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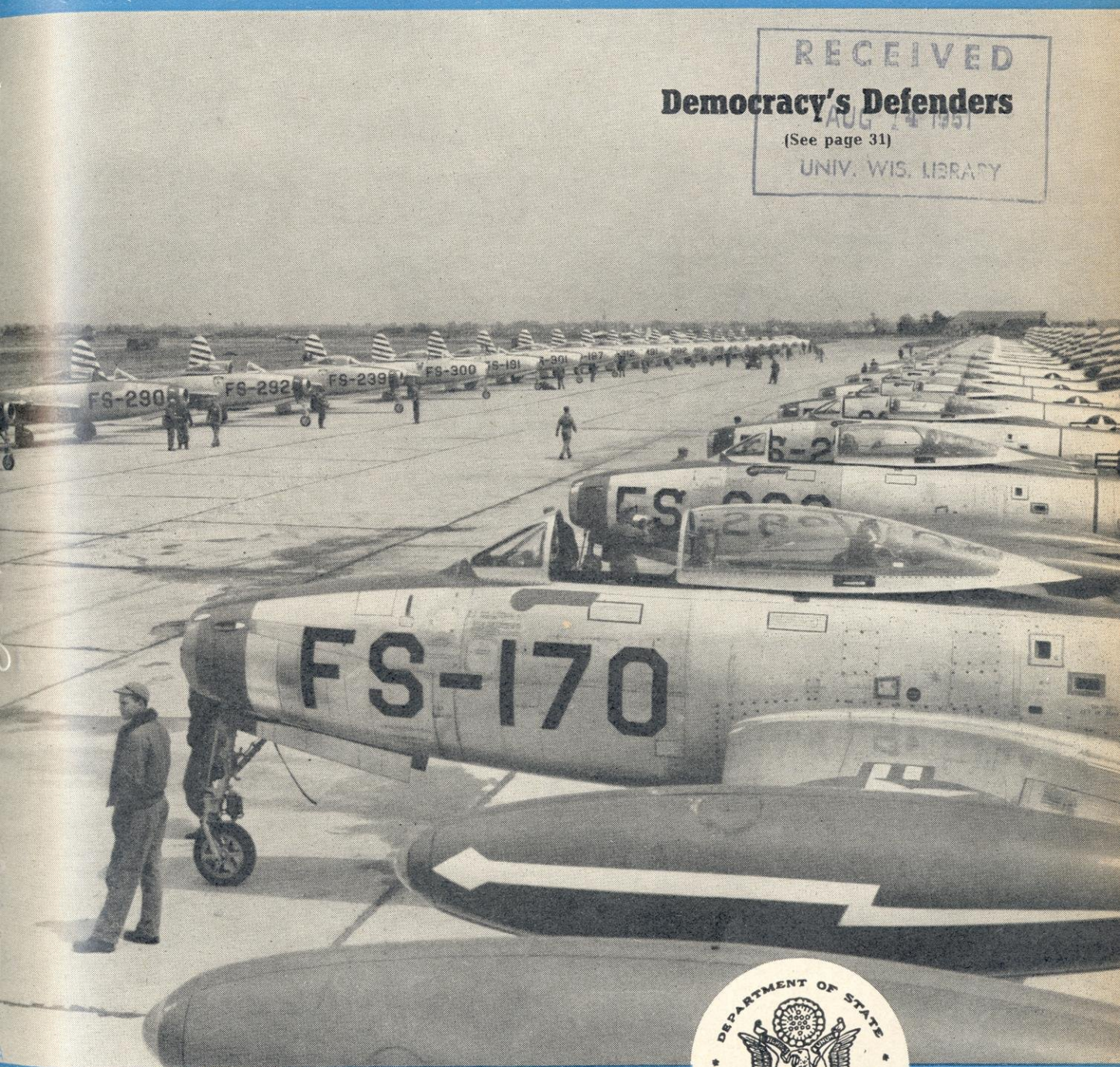


# INFORMATION

# Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF  
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

RECEIVED  
AUG 24 1951  
**Democracy's Defenders**  
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THIS ISSUE:

**Economic Prospects for Germany**  
**Report to America**  
**Woman's Role Today**

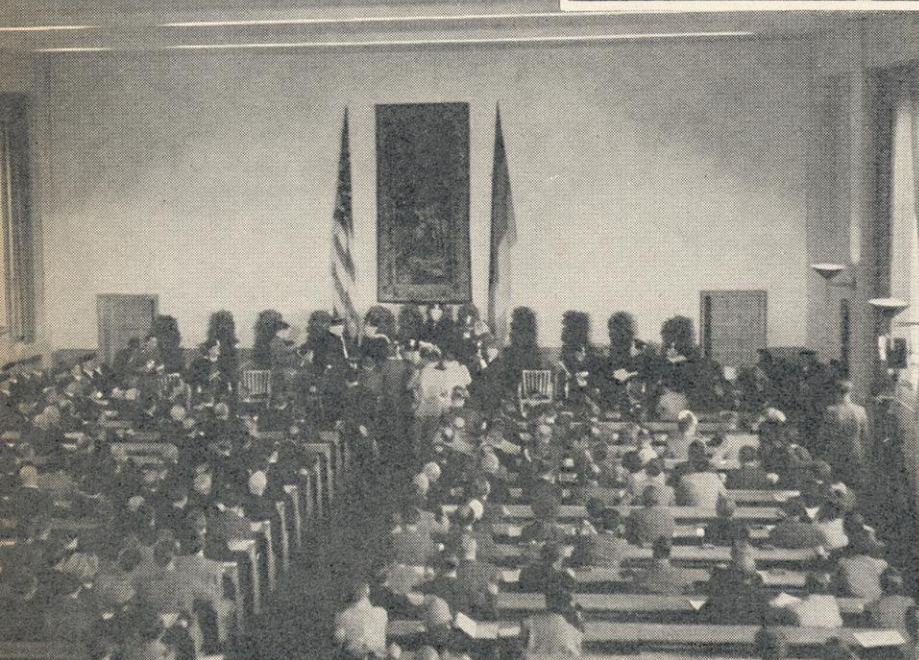
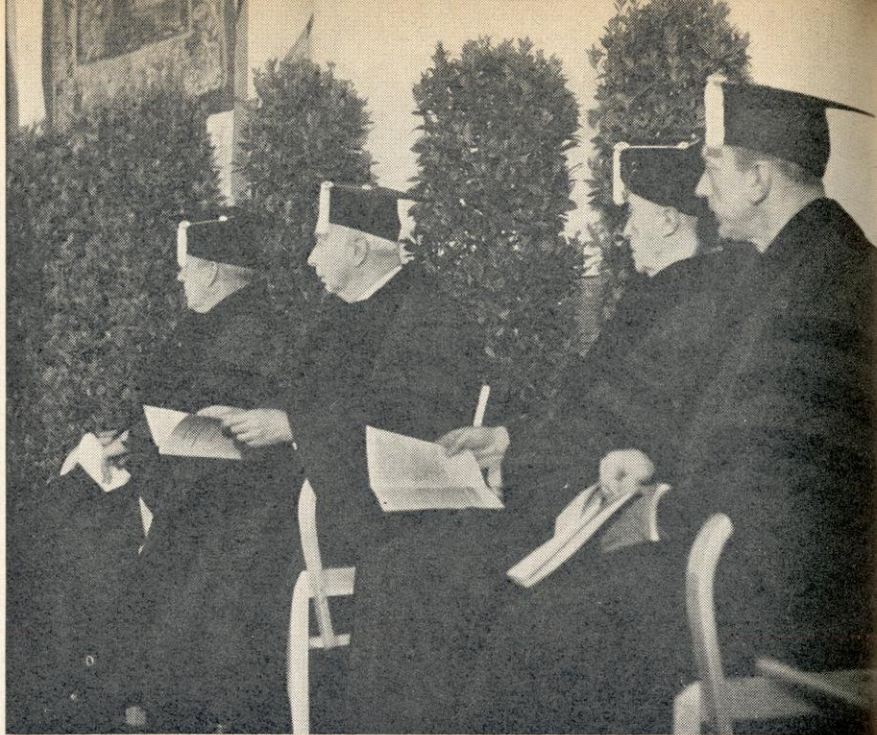
**Hand of Friendship**  
**The America Book**  
**Promoting German Trade**



**JULY**  
**1951**



# Maryland U. Honors US, German Leaders



The University of Maryland "wishes to express appreciation of the high type of leadership that the German people themselves have selected," said Maryland University's President Harry C. Byrd at a recent ceremony in Bonn at which four prominent Germans and US High Commissioner John J. McCloy were presented with honorary degrees. The university president praised each of the German leaders honored for his outstanding contribution to Germany's democratic revival, and his citation of Mr. McCloy credited the High Commissioner with furthering democracy in Germany "with understanding, courage and skill." In his concluding remarks to the largely-German audience, President Byrd stressed that Americans hope to build an enduring friendship with the German people.

Recipients of the honorary degrees are shown at top, l.-r., Mr. McCloy; Theodor Heuss, president of German Federal Republic; Konrad Adenauer, federal chancellor and foreign minister; and Hans von Kress, president of Free University of Berlin. Ernst Friesenhahn, Bonn University president also honored, was not present. Bottom photo shows, Mr. McCloy about to receive his degree from President Byrd (center), while Dr. Adolf E. Zucker, Maryland University's European director, reads the citation. Above is a view of the ceremonies, which took place at the University of Bonn, in the German Federal Republic's capital.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)





# Information Bulletin

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

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

July 1951

Big New Housing Projects for Bavaria .....	2
Economic Prospects for Germany .....	3
<i>Article by Jean Cattier</i>	
The America Book .....	5
<i>Article by Helen McLaughlin</i>	
Hand of Friendship .....	7
<i>Article by Aileen S. Miles</i>	
Promoting German Trade .....	15
<i>Review of GATPCO's First Year of Activities</i>	
Exports Seen as Solution for Berlin .....	18
Workers Turn Over Bonn Projects .....	19
Looking Stateward .....	21
<i>Article by Liselotte Goldbeck</i>	
Report to America .....	23
<i>Address by John J. McCloy</i>	
Church Social Problems .....	27
<i>Survey by Beryl R. McClaskey</i>	
High German Officials See Big Paratroop (pictorial) .....	30
Stars over West Berlin .....	32
<i>Article by Maurice E. Lee</i>	
Bavarian Schools on View .....	34
<i>Article by Martin Mayes</i>	
Labor's Responsibilities .....	35
<i>Address by Harvey W. Brown</i>	
Free-Enterprise Principle Surveyed .....	36
In and Around the American Zone (pictorial) .....	37
The "Ivy" Fourth Division (pictorial) .....	38
"Batter Up" (pictorial) .....	40
Woman's Role Today .....	41
<i>Address by Benjamin J. Bittenwieser</i>	
Youth's Greatest Opportunity .....	45
<i>Address by John J. McCloy</i>	
Exports Again Top Imports .....	48
<i>Economic Review by A. J. Cejaratti</i>	
Personnel Notes .....	51
German Cartoons .....	53
Calendar of Coming Events .....	55
In and Around Germany .....	57
Washington Report .....	59
Settlement of German Debts .....	66
Newly-Enacted Laws .....	69
Official Notices .....	75
Communiques .....	75
Laws and Regulations .....	75
Announcements .....	75
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents .....	76

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



# Big New Housing Projects For Bavaria

A THREE-POINT PROGRAM to ease Bavaria's housing shortage is being carried out by US authorities. The program emphasizes new construction for German civilians financed by Marshall Plan counterpart funds, construction of new dwelling units for occupation personnel, and the release of German properties under requisition.

Marshall Plan counterpart funds equivalent to \$14,280,000 have been released for housing projects in Bavaria during the past two years and have contributed in whole or part to the construction of 14,200 dwelling units there.

For the most part, the funds have been used as part financing for workers housing. An average of \$900 went into each of the 14,200 housing units, approximately 70 per cent of which are for refugees.

In addition, two projects have been approved for Bavaria which will be built entirely from ERP funds. Each project — one at Munich and one at Nuremberg — will contain 300 dwelling units. Construction will start in September.

American awareness of the Bavarian housing problem which led to this construction program was reflected as early as 1947 when Gen. Lucius D. Clay, then US military governor, ordered revisions in the standards for military and civilian use of German housing.

This resulted in the release of a great many German properties. In the area of the Munich Military Post, which includes the greater part of Upper and Lower Bavaria, nearly 1,200 properties have been returned to the German economy. They include dwelling units of all kinds, restaurants, hotels, schools, studios, hospitals and factories.

During May 1951, residential units numbering 86 were returned to German occupants in the Munich area. Included were five single houses and 13 apartment houses with 81 separate living units. Other property released in May includes two hotels, two office buildings and seven open land areas.

INCOMPLETE REPORTS from the Nuremberg area show that 97 total properties and parts of 40 properties have been returned to the German economy in the past year. The continuous review to which Occupation Authorities have always put the housing problem has led directly to a large, independent construction program to accommodate personnel.

Since 1947 it has been the established policy not to requisition dwelling space and since 1949 the Occupation Authorities have constructed necessary dwelling units.

In Bavaria alone 2,231 dwelling units have been completed expressly for occupation personnel. These units, plus 324 more now under construction, will eventually revert to the German economy and further contribute to the solution of the housing shortage. In the meantime, these units will accommodate some of the additional army personnel to be stationed in Bavaria.

+END





Jean Cattier.  
(PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)

Mr. Cattier prepared this article at the request of the Information Bulletin shortly before he left for the United States July 1 after serving the past year as chief of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG. In writing this article, Mr. Cattier reviewed the unstable economic conditions in Germany in the first three years following the war; described the contributions of ECA assistance, other international and governmental programs to strengthen this economy, and outlined the immediate economic prospects in Germany. Pictured at the left is Mr. Cattier as he delivered the opening address during the ceremonies June 6 for the dedication of the new Peace Bridge in Frankfurt.

# Economic Prospects for Germany

Article

By JEAN CATTIER

THE FIRST THREE YEARS of the Marshall Plan have been completed. In many respects our most optimistic expectations have been exceeded. It is common knowledge, however, that the emphasis of ECA policy has been changed since the attack on Korea so as to provide the maximum support for the Western defense effort. It is clear that important changes in the internal economic policies of the free nations are necessary, and it must be reluctantly realized that a partial postponement of the higher living standards which would otherwise accompany rising levels of production and employment is the price which must be paid for the retention of liberty.

The situation in western Germany is unique. Although the Federal Republic is not as yet a full partner in the Western defense system, its government has already taken several important steps in support of the mutual effort and others are proposed. However, a review of the highlights of economic developments in Germany since the inception of the Marshall Plan will be particularly useful in considering immediate economic prospects in Germany since it provides a perspective for viewing the elements of strength and weakness present in the western German economy.

The Marshall Plan was launched in the spring of 1948. At that time the German economy was still in a state of paralysis. Little had been accomplished to repair the immense destruction which occurred during the war, and an already serious situation had been worsened by two successive poor harvests and an influx of millions of refugees and expellees from the East. A considerable portion of the country's 1937 territory, including the best of the agricultural lands, had either been lost or was under the despotic thumb of the Soviet occupation. The

very seriousness of conditions compelled the utilization of all available resources for sustenance, and prevented the necessary investment and the purchase of imports required for the recovery of the country's essentially industrial economy.

THE OBJECTIVES OF the Marshall Plan at that time can be stated in simple terms. We hoped to help Germany, through her own efforts and in cooperation with the other free nations, to achieve a standard of living sufficiently high to reduce, if not eliminate, the possibility of political and social disorders. To achieve this broad goal industrial and agricultural output would have to increase substantially. A high level of exports would be needed to pay for the vastly increased imports of food and industrial raw materials.

At the same time internal finances would have to be managed in such a way as to stimulate economic progress and to prevent major inflationary or deflationary dislocations.

Through the fulfillment of these conditions, we expected to see Germany emerge as an important contributing factor to a politically stable and economically sound community of European nations no longer dependent on the United States for assistance.

In the spring of 1948, however, the accomplishment of these objectives seemed indeed remote. Industrial output was less than a third of prewar levels. Production and commerce were handcuffed by a distorted system of price and wage controls, consumer rationing, and raw material allocation controls. Such foreign trade as existed was managed according to a very complicated system. A wide range of exchange rates existed. Foreign exchange re-



ceived for exports or paid for imports had little or no relationship to internal prices. Money was used principally as a unit of account, as inflation resulting from the war and its immediate aftermath had completely destroyed most of its other normal functions.

As was to be expected under these circumstances, living standards were at dangerously low levels, and virtually no incentive existed — either for workers or for businessmen — to increase their output.

**P**ROBABLY THE MAJOR barrier to recovery, however, was the absence of sufficient foreign exchange to buy the imports of food, fertilizer and industrial raw materials needed for an expanding economy. Without such goods normal production could not be resumed, and without increased production which would permit high levels of exports foreign exchange could not be earned.

While the GARIOA grants had considerably ameliorated this situation, the vicious circle was only finally broken by the ECA import program. During the first year of operations, ECA had authorized Germany to buy more than \$500,000,000 worth of vitally needed goods. Included was food needed to raise the daily output of the average worker, fertilizer and fodder to increase agricultural yields, vitally needed industrial and agricultural machinery, cotton and wool for the textile industry, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, leather and a variety of other raw materials needed for the processing industries.

It was also generally recognized that a drastic financial reform designed to place the functioning of the economy on a rational basis was another prerequisite to improvement in economic conditions. Such a financial reform was long overdue, having been delayed as a result of the disagreement of the Soviets in the Allied Control Council for Germany. At last, in June 1948, a new currency was introduced; currency and bank deposits were revalued, one new Deutsche mark replacing about 15 old Reichsmarks. Taxes were reduced and preparations were made to remove most of the price and other economic controls. A new Central Bank, established only a few months before, was provided with the tools to exercise monetary policy. From the outset the bank dedicated itself to the preservation of the new currency.

**T**HE IMPACT OF THE financial reform on the internal economy was immediate and very encouraging. The re-establishment of a money economy, the removal of economic controls and the supply of badly needed raw materials, financed by ECA and other US aid, enabled industrial output to expand rapidly until in six months it had doubled. A bountiful farm harvest plus basic food supplies from ECA were also important factors in raising industrial efficiency. The Central Bank found itself faced, not with a business depression as some had feared, but with a very rapidly expanding economy which soon called for mild restrictive measures to contain certain distortions then developing and to arrest inflationary pressures.

After December 1948, the process of expansion continued but certain problems began to arise which had

been smothered temporarily in the upsurge that immediately followed the currency reform. The inflationary pressures in the preceding period abated as quickly as they arose. In the process of a long overdue rationalization of industry, many workers were dismissed. At the same time farm workers flocked to the industrial areas seeking higher wages. Refugees from behind the Iron Curtain continued to pour into western Germany and added to the pool of unemployment which grew rapidly even though the number of employed workers also increased.

Poor and insufficient housing — since the war a source of personal discomfort and evidence of a low living standard — became more and more an impediment to industrial expansion in certain areas and certain industries, and was one of the principal causes of structural unemployment. It was thus in early 1949 that the problem of unemployment emerged as one of the dominant influences on economic and financial policies.

Industrial production, however, continued to rise in 1949 even though temporary reverses at times caused concern. One of the principal deterrents to a more rapid expansion was the fact that 90 percent of all savings had been extinguished by the currency reform, with the result that private capital was not available to finance the acute investment needs which arose as an aftermath of the war. To help remedy this situation, the first ECA counterpart program was drawn up during the fall of 1949.

**T**HESE PROGRAMS, USING funds deposited as a result of the payment of local currency by German importers of goods financed by US dollar assistance, have played an extremely important role in German recovery. Long term money for investment in plant and equipment was by and large unavailable to many industries which had to expand if Germany was to achieve a badly needed improvement in balancing and expanding production. Heavy or basic industries, for example, were not permitted under prevailing price ceilings to charge what the traffic would bear. In many other industries not so restricted it was high prices leading to high profits which provided funds for self-investment.

Counterpart funds, carefully allocated in programs jointly approved by the German Government and ECA, answered two vital needs. They helped to compensate for the dearth of long term investment funds and they also provided a means for selecting those types of investment most compatible with the needs of the economy as a whole.

Meanwhile, foreign trade had tripled from the time of the currency reform to the end of 1949. Although far from sufficient to permit Germany to support its import requirements, this development was a satisfying note. The domestic market also continued to be extremely attractive to German producers and competed strongly with the export market. Although a single rate of exchange was introduced in principle shortly before currency reform, it was not until late 1949 that the last vestiges of export subsidies were removed.

It was also at this time that the newly created Federal Republic at Bonn became a signatory to a new Economic

*(Continued on page 62)*



# The America Book

By HELEN McLAUGHLIN  
Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

THE LITTLE BOY RAISED his head from a color illustration of a young tow-headed fisherman about his own age perched on a rock beside a stream. The fisherman's feet were bare, and his faded overalls were fastened with a safety pin. Beside him was a rusty tin can, and he watched—with the frown of intense concentration—the shiny home-made float which dangled from the end of his home-made pole.

The little reader and the boy in the picture are more than 3,000 miles apart, but a book has brought them closer together. "I, too, like to fish. I would like to fish sometime with this boy, and in this brook," the child said, nodding at the picture. He spoke in German.

\* \* \*

AMERICAN BOYS AND GIRLS who recently made a gift of 20,000 copies of "The America Book for Youth" to children in Germany can hardly realize how great is their contribution toward a better understanding by German youngsters of the American way of life. There have been as many responses to the book almost, as there have been readers, and they vary with the reader's age. Some, like the little boy who felt a kinship with the 10-year-old fisherman, have merely a simple, friendly desire to know the boy or girl they see pictured—fishing, skiing or skating—doing something which is fun for all children. The older ones take a more mature interest, in a dozen different ways. But everywhere, the book has produced a common effect: "Thank you; we love it; we would like to have more."

The idea for "The America Book for Youth," which is printed in German with the title "*Das Amerika Buch fuer die Jugend*," originated with a well-known German newspaper editor, Horst Schmid von Dannowsky, who has long believed that there is a great lack of books to acquaint boys and girls in Germany with the life of people in other parts of the world. Mr. von Dannowsky was not interested in a book which was actually just a textbook on the history of the United States, nor did he want one showing the scenic beauties of America, or describing the American government, or literature, or natural resources. He thought German boys and girls needed a book which would tell about all of these things and in addition show how they are a part of the daily life of Americans. And he wanted such a book to be simple enough for boys and girls to understand.

When he told Information Services officers of the Office of the US High Commissioner about his idea, he found an instant, interested response. HICOG's Information Services Division, with the aid of the International Press and Publications Division of the Department of

State, began the arduous task of preparing a vast fund of information to go into the book. Mr. von Dannowsky remained the driving force behind the tremendous editorial and rewrite job which he had inspired.

THE FIRST QUESTION to be decided by the German and American editors was: how much do our potential German readers know about America? It was agreed that they knew very little. American history, certainly, would be a dim hodge-podge of facts in most young German minds—a cursory knowledge, at best, of the American Revolution, colonization, the war between the states and a few names of great leaders, perhaps. In most cases, the young German's picture of daily life in the United States would be largely composed of odds and ends gleaned from films, especially the gangster and the German ones, from books about cowboys and Indians—particularly Karl May's—and from newspaper accounts of the latest publicity stunt, such as a flagpole sitting endurance contest or a dance marathon.

To provide in a single volume a good introduction to the history of the American government, folkways and literature, industry, commerce, culture, sports, religion, politics, and myriads of other information, simple enough to be easily understood by boys and girls from 10 to 18, informative and comprehensive enough to be worth the effort, entertaining enough to make reading a pleasure rather than a chore—that was the aim of the editors of "The America Book."

The finished product is just that. Articles on history, for instance, alternate with short stories; there are favorite American songs interspersed with excerpts from a

*Typical of smiling recipients of "The America Book for Youth" is this group of German girls, who were made the happy owners of copies in a ceremony at Kuenzelsau, in Bavaria, April 4, 1951.*

(Photo by Lindenberger)





childhood classic such as "Tom Sawyer." There are dozens of illustrations and a host of statistics, charts, pictures, maps. The inside of the cover is a game played with a 10-pfennig coin on a map of the United States.

**T**WENTY THOUSAND COPIES of the 500-page volume were published early last spring. Distribution began in March with the initial presentation by Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, to eight representatives of West German and Berlin youth organizations at her Bad Homburg home.\*

Although virtually all the books were distributed in the American zone, 1,500 copies were sent to Berlin and 15 each to localities in the British Zone where there are US Information Centers or American reading rooms. Of the Berlin presentation, Professor Ernst Reuter, governing mayor, wrote: "Due to its manifold and interesting descriptions the 'Amerika Buch' is of great value to the Berlin youth, many of whom will surely get a more impressive idea of the United States by reading it. To get acquainted with the history and the people of a foreign country is certainly the basic condition for a good international understanding. We are greatly obliged to you for this gift..."

School libraries in the American zone received 5,500 books; youth organizations 4,000; each of 211 US resident officers was given 15 copies; 35 US Information Centers received 15 each; American book-mobiles were allocated 10 each; American reading rooms in the smaller localities each were given five; installations operated by the US Information Centers got 1,000, and presentations were also made to youth hostels, apprentice hostels, school newspapers, radio stations broadcasting youth programs, youth magazines and to 200 winners of the ERP essay contest.

\* See Information Bulletin for May 1951, page 18.

*Horst Wiesebach (left), representative of the students' newspaper, "Wetterauer Tintenliss," in Friedberg county, Hesse, and Else Blumenauer, member of its Schiller School students' self-government committee, receive copies from Resident Officer Ernest A. Knoblauch. (Photo by H. Schuessler)*



*Resident Officer John G. Kormann makes presentations to contest winners at Neumarkt, in Bavaria. (Photo by Hailer)*

**S**EVERAL CHILDREN WERE ABLE to win a copy of the book in contests arranged by resident officers. Always, presentation of the books was made a special occasion with the town mayor, school officials and American representatives taking part.

A refugee child from Silesia who earned a copy wrote: "We lost all our books; it is so wonderful to have this one."

Another said: "Thank you so much for the book. I have not read it all yet as my father is reading it, too. My sister always wants it when I do, so we have decided that since my father reads loudest, he will read it to us and no one will have to wait."

A 17-year-old high school editor, expressing his thanks, wrote: "When the book arrived, work on our paper was forgotten — my staff dropped everything to read it."

A Bavarian child said: "I showed my book to my teacher, and he wanted to borrow it. I hope he gives it back."

Adults were equally enthusiastic. Said a school principal: "All of our 250 children are reading the book with great interest. They are all so eager to have it, it is difficult to know to whom to give it."

A teacher wrote: "This is easily the best book I have seen about America. I prefer it to any of our official textbooks dealing with American life."

From a Bremen radio station came a letter which said in part: "Your 'America Book' will be the basis for uncounted youth broadcasts in the future."

**O**F PARTICULAR INTEREST is the fact that German and American writers and editors cooperated so fully and so successfully in production of "The America Book." The idea came from a German journalist; a great part of the raw material for the book was contributed by the archives of the US Feature Service; and German and American editors shared the work of preparation.

Said one US official in commenting upon the success of the book: "It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to us that there was not a single negative response to this project designed to promote mutual understanding between German and American children. The enthusiasm of adults increases our belief that such an understanding can and will be fully achieved in the years ahead." +END





# Hand of Friendship

*Review of the Six-Week Survey of Germany  
By Panel of 11 Prominent American Women*

**By AILEEN S. MILES**

*Press Escort Officer, Public Relations Division, HICOG*

THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN looked about her and smiled at the roomful of earnest faces. Her bright eyes swept the cafe dining room where nearly 100 German women were assembled to meet with 11 representatives of major American women's organizations, and marveled at what they saw. "It is wonderful to see German women meeting like this," she said. "I am so glad — for them and for Germany — that it is happening at last."

The speaker was German-born Mrs. Anna Metcalfe, 80, who had walked five miles from Stuttgart, capital city of the US Zone state of Wuerttemberg-Baden, to the Ulsbach cafe where the meeting, one of many which had been arranged throughout Western Germany and Berlin to cement working ties between German and American women's groups, was held.

*Members of the visiting American women's panel join with representative German women in a discussion at the US Information Center in Munich. L.-r., Dr. Martha Rehm, Munich School for Social Workers; Miss Else Otte, interpreter; Dr. Malfett; Mrs. George N. Shuster, wife of the US state commissioner for Bavaria; Dr. Thekla von Zwehl, president, German Union for Women Physicians; Dr. Ferebee; Mrs. Stoelzl, Bavarian Union of Housewives, and Dr. Schneider, teacher at Munich's Teacher Training Seminar.*

(PRB OLCB photos by Maske)

"During my girlhood, the participation of women in German public life was unheard of," Mrs. Metcalfe recalled. "And now, even though their interest has been aroused, the average German housewife and even those women who are in business or in professions are combating the years and years of Nazi domination during which women had not the slightest freedom of action in community or national affairs. I believe that they are doing splendidly so far, and the encouragement they are receiving from these American women who are now visiting Germany will be really invaluable."

THE ECHO OF LITTLE Mrs. Metcalfe's words was heard in the major cities and the out-of-the-way corners of the Federal Republic as the 11 American women bustled from point to point on their carefully mapped six-week itinerary, speaking here, listening there, discussing, conferring, probing and advising. Through the scenic American zone, the largely rural French Zone, the hurried industrial centers of the British Zone, the city of Berlin, and the nodding university town of Bonn, now Germany's seat of government, the American women, flagging but unbowed, determinedly settled their jaunty hats more firmly and went out to meet still more people — to exchange more ideas.





Mrs. Willen, center, chats with two of Berlin's leading Jewish women during a meeting at Harnack House in the US Sector to Berlin. With her are, left, Jeanette Wolff, member of the Berlin House of Representatives and chairman of the Berlin Jewish Women's club, and Ruth Galinski, who is the deputy chairman of the Berlin Jewish organization. (PRB BE-HICOG photos by Schubert)

The idea for the West Germany-wide tour of the American Women's Panel originated as Department of Labor officials in Washington and members of HICOG's Women's Affairs Branch became even more keenly aware that German women's organizations needed stimulus in the form of direct personal contact with experienced and successful organizational methods of outside countries.

The Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, in conjunction with the Department of State, approached various national non-governmental women's organizations throughout the United States and met with a wave of enthusiasm which sent the already moving ball speeding.

German women's counterpart organizations were sounded and responded with alacrity. The German women requested HICOG to issue on their behalf an invitation to the American organizations to send delegates on a tour of the Federal Republic in an effort to establish closer relations between the organized women of both countries.

**T**WELVE US WOMEN'S organizations representing approximately 15,000,000 American women accepted, offering to finance their respective delegates' travel to and from Germany. Reaching into all areas of American life — business and professions, industry, church work, government, education, and citizenship in both urban and rural communities, the organizations, with the exception of the National Council of Negro Women, have counterpart or similar groups in Germany.

Organizations and delegates participating in the panel, the first of its kind to represent the United States in Germany, were:

Young Women's Christian Association — Mrs. Arthur Anderson, New York, N.Y.

League of Women Voters — Mrs. Harold D. Dyke, Syracuse, N.Y.

National Council of Negro Women — Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Washington, D.C.

National Council of Women in the United States — Dr. Ferebee.

American Association of University Women — Mrs. Frederic Gilstrap, Albuquerque, N.M.

Associated Country Women of the World — Mrs. Philip H. Jones, Shelton, Conn.

National Business and Professional Women's Clubs — Dr. Minnie Lee Maffett, Dallas, Tex.

Congress of Industrial Organizations — Mrs. Marie C. Mengerson, St. Louis, Mo.

United Council of Church Women — Miss Louella Reckmeyer, New York, N.Y.

American Federation of Labor — Mrs. Walter Rose, Congers, N.Y.

National Council of Catholic Women — Mrs. Anthony J. Scholter, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Council of Jewish Women — Mrs. Joseph Willen, New York, N.Y.

**G**ERMAN WOMEN'S GROUPS, exhibiting a reticence at first for collective effort, did unite to elect Mrs. Emmi Beckmann, president of the German Federation of University Women and member of the parliament of the Free City of Hamburg, as project chairman, to sit with American, British and French Women's Affairs officers to plan a comprehensive and fast-moving program.

By the time the American women's panel arrived at the Rhine-Main airport outside Frankfurt, headquarters for the Office of the US High Commissioner in Germany, on April 20, the six-week schedule was so tightly jammed

Mrs. Jones shakes hands with a little girl who lives with her refugee parents in an overcrowded hostel maintained by the Welfare Section of the City of Hamburg. Hostel houses 30 families. (PRD HICOG photos by Jacoby)





with events ranging from social teas to visits to German prisons, refugee camps, labor meetings, consultations and German-American "get-togethers" that the visitors stifled astonished gasps as they viewed their itinerary.

German women, anxious that their guests get a well-rounded picture of German life and burning to meet and talk with the first group of American women to come to their country since the war to learn, to help and to understand, were eager to open their homes, their schools, their institutions and their hearts and fearful lest the Americans miss any tucked-away corner of German life.

The American women plunged in with zest. They had tea with US High Commissioner and Mrs. John J. McCloy, met with many other HICOG officials, then temporarily turned backs on Americans. They wanted to meet the German women.

**T**HEIR FIRST WEEK was set at whirlwind tempo. In Frankfurt and nearby Wiesbaden, capital of the state of Hesse, panel delegates held exhaustive consultations with German women's groups. The meetings showed the Americans that their German counterpart organizations have a long way to go before they can achieve the active role and effective influence in community affairs which come as second nature to American women's groups.

German women leaders, conscious that their groups are functioning below their potential, told their visitors that the German women's movement has not fully recovered from the demoralizing blow dealt it by the Nazis and that economic problems and the "children, church and kitchen" tradition were still slowing the pace to a walking trot.

Scribbling notes, listening and absorbing, the American women got a firsthand, person-to-person briefing on current organizational life in Germany from their German hostesses. They learned that women in Germany — there are 3,700,000 (1950 census) more women than men in the Federal Republic — constitute 68 percent of the population and represent two-thirds of the voters; that through their numbers German women are in a decisive position today either to promote or retard the development of Germany as a democratic state.

But German women because of the traditional social system are ill prepared for the responsibility circumstances have placed upon them. The lack of active participation of women in civic affairs shows that the great majority are politically unaware, uninformed on public issues, unconscious of their responsibility as citizens and reluctant to identify themselves with public issues.

But there are encouraging signs, too. German women leaders are alert, fully aware of deficiencies where they exist and eager to conquer them. New groups formed after the Hitler era are steadily growing in effectiveness. Many of the organizations have incorporated objectives in their programs which were adopted by German groups 30 years ago and later wiped out by the Nazis:

"Equal rights for women;"

"Equal pay and job opportunities;"

"Admission of women to all legal institutions;"

"Revision of family laws," and

"More women in leading educational posts."



*Mrs. Elly Heuss-Knapp, wife of the president of the German Federal Republic, chats with Mrs. Gilstrap at a tea she gave for the American women's panel at Villa Hammerschmidt, the "White House" of Bonn. (Photo by PRD HICOG)*

**A**ND THERE ARE NEW TRENDS. The modern organizations are not direct copies of the old. The new groups do not show the nationalistic tendencies characteristic of the period after the first World War. There is more programming emphasis on social and cultural issues, and the post-World War II groups include a wider representative cross-section of the population.

The consultations were punctuated by visits to enterprises initiated or helped by progressive women's groups illustrative of the new patterns developing: an old bunker whose three-feet-thick walls once protected citizens from air-raids now houses a training school for girls established by funds raised by Frankfurt women's associations; a women's prison where women's groups have been influential in organizing handicraft work, trade training and discussion programs to provide a rehabilitating diversion from the traditional gray monotony of German prison routine.

Sandwiching in luncheons with the mayors of Frankfurt and Wiesbaden, and a lightning trip to the ancient city of Marburg for a chat with university students there, the panel took off from the Frankfurt area for a series of similar visits in Mainz, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Freiburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Bremen, Kiel, Duesseldorf, Bonn and the surrounding countryside.

**E**VERYWHERE GERMAN WOMEN turned out en masse to greet the panel. In Stuttgart where the American women spent May Day and Ascension Day (May 3), both long-accepted family holidays in Germany. HICOG Women's Affairs officers estimated that more than 1,000 German women attended meetings in the area to meet the Americans. All meetings were characterized by a frank "give and take" between the Germans and Ameri-





Mrs. Dyke reaches for trinket made by a child at the Waller Park Children's City Day-Home, one of the most modern and progressive institutions of its kind in Bremen.

(Photo by Georg Schmidt, PRB OLC Bremen)

cans. German women seized the opportunity to unburden their problems while the Americans listened, advised and suggested, and sometimes told them to forget their past woes and look to the future.

Typical of meetings between the groups were those held in the famous city of Munich, capital of Bavaria, and Freiburg, capital of the Black Forest state of Baden, in southwest Germany.

In an informal meeting in Munich where approximately 40 women of German counterpart agencies sat down for a two-hour "woman to woman" chat on questions of mutual interest, Mrs. Dyke told the Germans she was impressed with the relief and welfare work they were doing but was disappointed in their "citizenship work."

"Particularly in your work with young people," the League of Women Voters' delegate said, "I have seen little evidence of an effective parent-teacher group working with the schools or of your teaching the child the value of democratic government at an early age by instituting self-government in your schools."

Answering Mrs. Dyke, the German women explained that, because of the shattered illusions of the Hitler era, women in Germany were hesitant to join new organizations and many were apathetic toward politics and their civic responsibilities.

One German teacher explained that in her school of 70 girls she had inaugurated self-government but found that the students were suspicious of it and felt that it was being imposed upon them from a higher authority. "It is too early for this type of training," she stated.

**B**ECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE of young teachers, another German woman told the American panel, "we must use those who taught under the Nazis and after

teaching Nazism for 12 years it is difficult for those teachers to turn around and teach democracy."

"In America we have Parent-Teacher Associations," Mrs. Rose, representing the American Federation of Labor, told the German women. "When we think the teachers aren't good for our children we take action through that organization. Why don't the mothers in Germany take similar action against the faults in the school system?"

"In the schools I have visited so far," Mrs. Rose continued, "I have found that the young people are interested in politics and citizenship, but they are not getting the proper instruction in these subjects. That is the problem which you women must face."

"You have told us that your schools are overcrowded and space limited, but you are rebuilding industry and civic buildings first while school space is so cramped that rural schools intended to accommodate 30 students are now crowded with as many as 80 pupils. Again, it is up to the German women to make their voices heard and to find a remedy for the situation."

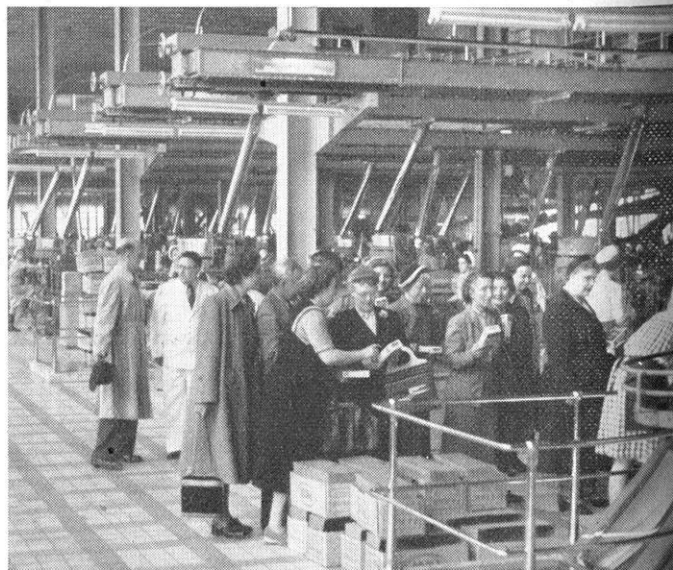
**D**R. FEREBEE, REPRESENTING the National Council of Negro Women and the National Council of Women in the United States, asked the assembled German women if the great mass of German people were convinced that democracy is what they want.

"After the Nazi era," a German woman answered, showing that the "Fuehrer Princip" (principle of strong leadership) is still alive in Germany, "it is impossible to switch over quickly and be told 'you must be democrats.' In this period of transition there must be some strong leading personality."

In Freiburg, in the French Zone, where Paul A. Neuland, US state observer, threw open his home for an evening meeting between the German and American women, the panel members were told that the German *Hausfrau* (housewife) with her waking hours devoted to the problems of feeding and clothing her children under postwar conditions has little time in which to take an active interest in civic affairs.

Panel members inspect the Henkel works, Germany's largest manufacturer of cleansing agents, at Duesseldorf, in the Ruhr district. The visitors are seen in the packaging department.

(Photo by PRB OLCB)







Panel members confer with administrators of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) school at Kochel, Bavaria. Left to right are Mrs. Mengerson, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Gilstrap, Philip Cernet, manager of the school, Mrs. Anderson, Josef Kurth, president of the school, and Mrs. Margarethe Kempe, DGB representative. (Photo by PRD HICOG)

While the American housewife is assured of spare time made possible through the modern technical equipment in her kitchen and home, the German woman's duties are a fulltime job, a young German mother told the discussion meeting. "It is for this reason," she said, "that Germany is a man's country."

Mrs. Rose, mother of two children, informed the German women that they must correct their impression that all American women enjoy a large measure of leisure time. On the contrary, she pointed out, "thousands of women in the United States like myself work an eight-hour day outside the home and return at night to face our household duties. At the same time we work in our organizations and still find time to develop our civic responsibilities. We have educated our husbands that the home is a 50-50 partnership and they must do their share of the work if their wives have an outside job."

Dr. Maffett, representing the National Business and Professional Women's Clubs, reminded the German women that there are millions more women than men in Germany. "And yet," the Texas physician said, "you are still asking men to give you an occasional crumb. It is through your vote that you get what you want, so why don't you get it?"

Discussing women's role in world peace, a German representative of the local Social Democratic Party (SPD), which opposes Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's policy of German participation in European defense, declared that, in the midst of current world rearmament, women should refuse to work in munitions or allied industries.

"We all hate war," Dr. Ferebee answered the SPD representative, "but in these times of stress our best protection is a strong country. For our united defense effort military strength is essential."

**B**UT THE TOUR WAS NOT CONFINED to meetings. The women inspected schools and kindergartens, labor schools, farms and bunkers. They took a quick look into the refugee problem — one of the greatest confront-

ing the Federal Republic. In Hamburg, world famous Elbe river port in the British Zone, they inspected old air-raid shelters converted into temporary homes for the thousands of refugees drifting in and out of the harbor city. They found the homeless crowded into small airless compartments with scanty bedding living under primitive conditions which brought tears to the eyes of the American delegates.

Mrs. Jones, visiting delegate of the Associated Country Women of the World, told the German organization members who escorted the Americans to one women's bunker: "The animals on our Connecticut farm enjoy better living conditions than these Hamburg refugees."

In other districts the Americans found that the Germans were knuckling down and doing a job without any

A youngster in the kindergarten of the Social Women's School at Munich explains the workings of his "model plane" to Dr. Maffett. (Photo by PRB OLCB)





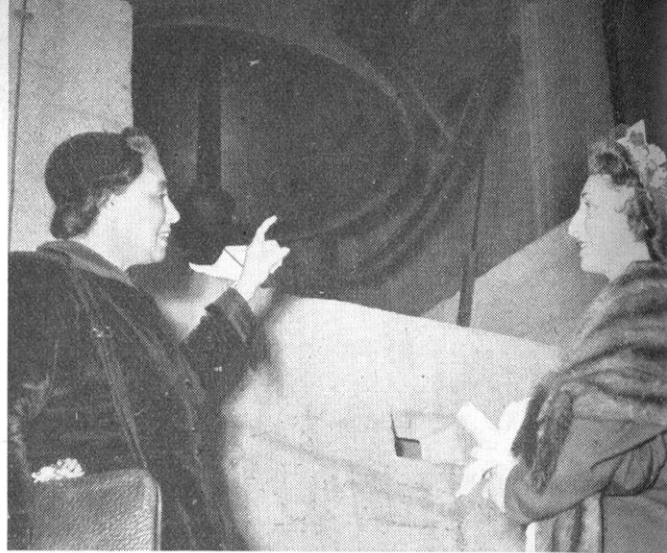
help or push for the refugees trickling over the border into western Germany. Outside Hanover, ancient capital of Lower Saxony, several panel members toured the Poggenhagen refugee camp, maintained by the local district government and local private enterprise.

Dr. Franz Fresen, director of the camp — once a manor house of the kings of Hanover — explained that he was "in the happy position of taking the young people in without conditions and excess questioning." The camp is merely used for transients, Dr. Fresen said, and the boys and girls remain there only for a two or three week period after which jobs are found for them in suitable places all over western Germany.

Most of the available jobs are on farms, the director said. There 50 percent of the young fugitives from Communism find their niche while 15 percent go voluntarily into the Ruhr coal mines, and the remainder find work in various trades in which they are interested. Everything in the camp, the women found, is on a voluntary basis. The boys and girls come and go as they wish and there are no fences to remind them they are camp inmates.

The Americans found some of the youths who were slated to leave shortly for the Ruhr mines laughing over a Soviet Zone newspaper story which depicted life in the Poggenhagen camp from a Communist viewpoint. In an effort to discourage young Germans from leaving the Communist fold, the party-line newspaper warned of the "horrors" of the refugee camp in the West where young fugitives from Communism were "beaten" daily and kept "behind barbed-wire." The German boys showed the newspaper to the American visitors and told them:

*Miss Reckmeyer helps push a round-about loaded with excited children at the rebuilt Margaretenhort (kindergarten) in Harburg, near Hamburg. The 45-bed home is maintained by the German Federal Protestant Women's organization.* (PRD HICOG photo)



*Dr. Ferebee points to the Freedom Bell hanging in the tower of the Schoeneberg borough city hall as Mrs. Rose gets her first glimpse of the famed gift of the American people to Berliners. The American visitors climbed 300 steps to the tower where the bell hangs. Dr. Ferebee was a member of the committee which sponsored the gift of the freedom symbol to Berlin.* (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

"Stories like these discourage no one. We in the East zone know the true story all too well, and more young people will follow us to Poggenhagen."

**A**LTHOUGH PANEL MEMBERS traveled mostly as a group, individuals found time to pursue their specialized interests as related to their organizations.

Mrs. Jones, identifying herself to German women as "the farmer's wife," for instance, took time off from the crowded schedule to visit German farm women in their homes, to view farming methods and inspect livestock.

She reported that farming in Germany is far behind that in the United States and on many farms primitive methods are still in use. She expressed her astonishment at the number of uses to which cows are put. "In Germany," she said, "they are a five-purpose animal, all beginning with the letter 'M' — milk, meat, maternity, motive power and manure."

Dr. Maffett, practicing physician in Dallas, Tex., left the group at times to visit hospitals, and to talk with doctors and nurses. Although not too hopeful about the medical situation as a whole today in a country which once led the world in medical thought and research, Dr. Maffett said she was impressed with the excellent work being done in a number of larger German hospitals despite many handicaps. She pointed in particular to the research work being carried on in Hamburg in the field of virus diseases, especially polio.

**P**ANEL MEMBERS, REPRESENTING America's two large labor organizations, detached themselves from the panel schedule to visit a trade union school at Kochel, near Munich, one of eight schools of its kind in West Germany now providing an extensive educational program for workers. Eighty trade union members representing 16 unions are currently enrolled in the training classes, which cover two to three week studies. Workers,



both men and women, are taught economics, social politics, union history, wage and other legislation and union leadership.

Guided on their tour of the classrooms and living quarters by Mrs. Margarete Kempe, women's secretary for Bavaria of the German Trade Union Federation, Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Mengerson were able to observe at firsthand what German labor is doing to promote its own welfare.

They learned that women workers are often hampered in their efforts to obtain equal pay, working conditions and other equal rights with men workers, most of whom continue to harbor a traditionally inherent belief that a woman is a less productive worker than a man. Mrs. Kempe told the Americans that information she received during a recent three-months' visit to America under the US Department of State's exchange program has been invaluable in her efforts to make German workers aware of the need for improvement in their status as employees, both within and without the union.

At still another labor school, the Hans Boeckler school, outside Nuremberg in Bavaria, which is financed by the German Trade Union Federation and aided by grants from the HICOG Special Projects Fund, Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Mengerson were told by the all-male student body that women's participation in union activities is a problem throughout the trade unions. Organized trade union men, the two panel members were told, are trying to make women realize that the union is also their responsibility, but German women are more interested in their household problems. "We have never seen women as enthusiastic as you about labor problems," one of the boys informed the American visitors.

**W**HEN THE GROUP REACHED Berlin in the fourth week of their trip they discovered a changed picture from that in the western zones. The American women found that Berlin women's organizations are making forceful impact on the social and political life of the island city.

Meeting as usual with their counterpart groups, the Americans expressed astonishment at the vigorous program set by the Berlin women in contrast to that of their sisters in the Federal Republic.

Mrs. Else Ulich-Beil, chairman of the Citizens League (*Staatsbuengerinnen-Verband*) explained the difference by pointing out that Berlin women had lived for several years in the center of East-West conflict. "The force of women's organizations is essential in such times of stress," she said, "and we have had to assume a more active role than women's groups in the western zones have yet learned to do."

The Berlin women, the panel members found, among other enterprises are helping refugee university students from the eastern zone to establish a free life in West Berlin. They are helping single women with their housing problems by renting large apartment units and converting them to smaller apartments to accommodate several women. All groups are working to educate both Berlin men and women toward better citizenship through information programs on city government affairs, while



*Louise Schroeder, left, borough president of Berlin-Schoeneberg and former acting mayor of Greater Berlin, signs the autograph book of Dr. Ferebee. Mrs. Schroeder, also a member of the Berlin House of Representatives and the Council of Europe, and head of the Berlin delegation of observers to the federal lower house of parliament, is one of Germany's outstanding women leaders. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)*

representatives of women's organizations are being invited to the different states of the Federal Republic to spur the efforts of the more lagging groups in the western zones.

**M**EETING WITH PROFESSOR Ernst Reuter, governing mayor of Berlin, at a reception given in their honor by the world-famed city executive, the organization delegates were told that there was no chance for peace in the world until Germany's "guests from the East" have returned to their homelands.

During a welcoming speech to the American women, Mayor Reuter spoke of Berlin as a "frontier city" and said because Berliners live on the fringe of Communism they are fully aware of what they are fighting. The

*Miss Reckmeyer and Mrs. Scholter talk with two Soviet Zone refugees living in the ruins of a bombed out Hamburg church. (PRD HICOG photo)*





mayor told his guests he hoped they would have a chance to visit the eastern sector of the city, so that they might contrast "two worlds in one city." In West Berlin, he declared, there is spirit and life. There is that in the air, Professor Reuter said, which says this city of Berlin has the will to survive. "The best export commodity we have is the Berlin spirit."

Later in the week some of the women followed Mayor Reuter's advice, and visited the Soviet Sector of the divided city. They talked with school children on their way home from a Communist-dominated classroom, thumbed through the youngsters' textbooks, and struck up conversations with women still clearing the rubble from badly-bombed streets.

In interviews and discussions with West Berliners the panel received a one-week's intensive briefing on the East-West tension in the city. Ernst Tillich of the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity, an organization which has become synonymous with German resistance against Communism, in one evening meeting painted a depressing picture of the subjugation of 18,000,000 East Germans to their Russian masters. Political conditions existing before 1945, when the Nazi totalitarian regime separated the entire nation from the rest of the world, are being repeated in the Soviet Zone, Mr. Tillich pointed out.

He urged the women to help in urging a strong link between the Germans imprisoned behind the Iron Curtain and the other nations of the free world by a warm flow of messages and food parcels. Letters will tell East Germans that they are not forgotten by the free world, he said, and food packages will bolster their courage in the face of an almost hopeless situation. Good books and information about the free world will go a long way toward keeping these oppressed people united — spiritually, at least — with the West.

AS THE TOUR NEARED its last lap, the women, frayed but undaunted, smoothed their wrinkled dresses, donned fresh white gloves, and went to tea at the Bonn home of the first lady of Germany, Frau Elly Heuss-Knapp, wife of the president of the Federal Republic.

In the next few days, the Americans met with high officials of the German federal government, many of whom are women. The Americans expressed amazement at the large number of women holding important governmental posts and acknowledged that more women in Germany hold federal offices than in the United States.

Entertained at a dinner reception by members of the German Federal Ministry of the Interior and the German Foreign Office, Hans Ritter von Lex, state secretary for the Interior Ministry, reminded his American guests that the women's movement in Germany started from the "grass-roots" only in 1945. Paying tribute to the help given German women from abroad in their efforts to create effective organizations through letters of encouragement and understanding, he said: "We have done more than just organize women's groups. We included a statement on women's equality with men in our constitution and our federal chancellor (Konrad Adenauer) insisted on a women's division in our Ministry of Interior."



Mrs. Aileen S. Miles (right), HICOG press officer who escorted the panel on its tour and is the author of accompanying article, chats with Mrs. Rose, left, and Mrs. Jones, during a tour of the port of Hamburg in the launch of Dr. J. K. Dunlop, British state commissioner for Hamburg. (PRD HICOG photo)

During their six-week stay in Germany, he said, the American women probably found many incidents of imperfection. "But," he added, "give us time. We have the serious intention of bringing full equality between men and women, but you must help us to put this into effect."

Following their Bonn social whirl, the Americans retired to the staid and quiet Hotel Lorelei in Koenigswinter, across the Rhine from the capital, where they dug in for a two-day workshop meeting with their German counterparts who came to participate from all over the Republic, and to confer on the role of women's organizations in both domestic and international life, and to listen to women members of the German parliament define their role in national life.

IN A VERBAL FLASHBACK of the tour following the conclusion of the Bonn workshop, German and American women were deep in assessing its value. Speaking to Mrs. Gilstrap of the American Association of University Women, Mrs. Beckmann said simply: "We German women feel very strongly that your trip about Germany has made a most important contribution to the lasting friendship of the two countries. Its effect will be felt long after you have returned home. There is one thing, however, which stands out in most of our minds, and that is this: the mere fact that you came at all — regardless of anything which was accomplished while you were here — proves to all of us that the hand of friendship was extended in good faith. We have clasped it, too, in friendship, and that alone is a remarkable beginning."

"However diversified the efforts of our individual organizations will be in the continuance of the relationship we have begun," Mrs. Gilstrap returned, "we as an entire group have found here a corresponding 'united front' which cannot fail in the years ahead." +END



# Promoting German Trade

*Review of Progress Achieved during the First Year  
Of the German-American Trade Promotion Company*

**I**F THE PRESENT DOLLAR export pace continues the remainder of this year, West German exports to the United States will reach an estimated \$200,000,000 for the 12-month period — nearly double the figure for 1950.

Much of the credit for this greatly increased flow of goods to America belongs to an infant organization which is observing its first birthday this month — the German-American Trade Promotion Company, better known by the abbreviation of its initials as GATPCO. Just how much credit can rightfully be claimed by GATPCO in the growing success of the drive to close the "dollar gap" cannot be accurately determined, but it is a clearly evident fact that the year-old enterprise has made a highly valuable contribution toward stepping up exports to the United States — a prime factor in the effort to keep West Germany's economy on an even keel.

The proved success of GATPCO is especially gratifying for the ECA trade development officials who first conceived the idea of a super trade promotion organization to promote dollar sales, because their suggestion was looked at askance initially by German industrialists, whose cooperation was a necessarily integral part of such a plan. The Germans were of the opinion that there were already in existence, sufficient organizations for trade promotion, and further, they pointed out, the United States had never been, and probably would never be, an important market for German goods. But that was a year ago. Now they are clamoring to "get on the band wagon," convinced that GATPCO is doing the job they thought couldn't be done.

Paul S. Nevin, formerly chief of Economic Affairs and director of the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) in Bavaria, was the man called in last summer by the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany to put GATPCO in operation, and it was his tireless diligence and patience which kept it a going concern in the early days of its existence. Mr. Nevin became chief of trade development for the ECA Mission, and he and his staff immediately plunged into the work of uniting existing trade promotion groups — widely scattered and disorganized — into a single, non-profit organization.

**O**FFICES WERE ESTABLISHED in Frankfurt and New York, and GATPCO began its program of delving into market research, locating sources of supply for foreign businessmen and helping to make contacts between German and American firms. At the same time, Mr. Nevin carried on an uninterrupted campaign against the German businessmen's ingrained belief regarding the unimportance of the US market and its supposedly insurmountable obstacles, and gradually he began convincing more and more of them of the value of promoting Ger-

man-American trade. Results, which first became apparent in about three months, did the rest, and excellent cooperation from all branches of German industry, trade and banking followed.

Commenting on GATPCO's first birthday, Mr. Nevin reminisced, with a wry smile, about the many difficulties encountered at the start. "Actually, we had only three German industrialists with us when we began," he said, "and they were not completely optimistic. Our whole operation literally hung by a thread for weeks, but we were determined to make a success of it.

"Naturally," he went on, "it is most gratifying to us now to see the eagerness with which German businessmen are endorsing GATPCO as a trade medium. We get dozens of calls daily from German businessmen wanting information, citing increased inquiries from American firms, and quoting figures. Hundreds of new connections have been created between US and German businessmen which have contributed materially to closing the dollar gap. We think that in this relatively short time, GATPCO has definitely proved itself."

Mr. Nevin credits the initiative of the Federal Republic as well as that of ECA with helping to promote German exports to the dollar area.

**D**URING THE FIRST four months of 1951, West Germany exported a total of \$65,000,000 (an annual rate double the 1950 level) of finished products and raw materials to the United States. The \$103,000,000 total for 1950 was a postwar record. Principal exports were metals, scrap and cement, basic chemicals and other chemical products, steel manufactures, fine machinery and optics.

Recently the German-American Trade Promotion Company gave full backing to German efforts to export materials for Western defense, a highly significant move in view of the wide representation GATPCO has among major trade and industrial elements.

W. A. Menne of Cologne, who is vice president of the Federal Association of German Industries (the equivalent of the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States) and president of the Association of Chemical Industry, Frankfurt, is chairman of GATPCO's board of directors. Other members of the board, all prominent industrialists, are: Fritz Berg, president, Federal Association

*Paul S. Nevin.*

(PRD HICOG photo)





# INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

ENGINEERING PROGRESS

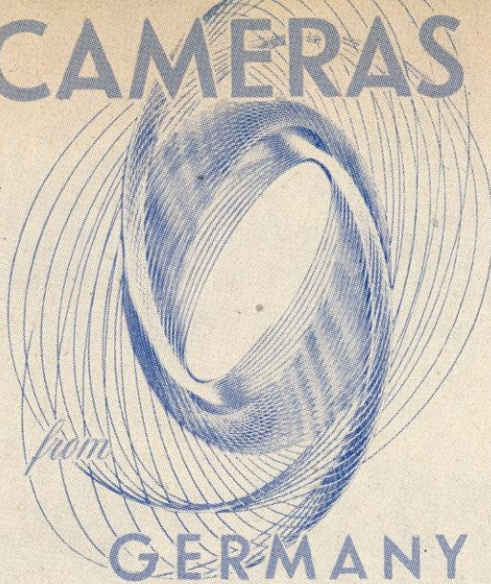


NEW TENDENCIES  
IN THE DEVELOPMENT  
OF GERMAN MACHINE DESIGN

EXAMPLES OF PROGRESS MADE  
DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST  
OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN  
TRADE PROMOTION COMPANY

# CAMERAS



from  
GERMANY

# CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE

RIFT FÜR DEUTSCHE CHEMIE

SPECIAL EDITION

CHEMISTRY  
IN  
GERMANY  
A REPORT

April  
1951

Table of Contents

## NACHRICHTEN

FÜR DEN

## DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHEN HANDEL

Herausgegeben in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Deutsch-Amerikanischen Wirtschafterverband e.V. von der Gesellschaft zur Förderung  
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5. April 1951

Seite 1  
Seite 2  
Seite 3  
Seite 4

waren mit 200 000  
und elektrischen  
möglichste Höchst  
erzielen. Bei den  
meist original-  
maschinen-

## Meyer's GERMAN EXPORT CATALOGUE CATALOGUE DE L'EXPORT

GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DES  
Deutsch-Amerikanischen Handels m.b.H.  
GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE PROMOTION COMPANY

## AMERIKANISCHES WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT

23. Februar 1951



The President of the West-German Federal  
Republic, Prof. Dr. Theodor Heuss



with dignitaries of the German labor unions  
visiting the 1950 Handicraft Fair.

