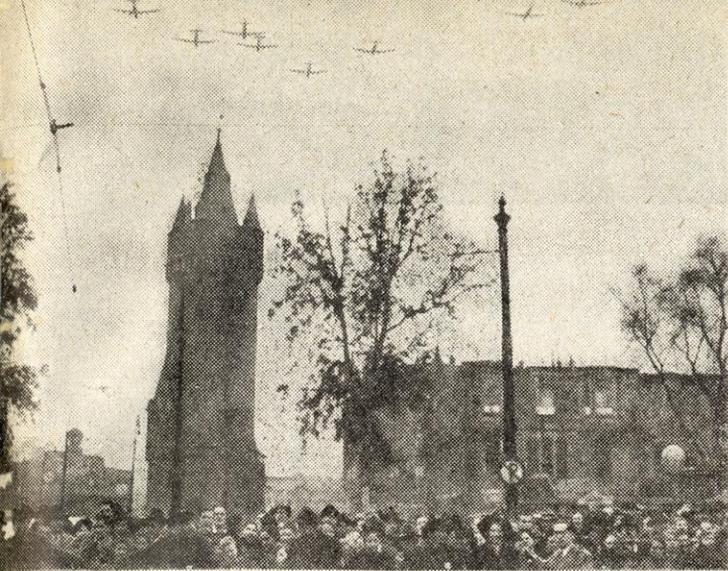
EUCOM Exchange System POL coupons are not valid for the issue of gasoline at US Army filling stations in Austria, as sales of motor fuel in US Forces Austria are handled by the Quartermaster and not by EES.

EUCOM personnel driving private cars into Austria may buy USFA Quartermaster POL coupon books in 20-gallon or 100-gallon denominations from the area collection officer at Camp Truscott in Salzburg, Camp McCauley in Linz or the tobacco building in Vienna.—from EUCOM announcement.

Civilian Attorneys in EUCOM

Nineteen qualified US civilian attorneys are now licensed to practise law in the US area of control in Germany for the benefit of Occupation personnel. Offices have been established in Frankfurt, Munich, Nuremberg, Heidelberg, Berlin, Wiesbaden, Bamberg and Berchtesgaden.

The attorneys are licensed to practice law before US District Courts in Germany, courts-martial, courts of inquiry boards of officers, investigating officers, and employees' grievance committees. However, the services of such attorneys will not be furnished at Government expense.—from EUCOM announcement.



Formation of C-54's over Eschenheimer Tor.



GYA children on one of many Freedom floats.

"Vittles Bowl" Festivities in Frankfurt



High-ranking officers, families and guests.



Frankfurt's mayor drawing raffle numbers.

One of many German floats in pre-game parade.



18th Infantry Drum and Bugle Corps in parade.



JANUARY

S	1	8	15	22	29
M	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	31
W	4	11	18	25	
T	5	12	19	26	
F	6	13	20	27	
S	7	14	21	28	