700 000 fair visitors, - interested laymen, in-  
dustrial representatives, and buyers - purcha-  
sed at the Handicraft Fairs in 1949 and 1950.  
Orders from 32 countries were signed.

And again from June 1 - June 17 this year,  
the 1951 German Handicraft Fair in Munich  
will be the gathering place and center of  
interest for guests from all over the world.

The German handicraft fair in Munich is well  
prepared to receive your visit. If you have  
any queries, apply to us or to the  
German-American Trade Promotion Office  
Frankfurt, Germany - 4921



## Erfolgreiche VERPACKUNGEN

amerikanischer Markenartikel

20 Beispiele amerikanischer Verpackungen für Konsumgüter



of German Industries, Cologne; Dr. Henri Dumur, director of Ernst Leitz Co., Wetzlar; Dr. Gustav Gerbault, member, Federal Ministry for the Marshall Plan, Bonn, Dr. Hans A. Sante, Federal Ministry of Economics, Bonn; Eduard Guembel, owner of Broenner & Heuss, Wiesloch, Baden; Richard Uhlemeyer, president, Central Association of German Handicraft, Hanover; Alfred Toepfer, head of the Hamburg export firm of Alfred C. Toepfer; and Dr. Wilhelm Borner, director, Schering A.G., Berlin.

**A** STEADILY INCREASING stream of information about the US market for German producers and exporters is channeled through the New York branch office in the Empire State building and distributed in Germany in a biweekly bulletin and statistical survey. There are more than 7,500 firms on this mailing list.

An average of 30 American businessmen call GATPCO's New York office every day seeking information about German companies with which they wish to make connection. The US office also handles a large volume of correspondence. Last month, for instance, incoming correspondence totaled 1,450, and outgoing, 1,900, as compared with 680 incoming and 1,000 outgoing in November 1950. Queries average 1,600 a month.

A number of publications prepared by GATPCO have had wide distribution in Germany. Here are some of them:

- "New York Determines US Buying Habits," 5,000 copies;
- "Small Businessmen — Small Markets in the US," 5,000 copies;
- "Import Market for Consumer Goods in the US," 1,000 copies;
- "Customs Hints for Persons Entering the US," 5,000 copies;
- "Directives for Travelers to the US," 3,000 copies;
- "Germany at the 1950 Chicago Fair," 2,000 copies;
- "Wegweiser durch das amerikanische Zollwesen für die Ausfuhr nach USA" (German translation of booklet "Customs Information for Exporters to the US"), 3,600 copies;
- "Retail Trade and Packaging," 2,500 copies;
- "Cameras from Germany," 26,000 copies, including distribution;
- "How to Package My Product," 10,000 copies;
- "Progressus," 4,000 copies;
- "New Tendency in the Development of German Machines," 4,000 copies;
- "Chemical Industry in Germany," 4,000 copies;
- "Packaging of American Products," 3,000 copies;
- "Advice for Exports to the US," 3,000 copies;
- "Einfuhrbestimmungen der USA-Gesetze ueber Nahrungsmittel, Arzneimittel und Kosmetika" (translation of booklet "Import Requirements on the US Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act"), 2,000 copies.

**O**UTSTANDING AMONG THESE publications is "Cameras from Germany," which not only contains a listing, with complete specifications, of all cameras produced in western Germany, but excellent illustrations of photographic art and articles designed to guide the amateur in his selection of a German camera. Also available for

distribution in the United States within the past month were a tools catalogue, a machinery catalogue, a catalogue on chains of all kinds, and a brochure on chemicals.

Advertisements are regularly inserted by GATPCO's New York office in US trade journals urging firms to give orders to German companies under sub-contracts; trade fairs are analyzed and German firms advised when and where to display their products.

The company made all arrangements for German participation in the World Trade Week Exhibit held May 20 to 26, the first time since the war Germany has been represented in this exhibit.

Excellent use was also made of the ECA packaging exhibit, shown for the first time in Germany at the Hanover Light Industry Fair in February and March. This exhibit, supplemented by samples from the New York branch office, duplicate packages from ECA Washington, and information material prepared by GATPCO in Frankfurt, was later shown at the Frankfurt Fair and again at the Hanover Heavy Industries Fair. It is to be shown soon in several other commercial centers. Later, the company plans to create a permanent packaging exhibit of its own for use throughout West Germany.

**P**ROMINENT GERMAN INDUSTRIAL leaders, convinced of GATPCO's role in the increased trade to the US, are taking an enthusiastic part in its program. Thirty leading German businessmen and bankers representing all branches of industry, trade and banking, are serving on the organization's newly created advisory council. Among them are Otto A. H. Vogel, president of Julius Schurer A.G., Augsburg; Dr. Hans Baumann, director of the Deutsche Zentrale fuer Fremdenverkehr (German Tourist Association), Frankfurt; Hermann Abs, head of Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation), Frankfurt; and Dr. Rudolf Brinckmann, of Brinckmann, Wirtz and Company, Hamburg.

Recently the German-American Trade Promotion Company sponsored a tour of several West German industries for a group of US newspaper correspondents in an effort to acquaint them, and subsequently the American public, with the present-day industrial picture in the Federal Republic. GATPCO also participated last month in the third of a series of conferences designed to expand German trade which have been held in the states of Wuerttemberg-Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

As a further aid to European manufacturers exploring avenues for expanding their export balances, the ECA Mission has directed its efforts toward the formation of export cooperatives of handicraft firms. Handicraft products, before the war, represented an important German export commodity. Even now, they have a large export potential, but until recently cooperative export sales organizations designed to exploit this potential were lacking. As there are 564,000 handicraft firms with more than 3,000,000 employees and with annual sales of goods and services amounting to \$4,760,000, ECA officials point out, cooperative export sales organizations are clearly a "must" to combat the commercial weaknesses inherent in small businesses.



The first handicraft export cooperative, and one of the most important—Export Promotion Agency of German Handicraft, in Hanover — was set up in November 1950 with the financial aid of GATPCO. Today, this organization is servicing more than 500 firms. Three other similar cooperatives are: Handex, in Bavaria, which specializes in applied art products; the North Rhine-Westphalian Export Promotion Office; and the Export Working Committee of Baden.

Services performed by export cooperatives for their members are briefly: (1) preparation of export offers; (2) price calculation for export; (3) foreign language correspondence; (4) packaging and shipping; (5) market research; (6) preparation of export catalogues; (7) legal

and financial advice; and (8) splitting large orders among its member firms.

AS THE GERMAN-AMERICAN Trade Promotion Company completes its first year, two important facts stand out: the organization has become one of the best trade development organizations in Marshall Plan countries, and its continuation as a permanent commercial link between Germany and the United States is assured.

Its primary purpose—that of increasing dollar sales to the United States—has been achieved. Also vastly important has been GATPCO's fulfillment of a secondary function—that of promoting the international understanding which has such a vital meaning among countries of the Western World today. +END

## Exports Seen as Solution for Berlin

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS of production and trade which now face West Berlin are essentially the same as those which faced Chicago after the Great Fire of 1871, according to Lawrence H. Whiting, US banker and industrialist currently serving as an adviser and counselor for ECA.

In an address before a group of West Berlin businessmen, the retired brigadier general stated that "Chicago solved her problems, and given the same degree of intelligent, foresighted planning which she has exhibited to date, West Berlin will do the same."

The ECA adviser is spending seven weeks in Europe to investigate trading potentialities and to aid European manufacturers in exploring avenues for expanding their export balances, especially with the dollar areas.

Sketching the broad outlines of a suggested plan for reinstating Berlin as a full-fledged competitor in world

markets, he named two prerequisites to a successful solution of present trade problems. First, Berlin industrialists must "let the world know that goods of first-class quality are being produced in Berlin in quantity." The second essential is to convince buyers on international markets that Berlin-made goods can be delivered on schedule.

Mr. Whiting stated that Berlin's delivery problems are in general — despite the city's semi-isolated position — no greater than those facing numerous other West European producers, many of whom are far behind on deliveries.

Noting that a demand for Berlin-produced articles and goods "definitely does exist," and that both small and large manufacturers should be able to exploit the American market, in which demand for many types of goods is "virtually unlimited," Mr. Whiting suggested that Berlin name a committee of seven or more local businessmen who could go to the United States and study marketing conditions and possibilities on the spot.

The visiting expert hailed this method of exploring the American trade scene as already having been employed to tremendous advantage by other European countries.

Potential markets for Berlin's products in Latin America and Canada can be developed once the American market has been opened up on a broad scale, according to the ECA adviser, who is president of the American Furniture Mart in Chicago. He warned Berlin businessmen against underestimating the fundamental importance of merchandising methods in America:

"Merchandising is the second half of the production process in the United States. For this reason, I would recommend that Berlin producers start by working with experienced American merchandising firms."

During his present visit to Europe under joint sponsorship of ECA and the US Department of Commerce, Mr. Whiting visited nine Marshall Plan countries in addition to Western Germany.

*Librarian Ursula Platte and Professor Hans W. Eppelsheimer, director of the university and municipal branch of the public library system of the City of Frankfurt, look over a volume from the new open shelf library recently established in the Hessian capital. The library was financed by funds contributed by the Frankfurt public library system and the City of Frankfurt, and a grant of DM 4,000 from HICOG's Office of Public Affairs and OLC Hesse.*

(PRD HICOG photo)





# Workers Turn Over Bonn Projects

SIX THOUSAND GERMAN construction workers set aside their tools recently to accept gifts from their American employers. The festivities, the traditional *Richtfest* (roof-raising), marked the turning over by the workers to HICOG officials of buildings in three Bad Godesberg HICOG housing projects — financed by GARIOA (Government and Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas) counterpart funds — which will be homes for American and German employees of the US organization when it moves from Frankfurt to the Bonn area in September.

At the ceremony were US High Commissioner John J. McCloy; Glenn G. Wolfe, director of HICOG's Office of Administration; Dr. Robert Lehr, Federal Minister of the Interior; Mayor Heinrich Hopman of Bad Godesberg and Dr. Peter Stockhausen, mayor of Bonn.

The *Richtfest* is a celebration which, according to German tradition, symbolizes the turning over of a new building to the owner by the workers. In return the workers are given gifts. The celebration is customarily held when the framework of the roof is completed.

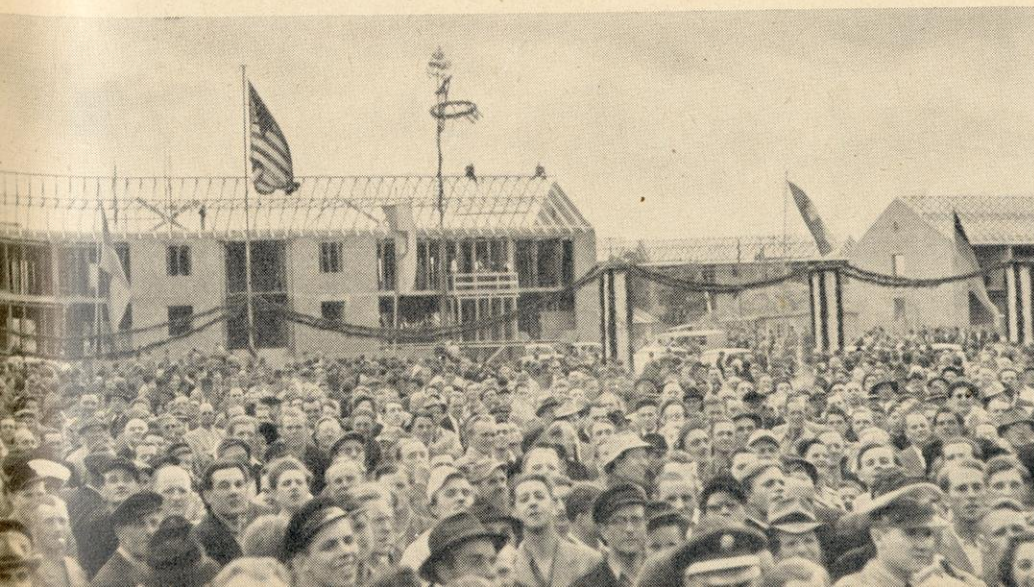
In taking over the buildings, Mr. Wolfe expressed appreciation to everyone connected with the projects. Signaled out for commendation on the American side were Lt. Col. George G. Davies, chief of the HICOG Engineering Division, and Jack H. Lennon, special assistant in the Office of Administration.

In his commendation to construction workers, Mr. Wolfe said: "I want to thank you workers, because in the last analysis it is the men who put one stone on another and one beam against another who really build the



houses. I know that you are skilled craftsmen and that you take pride in your work. I think you can well take pride in what you've built here. We're proud of it, and of you.

"I want to thank everyone connected with this project for the fine spirit of cooperation, of friendly working-together, that has made it possible for us to overcome all difficulties and bring this project so far so successfully. I hope and trust that this spirit will continue through to the end. This festival is the halfway point. We said at the very beginning — when there was nothing here but open field — that we hoped to finish the job by Sept. 1. Some people said that was impossible, but our presence here today, June 1, shows that it is possible when we all work together. That's the way we have always worked. Let's finish the job the same way." (Continued on next page)



US High Commissioner John J. McCloy (top) raises a glass of wine in response to short speech by worker standing on a building under construction as a small fir tree is raised to roof during "Richtfest" at new HICOG quarters near Bonn. Left, a view of crowd at traditional festive ceremonies. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



**S**PEAKING INFORMALLY at the ceremony dedicating the building development, Mr. McCloy said:

"It is natural and proper that Americans should be building these structures near the Rhine. For two generations American tourists have been traveling up and down the river, photographing every castle, climbing every tower and seeking always those charming ladies with the golden hair. In return for these privileges, we Americans are now building some modern castles for the German employees of HICOG. I hope they get as much joy and satisfaction out of these new castles as we Americans, in the years past, have received from the old."

Then the High Commissioner reviewed the German housing situation and told his audience about another huge building project that would directly benefit large sections of the population throughout the Federal Republic. "Since autumn of 1949 more than DM 450,000,000 (more than \$100,000,000) of ERP and GARIOA counterpart funds have been invested in housing here in Germany. This money is money that the American people have contributed to help build a free and democratic and prosperous Germany.

"Translated into brick and stone, this money has helped to build more than 100,000 dwellings in the last two years. Roughly speaking, that means that one in five dwellings built in this time has been partly or wholly financed with counterpart funds.

"I would also like to tell you about a special housing program we are planning with counterpart funds. We have set aside DM 30,000,000 (more than \$7,000,000) to build 10 special housing projects with more than 300 dwellings each in 10 large cities here in the Federal Republic.

"On these 10 projects the best and most progressive German architects and engineers will have a free hand to try new methods and new ideas to produce better housing for less money. We have made sure that these builders will be completely free from old-time restrictive building codes and all other outmoded limitations.

"We expect that the building industry will be able to learn much from this experiment. To you who know building the value is clear. If by these experiments we can learn to build good, modern dwellings with a saving



in costs of even so little as two percent or three percent, that can mean a saving of more than DM 1,000,000,000 (\$238,000,000) when applied to the estimated DM 40,000,000,000 (more than \$9,520,000,000) of housing that must yet be built in Germany."

HICOG's Bonn housing projects consist of one group of apartments for American employees and two separate clusters of apartments for German employees. One German group of 373 dwellings is in the Tannenbusch area just north of Bonn; the second, equally large, is near Bad Godesberg. It is expected that approximately 1,000 German employees will be housed in the two units.

The American apartment group, comprising 458 dwellings, is on the bank of the Rhine north of Bad Godesberg. Of these dwellings 50 are large apartments, 120 are single-bedroom and 144 each are two- and three-bedroom apartments.

Also under construction is an office building for the HICOG agencies in Bonn. The new building, with 200,000 square feet of space, will house a daytime working force of some 1,500 employees. In addition, ample parking space is provided.

Ground for the housing projects and the office buildings was broken on Feb. 15. Completion of the units is expected by Sept. 1. +END

*Top, Mr. McCloy presents carpenter foreman with one of the 6,000 gifts handed workers on the HICOG building projects at Bad Godesberg at the traditional roof-raising festivities. At left, Mr. McCloy in informal address tells of large new housing projects in 10 German cities planned for the near future.*



# Looking Steward

Interview

By LISELOTTE GOLDBECK

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

A FRIENDSHIP MADE in Stuttgart in the early days of the Allied occupation is giving a special meaning to the entrance into a United States university this fall of Magda Maier, daughter of the minister-president of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Miss Maier, 21-year-old brunet student at Heidelberg University, will enroll at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, O., Sept. 17 on a scholarship named in memory of Col. William W. Dawson, first US director of the Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden, whom she knew when she was a schoolgirl of 15.

Colonel Dawson in his capacity as military governor of the state selected Dr. Reinhold Maier, the young student's father, to be the MG-appointed minister-president. After the first German democratic elections, Dr. Maier was continued in office by choice of the Wuerttemberg-Baden people.

It was in those early days when her father and the American colonel conferred often on matters of state that the young schoolgirl became acquainted with Colonel Dawson. For Christmas in 1946 Colonel Dawson gave her a copy of "The Portable Emerson." That was only six weeks before he died of a heart ailment complicated by pneumonia.

Colonel Dawson, at the time of his death, was on leave from Western Reserve University, where he had been professor of law for many years. Alumni of the university and fellow workers in Military Government contributed to the William W. Dawson Memorial Fund "for the purpose of giving scholarships for the promotion of understanding and appreciation between the citizens of the United States and Germany."

SPEAKING OF HER SELECTION for the William W. Dawson Memorial Scholarship brought back fond memories to Miss Maier.

"I remember the colonel very well," she said in an interview, "although I was very young at that time. He was tremendously nice. It was due to his initiative that I was brought back to Germany with my mother and brother soon after the war in a British Army plane." She had been living and studying in England during the war years.

Miss Maier currently is in her third semester at the liberal arts school in Heidelberg University, studying German, English, history and history of art. She speaks English fluently although with a British accent.



Magda Maier, 21-year-old daughter of the minister-president of Wuerttemberg-Baden, leaving the Seminar House at Heidelberg University. She is to depart Sept. 17 for a year at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, O., on a scholarship named in memory of Col. William W. Dawson.

"I am afraid it will take me at least a year to get rid of that accent," she commented. "I do like English very much, but to have to start out all over again with basic grammatical courses and practical exercises which I am required now to attend in order to qualify for my later profession is apt to spoil all my pleasure studying it."

She does not know yet what her courses will be at the American university, but a letter from Dr. Carl Wittke, Western Reserve dean, has notified her that her schedule will follow closely subjects she has specialized in at Heidelberg. Dr. Wittke also informed her that she will live in a dormitory and receive \$480 for tuition and \$1,500 for living expenses.

Miss Maier hopes that the schedule at Western Reserve will include lectures on American history and American literature particularly, as she feels the latter might help her develop a better understanding of American modern poetry.

"I have read some poems by Walt Whitman, for instance," she explained, "but I do not seem to get the right feeling for him. I can't help being under the impression that American poetry is awfully realistic, or





Miss Maier (left) during interview by Information Bulletin writer, Liselotte Goldbeck. (PRD HICOG photos)

rather that realistic, and sometimes trivial, things are dressed with poetry. It is a little difficult for me to get used to that."

**T**HE SERIOUS-MINDED YOUNG student considers her visit to the United States "a wonderful opportunity to see a great deal of the world and to meet a lot of people." Highly important to her is the chance to get to know the real America through personal observation and contact.

"Americans over here," she said, "are in a foreign country and often will show a different attitude than at home. So, you never can tell who is an exception and who is to be considered as a true representative of his country."

Asked if she had any special ideas of the country which is to be host to her during the coming year, Miss Maier said: "I think it must be a wonderful country. Of course, I won't go there unprepared. I have been reading quite a bit about the United States. I also have received many lively descriptions on life and people in the US through letters from relatives in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco as well as from a girl friend and former classmate of mine who has been studying chemistry in New York since 1949."

In spite of being delighted and grateful in the expectation of her one year stay in the States, Miss Maier is a little afraid of getting homesick. Although a practical young lady who even sews many of her own dresses she has a romantic appreciation of Germany's historical places. In sight of the Heidelberg castle she gave an enthusiastic discourse on the historical background of the various buildings of the castle and the people who once lived there.

"I love that place," she declared, "and I go there at least once a week. Imagine how many ages and how many different generations it has seen, and how many wars it has outlasted! It's this enchantingly quiet and peaceful atmosphere that attracts me so much. And that's why I fear that I may get homesick. I am afraid that I will miss all that in the United States."

**I**N HER SPARE TIME, Miss Maier revealed, she likes to go for long walks, and she is much interested in theater and music. She likes to recall an occasion during her last years in school at Stuttgart when she participated in an English performance of Shakespeare's Henry IV, presented by students of her school in February, 1948. Charles M. LaFollette, the director of Military Government at that time, and Mrs. LaFollette were so impressed with the performance that they invited the members of the cast to luncheon at their home.

As to music Miss Maier's preferences depend largely on her mood. Her favorite composers are Haendel and Mozart. She likes operas and concerts, and does not miss a concert presented at the castle grounds. She does not play an instrument herself now, but did play a violin during her stay in England. She was a member of the Stuttgart philharmonic choir while at school there and now sings with Heidelberg's Bach Association choir.

"The reason for my being so much interested in fine arts," Miss Maier explained, "is perhaps my education at a Rudolf Steiner school." There are not many schools of this type in existence. In Germany they gradually had to close down after 1936 and were reopened after the war. These schools use a different teaching system which is based more on artistically creative than on intellectual principles and substantial knowledge. "It has its advantages," she said. "However, coming from such a school myself I feel that a student has difficulty in changing to a system of acquiring knowledge through memorizing, or to adapt himself to the hard reality of business life."

Miss Maier is excitedly looking to the United States for experience and instruction to be a high school teacher, a vocation she intends to follow upon completion of her studies. She feels that a teacher's horizons are very broad, and she wants to be a teacher whose standard is "certainly above average." +END

## War Crimes Executions

The death sentences of the last seven war criminals convicted at Nuremberg and Dachau were carried out June 7 at Landsberg Prison.\* The war criminals were executed by hanging after their appeals had been made to, and denied by, the US Federal Courts.

Five of the war criminals were convicted by the Military Tribunals at Nuremberg under provisions of MG Ordinance No. 7. Oswald Pohl was convicted in the concentration-camp case and the other four, Otto Ohlendorf, Erich Naumann, Paul Blobel and Werner Braune, in the extermination-squads (*Einsatzgruppen*) case.

Two of the executed war criminals, Hans Schmidt and Georg Schallermaier, were convicted by the Military Courts conducted at Dachau by the US Army in the European Command. They were convicted of committing atrocities in concentration camps at Muehldorf and Buchenwald.

\* See "Landsberg, A Documentary Report" in the Information Bulletin, February 1951, and "Nuremberg Trials," a review by Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, in Information Bulletin, No. 162, May 31, 1949.



# Report to America

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

I AM VERY HAPPY to be back in this country for a short visit and to have this opportunity to give you a brief account of the situation in Germany as I see it.

When Germany is discussed, I think three major questions come to everyone's mind:

1. Why is Germany important to the United States?
2. Where does Germany stand in the great East-West struggle?
3. What progress has been made toward achieving a democratic state in Germany?

Germany is important to the United States for many reasons. Twice, within the lifetimes of many of us, Germany has compelled the United States to send troops to Europe to check her aggression. Now a strange twist of fate has placed western Germany on the frontier of the free peoples of the West. We have had to spend vast sums and great energies in the attempt to help this new state become a peaceful democratic country.

The boundary line between freedom and suppression runs through Germany from the North Sea to the Czechoslovakian border and along it to Austria. Seventy miles from my office in Frankfurt, the Soviet Zone begins and in that zone there are many fully equipped and thoroughly trained Russian divisions. I have another office in western Berlin, which lies like a tiny island of freedom 100 miles inside the Soviet Zone. That island is a frontier as well. It does not survive there because of any indulgent attitude on the part of the Soviets. West Berlin survives because of the spirit of its people and because the Western Powers have made it clear that aggression there would constitute aggression against the entire free world.

GERMANY IS ONE of the highest tension areas in the world. The Soviets are putting every possible effort, short of outright military aggression, into a campaign to overwhelm the Germans and to make that country their greatest satellite. They know that if they could do this all Europe might be forced to succumb. Their menacing military forces in eastern Germany, in the satellite countries and in Russia provide a base from which they and blandishment. This campaign is designed to break the will of the German people — and other free peoples — to resist and to live an independent life. In the Soviet Zone of Germany every familiar technique of the police state is used to subjugate the people — forced labor camps, secret police, rigged elections, political and eco-

nomic pressure and all other weapons of the totalitarian strategy of repression.

A mighty Soviet propaganda machine is also at work which submits the Germans of both the east and west zones to an intense, incessant barrage of psychological warfare which you must experience to appreciate. No expense, no effort is spared to win the war of ideas. Every day powerful transmitters in the East zone and in Russia pour out this material, some of it crude, some of it subtle. The Communists employ every distortion and take advantage of every element of weakness. Every person, group, institution and organization is subjected to this flood in newspapers, films, posters, pamphlets, books and letters. It is augmented and stimulated by infiltration of agents and activists. It adds up to an enormous expenditure of energy and wealth on the part of the Communist world. In recent months it has been largely directed against the United States.

This coming August in East Berlin a propaganda show, which may well be the greatest propaganda show of all times, will take place. Some 1,750,000 young people will be regimented to march and demonstrate in favor of Soviet political aims. This march of the so-called Free German Youth (FDJ), in reality slave German youth, will be a vast masquerade of these aims in the dress of such attractive slogans as peace, freedom and unity.

WHAT IS THE COMMUNIST GOAL in all this? The principal objective of all these efforts is to destroy faith in the principles and power of the free nations of the West. The Communists are trying to interfere with and destroy the unity of the free nations. They are trying to prevent German participation in the common defense of the West. They are trying to keep Europe weak.

These efforts have to be constantly combated on our side by a vigorous and sustained flow of truthful information, by demonstrating the strength and value of a free way of life, by evidence of our determination to defend that life if attacked.

I think it requires no extensive argument to convince us all that the outcome of this struggle in the center of Europe is of the greatest importance to the United States.

In June 1950 when the Communists crossed the 38th parallel in Korea, the analogy between Germany and Korea came to many an anxious mind. Both geographically and politically that analogy in large part still holds.

I stress this point because there has recently been so much discussion of

**This address was delivered by Mr. McCloy over nationwide radio networks in the United States the evening of June 26. Mr. McCloy was in Washington for several days to testify before Congressional committees on work and problems in Germany.**



whether the more important front in the struggle against Communism is in Europe or Asia. The answer is that both are important and vital. In Berlin and in West Germany we meet in different for the same forces which we are meeting in Asia. In Berlin there is no shooting, but we are closer to the mainspring of the action which induces the shooting in Korea.

Western Berlin and western Germany are outposts. Their fate is coupled with that of free people everywhere. We do not propose to make them satellites or subject them to the doctrine of any single party or creed. We seek only to give them a free choice and a free life. We intend to respect their choice as long as it does not take the form of a new extreme leading to aggression.

**T**HIS BRINGS ME to my second question: Where do the Germans stand in the struggle between East and West?

This question has to be examined in several different ways before one can get a full answer to it.

In one sense, there is no doubt whatever of the answer. Germany feels itself a part of the West. And despite the great propaganda barrage, Communism has steadily lost ground in western Germany; in the elections during the past year in the US Zone, the Communist Party lost all of its representatives in the state legislatures.

Unlike the West Germans, the 18,000,000 East Germans, living under Soviet-Communist domination, have been unable to express themselves. There is no doubt that they too seek a free life, undominated by Communist influence. One day the two zones must be united as a free state within a united Europe.

The 47,000,000 people of the Federal Republic have thus far withstood all Communist attempts to separate them from the West. The blandishments of the so-called peace plebiscites, staged by the Communists, have found no real response in western Germany. The strategy of fear has not only failed to reduce the West Germans and the West Berliners to submission, it has evoked vigorous countermeasures.

**A**LL OF THE EVIDENCE indicates that the people of the Federal Republic identify themselves with the life of the West. Differences of opinion arise, however, on the question of active German participation in Western defense. Opposition to participation comes not only from Communists whose major aim is to weaken the West. Many Germans honestly oppose a contribution to defense because of their fear of anything suggesting the re-creation of a German army with its possible use as an aggressive instrument.

Some oppose participation because they see in it a threat to a unified Germany; some because they fear it might bring on a war in which their land might not be sufficiently protected by the Allied Forces. Others simply hope for a neutral Germany which somehow will be able to avoid all the unpleasant consequences of taking a firm position.

The debate has been going on since last September when the foreign ministers in New York first raised the question of a German contribution to Western defense. Personally, I find the debate a healthy sign. Certainly, the German decision on a contribution to the defense of Europe will be a free one. If participation comes, as I think it will, it will come because the German people feel it is their responsibility to participate in the defense of their country as a member of the free community of nations.

At the present time there is no clear decision. But the idea of neutralism seems to be less appealing as it becomes apparent that such a policy would play so patently into the hands of the Communists. The growing strength of the Western Powers and their increased forces in Germany will bring greater confidence that defense of Europe and Germany is a tenable proposition. It is becoming clearer that Germany will be accepted by the Allies as an equal partner in the Western community. Another factor is the growing awareness among the German people that it would be anomalous if the Germans themselves did not take a place at the side of non-Germans in the defense of Germany.

**T**HIS BRINGS ME to my third and, in some ways, the most important question: How democratic is Germany today? Can the Germans be trusted with any arms at all?

There must be many people in this country who wonder whether this talk of a German military contribution, however safeguarded, is not dangerous and perhaps foolish. Does it mean, you may ask, that we have forgotten what Germany's militarism meant in the past? Are we not risking the same fearful consequences again? Six short years ago the German armies were defeated in the most destructive war in history. Have we forgotten how we vowed that never again would we allow Germany to become a military power? Is not our present policy a reversal of this resolve; is it not a shortsighted policy of expediency?

These are all serious questions and honesty demands that they be thoroughly explored. The answers will be more easily understood, however, if we can first be quite clear about exactly what policy we are now following toward Germany.

In the first place, it is not a policy which advocates or condones a revival of German militarism. The United States and its allies are as determined as ever that there will be no German general staff in the old Prussian sense, no military caste with the political and social power it once exercised, and no German national army, which would be capable of becoming the source or the instrument of a future aggression. It is the fundamental principle of all proposals made to date that whatever German contribution to defense is made may only take the form of a force which is an integral part of a larger international organization. These conditions of a German contribution are of vital importance. If the German people decide to contribute to Western defense it will be on these terms and every precaution will be taken to see



that they are enforced. I am glad to say that we have evidence that the Germans themselves want it this way.

In the second place, our policy on participation does not mean that the United States and its allies are making or will make any concessions toward Nazism or neo-Marxism. There must be guarantees for the future that such groups would not be permitted to guide or control any German contribution.

As for expediency, the concept of German defense participation is no more expedient than any other action which is needed to cope realistically with the present world situation.

**A**ND NOW I COME to the fundamental question — how democratic is Western Germany?

As you know, the United States, Great Britain and France, who occupy West Germany and West Berlin, have given major attention to the problem of bringing about a democratic government and social order in Germany. Six years is not a long time to achieve such an end. A democracy is not produced by fiat — one can not legislate it into being. It must come as a result of education and in the last analysis it must be self-education.

It must be borne in mind that Germany's social structure was a predominantly authoritarian one and that Nazism was not some freakish phenomenon that appeared overnight. It was a direct product of an authoritarian society in a great social crisis. In such a society, a totalitarian solution finds ready followers.

It would be false to deny that a great deal of this authoritarian cultural pattern is still in existence in Germany. It is there — it still exists in the whole sphere of human relations.

In six years, even in this time of revolutionary transition, Germany could not be expected to have transformed itself into a democracy in the sense that we in America understand it — as a habitual social practice. But at the same time, one can truthfully say that the new Germany is moving to become a democracy. Starts have been made and we have been devoting large efforts to further this development on every level of German society — in the schools and universities, in labor, church and civic organizations, in radio and press, in the political and governmental structure.

The form of a German democracy will never be entirely like ours, but its constitution and its government are democratic and its chief political leaders are pro-democratic. The country has a free press. Freedom of speech and the rights of the individual are respected. All over Germany there are small groups of people who really understand the principles of representative government and the bill of rights. They are sincerely and effectively working for it.

**E**CONOMICALLY, WESTERN GERMANY has made a large recovery which not only helps the Germans, but other peoples of the free world. Its level of production is now one-third greater than before the war. The old cartels which once turned a large part of Germany's economy over to Hitler have been or are being broken

up into smaller competing units. If the German people recognize their own best interests, they will see to it in future that these concentrations do not re-emerge. Although its economic and financial structure is still shaky, West Germany is now able to maintain a decent standard of living for the majority of its population. Compared with conditions in the Soviet Zone, the Federal Republic's economy is prosperous indeed.

The government of western Germany has displayed a salutary willingness to join various plans for international cooperation such as the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and the Council of Europe. Most significant, both politically and economically, has been the signing of the Schuman Plan in which France, Germany and the Benelux nations have agreed to share their coal and iron and steel resources for the common good. If France and Germany, traditional enemies in Europe's wars, endorse this type of cooperation and carry it out, the cornerstone of European unity will be securely laid. The Schuman Plan is a great, constructive step toward European peace and union. No issue must be allowed to get in its way.

Of course, Germany faces many problems, which if not solved, could produce dangerous opportunities for radical groups of the right and the left. There is a shortage of capital for improving the industrial plant. High prices and taxes engender discontent among the working groups. There are still a great number of refugees among the 9,000,000 who have streamed into West Germany since the war, who must be fully assimilated into the economy.

In Germany, as in other countries, there are venal people. Some make money by selling strategic materials to the East zone and other Communist-dominated areas. The long eastern border and the difficulty of adequate inspection controls have made it easier for them to carry on their harmful trade. I have requested the government of the Federal Republic to take action against these practices, and I am convinced that it is serious about checking this trade. The federal chancellor has instituted a centralized licensing system to control closely all trade with the East. We have sent American inspection teams to augment the work of German police along the border. These measures and others with German and Allied cooperation have greatly reduced and should continue to reduce the flow of strategic materials to Communist areas.

**O**N THE POLITICAL FRONT we are watching closely the outcroppings of small fanatic parties, who seek to appeal to malcontent groups.

In the state elections in Lower Saxony, in the British Zone, on May 6, the Socialist Reichs Party, largely under leadership of former Nazis, won 11 percent of the popular vote and 16 seats in the legislature. This has been widely publicized as a revival of Nazism, and it is indisputably an outcropping of the old Nazi spirit.

This event occurred in a state which was once a stronghold of Nazism, where unemployment is exceptionally high, and where one-fourth of the population consists of



refugees. Yet in that state 85 percent of the voters gave their support to parties which upheld the democratic idea. In my judgment a group similar to the SRP could not marshal as much support in any of the other German states in the west zone.

Nevertheless the potential threat of the Socialist Reichs Party to German democracy must not be minimized.

The federal and state governments are alert to the danger, and possess the power to suppress extremist political groups. Such action has already been taken against the SRP's strong-arm squads. Further action against the party itself may be taken when in the next few weeks the constitutional court, which alone can outlaw it, is established.

A situation, such as this, gives the Germans a chance to show the strength of the Federal Republic. The world will watch closely how the German authorities and people meet this test. I believe they will meet it successfully. They must, if the peoples of the world are not again to turn against Germany.

**L**ET ME NOW TRY to summarize my answer on the question of democracy in Germany. I think there is a residue of authoritarian attitudes in German society, there is some aggressive nationalism, there is a feeling among certain groups of superiority over other peoples. There is a reluctance among some to face the full significance of the terrible crimes of the Hitler years.

And yet in West Germany, and in West Berlin, particularly among the youth of the country, there is a growing understanding of and appreciation for concepts of freedom and democracy; there is a strong desire to become a part of a wider community and to cooperate with the Western world. In the press and radio, in schools, in adult education groups, in civic organizations, in some of the political parties and in parliaments, courageous men and women are emerging. They are trying to show the way to a democratic life. It is our policy to help them.

Not long ago I had an opportunity to speak before the students of the University of Frankfurt.\* I was interested to know what the reaction would be when I made the following statement: "The time has come in Germany to stop debating the question whether or not democracy is the right form of government for the Germans. It is the only form in which men can live in freedom and decency." There was long and deep-felt applause. The response of the students reflects a belief that is growing among the German people.

Ten years from now we shall have a more complete answer to the question of democracy in Germany. But, as I have said, I have confidence today that progress is being made. I am convinced that our programs to aid democratic developments in Germany are vital. Above all I am convinced that German integration with western Europe and with the Atlantic community is the best way to ensure that Germany will be democratic.

\* See page 45.

I want to emphasize this thought. Local solutions are no longer solutions anywhere in the world. There is no real solution of the German problem inside Germany alone. There is a solution inside the European-Atlantic-world community. Inside this wider community there is room for the imagination and energies of all young Europeans, including the Germans, to flourish. In it some of the perennial, minor disputes, onto which demagogues and nationalists like to fasten, would disappear.

**T**HE BASIC AIM OF OUR POLICY in Germany has been, and will remain, the development of the German Federal Republic into a cooperative member of the Western community of free nations. In six years, as I have said, a significant start has been made. I believe that these beginnings are sound enough to warrant confidence in western Germany as a partner in the defense of the West.

In the attempt to carry out this policy, the foreign ministers met in Brussels last December. They decided that a logical counterpart to Germany's participation in Western defense would be the return to Germany of a large measure of sovereignty. We are at present engaged in studies directed toward the replacement of the present Occupation Statute by a series of contracts with the Federal Republic. These contracts will provide for the protection of the interests and functions of the Allies which are vital to their security and defense.

There are, of course, risks in our decisions on Germany, but it is wise and necessary that we take these risks. In the Western world, nations must be free. The paramount necessity today is the alignment of the free nations into a determined union in defense of a civilized social order which permits individual freedoms.

The magnitude of the stakes warrants the utmost in effort and sacrifice from the democratic nations of the world. In this task, the United States has a tremendous responsibility of leadership. The biggest contribution we can now make is to give clear evidence to the world that we are capable of carrying out this responsibility.

**A** FEW WEEKS AGO a prominent German said to me: "We Europeans like you and your great debates, but it's a little too much to have one every six weeks." This thought is prevalent in the minds of many Europeans. It is of the greatest urgency today that the people of the United States, who are making such large sacrifices for freedom, recognize the importance of a united and firm policy, and support it. The strength of such a policy will then flow out to the rest of the democratic world.

From my experience in Europe I am convinced that nothing would do more to strengthen the democratic forces in Europe, particularly in the young republic of Germany, than such a manifestation from this country. I am convinced that it would invigorate the forces of freedom everywhere, even those behind the Iron Curtain. It would help assure that peace and freedom will prevail.

+END



# Church Social Problems

By DR. BERYL R. McCLASKEY

(Excerpt from forthcoming monograph "The History of Religious Affairs")

THE INEVITABLE WEAKENING of the family as an institution during the war years together with the more recent threats associated with overcrowding, unemployment and the breakdown of normal village life which have resulted from the strain on all service agencies of the community caused by the huge influx of refugees, and the social and psychological problems which the refugees bring with them are matters which have had their effect on the moral fiber of society. The church is concerned because of the threat of morality and because it fears that, if the social and economic reconstruction of West Germany cannot be achieved in the near future, Communism may make serious inroads on Christianity as a philosophy and as a way of life.

Both established churches have expanded their programs far beyond the traditional area of youth groups and welfare and relief activities. These include sponsored projects to increase employment, special building programs initiated often by joint action of clergy and laity, vocational training programs for expellees who find themselves unable to practice their former trades, adult education courses for a great number of special groups, training courses for working women, special institutes for training laymen as teachers of religion, orientation courses for refugee clergy who are needed in German churches and, finally, a great variety of programs to encourage lay participation in the solution of current community problems and to foster a sense of civic responsibility in the individual.

It is particularly these last two programs which the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany has supported and encouraged during the 1949-1950 period.

**"The History of Religious Affairs" is a monograph prepared by the Historical Division, Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG, in conjunction with other HICOG offices closely affiliated with this activity. It gives a brief resume of the German churches from early times and under the monarchy, Weimar Republic and Nazism. The development since World War II of the churches and their relations to other economic, political and social fields are described in detail.**

**Author of the monograph is Dr. Beryl R. McClaskey, who recently returned to the United States after being with the Occupation Forces in Germany for several years. She was formerly assistant chief of the Organization and Program Branch, Control Office, OMGUS, and later special assistant to the control officer. With the advent of HICOG, she joined the staff of the Historical Division.**

**The monograph was produced under direction of Dr. Harold Zink, chief of the Historical Division.**

IN 1950, ONE of the most distinctive developments in the religious affairs field came about as a result of the work of two consultants from Holland, Dr. Antoine Oldendorff and Dr. George H. H. Zeegers, who were brought to Germany under the HICOG Religious Affairs exchanges program to recommend ways and means of encouraging greater utilization of lay leaders in dealing with current social problems.

On their recommendation and as a result of the interest they aroused, there is to be established a sociological institute sponsored by a church group, the first of its kind in Germany. Current plans call for sending the German religious leaders who will establish this institute to the Holland Institute for Social Research for training.

During 1950 there was a striking growth in "community mindedness" in the religious affairs field which has manifested itself not only in the increase in total programs and the total number of persons participating in these, but also in the proportion of programs planned directly around local community problems. Cooperation of the two churches in joint projects has also improved.

For the fields of housing and the refugee the contribution of church groups has been particularly outstanding. Since 1948 both groups have had housing programs and upon the establishment of the Federal Republic, the churches took an active part in securing the organization of a Ministry of Housing which could develop a coordinated housing plan for western Germany.

In February 1949, the Catholic bishops of Germany conducted drives in every diocese for funds to aid workers' housing settlements. In many cases housing reconstruction offices were established to centralize parish efforts and some of these formed building cooperatives. As a result of Catholic efforts, by October 1950 every diocese in West Germany had an organization to promote home building.

The Evangelical Church has also organized a variety of housing projects, some financed wholly or in part by church membership and others organized by church groups on a self-help basis. The activities of the *Hilfswerk*, which has taken the lead in the housing program of the Evangelical Church, will be dealt with later.

IN RELATION TO THE REFUGEE, the churches have concerned themselves with the long-range problem of their reincorporation into the world community as well as the immediate problems of relief and employment. They have been a major factor in the formulation of public policy in relation to the refugee. Less than one year after the expulsion of ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe began, the World Council of Churches directed the attention of the signatories to the Potsdam Agreement to the human distress involved in this transfer of popula-

tion, pointing out that expulsions were proceeding without regard to human suffering and that those who had already been transferred were in great need.

It was recommended that the United Nations Organization assume responsibility for the appropriate settlement of transferred populations. The National Catholic Welfare Conference took similar action.

In the autumn of 1948 on the occasion of the international meeting of the World Council of Churches, the English delegate, Sir Henry Carter, took the position that the refugee problem was an international one and must be dealt with on that level. As a result of decisions reached at this meeting, in which German Protestant Church leaders participated, the Ecumenical Council at Geneva, in cooperation with the British Foreign Office, sponsored an international meeting on this subject, which was held at Hamburg in late 1949.

This conference, attended by representatives of various countries, of the German government and of the Western Allies, again focused the attention of the world on the refugee problem. Recommendations were made that Marshall Plan funds be released for use in special projects to house refugees and give them employment. Shortly afterward, the German bishops of the Catholic Church, at their annual conference at Fulda, addressed an appeal to the conscience of the world to assist the refugees to find appropriate homes and livelihoods.

In November 1950, Dr. Eugen Gerstenmaier, director of the Evangelical relief organization, *Hilfswerk*, who is also a member of the *Bundestag* (lower house of parliament), was appointed by the Federal Government to draw up proposals for the international handling of the refugee problem under which the United Nations Organization would coordinate all refugee work through four committees: for emigration, for resettlement, for matters of legal status, and for the care of the sick and infirm.

Proposals were presented in the fall of 1950 by Dr. Gerstenmaier to the Council of Europe, to which he was one of the German representatives, at its meeting in Strasbourg. Largely as a result of his recommendations, the Council appointed a Committee for Expellees to study this problem.

**T**HE MORALE OF EXPELLEES is not good and it has not in general improved during 1950. Bitterness engendered by expulsion, together with resentment of the discrimination often practiced by the native population, particularly in regard to the assignment of housing and employment, have bred an attitude of discontent and a sense of outrage. In recent months these attitudes have found expression in political activities and in at least one state (Schleswig-Holstein) the refugee vote has dominated the election.

Refugee organizations are making an increasingly strong bid for support among all the "dispossessed" classes. With demagogic leadership a united refugee party could become a strong force in any incipient nationalism.

In so far as social assimilation is concerned, it seems fair to say that church groups and foreign voluntary agencies are the only two German organizations which

have made serious attempts toward the permanent assimilation of the refugees. There is a fairly general view in many German communities that refugees will some day be able to return to their homes and this is often not discouraged by local authorities.

The local pastor has often played the dual role of persuading the natives to accept the refugees and of convincing the latter that they must adjust themselves to their present environment. Religion has been the one "home" to which the refugees could turn and church-related activities the most important source of social intercourse. The refugees have played an important part in the religious revival that Germany is experiencing.

**A**MONG THE OLDEST and most important service organizations of the Catholic and Protestant churches of Germany are the welfare organization *Caritas Verband*, a 50-year-old association of all Catholic welfare societies, and the *Evangelische Hilfswerk*, organized by the Protestants in 1945 around their century-old council of social agencies known as the "*Innere Mission*." On Jan. 9, 1949, the relation of the *Hilfswerk* to the Evangelical Church in Germany was formalized by a new church law, making welfare work an official duty of the church. Evangelical leaders felt this was a step forward in identifying the interests of the church more directly with those of the community.

These two associations, in addition to distributing 90 percent of the funds and supplies contributed to Germany by US voluntary agencies since 1945, have collected and distributed funds and supplies from private contributions in West Germany, which represent a sizable proportion of the total private relief program.

The financial position of both welfare groups, seriously jeopardized by confiscations under the Nazis and by war losses, was further weakened as a result of currency reform. *Hilfswerk*, for example, claims to have lost a total of Reichsmarks 110,000,000 at that time. Some organizations were forced to suspend their services; others managed by borrowing to tide themselves over the lean period between currency reform and the resumption of normal giving which would follow economic recovery.

By the summer of 1949 most institutions could count on a fair income to cover current expenses, but interest on debts contracted during the transitional period continued to be a drag, and for many welfare and relief organizations, the actual repayment of principal is still an unsolved problem.

**I**N THE FALL OF 1949 the major welfare agencies in the US Zone, including *Hilfswerk* and *Caritas*, joined with their counterparts in the British Zone in appealing to the Occupation Authorities to make certain readjustments in the currency reform laws.

While they acknowledged the necessity for currency reform, they appealed for the immediate release of the seven percent of the impounded Deutsche-mark balances in their accounts, pointing out that these funds had been contributed voluntarily by many people of limited means. Therefore, the agencies argued, their funds could



not justifiably be regarded as belonging in the same category as business firms. Moreover, they could not suspend service to the sick and the needy until times improved.

Meanwhile, they reported borrowing from banks, at interest rates ranging from six to 10 percent. In some cases, as in Hesse, the state granted the voluntary agencies a loan at five percent. In Bavaria, however, the government was dubious as to its own solvency and delayed offering substantial loans until the end of 1949.

In general, agencies in the field of welfare work have received a very limited per capita subsidy from the states. The remainder of their budgets — a large proportion of the running expenses of each — has been gathered through voluntary contributions of the people.

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**W**HEN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC was established, the welfare organizations of both church groups had regained the status in the community which they enjoyed before the advent of Hitler. There can be little question that, with the aid of outside voluntary agencies, they represented one of the greatest constructive forces on the German scene. Another example of cooperation without precedent in German church tradition is the practice of sharing the same place of worship where one church is without adequate facilities.

The Catholic *Caritas Verband* had a staff of 120,000 professional workers under employment during the year 1949 and an additional 600,000 voluntary helpers. In addition to contributing material assistance to the needy within the parishes, *Caritas* operated feeding stations, a large number of temporary shelters and youth hostels. Its present long-term program aims to strengthen home life and the activities of its various training-schools, day nurseries, kindergartens and convalescent homes are organized toward this end.

Representing the Protestant Church, the *Innere Mission* and its related organization, the *Hilfswerk*, had 4,000 related institutions and stations in actual operation in December 1949, with 80,000 workers, some 40,000 of them deaconesses, and 200,000 voluntary part-time workers. The *Innere Mission* has a threefold program which includes activities in the fields of welfare work, evangelism and social action. Care of the sick, the mentally ill, the imprisoned, the physically handicapped, the spiritually neglected and of homeless youth are among its activities.

During 1949 and 1950 both organizations stressed work among the sick, needy and unemployed among the refugee population. The Protestant welfare agencies have devoted great efforts toward the relief of the refugee and expellee population and there has been, perhaps, no other area of religious activity where interfaith cooperation has been so successful. Both groups minister to the refugee population without regard to church affiliation.

**W**HILE THE PROTESTANT *Hilfswerk* during 1949 and 1950 had perforce to concentrate most of its efforts on short-range programs, it has attempted to interpret the refugee problem and to relate it to the total community problem. This welfare group has taken over several barrack camps with the object of developing com-

mercial enterprises among the refugees. It also spearheaded the Adelheide project, a joint Catholic-Evangelical effort where 3,000 refugee youths are being trained for vocational adjustment.

One of its most interesting projects is Espel Camp, which, with state assistance, is being developed into a complete town primarily for refugees. This former armament plant is located in a 1,200-acre wooded area with approximately 100 buildings of varying sizes. The British occupation authorities released this property to the *Evangelische Hilfswerk* for a church project with educational and vocational training schools. In order to make the settlement into a real town, the church and the state formed a non-profit reconstruction society which was incorporated in late 1949. Already firms have been established for the manufacture of office furniture, steel mattress springs, machinery and cigars.

Two hundred and forty-four persons, 195 of them expellees, were already at work by the end of 1950. In the planning stage, there are a cardboard factory, a concrete factory, a spinning mill, a factory for the manufacture of electrical appliances and a plumbing concern. The project calls for the eventual employment of 2,000 persons and housing for their families. Further financial assistance will be granted by the state government to complete this program.

+END

## Expert Reports on "Co-Determination"

In a comprehensive study entitled "Joint Labor Management Control of Industry," the Rev. John F. Cronin of Washington, D. C., who recently visited Germany for three months, states that equal participation by labor in the control of German industry can best be achieved if it is accepted by all the interests concerned on a voluntary basis, "even though enforced by law."

An expert on social and economic problems and the author of several books, Father Cronin is assistant director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington. A visiting consultant under the HICOG exchanges program, his work in Germany was under the auspices of the Religious Affairs Branch. His report points up the extensive work of the churches in developing programs aimed at bettering the lot of the worker. Father Cronin emphasizes that the American government has adopted a policy of "strict neutrality" upon this "extremely controversial problem."

The result of more than 100 interviews and a detailed study of all available material, the report describes the historical factors and manifold viewpoints concerning the problem, as well as the complications involved in achieving genuine "co-determination" in German industry.

Recommendations made by Father Cronin include suggestions that HICOG concentrate upon programs leading to labor-management collaboration and that it sponsor international exchange and study programs enabling German labor, management and religious leaders to study the methods used by other Western nations in dealing with similar problem. He believes it is important that all affected groups in German society "try to invigorate the German labor movement at the plant level."



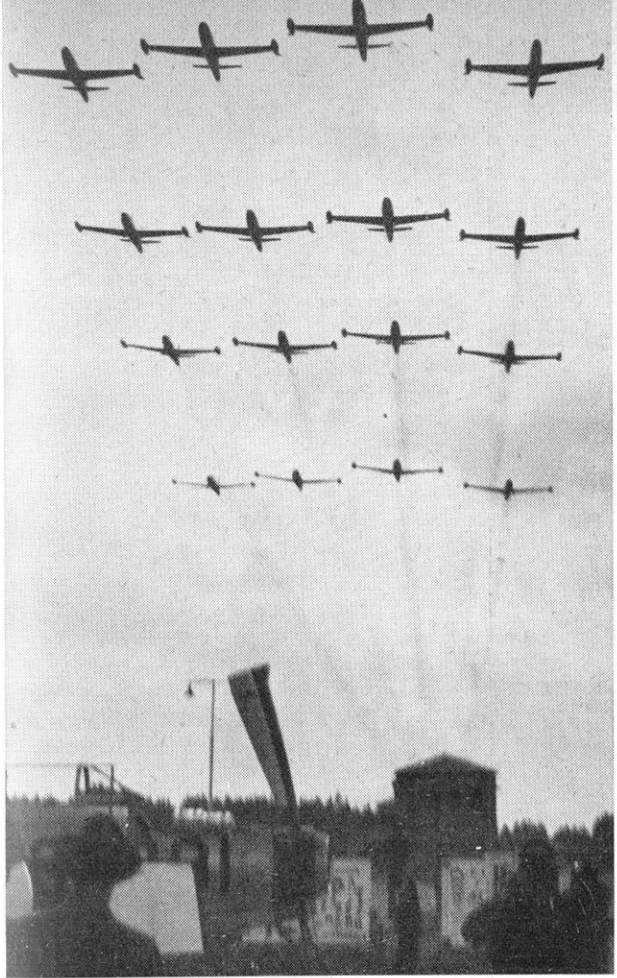
## High German Officials See Big Paradrop At Rhine-Main

As guests of US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, a group of ranking German officials of the federal and various state administrations, toured US Air Force bases early in June. Escorted by top USAF officers, the visitors are shown at Rhine-Main Air Base near Frankfurt, watching a paradrop by C-82 Flying Boxcars. Below, the big air freighters unload their parabundles over the drop zone.



Mr. McCloy (seventh from right) and Deputy High Commissioner Maj. Gen. George P. Hays (extreme left) talk over big air show with their German guests. Their escorts included Maj. Gen. Truman H. Landon (fourth from right), USAF's deputy commander-in-chief, and Col. Auby C. Strickland (third from right), Rhine-Main Air Base commander. (USAF photos)





Roaring by in perfect formation, F-84 jet fighters of the 36th Fighter-Bomber Wing welcomed to Fuerstenfeldbruck Air Base near Munich, in Bavaria, Mr. McCloy and his party of federal officials and state ministers-president.



High Commissioner McCloy is strapped into rear cockpit of T-33 lighter by Col. George T. Lee, commanding officer of the group, for Mr. McCloy's first jet hop. (USAFE photos)



Uses of equipment worn by jet fighter pilots are explained to visitors. Behind Mr. McCloy is Vice-Chancellor Bluecher. At left, Col. Robert L. Scott, wing commanding officer.

## Welcome at Fuerstenfeldbruck

German and American flags fly side by side as Air Force honor guard awaits arrival of the visiting dignitaries.



Static displays lined the parking ramp at Fuerstenfeldbruck Air-Base for the benefit of German, US officials.



# Stars Over West Berlin

By MAURICE E. LEE

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

**I**F HANS MUEHLE HAS his way, West Berliners will be seeing stars by the millions in the months to come. Hans, a student of astronomy, was one of the first to realize that the results of war had left the western portion of Berlin without an observatory. The famed Trep-tow Planetarium had become part of the Russian sector and the well-known astronomical facilities of Potsdam were in the Russian zone outside Berlin.

As Hans and his few associates had little desire to study astronomy with political connotations, the small group of stargazers appealed for help to West Berlin's Revenue Office for Landed Property. Hardly a Mount Palomar but still a starting place, the rubble strewn remains of an old German army officers' club in the industrial section of south Berlin were eagerly accepted by the youthful astronomers.

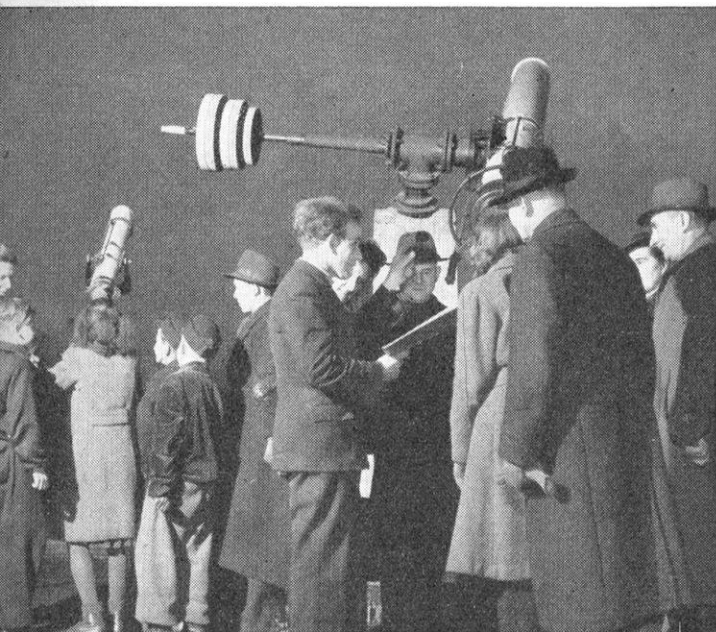
In the fall of 1947 the work of cleaning up began and by spring of the following year the first telescope had been installed. Today three telescopes are situated in the courtyard of the old *Kaserne* while a 12-inch telescope, to be the largest in the collection, is under construction. In the meantime the basement of the ruined building finally has yielded a workroom for 40 persons, an office with a small library, a photographic laboratory and a gallery for poster displays.

Every Thursday evening approximately 30 persons, mostly students of astronomy, gather to listen to Mr. Muehle's lectures. The group has named its small installation the Wilhelm Foerster Institute after the well-known German astronomer, who, in 1888, was a co-founder of Berlin's first "people's observatory," the *Urania*. It is in



A 20-year-old astronomy enthusiast views celestial extremities through the Wilhelm Foerster Institute's eight-inch telescope salvaged from a bombed-out observatory in Berlin's East sector. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Hans Muehle, amateur astronomer intent upon bringing his first interest to all West Berliners, lectures in basement of his home-made observatory, to group of adults. Younger students of Wilhelm Foerster Institute, which Mr. Muehle heads, prefer smaller, less complicated telescope. Pending completion of cupola, telescopes remain in courtyard.





the spirit of this scientist's desire to bring astronomy to the man in the street that Hans Muehle and his associates have dedicated themselves.

**A**LTHOUGH NOT A PROFESSIONAL scientist and lacking much of the necessary equipment for a well-functioning observatory, Mr. Muehle by his persistence and deep love for astronomy has brought his dream of a peoples' planetarium for West Berlin before the city government, which has donated some funds for his present lectures. The Office of the US High Commissioner has given the institution furniture for the lecture hall. The telescopes have been presented by friends or constructed out of scrap metal. And the group is in contact with the American Association of Variable Star Observers, which furnishes much needed data and information.

Models owned by the Institute include one of the planet Saturn with its ring system; a tellurian demonstrating the movements of moon and earth, a chart detailing the distance from earth to moon and an astrolabe demonstrating the rising and setting of the sun, moon and stars.

A special interest of the Institute's small staff is its photography classes, which give the students an opportunity to record their discoveries high in the skies. These photographs have helped greatly in illustrating the lectures given for visiting students as well as the regularly scheduled talks to the organization's members.

In 271 days since the first observation in August 1949, a total of 7,063 celestial observations were made. Pictures were taken and measurements recorded. In between clearing rubble and constructing equipment that first hectic year, Mr. Muehle gave lectures in 47 youth summer camps

*An important part of the Wilhelm Foerster Institute's work is its effort to bring knowledge of astronomy to all phases of West Berlin population through media of lectures. Various pictures of moon serve to illustrate the lectures. At left are photographs taken at the Foerster Institute. Right, a photo from Mount Wilson Observatory, California.*



*Mr. Muehle knows telescopes well. Because of limited funds he personally must repair and rebuild those—such as this six-inch reflector—which are not scientifically correct.*

and 66 youth homes. Since its inception the Institute has taken the story of astronomy to 12,000 young people.

It may be a long time before West Berlin has something equaling Treptow or Potsdam, but increased activity at those two observatories has been reported, rumoredly in anticipation of Hans Muehle's results. Consequently, says Mr. Muehle, it's possible that the so-called Cold War may be extended to the moon. +END

*Sound knowledge of astronomy is necessary to plot stars' position on graph at each reading, as demonstrated here to two earnest young Institute enthusiasts by teacher Muehle. The Institute's interest in young members stems from a desire to make youthful West Berliners avid devotees of the stars and supporters of a permanent city planetarium.*





# Bavarian Schools on View

By DR. MARTIN MAYES

Education Adviser, OLC Bavaria

*What is my child doing in school?*

*What facilities does he have?*

*What sort of person is his teacher?*

\* \* \*

THESE QUESTIONS AND MANY others were answered for more than 500,000 citizens of Bavaria during last spring's School Week, the first program of its kind ever attempted either by Bavarian parents, by teachers or by school officials.

Taking as their pattern the School-Week plan which has long been a standard practice in America, the sponsors of the project — the Association of Bavarian Teachers and Educators, comprising all teacher groups in the state — set about the task of preparing exhibits and demonstrations, directing theatrical performances by pupils



Four German youth were chosen in Heidelberg May 21 to visit farms in the United States for three months as representatives of the German Youth Activities (GYA) program in the US Zone. Selected on the basis of character, intelligence and practical farming experience, the young farmers were flown to America to attend the annual 4-H Club encampment in Washington, D. C., in June and then went on to visit farming communities in various states as guests of the Department of Agriculture and the 4-H clubs. Above, front row, l.-r., are Gustav Krettenauer, 21, of Nuremberg; Lt Col. Robert A. Norman, assistant GYA officer, EUCOM; Ruth Rehn, 20, Heidelberg; Marianne Scherl (alternate), 22, Wetzlar; back row, Jobst-Dietlef Zielke (alternate), 20, Wiesbaden; Anneliese Schmidt, 23, Wiesbaden, and Ludwig G. Wohlfahrt, 20, Nuremberg. (US Army photo,

and arranging parent-teacher meetings in 3,000 communities. Approximately 160 working committees were organized throughout the state for the School-Week observance, held the first week in April.

Designed to arouse public interest in the schools and in the problems of education, the Bavarian School Week offered a wide range of activities for the information of parents, long used to the traditional "hands-off" policy in educational matters. More than 2,800 parent-teacher meetings and approximately 250 teacher get-togethers were held; 500 sports and athletic events were run off; there were some 150 theatrical performances given by the school youngsters, and 790 school exhibits were set up in addition to a large exhibition in the Munich exposition hall and a traveling exhibition which made the rounds of the entire state, the largest in the US Zone.

THE EXHIBITS WERE AIMED at familiarizing all citizens with present-day teaching and learning aids, plans and models of modern school buildings, modern school furniture and examples of the work produced by pupils at various age levels. Arrangements were made for the public to visit demonstration classes ranging from kindergarten through secondary school, and thousands of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to observe them.

The Munich exposition hall was filled with exhibits, demonstrations and samples of pupils' work in different types of schools. A total of 47,000 viewed these exhibits, and 25,000 attended the theatrical and motion picture presentations in another building near the exposition hall. A total of 150 prizes was awarded to Munich students who entered the various competitive events which were a feature of School Week.

Of unusual interest at the Munich exhibition park was a miniature traffic safety demonstration, in which policemen and pupils of the school scout patrol directed traffic of pedestrians, bicycles and small cars supplied for the daily demonstrations by the city's automobile dealers.

AMONG PROMINENT SPEAKERS on the several programs during the week were Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria; Dr. Josef Schwalber, Bavarian minister of education and culture; Thomas Wimmer, Munich mayor; Dr. Eduard Brenner, state secretary of the Bavarian Ministry of Education and Culture; Dr. Karl Bosl and Franz X. Hartmann, both of the Association of Bavarian Teachers and Educators.

So successful was the entire program that arrangements were commenced at once to stage a similar School Week early in the coming year. +END



# Labor's Responsibilities

Address

By HARVEY W. BROWN

Director, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG

**Y**OUR UNION (WOODWORKERS' UNION), together with your sister organizations, has done an excellent job in rebuilding a trade union structure out of the ruins you found at the time of the collapse of the Nazi regime.

Your energy and patience combined have made it possible for German labor to develop into a force which is able to make a constructive contribution to the development of a German democratic state within a free Europe and a free world.

The work of the trade unions in the Free Trade Union International and in such international undertakings as the Schuman Plan is highly important both in terms of short-run needs and long-range plans for fuller cooperation of all free peoples in the world.

In the economic field, I believe the trade unions have a tremendous task ahead. With the economic improvement, especially since currency reform (in June 1948), the well-being of the wage earners has not improved in proportion to that of other segments of the population. Organized labor has the right and the responsibility to insist upon an improved standard of living for the wage earners.

**A**N INCREASE IN WAGES does not necessarily mean an increase in prices. If industry and commerce operate efficiently, it can result in an increased demand in consumer and semi-durable goods and improved productivity.

Moreover, to the interested observer it appears that many German manufacturers and merchants, in the interest of the economy as a whole, might well cut down on their rates of profits to absorb wage increases and not charge them to the consumer.

With still almost 1,500,000 unemployed, the German economy cannot afford to maintain one segment of the population in comparative luxury. It is the right and the responsibility of the unions to press for a fair distribution of the national income.

The trade unions also have a great responsibility in the political field. You are committed to a policy of political neutrality, a policy on which I fully agree with you. This should not prevent you, however, from using your power to combat elements and organizations whose main goal it is to destroy the democratic state. The resurgence of an extreme right wing party in the recent election in Lower Saxony is a real warning. Labor, through its press, must do its share to keep the workers apprised of the issues involved in the fight for democracy. Fortunately, the extremists on the left have received a significant setback in recent state elections. That does not mean, how-

ever, that the agents of the Kremlin are giving up the fight. In fact, labor must be aware that, as a result of such political reverses, the Communist agents will intensify their activities in the unions. They will parade as good trade unionists interested only in the welfare of the workers. Yet, as we all know, their only interest is to capture control of the trade unions to use them as political institutions of their masters in the Kremlin.

**I**F THERE ARE ANY MEMBERS within your organization or in the labor movement who do not agree with this statement, ask them to inquire about the workers' rights and working conditions in eastern Germany or in any of the other colonies of the Soviet Union.

Behind the Iron Curtain there are no labor unions. There labor has no right to organize for the purpose of protecting and improving its standards of living. What you have in the Soviet Union and its colonies under the guise of trade unions is what you had in Nazi Germany — political organizations created and controlled by the state for the purpose of keeping labor from using its economic strength for its own good.

Communists in the ranks of any trade union always claim to be good trade unionists; yet they know that we know Moscow's orders to the leadership of the German Communist movements require them to follow a program which leads to destruction of the unions as effective, independent, economic organizations, and undermines the political life in the Federal Republic, thus making it ripe for forceful seizure.

In the "white book," published by the German Federation of Trade Unions, you will find documentary evidence to prove that Communists must be ready and willing to make all kinds of sacrifices of law, truth and secrecy to get into the trade unions and, at any price, to perform Communist work in them, and that the lie used by Communists as a conscious weapon is no lie but an actual necessity.

**I**N A DEMOCRACY, the members of a union have the democratic right to prevent their union from becoming a haven for the members of a movement whose ultimate aim is to destroy democracy. Expelling Communists from the labor movement is not violating the political neutrality of the German Federation of Trade Unions.

I appeal to every trade union in Western Germany to take inventory within your union with a view toward cleansing your unions of Communism.

By protecting and improving the economic status of the wage earners,

**This article is the text of an address made by Mr. Brown, at the first convention of the Woodworkers' Union in Stuttgart June 11.**



you will perform an important function in combating the destructive and slanderous propoganda of the Communists and neo-Fascists.

However, there is another field in which organized labor can make an important contribution toward protecting and strengthening the democratic state. I am talking about the educational system. Unfortunately, the German educational system is still predominantly a class system, carefully designed to keep the sons and daughters of the workers from securing the necessary education which will permit them to compete on equal terms, at least education-wise, with those of other economic groups.

While I agree that some valuable work has been done to improve teacher training, to improve the school curriculum, and in some states to provide free education beyond the grammar school level, none of these improvements has essentially changed the rigid class character of the German school system.

The result is that, with few exceptions, training for political, economic and cultural leadership is still limited to a small segment of the population. To bring about a change in this deplorable condition requires a fundamental change in the entire educational structure. Toward this end, organized labor may well provide the leadership seeking the support of all progressive elements. +END

## Free-Enterprise Principle Surveyed

**A**BOUT HALF THE WEST GERMAN public say they favor the principle of freedom of the individual to engage in a trade or business (*Gewerbefreiheit\**), while only one-third of those questioned expressed opposition to this principle, according to a survey of 1,000 West Germans and Berliners made by the HICOG Reactions Analysis Staff. Almost half of those questioned, however, felt that a man who wished to set up a radio shop should be required to obtain permission from members of the trade.

US policy in Germany has been to encourage the development of *Gewerbefreiheit*, but under a draft law now pending in the German Parliament approval by a council of tradesmen would be required before an individual can enter a trade or business.

Restrictive licensing is a surviving remnant of the medieval guild system. It was abolished by the Germans during the 19th century but was revived by the Nazis. It is now prohibited in the US Zone of Germany, but is still prevalent in the remainder of West Germany.

In the survey, two lines of inquiry were followed. The first was designed to measure the extent of acceptance of the term "*Gewerbefreiheit*," when presented without any further description. Measured this way, 47 percent in West Germany favored it, 32 percent were against, 13 percent had no opinion, and the remaining eight percent had never heard of the term.

The second line of inquiry dealt with a specific illustrative situation. The public was asked to decide whether or not a specific entrepreneur — a man who wished to establish a radio shop — should be able to set up a business without first receiving permission from members of the trade. In response to this question, 47 percent said they thought the man should be allowed to open a shop without permission, 43 percent thought permission should be required, and 10 percent had no opinion.

Almost all of the people questioned who felt that the man who wished to open a radio shop should be free to do so without first securing the permission of those already engaged in the trade would grant the same freedom to persons wishing to enter most other trades.

In effect, then, four in 10 Western Germans support freedom of enterprise in practice.

The few who voiced the opinion that this freedom should not apply to all trades indicated by their comments that entry into certain businesses, particularly those that bear directly on the public welfare, should require proof of ability.

The argument that a man's technical ability should first be established to the satisfaction of those already engaged in the trade was the principal reason given in explanation of the views of those who felt that a man wishing to open a radio shop should first be required to secure the permission of members of the radio trade. The argument that unrestricted competition was wasteful was less frequently mentioned. +END



Mrs. Myra Woodruff (second from left in foreground), of the Department of Education, State of New York, and Dr. Magnus Jensen (left, foreground), Norwegian educator, were guest speakers at the June monthly meeting of US Sector vocational school principals at the Little Wannsee Guest House in Berlin. With the visiting educators are Ellen Schuetz (third from left, foreground), director of Home Economics at West Berlin's Lette-Verein, Dr. Harry B. Wyman (right, foreground), chief of HICOG Berlin Element's General Education Section, and some of the 30 principals who participated in the meeting. Discussion centered on vocational school problems. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)

\* See Information Bulletin for April 1951, page 5.





Lt. Gen. Guy Simmonds (left), chief of staff for the Canadian Army, is greeted at Rhine-Main Air Base by Maj. Gen. Daniel Noce, deputy chief of staff, EUCOM. Accompanied by Brig. Gen. R. W. Moncel (right), General Simmonds visited EUCOM Headquarters. (USAFE photo)



Brig. Gen. Charles Babel, commandant of the French Army Signal School, and Lt. Col. Dulaney L. O'Roark, commandant of the EUCOM Signal School, saluting the Honor Guard during General Babel's inspection of the EUCOM Signal School at Ansbach on recent tour. (US Army photos)



Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin (right), chief of Integrated Allied Forces, Southern Europe, arriving to assume duties, is welcomed by Lt. George P. Heald, of Frankfurt Post.

Greek medical mission visiting Allied medical installations in Germany are shown during tour of the 97th General Hospital, Frankfurt. Maj. Gen. George Apalakos (center), surgeon general, Hellenic Army, puts question to Col. Merikanges (left), 97th's Medical Services chief.

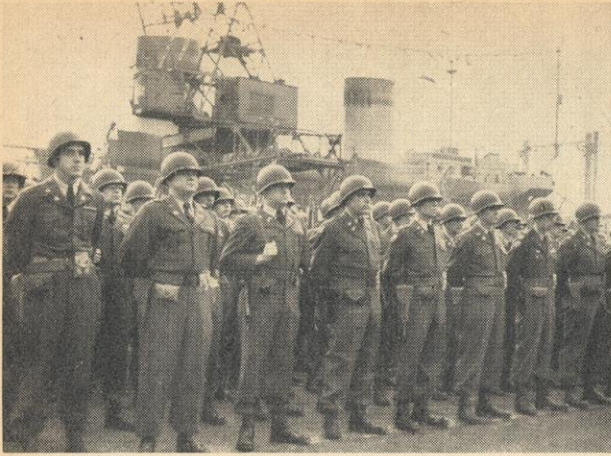


## In and Around The American Zone

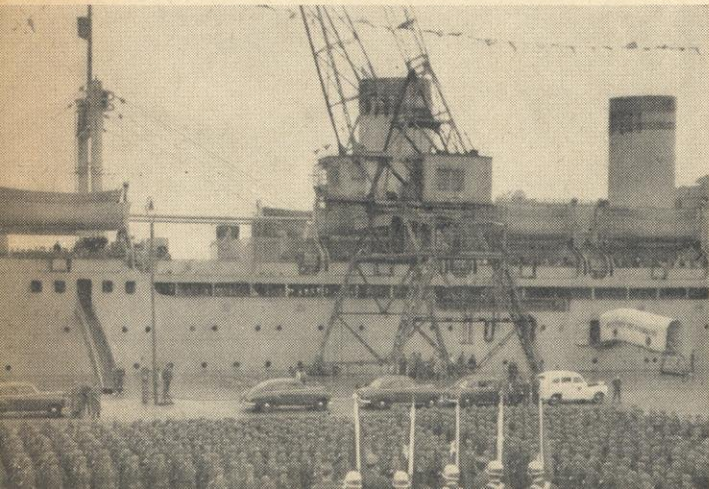
Gift of DM 2,000 from Heidelberg Serra Club is handed Rev. Dr. Leo Scheffczyk, of Albertus Magnus Seminary, Koenigstein-Taunus, in Hesse, by Chaplain (Capt.) M. L. Sullivan, Special Troops, EUCOM. The money is for the support and education of refugee priests and seminarians.







The  
**IVY**  
Fourth





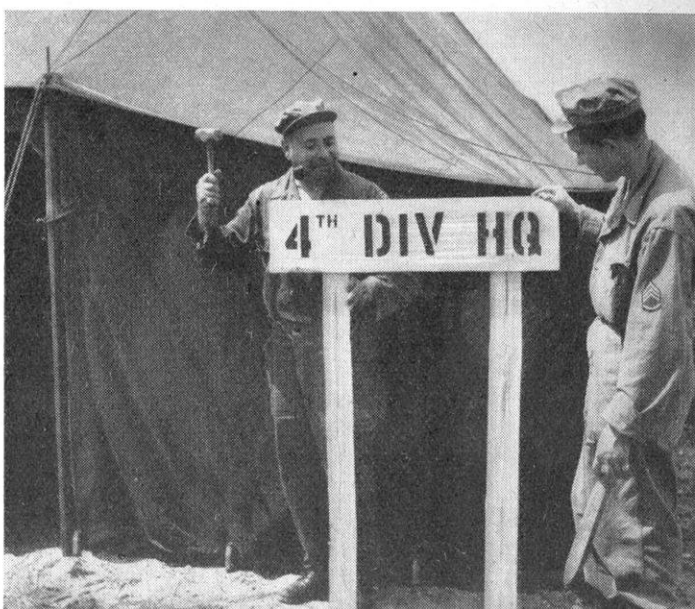
**T**HE FOURTH DIVISION shoulder patch that you wear... means an outstanding record in Europe in 1918, and again in 1944 and 1945. It means 'mission accomplished' at Utah Beach on D-Day, at Cherbourg, at the liberation of Paris, as the spearhead of the Breakthrough, in the pursuit across France and through the Siegfried Line, in the bitter battle of the Hurtgen Forest, in the defense of Luxembourg, in the second penetration of the Siegfried Line, in the capture of Prum, in the successful pursuits in southern Germany. It also means nearly 22,000 battle casualties — killed, wounded or missing — in 11 months of almost continuous fighting . . ."

These words of commendation sum up the wartime record of America's famed fighting division, the Fourth (Ivy) Infantry. They were spoken shortly before battle-hardened men of the Fourth sailed for home following the end of World War II, and at a time when peace seemed secure.

Today, elements of the Fourth Division are back in Europe for the third time in 33 years, this time to join Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Atlantic Pact armies, which are committed to the defense of Western Europe against Communist aggression. As part of the US contribution to the strengthening of the West, the Fighting Fourth is ready to go into action at the first sign of any move which threatens the freedom and peace of Europe.

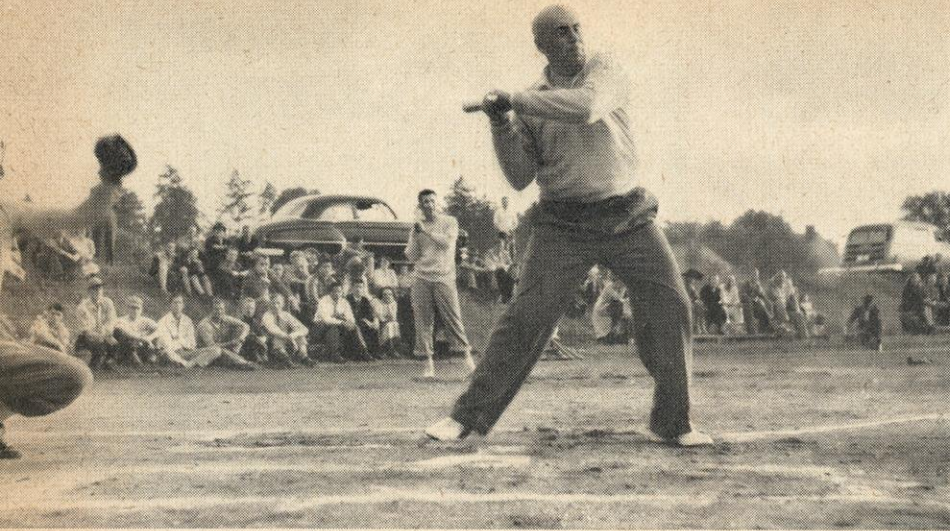
Photos (left top and bottom) show advance elements of the division lined up on the Bremerhaven dock shortly after their arrival at the north German port in June. First enlisted man to disembark was Pvt. Edwin H. Sternberg (left center), of Richmond, Va., German-born victim of a Nazi concentration camp, who joined the Army soon after going to the USA as a displaced person in 1949. Dignitaries welcoming the division were headed by Gen. Alphonse Juin (left, below, at microphone), commander-in-chief designate, Allied Army Forces, Central Europe, and, l.-r., EUCOM Commanding General Thomas T. Handy; Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, Seventh Army commander; and Maj. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness, commander of the Ivy Division. From Bremerhaven, the Fourth's advance element moved to its temporary home, a tent city near Mannheim. En route, the soldiers took careful note of European train accommodations (right), and opened mess-kits for breakfast (top) as they moved south through the beautiful countryside, green and lush in the late spring sun. Pictures below show the men at field quarters.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG and US Army)





# “Batter Up!”



Most Americans who go to foreign lands to serve their government take their favorite pastimes right along with them. No exceptions are US High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy and Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy Benjamin J. Buttenwieser,

both members of the HICOG “Oldtimers” softball team.

In a recent game with the regular HICOG team of the Frankfurt Military Post League, the High Commissioner, after choosing a good bat (lower left), made two hits, one when the bases were loaded (upper left). The spectators, among them Mrs. McCloy and Mr. Buttenwieser (left center), were disappointed when some fast fielding by the opposition prevented him from coming home after his hit had brought in three men safely. However, his long hit drew cheers for Second Baseman McCloy from the fans, including his daughter Ellen (below, directly behind her father). The seven inning fray seemingly was too much for the “Oldtimers,” who had to bow to the regular HICOG team, 10-6.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)





# Woman's Role Today

Condensed Text of Address

By **BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER**

Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy

**M**Y REMARKS ARE PRIMARILY addressed to the women of Germany because of the vital importance of the German women's recognizing and assuming the broad responsibility which is theirs of actively participating in the public life of their country today. At the present juncture in German history, the men, while not actually monopolizing the field of influence over Germany's destiny, are playing a role out of all proportion to their numbers and their capabilities and potentialities, too.

While some women have played a notable part in German public life, up to the very present, the emphasis on their place, activities and influence has been centered around the three traditional K's: *Kinder, Kirche, Kueche* (Children, Church, Kitchen). This reference is not in any way to be interpreted as a possible reflection on the importance of these three facets of women's lives. The impact of the proper upbringing of children, of the home and of religion on the development of a nation, cannot be overestimated. Dedication to promoting and preserving the solidarity of family life, along enlightened lines, cannot be overemphasized. In this whole important sphere of activity, it is patent that the mother must and should take the lead.

However, I think, it would be a confession of considerable lack of ability and initiative, if the women of any country were to concede that their activities on a personal, local or national scale could not transcend the boundaries of their homes, their children and their churches. Furthermore, if their interests and activities were to be thus circumscribed, the development of their country would be hampered in almost direct proportion to the degree of that limitation.

**T**HESE GENERAL OBSERVATIONS are applicable during even normal times in any country which has been "keeping the noiseless tenor of its way." However, they apply with greater cogency to a country which, like Germany, has been emotionally ravaged by the diabolic teachings of a Nazi ideology and political system. Subsequently, there were added to these desperate mental and spiritual woes, the horrors of savage murder from within and war's destruction from without. Such a nation requires the utmost in physical, mental and moral stability; and it needs this with the most consummate understanding and the greatest possible speed. To achieve all or even a part of this, the characteristic idealism, sympathy, understanding and devotion of womanhood must play their significant role.

This is accentuated in the case of the Germany of today with its ap-

proximately 113 women for every 100 men. This disparity — and the consequent urgent necessity for women to participate actively in public affairs — is even more marked when it comes to the adult population, for of the population over 21 years of age, there are approximately 119 women for every 100 men. From the reconstruction standpoint, the picture becomes still more striking, since in the best working age group — namely, those between 25 and 34 — there are approximately 133 women for every 100 men.

These figures furnish irrefutable evidence of the importance of women making their voices heard in the solution of Germany's present-day general problems. In particular, they furnish a background against which is etched some of the specific, important areas of German national life in which I believe it is urgently necessary for women to shoulder greater responsibility.

To revert again to the family as the very foundation of our human society, I think that, in gauging the progress of any nation or society, in the very forefront of criteria would be the degree of development of the family, the home and religion — all under the primary inspiration and leadership of the mother. Next, and very close in the order of these criteria, would be the relationship between the governed and those elected by democratic processes to do the governing. With women constituting approximately 55 percent of the voting population of Germany today, it needs but few words to underscore the power which reposes in German women, through the proper use of their ballot, to ensure a government which vouchsafes to all, but especially to the rising generation, the rights and privileges which were so viciously denied to Germany in the all too recent past.

The rebuilding of a government along truly democratic lines, after the nightmare through which Germany passed, is difficult. It requires understanding, patience, cooperation and, above all, courageous and dynamic breaking of the fetters which so often hinder political progress. Naturally, those who have been schooled and have actively participated in such practices, which are the very negation of self-government, can emancipate themselves therefrom but slowly. The women of Germany were not very intimately associated with political life of the pre-Nazi era; and, in general, not actively with the soul-searing machinations of the Hitler tyranny, which masqueraded in the guise of a government. Consequently, the women of Germany can play a fresh part in the new Republic which is emerging and developing — a part free of those reactionary and politically debilitating tendencies and

This article was adapted for publication in the Information Bulletin from the text of the address delivered by Mr. Buttenwieser at the annual convention of the Federation of German-American Clubs in Heidelberg May 26.



traditions, which placed power in the hands of a few, to the detriment of the many.

SO MUCH FOR THE GENERAL accomplishments, which can result from the proper use of the new and increased power that has come to the women of Germany. Now as to more specific aspects of the considerations bearing on the better development of a nation, of its families and particularly of its youth. Allowing for the difficulties under which Germany functions today, and not losing sight of the fact that progress must, therefore, necessarily be slow, the German people, particularly the mothers of Germany, should be ever vigilant, active and articulate in the interest of obtaining the best that is possible for the nation as a whole, but especially for their children, in the important areas of housing, public health, education, social legislation and, last but not least, in the broad area of wages, working conditions and employer-employee relationships.

These labor matters should be women's concern, not alone for themselves or for men, but particularly for such of the youth as necessity dictates working earlier than modern sociological concepts would normally countenance.

I underscore youth in relation to the working problem, as, indeed, I would in every aspect of this discussion where it is germane, because it cannot be too often repeated or emphasized how vital and far-reaching is the importance to Germany of the creation of a healthy, enlightened and contented youth, if she is to play the role in the family of nations for which her culture, her creativeness, her industriousness, her ingenuity and her very geographic location so eminently qualify her.

The youth of Germany must have a constant and valid demonstration that they are not the forgotten generation and that there exists for them a constructive and an honorable future. Their mothers must and can play a substantial part in this demonstration. Important though the ballot may be, it alone will not suffice for this difficult, but surely not impossible, task. In addition to exercising their franchise, women can and must take an actual and active part in public affairs — governmental, quasi-governmental and communal.

TO REVERT TO THE SPECIFIC list of areas on which attention should be focused, looking toward improvement in government, let us touch on them seriatim: in housing, public health, education and social legislation, women are, unquestionably, uniquely fitted to take the lead. American co-members of this federation can furnish eloquent and concrete testimony of the part that women play in our country in these important fields. Comparisons are often invidious because the circumstances applying are often quite dissimilar. There is, however, this valid common denominator of the activity of American and German women outside their homes. In the United States it has reached large proportions, with resultant great and growing effect.

Some skeptical, cynical, reactionary, chronic lamentators — fortunately few in number or stature — tend to decry this growing emancipation of womanhood from their

home duties. They continue to be apostles of the outmoded concept that a woman cannot satisfactorily discharge the dual function of being a good mother and wife and still find the time and muster the energy not alone to have a separate career, but even to take any part in public affairs. So deep and abiding is my respect for the sanctity of the home and the primacy of the development of the family, under the equal guidance of wife and husband, that if I harbored the slightest fear that there was any possible derogation of that role of women to their participation in public affairs, I would be the very last to counsel such participation. I would be in the forefront of those who would advocate the family first and public affairs a very far second.

While it is one of the very cornerstones of freedom and sound government that there be a clear demarcation between church and state, this does not in any slightest degree lessen my most fervent conviction as to the essential and pervading role which religion must play if society is to develop according to enlightened, ethical concepts and not follow a sordid materialistic, atheistic pattern. Women can, and, if a nation is to advance, must, combine their home duties with public responsibilities.

SOME CRITICS OF THE AMERICAN way of life are prone to carp at American women's participation in public affairs or, as is the case in many instances, of their having careers independent of their husbands'. These critics sometimes seek to buttress their criticism by the indictment that, as a result of this gregariousness of our women, American family life is deteriorating, that our moral standards are being compromised, that graft and corruption are increasing and that gangsterism is growing. I question whether the actual facts support this contention. However, even if that sad state of affairs should actually exist, I am extremely doubtful that women's activities outside their homes is a contributing factor. In fact, I think a very convincing presentation can be made to demonstrate just the opposite: namely, that women's participation in public affairs has a very benign influence on public conduct.

We, as American officials here in Germany, have taken the liberty of speaking frankly and freely with the Germans whom we are here to assist and to help protect. We would, indeed, be disingenuous if we sought to portray an unfair picture of our own American life or were unwilling to discuss it with the same objectivity as marks our consideration of present-day life in Germany. In all frankness, therefore, but with equal sincerity, I think the more pessimistic picture which some of our critics seek to paint of the United States, or the impression which some of my German listeners may have, paralleling this distorted picture, derives from an unfair, sensation-seeking portrayal which, unfortunately, is occasionally embodied in the wrong, commercialized type of Hollywood moving picture or American publication.

Let me hasten to make crystal clear that it is not all sweetness and light in our country. We have our difficulties; we have our shortcomings. There is much to be desired in improving our housing, our public health measures, our social legislation and our school systems.



We are far from the millennium in the field of employer-employee relationship or, in regrettably too many instances, in satisfactory working conditions or even equitable distribution of profits as between labor and capital.

**T**HE POINT IS THAT American women are playing an active part in trying to achieve improvement in all these highly significant areas of national well-being. Much that has been accomplished thus far is due to their initiative. Their efforts have involved them in active participation in government, in political party leadership, in the professions, in industry, in quasi-public organizations such as leagues of women voters, parent or parent-teacher associations concerned with our educational system, in various types of advisory councils related to housing, public health, community work and social legislation, in top strata positions in labor unions and the field of labor relations, in leagues of women shoppers, and in countless other similarly constructive ways.

The field of education is the one which should particularly commend itself to the attention and requisite action of women. An enlightened and effective educational system is so inextricably bound up with every aspect of the sound development of a people as to make any elaboration of this observation superfluous.

Women are doing all this without neglecting their homes and their families in the slightest degree. In fact, such interests outside the home have a broadening and vitalizing effect on women's lives and, hence, qualify them for more enlightened stewardship within their homes. This participation in public life makes a woman better informed, more civic conscious, more articulate and, consequently, a more respected mother and wife. Certainly these are attributes and these are lines of activity which, far from impinging on family life and proper upbringing of children, can but enrich women for that all important relationship and function.

**T**HERE IS ANOTHER IMPORTANT sector of a country's life in which women have not alone an equal role with men. It is in the areas of economics. This applies to women not as workers but in the field of buying power. One is apt to lose sight of the enormous portion of the cash income of a people that is spent under the aegis of women. In the normal family, it is the mother who makes the actual expenditure of the predominant portion of the family income. The influence that can be wielded on the entire economic development of a country through this individual family purchasing power is not easily exaggerated.

Through their ability to use this power intelligently, courageously and, if need be, collectively, through leagues of shoppers, women can go far toward bringing about proper conditions in the labor field. These include acceptable hours and conditions of work, equitable distribution of profits between employer and employee, fair trade practices, reasonable pricing methods and adequate safeguards against exploitation of youth, be it through the so-called apprentice system or through just plain, downright, woefully inadequate "sweated labor" wages.

Ancillary to this, the entire field of freedom to engage in trade is one where, though somewhat indirect, the influence of women's purchasing power can play a determinative role. Just as the power and validity of labor's strikes, if they must be resorted to, are well recognized, so too can be that of buyers' strikes. Freedom of women themselves or of their husband and children to engage in trades, untrammelled by obstructive craft or guild dictates, which are often manifested against them under the guise of valid professional or trade qualifications, is something which bears scrutiny, with requisite action where the restrictions are unfair or capricious.

It would be wise for the women of Germany, both in their interest and that of their husbands and children, vigilantly to watch the whole question of equitable distribution of profits, not alone as to fair participation between labor and capital, but also from the standpoint of equal pay for equal work, whether it be done by men, by women or by youth. Equally, in the common interest of all — of the whole health and well-being of the nation — working conditions constitute a field in which women should take a vital interest. The whole apprentice system in Germany, which can and does have some desirable aspects, warrants constant observation, lest its beneficial concepts be compromised into selfish and, in some instances, almost cruel exploitation of youth.

**I**T IS PATENT that in order to achieve improvements in the labor and economics field, women can do much by taking a more active part in the important work carried on by labor unions. From the viewpoint of representing their own interests, constituting as they do about 37 percent of all gainfully employed persons, and from the standpoint of achieving these improvements, German women can and should participate more actively in the councils of labor.

Once again, in their own behalf and that of their countrymen in general, women should concern themselves more with the whole question of taxation. In but few countries, so far as I am aware, does the taxation system approach acceptability, let alone perfection. Here in Germany, where, in some quarters at least, conscientious effort is being made to improve a system which has been highly regressive, there is still much to be desired. This, therefore, is but another instance where the power of the ballot, plus other methods of making their influence felt, vouchsafes to women the potentiality, and, therefore, the responsibility, of helping to advance this important aspect of national policy.

Not only is it highly important that taxes are raised on the fairest and soundest basis, but also that they are spent on that basis. In this latter facet of taxation, women, once again, can and should make their influence constructively felt.

**T**HERE IS ONE FURTHER segment of public affairs in Germany today on which I would seek to focus the attention not merely of this audience, but of all Germany. I refer to the ominous and alarming spectacle of the



emergence of a political party which openly and brazenly endorses certain parts of the Nazi program and which numbers among its leaders some of the very leaders of that infamous gang which brought such untold suffering and ruin to Germany and Europe.

For six years, ever since the downfall of the Nazi regime, the world has watched with anxiety for any signs of a revival of Nazism. Within that time it has been a matter for gratification that the German people have overwhelmingly rejected all extremist parties, both of the right and the left, that challenged the democratic order and the decencies of moral life. Within that time more has been done by Germany's former enemies to blot out the destruction of war and to make a place for their beaten foe in the family of peace-loving and democratic nations than was ever done before in the history of man.

In all fairness to Germany, I think the predominant part of her people is aware of this and is dedicated to severing every tie with and memory of that Nazi past. The eyes of the world are focused on Germany and are carefully scrutinizing the degree, scope and sincerity of that severance.

The fact that 11 percent of the electorate of any German state, be it economically ailing Lower Saxony or any other, would cast its votes for a party openly advocating, as does the Socialist Reich Party, those same sordid doctrines and false panaceas which history has so utterly discredited, is a warning which we would ignore at our peril, and which cannot fail to cause serious misgivings both in Germany and throughout the world. Aid, both material and spiritual, has been given to help Germany

bind up the wounds of war; aid which, I think it is reasonable to say, far exceeded the fondest dreams and expectations of even the most optimistic in Germany.

But only Germany herself can take effective, preventive measures against a renewal of the danger. In the ultimate analysis, Germany can only regain an honorable place in the freedom loving world by a deep and sincere inner purge of her own people, which will make them fit for the community of free nations.

**T**O THIS END there must be prompt, courageous and forthright action. The major factor in combating the menace of reviving Nazism will be an enlightened public opinion. And here the women of Germany may play a decisive role. The women who have suffered the incredible losses inflicted by the Nazi regime, who have lost homes and husbands and sons, who have experienced unspeakable humiliations, must be aware that the road to restoration can never turn back to an insensate nationalism, but can only lead forward to a new Germany, dedicated to freedom in a united Europe.

They will know best how to shield despairing or cynical youth from the mendacious appeals and specious promises of unscrupulous adventurers, who would trifle again with a nation's fate. On the rock of their own bitter experience and hard-won knowledge, they can help to build a new faith and a better future.

Destiny calls Germany. I hope, and truly believe, that the women — and, too, the men and youth — of Germany will not be deaf to that call — a clarion call that may sound but once. +END

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## Greater Parent Interest in Schools Urged

**G**ERMAN TEACHERS HAVE been challenged to "mobilize" parents for more interest and influence in school affairs.

Speaking at the opening of a three-day conference in Stuttgart of German educators who have visited the United States under the HICOG exchanges program, Dr. James M. Read, chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG, said that one of the most important methods of strengthening democratic education is the participation of parents as well as teachers in educational affairs.

"You as teachers can mobilize these parents if you will. They must be mobilized if the full power of public opinion is to be focused upon the schools and upon the promotion of school improvements. They must be mobilized if the findings of modern educational psychology are to be applied in the educational process. These findings call for teamwork between school and home.

"... We are coming to realize everywhere that the education of the parent in his pedagogic responsibilities is a function which the teacher can disregard only at the risk of having his work in school neutralized or even undone in the home."

Dr. Read said that "as a parent with a child in a German school, I have missed being called into any regular or frequent consultation by the teacher or into a parents' meeting or council." He urged that teachers organize study groups with parents on modern theories of child growth and development. He cited the many parents' councils currently established in Wuerttemberg-Baden as an excellent step in that direction.

Two other fields of concentration in an attempt to bolster the educational foundations of democracy are the introduction of social studies in all schools, and improving school finances, according to the HICOG education chief.

"The science of human relations in one form or another must be in the forefront of all of our educational processes today, from the bottom to the top of the educational ladder," he emphasized.

To provide the material needs for better education — new buildings, books and teaching aids — teachers must "take the political initiative aggressively.

"They should organize to make known the needs of the schools and never tire in bringing these matters to the attention of an interested public through all the media they can command."



# Youth's Greatest Opportunity

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

I WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY to speak here today. The University of Frankfurt was born in the free atmosphere of a city long famous for its spirit of independence and progressiveness. It was founded by private scientific organizations who worked with voluntary initiative. They gave the new university a constitution which made it a stronghold of academic freedom combined with local community responsibility. The close connection with the citizenry which it has maintained ever since has been of inestimable advantage.

The students and faculty of this university have reason to be proud of the liberal academic tradition which flourished here until the Hitler regime came to power. You have equally good reason to be proud of what has happened here since the war. I refer not only to the physical reconstruction which is going on, but to the efforts which the university is making to meet the needs of the modern student in the modern world. Although there is a long way to go, you have made beginnings here which demonstrate an awareness of the need for change in higher education.

Frankfurt has been among the first German universities to establish a chair in Political Science. I understand that some university circles have doubts about Political Science. They do not think it is an independent *Fach* (study) or that it is a true science. The way to resolve these doubts is by actual performance — by showing that Political Science is both sound and capable of making a significant contribution to modern learning.

ONE OF THE GREAT modern needs is a better understanding of human behavior and human relationships. The developments in natural science and technology have made us acutely aware that the constructive use of this great power depends upon a better understanding of man as a social being. The University of Frankfurt has made an outstanding contribution to this need by establishing its Institute for Social Research.

Still another progressive innovation is the arrangement which this university has made with the University of Chicago for the exchange of professors. By establishing this exchange, Frankfurt has shown that it realizes the need for living contact with other institutions of the free world. It is particularly gratifying that this program has had such success because it is a reciprocal one, based on the belief that we can learn from one another.

The Exchanges Program, which the United States has been conducting with Germany, is universally considered

to be excellent. But many Americans and Germans feel that it should not be only in one direction, that Americans should come here to gain the understanding of this country which so many Germans are now getting of the United States. I share this view, and hope that the coming years will see a program of bringing my countrymen to Germany to teach and study and work with you. When this happens we will have a program of full *Gleichberechtigung* (equality) in cultural exchanges.

There is one other point I should like to make in regard to the curriculum, and what I say is not motivated by nationalist feeling. I think the time has come at German universities when courses in American literature, history, economics and philosophy should be considered just as important as courses in Sanskrit and Egyptology!

SO FAR I HAVE TALKED only of curriculum changes. I should also mention some beginnings which have been made in the field of student-faculty relations. The fact that two student representatives serve on the Senate here when student questions are being discussed may not seem a very spectacular innovation to some people. In my judgment, however, it is of the utmost importance because it shows an awareness of a need for a new form of faculty-student relationship.

A truly modern university realizes that the student is not a passive receptacle to be filled with "wisdom" but an active partner who has a contribution to make to the institution. A living university sees to it that students have an opportunity to participate in a responsible fashion in its affairs. The dignity of the faculty is in no way decreased by such an attitude. Students are quick to detect the difference between the real dignity which comes of maturity and insight and the false dignity which rests only on titles and status.

A leading member of the *Bundestag* (lower house), who is also a professor, asserted not long ago that the most important reform needed in German universities is in the relationship between students and professors. It seems to me that representation of the students on the Senate is a recognition of the principle on which this new relationship must be based, namely, that students and faculty alike have rights and responsibilities as creative members of a community of learning.

Finally, this occasion itself marks a significant university reform. We are about to lay the cornerstone for a student center and a student dormitory. This is to be welcomed, not only

relationship must be based, namely, that students and faculty alike have rights and responsibilities as creative members of a community of learning.

**The accompanying address was delivered by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at a ceremony on May 25, marking the laying of a cornerstone for a new student home at the University of Frankfurt.**

because it helps the housing shortage, but because it marks the beginning of a new form of student living. In these buildings students will not only be able to live together, but a large number can come together there for recreation and discussion. It is my hope that it will provide the conditions for a healthy community of scholars.

**M**ANY PEOPLE DEPLORE today the beginning of the return of the old student corporations with their snobbish and primitive traditions. If these corporations should come back in anything like their prewar form, it will be a dangerous retrogression. The lack of social facilities for students is one of the conditions which makes their return easier. Student centers such as the one being built here, by providing a constructive alternative, strengthen the democratic life of the universities.

The universities of Germany have much to do if they are to regain the great prestige which they had throughout the world when I was a student. One thing is clear: they will not regain that position by trying only to become what they were. The world has changed a great deal, and your universities must be transformed if they are to be meaningful in that world.

I have spoken about some of the things being done at this university which seem to me to be important contributions to modern educational practice in this country. If the spirit behind these beginnings spreads throughout your institution and to other universities, you will be on the way, not back, but forward to new eminence. The University of Frankfurt is to be congratulated for the leadership it has taken in this direction.

I should not like to let this occasion pass without also congratulating the State of Hesse for making these educational opportunities available to you. This is the only state in the Federal Republic where citizens can attend a university without paying tuition. Obviously that does not solve all the problems of assuring access to the university for all qualified students, but it is one barrier the less, and that is all to the good.

Up to this point I have spoken mainly about this university and its curriculum.

**I** SHOULD NOW LIKE to address myself to its students. From your ranks here and at other institutions of higher learning will come those who will fill a large proportion of the leading positions in the community and in the nation. The fate of the new Germany is inextricable interwoven with your own. Your future will depend on the health and vigor of a democratic Federal Republic just as the Republic will depend upon you.

Despite its domestic and foreign problems, the Federal Republic is becoming daily a more vigorous community. Six years ago this country seemed to be a ruin that could not be salvaged. It was ruined by a dictatorship. Today, the nation is making enormous strides toward recovery, and it is doing so under democratic rules and principles.

The time has come, I think, for Germans, particularly young Germans, to stop debating the question whether or not democracy is the right form of government for the

German people. Democracy is the only form of government in which people can develop and live free and without fear. Democracy, with all its debates, can generate more power — physical, psychological, economic and spiritual — than any other form of human society.

The great Italian statesman, Cavour, once said:

"Parliamentary government, like other governments, has its inconveniences; yet with its inconveniences, it is better than all others. I may get impatient at certain oppositions, and repel them vigorously; and then, on thinking it over, I congratulate myself on these oppositions because they force me to explain my ideas better and to redouble my efforts to win over public opinion. Believe me, the worst of Chambers is still preferable to the most brilliant of antechambers."

Take these words to heart. Remember that the democratic form of government deliberately makes provisions for its own criticism and improvement. Concentrate on improving it; work inside of it and with it, be positive about it. Give up such ideas as "*Politik verderbt den Charakter*" (Politics spoil the character). If you think Bonn, is ineffective, ask yourself how it can be made better.

Your apathy toward politics, if you have any, is worse than ineffective in a world in which there are so many dangerous enthusiasms. These can only be met by interest, participation and enthusiasm in the possibilities of constructing a working democratic political and social order.

I know that the German student is having a hard struggle for existence and that he is courageously battling his way through to an education against almost insurmountable financial odds. In the face of low income and high prices he can scarcely make ends meet. But these difficulties are not a complete block to self-development on a broader scale.

**W**HAT THEN CAN A STUDENT actually do to play his part in the political life of the Federal Republic? The first thing that can be done, I would say, is for you to make up your mind that something ought to be done. It will not do for you to blame everything on your professor or on the politicians or on the cultural ministers. You too are part of the public and if the public changes its mind, the politicians and the cultural ministers will change their minds. But your own mind has to be changed first. You must be convinced that there is a political responsibility in society which no one in a democracy can avoid.

This is the opposite of neutralism which would seem to be the safest way for the individual. That is of course a delusion; neutralism has led to the disintegration of a democratic society and the end of the individual too. I am sure that you are not looking for the "safe" way. You want to do the right thing, no matter what the cost or how dangerous it appears.

The next step would be, in my estimation, for you to take political life seriously. One cannot be indifferent to the great issues of these days, to the trends leading to a



political and economic integration of Europe, to the Schuman Plan, the question of European Union, to the development of world organization through the United Nations, to the great problems of refugees not only in Germany but throughout the world. It is not enough that these things be "settled" by the decisions and actions of a few statesmen; in fact, they cannot be settled that way.

All of the political intelligence that can be mobilized in the nations of the western world must be brought into play. Professors must play their role, and it is a tribute to the University of Frankfurt that one of its faculty members headed the German delegation to Paris on the Schuman Plan and has now become State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.\* Alert students have always been the greatest asset of the professor who takes his civic responsibilities seriously.

**Y**OU STUDENTS CAN of course prepare to play your part. The action taken the other day by the ASTA (General Students Association) of this university to establish a *Referat* on Problems of European Integration is an example of what students can do. You can join political parties. If the existing ones need reformation, you can aid in that process by working from within rather than simply standing on the sidelines and criticizing. To play that role intelligently requires great preparation. Much of this should be done while you are studying and as a part of your studies.

Let no one think that the studies of the principles and theories of social and political science are something for which there is no time, or which are unsuited to the academic scene. It was your own Friedrich Naumann who warned: "*Ist erst einmal die Bildung unpolitisch geworden, dann wird auch die Politik ungebildet*" (Once education has become unpolitical, then politics also will become uneducated). And as for the time, there is always time for that which is important. As I have said before, it is up to you to decide what is important and then make room for it.

Of course you may feel it necessary to resort to imaginative ways of educating your elders. If they are really not giving you the broad liberal education that you need to meet the problems of modern living, if there is too much emphasis on the accumulation of facts and specialized knowledge, then you might be the ones to make this known to the public. You have your publications and you can write letters to the newspapers and to your political leaders.

**S**TUDENTS IN EUROPE have had a lively political interest in the past; one needs to think only of the barricades of 1830 and 1848. It is not necessary today to mount the barricades; there are other ways of participation in the civic affairs of the day. And if it is not possible to get the time even to inform oneself about these problems, then the first requirement is to demand the time and the opportunity to obtain such information.

\* Walter Hallstein.

I wish to make it clear that in suggesting increased student participation and interest in the political life of the Federal Republic I am not recommending that the universities become hotbeds of politics or that the podium should be politicized. The university should and must be a place of learning, of the search after objective truth, a place where men of ideas and good will discuss and learn. What I am asking is that the young man and woman who is studying to become a philosopher or a lawyer, a doctor or a teacher, should at the same time study to become and by practice develop into a good citizen.

I have spoken in a personal vein today, for I feel, as a *Frankfurter Mitbuerger* (fellow citizen), a deep interest in this university and through it a deep interest in all German universities. In our limited way we have tried to help the German schools and universities in the past year help enlarge opportunities for German youth. I want to take this opportunity to state that we Americans are eager to help out further — in the exchange of students and professors with the United States and other countries, in helping to provide facilities for common life and experience at German universities. When the time comes to turn over to Frankfurt and other cities some of the buildings we have built for our own staff, I hope it will be possible to earmark a few of the buildings in each of these developments for university student homes or colleges.

**A**FTER TWO YEARS in Germany I want you to know that one of my great hopes for the future of this country is the young people. I agree with a prominent German professor who recently said that the German students of today, compared with the students of the post-World War I era, are more broadminded, international-minded and social-minded.

Democracy can be practiced at all times, including one's time spent as a student. It is strongly to be hoped that the opening of the student house and student center which we are celebrating today will facilitate all forms of democratic student activity. Indeed, I understand that it has already been decided, in accordance with the wishes of the faculty and the students, that this house which we dedicate today will become an international center where the fraternity, the equality and freedom of all peoples shall be expressed.

Some young men come to me and say: "There is no future in Germany for youth. Germany's days are past." To these I say, there never was a period of German history in which there was a greater demand for the development of an energetic and open-minded youth. A youth whose energy is directed toward constructive goals, which does not allow itself to be led around by the nose by demagogues, could help make Germany a great liberal and tolerant community. And the accomplishment of this task may be decisive in resolving the world issues which we face today. No future? You have the opportunity to help create a new community of peoples walking in freedom. There has never been such a future for German youth.

+END

# Exports Again Top Imports

By A. J. CEFARATTI

Chief, Analytical Reports Branch, Program Division  
Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG

EARLY REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY indicate some slowing in the rate of improvement of the Western German economy evidenced during the earlier months of this year. The index of industrial production shows output slightly below the postwar record of April, with the greatest decline in the manufacture of consumer products. Holidays and the continuing shortage of raw materials were responsible for the slow expansion of production in some industries while in others, particularly the consumer goods industries, slackening demand and the resultant accumulation of excess stocks were the responsible factors. Crude steel and pig iron production during May advanced three percent and a little more than six percent respectively, but the daily average output of hard coal dropped two percent.

The reduction in world market prices noted during the preceding two months had only begun to reach the West German internal economy as basic materials prices dropped two percent, industrial producer prices halted their preceding month's rises and consumer prices moved up, but only 1.4 percent. Earlier import licensing restrictions designed to end Germany's foreign payments deficit, cut May's imports to \$248,000,000 and — for the third consecutive month — brought a favorable balance of trade as exports rose to \$273,000,000.

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WITH RISING PRODUCTION and employment, developments during April and May in the Western German economy showed a steady over-all improvement. The foreign trade surplus reported for April was repeated in May. Preliminary figures show that May exports exceeded imports by \$25,000,000\* as compared with April's \$18,000,000. With a European Payments Union (EPU) payments surplus in May, the cumulative deficit has been brought below the credit quota originally set for the Federal Republic.

The index of industrial production rose another four points, but although a postwar record of 139 percent of the 1936 level has been reached, there are signs of weakening in the indexes for May or June, particularly in consumer goods output.

Employment reached a new peacetime high by the end of May, and the number of registered unemployed showed another decline to less than in mid-August 1950.

Basic material prices fell in April and May, and the May index of industrial producer prices remained at the April level. The consumer price index, however, continued to rise, 1.5 percent in April and 1.4 percent in May.

## Foreign Trade

In April 1951, for the first time in the postwar period, Western Germany's monthly exports exceeded imports to show a \$18,000,000 trade surplus. Total exports of \$274,600,000 in April were at a record level for the second consecutive month. Total imports of only \$256,600,000, the lowest figure since October 1950, clearly showed the effects of the temporary suspension of licensing of imports from the EPU area in late February and in March.

The true significance of the April foreign trade figures becomes apparent when three facts are noted:

(1) Prior to April 1951, the postwar month of least total foreign trade deficit was May 1950, when imports were \$161,100,000, exports were \$140,300,000, and the deficit was \$20,800,000. While trade in May 1950 amounted only to \$301,400,000, the April 1951 total was \$531,200,000, or 76.2 percent higher than a year ago.

(2) The highest postwar figure for monthly imports was \$314,800,000 in December 1950, when exports were \$241,100,000. Had imports in April been at this postwar high, they would still have been covered 87.3 percent by April exports.

\* Deutsche marks 105,041,000 at the official rate of 23.8 cents to DM 1.

(3) ECA- and GARIOA-financed imports in April 1951 amounted to \$50,400,000. Thus, the commercial balance of trade in April shows exports exceeding imports by \$68,400,000, as compared to the excess of \$18,000,000 when total trade is considered.

On an area basis the export rise was chiefly accounted for by increased shipments to the United States (\$18,700,000), South America (\$24,200,000), Yugoslavia and Finland (\$6,700,000), and the OEEC sterling area (\$23,800,000). The decline in imports was almost entirely from the OEEC group, both sterling (\$27,200,000) and non-sterling (\$91,800,000). Imports from the USA (\$54,400,000), South America (\$21,600,000), and Yugoslavia and Finland (\$4,800,000) were all higher than in March 1951. Both exports to (\$6,200,000) and imports from (\$5,200,000) the Soviet Bloc were slightly lower than in the previous month.

A commodity breakdown of exports disclosed that the increase was wholly in finished goods. These were \$199,300,000, or almost three-fourths of total exports. All major commodity groups suffered equally in the import decrease.

In the month of May the surplus with EPU amounted to \$81,152,000 (\$45,071,000 in April), reducing the cumulative deficit to \$319,585,000. The Federal Republic is thereby enabled to repay the special EPU credit, and, in addition, has brought its cumulative deficit within the quota originally accorded it. Germany will be refunded the net dollar payment of \$30,666,000 made after it had exceeded the quota and will also receive a dollar payment of \$332,000, which is 80 percent of the amount by which the net cumulative deficit fell below the original quota of \$320,000,000. Therefore, Germany will receive a total dollar payment of \$30,998,000. Repayment has occurred much earlier than had been anticipated.

## Industry

The volume of industrial production in April expanded substantially to new postwar record proportions despite persistent reports of raw material shortages. During the month the index of industrial production (excluding building, stimulants and food processing) rose by four points to 139 percent of the 1936 level — well beyond the 135 postwar record of November 1950. Production in the iron and steel and steel construction industries, among those showing decreases during the last few months, increased in April by 10 and 13 percent, respectively.



The index of both investment goods and general production goods continued to increase. Production of raw materials, showing a nine-point increase in April, has had a remarkable expansion since January of almost 18 percent. Consumer goods output continued its slow increase from the January low point (115), but rose only 1 1/2 percent over the March index.

Production increases in the various industry groups were almost general during April, and especially strong in the finished goods group, steel construction rising 13 percent. Of the 29 industry groups for which data are available, 23 showed increases in output and five showed decreases. The largest increases were in stones and earths, iron and steel (excluding castings). Important decreases were in leather production, rubber and shoes.

The index of orders received in selected industry groups in western Germany during March went down for the first time in three months by 11.3 percent to 186 of the 1949 monthly average—a greater decline than in September 1950, when orders fell off after the first Korean boom. Orders received in March dropped in both the production goods and investment goods industries, but there was a sharper decline in the consumer goods industries. The discrepancy between orders received and current sales is still especially high in machinery (orders 157 percent of sales), drawing plants and cold rolling mills (149 percent of sales as compared to 302 percent in August 1950), and iron and steel foundries (146 percent of sales).

### Coal

Hard coal production in May amounted to 9,372,000 tons, somewhat lower than April's 10,023,000 tons. Daily average production (excluding Sundays and holidays) was 388,038 tons, compared with 396,000 in April. Total commitments for US coal are now estimated to be approximately 2,500,000 tons with deliveries running through the first quarter of 1952. Actual US loadings of coal consigned to Western Germany for April were reported to be 210,000 tons. About 80 percent is scheduled for the iron and steel industries, the remainder for the textile, paper and cement industries.

The third quarter coal export allocation of 6,200,000 tons, as set by the International Authority for the Ruhr, has aroused considerable antagonism within the Federal Republic. Probably appeals will be made to the Allied High Commission to reduce this quota substantially, since there is a recognized shortage of coal for increasing steel production and other basic commodities as well as the need for stock building by industries and public utilities.

The Federal Government has proposed an increase in coal export prices of DM 14.70 per ton, which, if adopted, would increase the differential of export prices over inland prices to DM 17 per ton. The Federal Government will attempt to justify this price increase as making a contribution to a proposed investment program for the coal mining industries, which contribution would total some DM 316,000,000, and with other funds totaling DM 2,800,000,000 by the middle of 1953, would develop a daily production of 450,000 tons of hard coal. The proposed increase may not be acceptable, since it appears to be contrary to the purpose of the Schuman plan.

### Iron and Steel

Crude steel production (ingots and castings) during May totaled 1,154,000 metric tons (MT), with a daily average production of 48,083, to bring both figures well above the April production, and set a new postwar daily production rate. April output totaled 1,121,300 MT, and a daily average of 44,852 MT. It is estimated that 125,000 MT of the total were produced with US coal imports. For the first time in months, orders received were in balance with outgoing shipments, so that April saw no increase in the backlog of domestic or export orders.

Pig iron production rose from 866,500 MT in April to 919,980 MT in May, which increase is mainly the result of higher imports of coke from the US. However, there is

almost negligible improvement of the inland situation of iron and steel, since the steel barter deals against American coke require extensive exports of steel to the States. Actual relief can be expected only with higher deliveries of German coke to the mills.

Scrap collections have not improved materially, and were estimated in April at 525,000 MT, of which 40,000 MT were exported. The German scrap drive has developed very slowly and tangible results are not expected before July. The iron industry will contribute DM 5,000,000 for promotion of scrap mobilization. This money will be spent for salvaging ships, bridges and other scrap projects, and for wide publication on scrap collection.

Severe sheet metal shortages are reported by the iron, metal and steel industry. Some firms were forced to dismiss workers, and 70 firms introduced the "short week." Only 60 percent of the needed metal wares were delivered, which is already affecting some buyers, e. g., the export business of the chemical industry is endangered by insufficient metal packing material.

The production of aluminum increased to 6,000 tons, and the production of copper and zinc remained about the same. Lead production showed a slight decrease, however, due to the insufficient supply of ores and scrap, and it is expected that two smelters will close down soon.

Copper scrap as well as ores are in short supply. The copper smelters can maintain the present level of production only by accepting more processing contracts for foreign accounts. Processing contracts a year ago averaged 2,500 tons monthly, but now run 3,000 to 3,500 tons monthly. The coal allocation, although slightly increased, is insufficient and some US coal has been imported. Average stocks are 14 to 16 days' supply — half normal stocks.

### Chemicals

Although the May coal allocation was reduced to 248,000 tons from 282,000 tons in April, over-all production has been maintained at about the previous level. The smaller coal allocation is partially alleviated by imports, barter deals and use of more low grade fuels. There was adequate hydroelectric power in Bavaria for the chemical plants, but the shortage of coal cut the production of calcium-carbide and calcium-cyanamide. Due to curtailed imports of phosphate rock from North Africa, two major superphosphate firms were forced to close down. The French agreed to ship 40,000 tons of phosphate before the end of June, however, and it was hoped trade negotiations in Paris would soon bring increased imports.

Current potash production, only two percent below the 1938 output, totaled 986,000 tons for the German fiscal year just ended, a 20 percent increase. A further 20 percent boost in output is planned for the coming year.

The cement industry continued to complain during May of coal shortages, which caused many plants to continue at 40 to 50 percent operation. Plants with a large export business, however, are getting US coal from their dollar earnings to permit full operation.

The cotton textile industry began to curtail operations in May. Many weavers operated five days per week instead of the customary six days, due to serious decline in domestic sales without any increase in exports. The trend, it was feared, might worsen during June and July. This comes at a time when raw cotton is becoming scarce, and perhaps many plants will be forced to curtail operations anyway, before the new US cotton crop is available this fall. Raw cotton stocks are now about 2 1/2 months, with 4-5 months' yarn stocks on hand at the spinners and weavers. In view of this situation, an increased interest is being taken in exports of cotton textiles.

The tanning, shoe and leather goods industries continued curtailment in May due to declining domestic sales and despite price reductions. Many firms reported difficulties from a shortage of operating capital which is aggravated by the drop in sales. Loans from banks or the government have been requested to tide over this period.

## Rail Traffic Developments

The month of May with its many holidays brought a drop in freight car demands on the federal railroads. Consequently the critical freight car situation improved considerably and the Federal Railroad System was able to return 2,000 freight cars hired from France and 1,000 rented from Belgium. In spite of this momentary improvement, the outlook for the harvest remains unfavorable. The stock of serviceable freight cars now is 247,000, but a minimum of 270,000 will be required in the fall and no orders for new construction have yet been placed.

The 100,000 common wagon park between the German railroads and the French railroads (SNCF) became operative on May 1. The common car office opened in Paris on that date is headed jointly by one German and one French rail official. The additional marking on the cars belonging to the common pool will consist of the word "EUROP," which will strongly underline the intention of the French and German railroads that this pool is intended as a forerunner of a single European car park.

## Finance

Combined federal and state fiscal operations yielded a surplus of DM 454,800,000 for the last quarter (January-March) of the 1950-51 German fiscal year. The over-all deficit of DM 1,015,300,000 resulted from the deficits incurred in the first three quarters: April-June 1950, DM 993,300,000; July-September 1950, DM 93,400,000; October-December 1950, DM 383,400,000; and January-March 1951, DM 454,300,000.

Since currency reform (June 20, 1948), the expenditure pattern has shown the greatest spending during the April-June quarter, with a decrease during the October-December and January-March quarters to a low in the July-September quarter. Thus, the seemingly favorable development of a surplus in January-March 1951 stemmed primarily from seasonal factors affecting both revenues and expenditures. Expenditures other than occupation and related costs were DM 352,000,000 lower than in the preceding quarter.

Revenues reached record heights for January-March 1951. Most of the increase over the previous quarter resulted chiefly from the many annual tax accounts collected in January, and also from the increasing general revenue trend, especially in the turnover and income taxes. Much of the profits of the July-November period of business expansion was reflected in January-March income tax collections.

Another factor affecting this surplus was the fact that the increase in occupation costs and related expenditures was less than expected. These expenditures increased by only DM 122,600,000 over the previous quarter to reach DM 1,181,800,000, which is approximately DM 400,000,000 below estimated cash requirements of the various administrative services. As the 1951-52 budget calls for greatly increased occupation costs, substantial deficits can be expected in the near future if these costs are accurately estimated at their high level and unless federal and state revenues are increased or sources extended.

## Labor

The downward movement of unemployment, which had slackened appreciably during the first part of May (down 9,700), regained momentum during the latter half when unemployment dropped by 49,500 for a monthly decrease of 59,200. Since mid-January 1951, unemployment has declined by 524,000, thus compensating for 77 percent of the winter increase.

As of the end of May 1951, registered unemployment in the Federal Republic had been reduced to 1,386,900, or somewhat less than in mid-August 1950. In terms of the estimated wage- and salary-earning labor force, the unemployment rate has dropped to 8.7 percent as against 9.1 percent in April 1951 and 10.9 percent in May 1950.

The improvement in the unemployment situation continues to be most evident in the agricultural states which were most severely affected last winter by seasonal influences. The three major farm states, which have 61 percent of total unemployment, accounted for 72 percent of the unemployment drop during the latter half of May 1951.

On the whole, the employment situation continued to be favorable with higher employment in building and construction, manufacturing industries taken as a group, agriculture, and in trade and commerce. Estimated employment of wage and salary earners, climbing slightly above the 14,500,000 mark, achieved another new peacetime high for the federal area.

Seasonal causes, especially expanding activity in building and agriculture, remain the chief factors in the employment rise. The increase in building employment, however, was significantly less in May than in April 1951 due perhaps to the interim which usually prevails between the completion of construction begun the year before and new building. The effect of difficulties in financing, especially of housing, cannot yet be clearly determined. However, employment in the building industry now stands at the level of about midsummer 1950.

Manufacturing employment also attained a new post-war record in May with the increase coming almost exclusively, as in April, from the capital goods industries, almost all of which increased their staffs. Automobile plants, which had had to curtail working time due to raw material shortages, resumed more normal schedules.

## Prices

During April the sharp rate of increase in recent months of the three major price indexes slowed noticeably. The basic materials price index actually showed a drop of one point from 251 to 250 percent of 1938, which is the first decline since April 1950. The index of industrial producer prices continued earlier increases, but at a much slower rate (+1.8 percent), to reach 222 percent.

The only decline in the index was in the group "iron, steel and non-ferrous metals, including castings" due to a decrease in the "non-ferrous metals." The most important rise was in "chemicals, plastics, rubber and asbestos," while the upward trend in "sawmills, woodworking, paper and printing" continued — caused by rising pulp and paper prices. The consumer price index went up by 1.5 percent to reach 163 percent of 1938. All the items with exception of rent increased slightly.

## Berlin

In April, with one more working day than March, the value of industrial deliveries totalled DM 210,300,000 (excluding building industry), a slight increase over the previous month, and a new post-blockade record. The largest percentage gains, as compared with March, were recorded in fine mechanics and optics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and structural engineering.

Industrial employment, which in March had also reached its highest level since the end of the blockade, increased somewhat during April, reaching almost 160,000. Total employment during May increased by 4,200, due chiefly to new hirings under the Work Relief Program. The number of gainfully occupied totaled 887,900 at the end of May. The registered labor force increased by less than 1,000; during the second half of the month, it showed a slight decline for the first time this year. Unemployment was 286,700, a decrease of 3,300 below April.

For the first four months of 1951, Berlin's deficit in current commodity trade with Western Germany and foreign countries amounted to an estimated DM 519,200,000. Since exports to foreign countries (DM 64,300,000) were approximately balanced with imports from such areas (DM 60,300,000), the deficit arose in trade with Western Germany. For the comparable period of 1950, the deficit was about DM 406,000,000, but since the 1950 total trade volume was substantially smaller, the relative position of the city has improved.

+END



# Personnel Notes

## Dr. Shuster to Leave OLCB Post

Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria since June 1950, plans to return to his former post as president of Hunter College, New York City, Dec. 1.

Dr. Shuster returned to Germany in late June from the United States where he accompanied John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, on a visit to Washington for a series of conferences. While in the US, Dr. Shuster obtained the Dec. 1 extension of his leave of absence from Hunter College, of which he has been president since October 1940.

## Edmond L. Taylor in Germany as Consultant

Edmond L. Taylor has arrived in Frankfurt on three months' leave from the Council on Foreign Relations, New York City, to serve as a general consultant to Shepard Stone, director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Mr. Taylor is director of a new group set up by the Council on Foreign Relations last fall to study the problem of strengthening democratic leadership outside the United States. He has been connected with the Council since September 1950. Previously, he served for two years with UNESCO's Mass Communications Department in Paris.

A native of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Taylor was formerly a reporter on both the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* and the *St. Louis Times*, and later on the *Chicago Tribune*. He served as assistant managing editor of the *Chicago Tribune's* European edition from 1928 to 1930, as chief of the Paris bureau of its Foreign News Service from 1933 to 1940, and also as a correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting Company in France.

For three years (1943 to 1946) Mr. Taylor was on duty with the United States Navy as a lieutenant commander and commander.

He is the author of two books, the well-known "The Strategy of Terror," published shortly after the war, and "Richer by Asia," a more recent one published in 1947. He also contributes articles to the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Reader's Digest* and other current magazines.



Edmond L. Taylor.  
(PRD HICOG photo)

## Dr. Read Leaves HICOG

Dr. James M. Read, chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, left HICOG July 1 to accept the post of deputy United Nations high commissioner for refugees, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. J. G. van Heuven Goedhardt of the Netherlands heads the commission, which is concerned with the political and legal protection of refugees in countries where there is a need for such services.

"The departure of Dr. Read is a severe loss to HICOG," said Frederick H. Burkhardt, acting director of the Office of Public Affairs. "During the past year and a half, Dr. Read has made an outstanding contribution to our education and cultural relations program through his thorough understanding of German problems and his able direction of his division."

Dr. Read became chief of HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division in January 1950. He was formerly director of the far-flung foreign relief activities of the American Friends Service Committee. Born at Camden, N. J., and a graduate of Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, Dr. Read also studied at Berlin University and the University of Marburg, where he received his doctorate.

He subsequently became an instructor at Dickinson College, and professor of history and chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Louisville (1935-1943) in Kentucky. He is the author of several books, including "Europe — 1870 to 1918," "Atrocity Propaganda, 1914-1918," and numerous magazine articles.

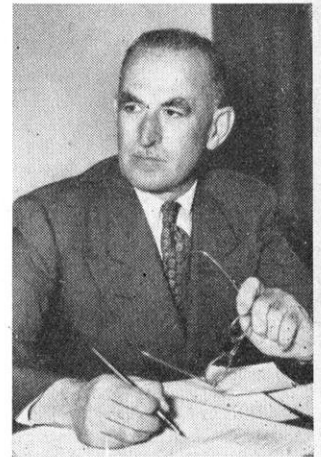
## Portland's Mayor Visits Berlin

Dorothy M. Lee, mayor of Portland, Ore., visited Berlin in June for an unofficial one-day visit during which she consulted with Ernst Reuter, Berlin's mayor, and other Berlin officials. Mrs. Lee came to Europe to attend a recent international conference of mayors in London.

## Two Division Chiefs to Berlin

Recent appointments in Berlin Element, HICOG, are Ray W. Smith of Arlington, Va., as chief of the Economic Affairs Division, and Rebecca G. Wellington of Washington, D. C., as chief of the Political Affairs Division.

Mr. Smith relieves Herbert N. Higgins, who had served since the end of April as acting Economic Affairs chief in addition to his duties as head of the Industry Branch. Mr. Higgins has resumed his post as Industry Branch chief. John van Stirum, of Cambridge, Mass., former Economic Affairs chief, returned recently to private life in the United States.



Ray W. Smith.  
(PRB BE-HICOG photo)

A member of the Berlin Element staff since its organization in 1949, Miss Wellington succeeds Eric C. Wendelin as Political Affairs chief. Mr. Wendelin, of Milford, N.H., has been transferred to Ankara, Turkey. Miss Wellington has been with the Department of State since

1941, joining the Foreign Service in 1947, when she was assigned to Berlin. She was previously deputy chief, Political Affairs Division.

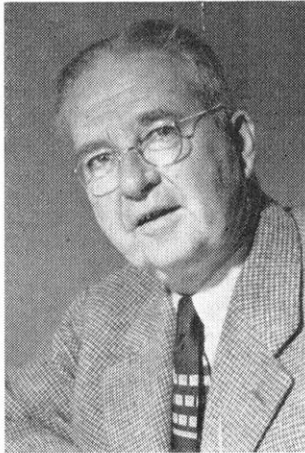
Mr. Smith, former head of the export-import firm, Basic Industries, Inc., located in Houston, Tex., served with Air Force headquarters in Washington as staff officer in charge of briefing activities from 1943 to 1946, and on the staff of the commanding general of the Military Air Transport Service, in a civilian capacity, as a special assistant from 1946 to 1951.

From 1929 to 1936, he lived in Cologne, Germany, as manager of the Sinclair Oil Co.'s German subsidiary.

### Snow Heads Exchanges Budget

Galen Snow, former chief of the Berlin Exchanges Branch, has been named chief of the Program and Budget Unit for the entire HICOG Exchanges Program. Before serving in Berlin, Mr. Snow was in charge of the exchanges program in Austria from its inception in 1949 until February 1950.

An advertising executive and World War I veteran, Mr. Snow was recalled to the Army in 1942 and assigned to SHAEF Headquarters staff in London and later to the Control Council for Germany. He transferred to the Allied Control Commission for Austria in 1945, but left in 1949 to join the Berlin staff of HICOG. Mr. Snow is a native of Greenfield, Mass., and was educated at Hotchkiss Preparatory School in Connecticut and at Yale.



Galen Snow.  
(PRD HICOG photo)

### Customs Unit Head Leaves for US

Col. George B. Buell, Jr., commanding officer of the 7751 Military Police Customs Unit,\* relinquished his post June 25 to return to the United States, where he is scheduled to become provost marshal of the Second Army at Fort Meade, Md. His successor is Maj. Warren E. Crane, who has been executive officer of the unit since March 15, 1949.

Colonel Buell came to the European Command in August 1948, and was assigned as commanding officer of the Ansbach sub-post of Nuremberg Military Post. In November 1949, he was transferred to the Military Police Customs Unit, with headquarters in Frankfurt. He also performed the duties of the US member of the Tripartite Customs and Frontiers Inspectorate and of chief of the Customs Branch of the EUCOM provost marshal's office.

Major Crane, a native of Waterloo, Iowa, has been on active duty with the Army since 1941. In July 1948, he was assigned to the 508th MP Battalion in Munich, where

he assisted in the organization of the EUCOM Highway Patrol. He was assigned to the original cadre which organized the 7751 MP Customs Unit in April 1949.

### Traffic Consultant Arrives from US

Joseph Lingo, associate professor of police administration and director of the Public Safety Institute at Purdue University, Purdue, Ind., is on a three-month tour of Germany as consultant to the Public Safety Division of HICOG's Office of Political Affairs.

Professor Lingo is touring Western Germany to observe traffic conditions, and consulting with German authorities on traffic legislation, education and enforcement.

### Jergensen, Backer Transferred to Bremen

Two officials who have been serving with the Office of the US State Commissioner for Hesse have recently been appointed to new positions with OLC Bremen. They are John W. Jergensen, former deputy chief of Public Safety for OLCH, and Allen A. Backer, previously US resident officer for Gelnhausen. Mr. Jergensen heads the newly created Public Safety Division and Mr. Backer has been transferred to the Exchanges Branch of OLC Bremen.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Jergensen studied police science and administration at the University of California at Los Angeles, and later attended the FBI Academy in Washington. From 1936 through 1942, he worked as branch chief with the police departments of Alhambra and San Gabriel, Calif. During the war, he served in the California State Guard and in 1945 came overseas to work with the US Military Government in Hesse as chief of the Identification Branch, Public Safety Division. More recently, he has served as county resident officer in several Hesse counties.

Mr. Backer, who comes from Nashua, N. H., is a graduate of the University of New Hampshire and Boston University Law School. A veteran of the occupation, he joined Military Government in Hesse as a legal division officer early in 1946, and later served as a chief prosecutor and magistrate. When Military Government was replaced by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, he became resident officer for Gelnhausen.



Allen H. Backer.  
(PRB OLC Bremen photo)

### Bavaria PRB Has New Chief

Lucien D. Agniel has replaced William J. Caldwell as chief, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria. Mr. Caldwell has left for Washington to take a new post with the Division of International Press and Publications, Department of State. Mr. Agniel was formerly with the ECA Information Office in Frankfurt.

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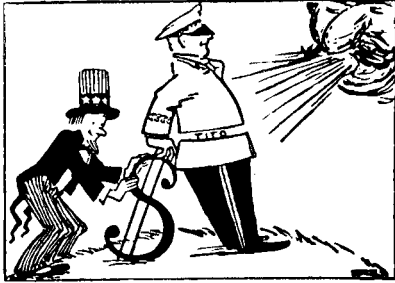
\* See "Vigil on the Border" in Information Bulletin, April 1951.



# German Cartoons

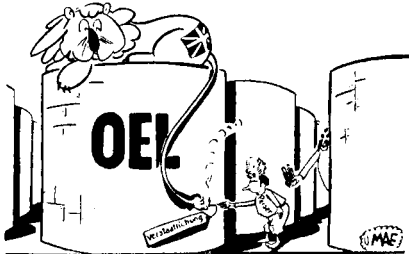
This section is compiled from translations prepared by the Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, HICOG, of cartoons in the German press. Publication of these German cartoons is intended to inform the American readers of what the Germans are thinking, without interpretation. The inclusion of any viewpoint does not give concurrence to that view or opinion.

(Braunschweiger Zeitung, Brunswick, June 2)



Tito's Support  
against the Cruel East Wind.

(Essener Allgemeine Zeitung, Essen, May 20)



Oil crisis.  
The matches are free.

(Ruhr Nachrichten, Dortmund, May 12)



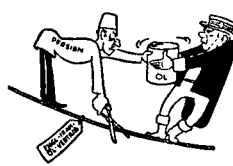
Temporarily closed.  
John Bull: "In especially urgent cases we have a window at the back."

(Rheinische Post, Duesseldorf, (CDU), May 31)



In the Soviet Zone.  
"Come down, Comrade, time to vote against remilitarization."

(Aachener Nachrichten, Aachen, May 31)

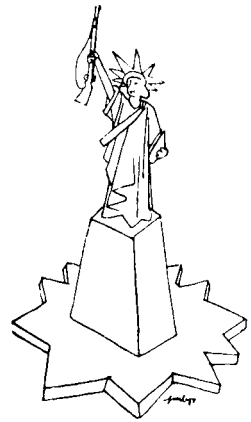


Hatred Makes Blind.  
One way of solving the Iranian oil problem.

(Rheinische Zeitung, Cologne, June 2)

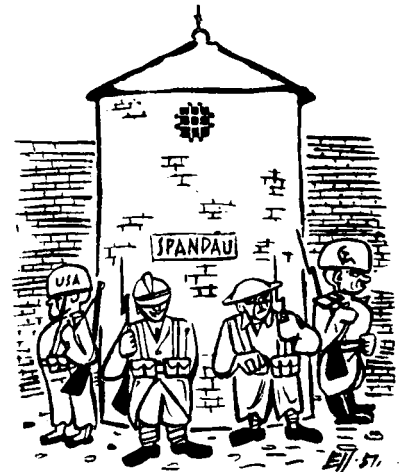


Italian Elections.  
A poor crop this time, Uncle Joe.



Hope for the best,  
be prepared for the worst.

(Luebecker Nachrichten, Luebeck, May 9)

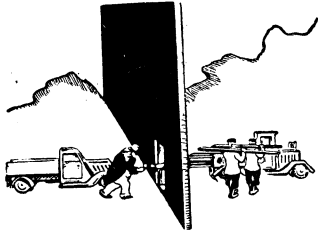


Allied Cooperation.  
The last bastion.



*The Barber and the Taxpayer.*  
"I'm sorry, sir, but if you keep on reading about the new taxes, I'll never get your hair to lie down flat!"

(Der Telegraf, West Berlin, May 25)



*War Shipments to the East.*  
The hole in the Iron Curtain.

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, May 23)



*The Export Quota on Coal.*  
"How'm I gonna fire my stove?"

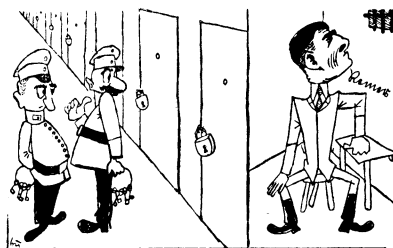


*Europe Today.*

*West: Rearmament to protect the peace.*

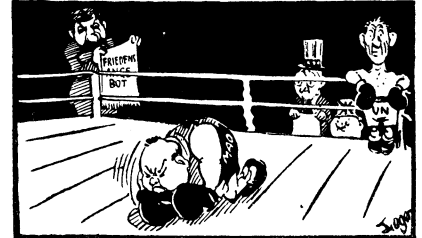
*East: Peace propaganda to conceal rearmament.*

(Braunschweiger Zeitung, Brunswick, May 31)



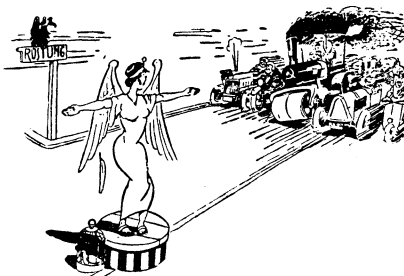
*Rightist Remer Gets Four Months.*  
"Gives him time to write a new 'Mein Kampf!'"

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, June 5)



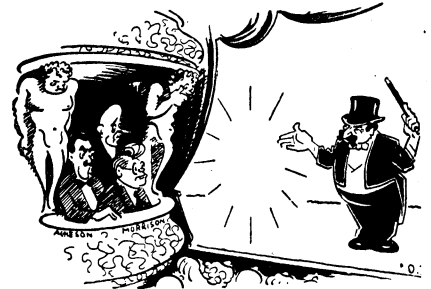
*Korea Peace Rumors.*  
Mao: "For heaven's sake, Joe, throw in the towel!"

(Westfaelische Rundschau, Dortmund, May 21)



*Destination: Rearmament.*  
Dangerous traffic for peace.

(Ruhr Nachrichten, Essen, June 9)

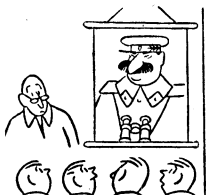


*Two British Diplomats Disappear.*  
Magician Joe: "Now you see them, now you don't!"

(Der Tag, West Berlin, May 25)

**Progressive Education in Sovzonla**

8 o'clock  
History



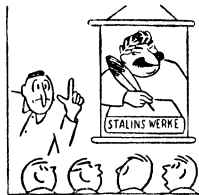
*The greatest soldier of all time.*

9 o'clock  
Geography



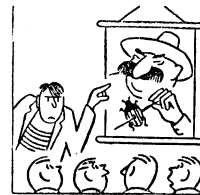
*The modern Columbus.*

10 o'clock  
Literature



*The poet laureate.*

11 o'clock  
Botany



*Discover of the Colorado beetle.*

12 o'clock  
Physics



*The inventor of Soviet inventions.*



# Calendar of Coming Events

July 21 to Aug. 31, 1951

## CURRENT (with closing dates)

July 25 — Hanover (LS): Holiday course for foreign veterinary surgeons and students of Veterinary College.

July 27 — Bad Boll (WB): First European Ecumenical laymen's meeting.

July 29 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Ruhr festival plays.

July 31 — Bochum (NRW): Mining Museum, art and mining exposition.

End of July — Cologne (NRW): Exposition of portraits and modern paintings.

End of July — Bremen: Art exposition, Eugene Delacroix.

End of July — Feuchtwangen (Bav): Open air plays in Romanesque Cloister.

Aug. 8 — Hanover (LS): International bicycle tour of Germany for professionals (start and finish, Hanover).

Aug. 10 — Duesseldorf (NRW): International congress for social hygiene.

Aug. 12 — Hanover (LS): "Constructa," international building exhibition.

Aug. 12 — Cologne (NRW): Health exposition.

Aug. 18 — Marburg (Hes): Marburg festival plays; open air plays on Schlossberg.

Aug. 15 — Wunsiedel (Bav): Luisenburg festival plays.

Aug. 26 — Munich (Bav): Society for Original Etchings, jubilee exhibition.

August — Baden-Baden (SB): Open air plays in new castle court.

August — Eutin (SH): 1951 festival plays, Carl Maria von Weber memorial.

August — Frankfurt (Hes): Open air plays in Carmelite monastery.

August — Fuessen (Bav): Richard Wagner concerts in Neuschwanstein Palace.

August — Trier (RP): Festival plays in Simeon Foundation.

End of August — Kassel (Hes): *Wilhelmshoehe* festival plays, Kassel State Theater.

End of August — Munich (Bav): Art exposition (Meistermann, Fritz Winter, Matisse and M. Beckmann).

End of August — Cologne (NRW): Art exposition: Stephan Lochner; French graphics art from Manet to Picasso.

End of August — Kempten (Bav): Open air plays at Burghalde.

End of August — Hanover (LS): Art exposition, German expressionism.

Sept. 5 — Isle of Mainau/Lake Constance (SB): Serenade in palace court.

Sept. 10 — Augsburg (Bav): Open air opera and operetta performances at Red Gate.

Sept. 16 — Coblenz (RP): "1,001 Nights," open air operetta performances on Rhine.

Sept. 24 — Mainz (RP): "In the Realm of Script," exposition of 2,000 years of development.

Sept. 30 — Billerbeck (NRW): Open air play.

Sept. 30 — Berlin: 1951 German art exposition.

End of September — Prien (Bav): Art exposition on *Herren and Frauen* Islands.

End of September — Borkum (North Sea island): Concerts, every Monday.

End of September — Burg/Wupper (NRW): Open air festival plays at castle.

End of September — Reutlingen (WB): Natural Theater, open air plays.

End of September — Krefeld (NRW): Open air plays in Linn Castle.

Oct. 7 — Munich (Bav): 1951 art exhibition at *Haus der Kunst*.

Oct. 15 — Fuerth (Bav): "Foliage and Blossoms," gardening show.

Oct. 31 — Hanover (LS): 1951 German Federal Garden Show; exhibition of ancient Lower Saxony sacred art and today's German sculptors.

Oct. 31 — Freiburg (SB): Upper Rhine art exposition.

## JULY

July 21-23 — Schwaebisch-Gmuend (WB): 600th anniversary, Parler Cathedral.

July 21-29 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Association of German Amateur Photographers, exposition.

July 21-Aug. 8 — Hanover (LS): International bicycle race for professionals, start and winning post at Hanover.

July 22 — Urach (WB): Historical shepherds' run; costume show.

July 22 — Recklinghausen (NRW): German motorcycle-and-sidecar championships.

July 22 — Stuttgart (WB): International athletic festival.

July 22-25 — Heidelberg (WB): Open air plays in palace court.

July 22-29 — Erbach (Hes): Eulbach Mart, outdoor folk festival.

July 22-Aug. 26 — Mittenwald (Bav): Exposition of ancient and modern string instruments.

July 24-Aug. 3 — Hanover (LS): Lutheran World Federation, convention.

July 26 — Aachen (NRW): International missions' congress.

July 26-29 — Munich (Bav): German locksmiths, meeting.

July 28-29 — Berlin: German bicycle championships, on track.

July 28-29 — Duesseldorf (NRW): German light athletic championships.

July 28-31 — Heidelberg (WB): Open air plays in palace court.

July 28-31 — Wesel (NRW): Traditional citizens' outdoor festival.

July 28-Aug. 3 — Mittenwald (Bav): Association of International and German Violin Makers, meeting.

July 28-Aug. 4 — Constance/Lake Constance (SB): International Esperanto week.

July 28-Aug. 5 — Coburg (Bav): Traditional shooting and outdoor folk festival.

July 28-Aug. 18 — Erlangen (Bav): Erlangen University's international students' tour of North Bavaria.

July 29 — Adenau/Eifel (RP): Auto racing; grand prize for world championship.

July 29 — Frankfurt (Hes): German bicycle championships.

July 29-Aug. 4 — Constance (SB): International Lake Constance sailing-week.

July 29-Aug. 4 — Dueren (NRW): 450th anniversary of assignment of St. Ann's relics from Mainz to Dueren.

July 29-Aug. 6 — Altoetting (Bav): 1,200th anniversary pilgrimage.

July 29-Aug. 11 — Goslar (LS): International meeting of Luther Academy.

July 29-Aug. 12 — Bonn (NRW): International holiday courses at university.

July 29-Aug. 25 — Bayreuth (Bav): Richard Wagner 1951 festival opera performances.

July 30-31 — Hamburg: German 1951 senior boxing championships.

July 30-Aug. 1 — Aachen (NRW): Technical College, European rail vehicle meeting.

July 30-Aug. 3 — Hanover (LS): Union of German Engineers (VDI), convention.

July 30-Aug. 3 — Marburg (Hes): German Society for Psychology, congress.

July 30-Aug. 19 — Munich (Bav): International holiday courses at Munich College.

## AUGUST

Aug. 1-10 — Wuppertal (NRW): New York "Rheinischer Saengerbund," concert.

Aug. 1-12 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): International teachers' congress.

Aug. 1-16 — Kiel (SH): Kiel Student Week.

Aug. 1-25 — Freiburg (SB): International summer course, Freiburg University.

Aug. 1-31 — Coburg (Bav): Art exposition: English and French 18th century color prints, in commemoration of 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's death.

Aug. 2 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): Symphony concert; R. Schoene, violin; F. Kisskalt, cello; K. Tutein, conductor.

Aug. 2-5 — Hamburg: German jumping and driving derby.

Aug. 2-24 — Mainz (RP): International summer course, Mainz University.

Aug. 3-5 — Cologne (NRW): German Catholic Youth, West German congress.

Aug. 3-6 — Hamburg: Shoemakers' Association, meeting and exposition.

Aug. 3-7 — Aachen (NRW): Catholic Commercial Women Employees' Association, convention.

Aug. 4 — Bamberg (Bav): Chamber music concert in Emperor's Hall, New Palace.

Aug. 4 — Hanover (LS): 1951 international flower show.

Aug. 4 — Borkum (North Sea): International dancing tournament.

Aug. 4-5 — M. Gladbach (NRW): Fancy roller-skating (featuring champion team of Baran-Falk); roller-skating hockey.

Aug. 4-5 — Heidelberg (WB): Youth and school children's regattas; German junior championships.

Aug. 4-5 — Gersfeld-Rhoen (Hes): Millennial festival.

Aug. 4-5 — St. Goar (RP): Folk festival.

Aug. 4-5 — Aachen (NRW): International Border Land dog show.

Aug. 4-5 — Baden-Baden (SB): German Tailors' Day, meeting.

Aug. 4-6 — Castrop-Rauxel (NRW): Marks-men's outdoor festival.

Aug. 4-6 — Lindenfels (Bav): Castle and costume festival.

Aug. 4-6 — Neukirchen (Hes): 600th anniversary.

Aug. 4-11 — Munich (Bav): 36th world Esperanto congress.

### Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

**Bav** — Bavaria.  
**Hes** — Hesse.  
**LS** — Lower Saxony.  
**NRW** — North Rhine-Westphalia.  
**RP** — Rhineland-Palatinate.  
**SB** — South Baden.  
**SH** — Schleswig-Holstein.  
**WB** — Wuerttemberg-Baden.  
**WH** — Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

- Aug. 4-11 — Neustadt (RP): Vacation course for wine-growing and industry.
- Aug. 4-11 — Burghausen (Bav): Traditional Woehr Lake festival.
- Aug. 4-12 — Neustadt (RP): "2,000 Years of Palatinate Wine" festival.
- Aug. 4-12 — Hamburg: International tennis championships of Germany.
- Aug. 4-18 — Munich (Bav): Electric industry fair.
- Aug. 4-26 — Hamburg: "Hummel" festival during "Hamburg Dom" folk festival.
- Aug. 4-Sept. 16 — Darmstadt (Hes): "Man and Space" and "Darmstadt Discussion" expositions, showing architecture from 1901-1951; plastic, graphic, painting, art crafts.
- Aug. 5 — Bad Aibling (Bav): Music contest of 20 brass bands from Bavarian highlands.
- Aug. 5 — Bad Friedrichshall (WB): Mine inspection at state salt works.
- Aug. 5 — Freiburg (SB): International motorcycle racing on Schauinsland.
- Aug. 5 — Hanover (LS): Horse-racing.
- Aug. 5 — Cologne (NRW): Bicycle endurance and sprint races.
- Aug. 5 — Bad Nauheim (Hes): Opera guest performance.
- Aug. 5-12 — Stuttgart (WB): International "Mazdasnan" (religious sect) conference.
- Aug. 5-19 — Bonn (NRW): International summer course, Bonn University.
- Aug. 5-26 — Marburg (Hes): International summer courses, Hessian universities and academies.
- Aug. 5-31 — Cologne (NRW): International summer course, Cologne University.
- Aug. 5-Sept. 16 — Hanover (LS): "Flowers and Gardens," exposition.
- Aug. 6-8 — Heidelberg (WB): 37th regular synod of Old-Catholic Church of Germany.
- Aug. 6-18 — Bonn (NRW): International Friendship League, convention.
- Aug. 7 — Essen (NRW): New York "Rheinischer Saengerbund" and Hans Sachs chorus of Essen, concert.
- Aug. 7 — Bad Pyrmont (NRW): Haydn concert; W. Stoever, conductor.
- Aug. 9 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): Chamber music concert; Heinz Schroeter, piano.
- Aug. 9-10 — Hanover (LS): German Society for Horticulture and Landscaping, convention.
- Aug. 9-12 — Berlin: German canoe championships.
- Aug. 10 — Hanover (LS): Bicycle races.
- Aug. 10-11 — Westerland/Sylt (North Sea): International amateur dancing tournament.
- Aug. 11 — Bad Nauheim (Hes): Kurpark illumination.
- Aug. 11 — Meersburg/Lake Constance (SB): Town and castle illumination.
- Aug. 11 — Munich (Bav): International Hans Braun light athletics festival.
- Aug. 11 — Hanover (LS): Water ball championships.
- Aug. 11-12 — Mainz (RP): German rowing championships.
- Aug. 11-12 — Radolfzell (SB): Alemannian day, folk festival.
- Aug. 11-12 — Rothenburg ob der Tauber (Bav): Hans Sachs plays; also "The Masterdraught."
- Aug. 11-12 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): 1951 "Rakoczy" well festival.
- Aug. 11-19 — Kronach/Frankenwald (Bav): Outdoor folk festival.
- Aug. 11-19 — Weiden (Bav): Traditional outdoor folk festival, native costumes.
- Aug. 12 — Hockenheim/Baden (WB): International Rhine trophy motorcycle races on Hockenheim track.
- Aug. 12 — Ansbach (Bav): Rococo festival.
- Aug. 12 — Neustadt (RP): Palatinate costume festival.
- Aug. 12 — Oberwesel (RP): Wine mart.
- Aug. 12-19 — Sylt (North Sea): 1st Sylt festival week, symphony concert; guest performance, Berlin State Opera.
- Aug. 12-22 — Hamburg: International youth congress.
- Aug. 13 — Bad Nauheim (Hes): Chamber music concert.
- Aug. 13-18 — Wilhelmshaven (LS): German Zoological Society, annual meeting.
- Aug. 13-20 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): Refugee teachers' congress.
- Aug. 13-21 — Bonn (NRW): International Old-Catholic theologians' conference.
- Aug. 15 — Bad Nenndorf (LS): Haydn concert, "The Seasons."
- Aug. 15 — Zeil am Harmersbach (Bav): Pageant with historical freemen's militia and women's costume groups.
- Aug. 15 — Aachen (NRW): International riding, jumping and driving tournament.
- Aug. 15-31 — Munich (Bav): Operetta festival in Gaertner Theater.
- Aug. 15-Sept 15 — Tuebingen (NB): International summer course, Tuebingen University.
- Aug. 16 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): Symphony concert; Eric ten Bergh, piano; K. Tutein, conductor.
- Aug. 16-19 — Frankfurt (Hes): German Watch and Clock Makers' convention, with trade fair.
- Aug. 17-19 — Cologne (NRW): German junior tennis championships.
- Aug. 17-19 — Hamburg: Sailing regatta on Alster.
- Aug. 17-19 — Hanover (LS): German athletic championships.
- Aug. 18 — Bamberg (Bav): Symphony concert; Jos. Keilberth, conductor.
- Aug. 18 — Borkum (North Sea): International dancing tournament for the Grand Prize of the North Sea.
- Aug. 18-19 — Wetzlar (Hes): Light athletic junior championships.
- Aug. 18-24 — Munich (Bav): International Alpine automobile races.
- Aug. 18-24 — Gelnhausen (Hes): 275th anniversary of Grimmelshausen's death.
- Aug. 19 — Bingen (RP): "Rochus" folk festival.
- Aug. 19 — Waldshut/Hochrhein (SB): "Chilbi" folk festival, native costumes.
- Aug. 19 — Aachen (NRW): Cathedral patrons' festival.
- Aug. 19 — Aachen (NRW): International riding, jumping and driving tournament.
- Aug. 19 — Frankfurt (Hes): Rowing regatta.
- Aug. 19 — Cologne (NRW): Bicycle stayer and sprinter races.
- Aug. 19 — Bad Nauheim (Hes): Operetta performance, Wiesbaden State Theater.
- Aug. 19-26 — Baden-Baden (SB): Grand Baden-Baden Week: horse and harness-racing; international tennis and golf tournaments.
- Aug. 19 — M. Gladbach (NRW): Harness-racing.
- Aug. 19-Sept. 6 — Ratingen (NRW): 675th anniversary.
- Aug. 20-26 — Hamburg: International congress of German dentists, exposition.
- Aug. 20-Sept. 1 — Cologne (NRW): International summer course, Cologne Sports College.
- Aug. 21 — Bad Pyrmont (NRW): Concert, Brunswick State Music School.
- Aug. 21-22 — Hamburg: "Harlem Globetrotters," two basketball games.
- Aug. 23 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): Vocal concert; Hans Hopf, tenor; Willi Domgraf-Fassbaender, baritone.
- Aug. 23-25 — Bad Pyrmont (NRW): German dancing instructors' association, tournament.
- Aug. 23-26 — Berlin: International tennis championships.
- Aug. 24 — Hanover (LS): German Dahlia and Gladiola Society, meeting.
- Aug. 24 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra, concert; Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
- Aug. 24 — Markgroeningen (WB): Historic shepherds' race.
- Aug. 24-26 — Westerland/Sylt (North Sea): International shore resorts tennis tournament.
- Aug. 25-27 — Mainz (RP): Wine mart.
- Aug. 25-27 — Hanover (LS): Textiles fair.
- Aug. 25-28 — Neuss (NRW): Outdoor folk festival.
- Aug. 25-Sept. 2 — Miltenberg (Bav): Lower Franconian folk festival.
- Aug. 25-Sept. 2 — Worms (RP): Fish Fry, ancient folk festival.
- Aug. 25-Sept. 30 — Stuttgart (WB): "Color" exposition.
- Aug. 26 — Markgroeningen (WB): Historic shepherds' race.
- Aug. 26 — Bad Harzburg (LS): St. Bartholomew, outdoor folk festival.
- Aug. 26 — Kiedrich (NRW): St. Valentine pilgrimage.
- Aug. 26 — Stuttgart (WB): International solitude motorcycle races, Grand Prize of Germany.
- Aug. 26 — Duisburg (NRW): Handball contest, Germany vs. Sweden.
- Aug. 26 — Hanover (LS): Bicycle races.
- Aug. 26 — Bad Nauheim (Hes): Symphony concert.
- Aug. 26-29 — Heidelberg (WB): German Society for Child Hygiene, convention.
- Aug. 26-31 — Hanover (LS): German bowling championships.
- Aug. 27 — Heidelberg (WB): Serenade concert; Ludwigshafen Palatinate Orchestra; B. Conz, conductor.
- Aug. 27-29 — Mainz (RP): German Physiological Society, meeting.
- Aug. 27-31 — Duesseldorf (NRW): International music students' congress; 1951 German music fair.
- Aug. 29-31 — Mainz (RP): German Society for Physiological Chemistry, convention.
- Aug. 29-Sept 2 — Cologne (NRW): Rhenish agricultural show.
- Aug. 30 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): Symphony concert; Gerhard Taschner, violin; K. Tutein, conductor.
- Aug. 30-31 — Bad Ems (RP): Golf championships.
- Aug. 30-Sept. 1 — Stuttgart (WB): German carpenters' and joiners' convention; furniture exposition.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 2 — Mainz (RP): Pharmacological Society, convention.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 2 — Bremen: German gymnastic championships.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 3 — Luebeck (SH): 700th anniversary, St. Mary's Church.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 3 — Hamburg: German Metal Smelting and Mining Association, meeting.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 4 — Trier (RP): German Association for the History of Medicine, Natural Sciences and Techniques, convention.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 8 — Bremen: "Agriculture and Economics" exposition.
- End of August — Trier (RP): German Wine Growers' Association, convention.
- End of August — Wetzlar (Hes): Open air concert, Haydn, "The Seasons."
- End of August — Krefeld (NRW): 1,900th anniversary of Krefeld-Gellep. †END



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## In and Around Germany

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### Cities Chosen for New ECA Housing

The skill and energy of Germany's best architects, engineers and contractors will be utilized in a new ECA housing program to include the cities of Brunswick, Frankfurt, Hanover, Mannheim, Munich and Nuremberg.

The cities were chosen following studies by the Federal Ministry of Housing and ECA. Under consideration are a number of other communities in addition to those in the Ruhr district where ECA housing projects are already under construction. City officials have been requested to set aside many of their building regulations to give the program directors a free hand in experimenting with current housing needs.

The German building experts will be chosen by a 13-member impartial committee, nine selected by the Housing Ministry and four by the ECA Mission. The competition, open to all architects and other building experts, will close Sept. 1.

Construction of the several projects, to include 200 and 300 units, will be completely financed by ECA funds. Ownership of the buildings will eventually be turned over to cooperatives shared in by their occupants.

### Model Community School near Realization

Germany's first major consolidated, unified community school will soon be started in the town of Bergstrasse, in Hesse. With a \$200,000 grant from the HICOG Special

*John M. Seus of the 7728 Claims Office Team, Munich, stands proudly beside his car displaying the red "K" emblem awarded by the Munich "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" to drivers recommended for their politeness and good driving by Munich citizens. Mr. Seus is the first American winner of the "Kavalier am Steuer" (Gentleman behind the Wheel) award, which he received for helping an injured bicyclist to a hospital and retrieving his damaged machine. Onlookers reported the incident.*

(PRB OLCB photo)



*The famed "Richard Wagner in the World" exhibition was opened recently in the rooms of the Munich Collecting Point for artistic works. The exhibition has already been shown at the Grand Opera in Paris, and will be sent to the Festival of Britain, to Salzburg and Spain. Shown looking at a picture of the famous composer are, l.-r., Dr. Karl Ipser, Vienna art historian in charge of the exhibition, Stefan P. Munsing, director of the US Information Center, Munich, and Dr. Charles D. Winning, chief, Public Affairs Division, OLCB.* (PRB OLCB photo by Maske)

Projects Fund, the project, known as the Bergstrasse School Village, will soon realize plans prepared almost six years ago.

Under the Bergstrasse plan, it will be possible for a child to start in kindergarten, go through elementary and secondary school, and then on to a vocational or academic school.

The plan consolidates parts of the elementary school systems of three communities and unifies into one school complex—under a single administration—a kindergarten, a school for retarded children, a secondary school, and a home economics and agricultural vocational school. The plan also provides facilities for adult education and a community center. At the same time the "Village" will serve as a demonstration school for the Teachers College in Jugenheim, one of the three communities in the consolidation.

### Berlin Youth Center Dedicated

Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, and Professor Ernst Reuter, governing mayor of Berlin, were the main speakers at ceremonies marking dedication June 19 of the new Wannsee Center for Youth Work in Berlin.

Renovation of the Wannsee Center was completed recently with the aid of a DM 160,000 (\$38,080) grant from the HICOG Special Projects Fund. Also DM 40,000 (\$9,520) was allocated for the purchase of the center's equipment and furniture by the federal government;



Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, joins pupils of the Fifth Elementary School in Steglitz during a study session in the Berlin school's model classroom. Mrs. McCloy visited the school after participating in ceremonies June 19 marking dedication of the newly refurbished Wannsee Center for Youth Work in Berlin.

(PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)

these funds were made available through the Berlin Main Youth Office.

Nearly 4,500 youth leaders were trained in the old quarters of the Wannsee Center, attending some 125 separate courses averaging one week in length. The new facilities are expected to make possible training of 50 or more candidates at one time. All courses are part of an over-all leadership training program for youth.

The first course to be held in the new building is already under way, according to the Berlin Element-HICOG announcement. In a workshop-type study program, 30 young persons representing all West Berlin youth organizations are conducting research and discussions on current problems and difficulties hindering effective education of youth leaders.

### School Feeding Grant Completed

The final installment of the HICOG \$2,000,000 grant to Berlin's school-feeding program was paid over to city officials recently. Under the program, one warm meal is provided each day of the school year to 325,000 students of all grades in West Berlin educational institutions.

Berlin Element educational officials report that the program, financed by American funds for the third consecutive year, not only contributes to the general health of the students but actually improves their classroom efficiency. For many the midday snack has meant the difference between hunger and sustaining nourishment.

### CARE Delivering 800 New Packages

Centers of need in the state of Bremen and the British Zone of Germany will be recipients of 800 newly created CARE (Cooperative for American Relief in Europe) units of food weighing 900 pounds each.

The Universities of Kiel, Muenster, Goettingen, Bonn, Cologne and Hamburg were among the first institutions to receive 10 units each. The packages have provided their cafeterias with 300 free meals for a period of three months.

Hospitals, orphanages and refugee-expellee camps will also receive similar gifts in the near future.

The contents of these CARE packages — skimmed milk, egg powder, dairy butter, cheddar cheese and dried pea beans — stem from US surplus food purchased by the US government and given outright to CARE for hungry people abroad. Shipment of the food from its US sources to CARE warehouses in Philadelphia was financed from CARE surplus dividends. Ocean freight was paid by ECA.

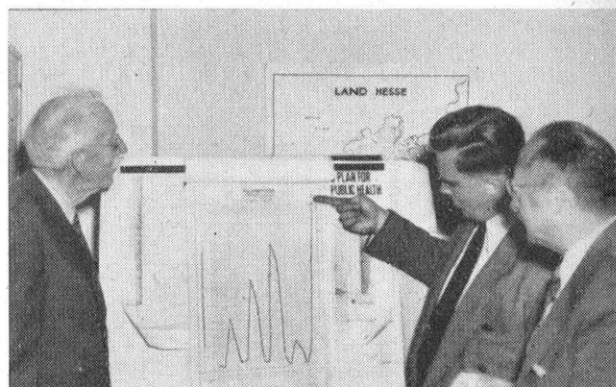
### East Zone Writing "Personal Letters"

The personal touch is the latest device of the East zone Communists in their ever-increasing efforts to flood West Germany with propaganda. This latest media — personal letters — is the result of pressure on Soviet Zone residents by local branches of the Communist SED (Socialist Unity Party) to engage in private — but officially inspired — propaganda against the Allied forces and the German government.

West Berliners and West Germans have been receiving letters from Soviet Zone residents in the same profession, calling for opposition to remilitarization and the policies of "McCloy and his American and German underlings."

Purposes of the letters, all of which repeat the usual Communist phrases, are to undermine the confidence of the West Germans in their political parties and, in doing so, to breed political apathy.

The handwritten letters contain no open threats and are generally conciliatory in tone. They all end "in the hope" that the recipients "will be conscious of their responsibilities as honest Germans." +END



Dr. Haven Emerson (left), professor of Public Health at Columbia University, examines a chart showing the status of preventive medicine in Hesse, on his recent arrival in Germany as chairman of the Unitarian Mission's seven-man panel which is holding a series of public health seminars with various authorities in Hesse and other parts of the Federal Republic. Describing the statistical chart are Dr. Ludwig von Manger-Koenig, (center), Hessian Ministry of Public Health, and Dr. Charles M. Benning, chief of Public Health, OLCH. (PRB OLCH photo)



# Washington Report

## US Troops Here "in Excellent Shape"

US TROOPS IN EUROPE are "in excellent shape," according to General J. Lawton Collins, US Army chief of staff, on his return to the United States June 5 after a 10-day trip on which he visited troops in France, Germany, Austria and Trieste.

"I found our troops in excellent shape all along the circuit," he told reporters. When asked how other European armies looked to him, General Collins said he did not have an opportunity to visit them all, but had heard good reports.

Additional US Army units, General Collins added, probably will be sailing for Europe within the next few months. He said he has requested the additional forces for Europe, but could not say when they would sail.

In addition to US forces amounting to two divisions which have been on occupation duty in Europe for some time, elements of the Fourth Infantry Division arrived in Germany recently, with the balance of the division scheduled to follow soon. The Second Armored Division was scheduled to sail for Europe in late June or early July. Present plans call for shipping at least two more divisions to Europe, raising to six divisions the total of US troops committed to the European defense forces under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

US troops in Europe are well supplied, General Collins said, and he is "particularly pleased" with the type of training they are getting. He said a concentrated effort is being made on teaching night fighting tactics. His only



General J. Lawton Collins, US Army chief of staff, visited the "tent city" camp of the newly-arrived Fourth Division at Sandhofen on his recent two-day tour of US installations in Germany. With him are Maj. Gen. Harlan N. Hartness (center), Fourth Division commander, and Col. Maxwell Emerson (right), commander at Sandhofen. (US Army photo)

criticism of training was that troops appeared to be making too many maneuver frontal attacks, rather than holding frontally and attacking from the flanks.

## Illegal Eastward Trade Slowed Up

The Occupation Powers in western Germany are achieving "substantial success" in reducing exports of strategic materials to eastern Europe, John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, told a group of Senate investigators in Washington. People of the Federal Republic, he added, generally oppose such exports, since "they don't want—any more than we do—to put guns and bullets into the hands of those who will shoot them."

Mr. McCloy testified June 14 at a hearing of a Senate interstate and foreign commerce subcommittee investigating the flow of critical materials from the German Federal Republic to Soviet Bloc countries.

Saying he did not want to speak specifically at an open hearing, Mr. McCloy told the senators there was an influx of Communist agents who have gold for purchasing illegal Western exports, and who are doing everything they can to induce shipments eastward.

He also noted that smuggling has been developed in Europe for centuries and that experts in the field have been operating in both zones of Germany for a considerable period. Mr. McCloy said it is hard to estimate illegal trade between the two zones, but he had heard it was about one-fifth the extent of legal trade.

The German government, Mr. McCloy said, has been encouraged to establish and exert its own authority on export controls. At first, he added, a decentralized process of issuing export licenses was used, which lent itself to increased exports, but lessened control. After the Allied High Commission exerted pressure on the Bonn government, he added, the system was tightened and eastern trade has dwindled.

He said western German trade now approximates \$6,000,000,000 a year, of which about half is in exports. Of this, Mr. McCloy added, only 2.7 percent of all legal exports are to eastern Europe, a decline he described as an "enormous change." He also told the senators, "We are getting more from the East than the East is getting from the West," a comparison that is the ultimate factor in determining the extent of success in controlling exports.

Throughout the customs and export control systems, he said, a "great deal of tightening up of enforcement is needed." Asked why this has not developed before now, Mr. McCloy said the efforts of "top people" are just beginning to show results.

Ruhr industrialists, Mr. McCloy said, are giving considerable cooperation, with many offering voluntary assistance to the High Commission in combatting illegal exports. When asked what should be done to make controls more effective, he offered these recommendations:

- (1) More persuasion and insistence;
- (2) Constant interviews with and encouragement for German officials by US officials to exercise the government's authority, and
- (3) More prosecutions of export violators by the German government.



*Members of US Army's specially-trained 7751 Military Police Customs Unit cooperate with German customs police in examining trucks at US Sector checkpoint on the super highway. Specially-assigned detachment went on duty along US Sector-Soviet Zone border in Berlin on May 24, 1951. (PRB BE-HICOG photos, above and on back cover, by Schubert)*

Mr. McCloy told the senators the Allied High Commission now has two objectives in Germany: Economic rehabilitation and rebuilding of the political structure. In the first, there has been a "major degree" of success, with economic activity rising since the end of the war from zero to from 120 to 130 percent of prewar peaks. On the political side, an indigenous government has been established for nearly two years. Noting that in forming their own democratic structure the Germans had to start from the beginning, he said:

"We have done everything we can possibly do to throw responsibility on the government of Germany."

Mr. McCloy also visited the White House June 14, in company with Secretary of State Acheson. On leaving he was asked for his views on the general European situation, particularly with respect to the possibility of war.

"There is nothing that I know that you do not know," he answered. "The tension is there. The potentials are there. But I see nothing that is new, other than the general buildup of strength, that would indicate the immediacy of war." When asked whether strength buildup indicated war possibility, Mr. McCloy replied: "We know that the strength of the Eastern forces is being built up and that causes a certain uneasiness. There is nothing beyond that that indicates any immediate prospect."

Asked about progress toward rearming Germany, Mr. McCloy said the first phases of conversations with German officials have been completed and they represent a constructive exchange of views.

Speaking at a press conference June 20, Mr. McCloy said the government of the Federal Republic has shown great development toward political maturity in the less than two years it has been in existence in spite of an increase in virulent propaganda from the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Emphasizing that there is no question of the rearmament of Germany, he said increases for Germany's defense represented a contribution to an international force for the defense of all Europe and that a substantial response and willingness of the German people themselves was necessary.

### **European-Federation Concept Encouraging**

Henry F. Byroade, director of the Bureau of German Affairs of the Department of State, expressed in Washington the belief that the concept of European federation, regardless of what form it takes, is the most encouraging factor in Europe today. He said that if democracy is developed in Germany, the United States will not be interested in controls.

On the subject of arming Germany, Mr. Byroade said the United States does not believe in conscripting a defeated enemy for military service against the will of that people, and never did propose creation of German divisions on any basis other than voluntary acceptance by the German nation. He said he had opposed any form of German rearmament because he thought it would be acceptable neither to Germany nor to some allies of the United States.

Mr. Byroade added that he changed his mind after the Communist invasion of South Korea, which he said had a tremendous effect on Europe, bringing conviction that an international force to protect western Europe must be made effective.

The concept of a common force, he added, had never before been tried on the basis of each nation giving away some of the control over its armed forces as essential to the common defense of Europe.

Mr. Byroade's audience consisted of 35 students from Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, Finland, Greece, Italy, West Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands who have completed a year of scholarship work in US preparatory and high schools. They were brought to the United States by the American Field Service International, a private organization, after displaying qualities of potential leadership and ability to work for mutual understanding.

### **German Envoy Thanks US for Aid**

The first accredited representative to the United States from a postwar German government expressed gratitude for the help the United States has given his country since the war.

The representative, Dr. Heinz L. Krekeler, presented his letter of introduction as charge d'affaires for the German Federal Republic to Secretary of State Acheson July 2 in Washington.

Talking to newsmen after being received by Mr. Acheson, Mr. Krekeler, who has been functioning as German consul-general in New York City, said:

"I feel deep gratitude for all the help the United States has given our people since the war. It was not political. We would have been a prey of Communism if this had not been done. I have been here one year, and I have received good cooperation."





Dr. Harry B. Wyman, chief of the HICOG-sponsored Education Service Center in Berlin, shows books in the "corner library" of the new model classroom in Berlin's Tenth Elementary School to some of its students. Model classrooms are equipped with the latest in school furnishings, including movable chairs and desks, and are set up with financial support from HICOG. The Tenth School's model classroom is the eighth to be opened in Berlin. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)

Dr. Krekeler will retain direction of the New York consulate in addition to his duties as charge d'affaires. He said, however, he will spend most of his future time in Washington.

A State Department spokesman said Dr. Krekeler will have diplomatic status, but without the rank of ambassador or minister, and it is not considered likely that full diplomatic relations will be established with the German Federal Republic until after the Office of the Allied High Commission is either changed or abolished.

## US Friendship for All Peoples Affirmed

A resolution reaffirming the friendship of the American people for all other peoples, including those of the Soviet Union, has the final approval of the US Congress. Final congressional action came June 4, when the House of Representatives without opposition approved the resolution as previously passed by the Senate on May 4.

The resolution as adopted differs only slightly from identical resolutions introduced in both houses of Congress on Feb. 8. The original Senate resolution was sponsored by 23 senators from both major political parties and was introduced by Senator Brien McMahon.

The House resolution was introduced by Rep. Abraham Ribicoff, and sponsored by him and eight additional representatives of both parties.

The final resolution says "The goal of the American people is now and ever has been a just and lasting peace." It adds: "The deepest wish of our nation is to join with all other nations in preserving the dignity of man and in observing those moral principles which alone lend meaning to his existence." The resolution also notes that the United States "has given of its substance and resources to help those peoples ravaged by war and poverty.

"Terrible danger to all free peoples compels the United States to undertake a vast program of armaments expenditures... We rearm only with reluctance and would prefer to devote our energies to peaceful pursuits."

In the resolution the legislators state that the American people regret the "artificial barriers" which separate them from the peoples of the Soviet Union and which prevent the Soviet peoples from learning of the American people's desire to live in friendship with all other peoples.

"The American people and their government desire neither war with the Soviet Union nor the terrible consequences of such a war," the resolution says.

It observes further that "although they are firmly determined to defend their freedom and security, the American people welcome all honorable efforts to compose the differences standing between the United States Government and the Soviet Government and invite the peoples of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship in this endeavor."

During discussion in the House of Representatives, Rep. Charles R. Howell (Dem., N.J.) said the desire for brotherhood is strong in the hearts of the American people.

If this truth were available to the Soviet peoples, he said, "I am confident they would answer us in the same spirit."

Rep. Walter H. Judd (Rep., Minn.) said the resolution "tells the truth about the American foreign policy."

US Secretary of State Acheson has called the resolutions impressive for three things: Reaffirmation of friendship for all peoples; the American people's desire for peace; and the provision calling on the President to ask the Soviet Government to make known the contents of the resolution to the Soviet peoples.

"These words," he recently said, "point to the opportunity which the men of the Kremlin have of setting affairs on a better course. No others are in such a position to say the words and perform the acts which can either strengthen or confound men's hopes."

He also pointed out that the American people desire not merely "peace," but a "just and lasting" peace. +END

*Foreign students and guest professors of the Free University of Berlin gather informally in the students' clubhouse for a discussion sponsored by the university's foreign relations committee. In group are an American student, Harold Krause of New York (third from right, rear); and three British students, Evelyn Elbogen (second from left), London; Bryan Newton (third from left), Nottingham; and Leslie Whittome (right rear), London. Sixty-five students from foreign countries are now studying at the Free University.* (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)



## Economic Prospects for Germany

Cooperation Agreement with the United States, one of its first important sovereign acts. Germany also took her place in Paris with the other European nations participating in the Marshall Plan in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. There Germany was a partner in the development and implementation of many programs effective in increasing European trade and reducing the need for American assistance. In September 1949, Germany joined other countries in adjusting her foreign exchange rate as a part of a successful attempt to arrive at a more rational and advantageous pattern of European and world trade.

The Federal Government and Central Bank authorities became increasingly concerned as unemployment rose during 1949. The Central Bank had been preoccupied — and rightly so — with preserving the stable internal financial relationships which were the basis for maximizing revenue from exports. It was felt during 1949 that the degree of monetary expansion required to eliminate the largely structural unemployment might also produce inflationary pressures strong enough to dislocate Germany's improving foreign payments position. Moreover, in the winter of 1949-50, industrial production failed to increase over several months for the first time since the currency reform and unemployment rose to about 10 percent of the labor force.

The bank and federal authorities decided in early 1950 that a moderate monetary expansion was necessary and embarked upon a cautious program to combat unemployment which consisted mainly of removing existing credit restrictions and supporting new investment. In the spring of 1950 public budgets were in substantial deficit. Although this condition came about by default rather than design, it was influential with other factors in reducing unemployment and starting industrial output upward again.

**B**Y JUNE 1950 THE GOAL of German economic recovery, if not clearly in sight, was no longer viewed with skepticism. Employment was high. Aided by seasonal factors and a construction boom, unemployment was rapidly easing. Output was nearing three times its pre-currency reform volume. Exports were climbing to a level not thought possible two years before.

It was about this time that the European Payments Union (EPU) was launched with full US support and with Germany as a full-fledged member. One of the prime objectives of the ECA has been to increase the free movement of goods between European countries. The EPU was to provide an institutional mechanism in support of this. Concurrently with the establishment of the EPU, the initial steps were taken to extend the list of goods which would be imported by one Marshall Plan country from another without quota restrictions. Western Germany was one of the leaders in applying the liberalization measures although her foreign exchange position was still very weak. As a result she found herself on two different occasions in serious payment difficulties.



More than 100 Hessian teen-agers who departed in July for a year's study in the United States pose with members of a team of experts who briefed them on America and world problems. Members of the briefing team shown are, l.-r., Professor Charles Dille, exchanges chief, OLCH; Dr. Ralph Burns, exchanges chief, HICOG; Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, and Dr. Eugene Fair, education chief, OLCH. (PRB OLCH photo)

Every effort was made by western Germany to avoid the actual suspension of liberalization in order to prevent the undesirable repercussions which such a move was bound to have on those member countries which relied heavily on the German market. At the outset almost complete reliance for corrective action was placed on monetary restrictions aimed at reducing internal purchasing power and hence the demand for imports. By making the home market less attractive it was hoped that German producers would stimulate their efforts to sell abroad. Nonetheless, the German balance with the EPU countries deteriorated seriously last fall and compelled a temporary suspension of import licensing.

As evidence of the spirit of cooperation of the other Marshall-Plan countries, these nations extended a substantial credit to Germany in order to bridge her exchange difficulties. The special credit allowed her to resume the liberalization of imports until the end of February of this year. At that time the balance had failed to show the hoped-for improvement, and another suspension became necessary.

**I**T IS WORTH NOTING that the Central Bank actually was successful not only in curtailing the expansion of commercial bank loans but was able to effect a moderate reduction. Central Bank action, however, was inadequate to turn the tide. It should also be pointed out that the government and the Central Bank were severely criticized in Germany for the severity of the measures instituted to rigidly control imports. This was done, however, to leave no possible doubt as to the Federal Republic's ability not only to stay within the limits of the special credit but to insure that the credit would be repaid at an early date.

It was feared that the sharp restrictions on bank credit together with a reduction in the volume of imports would



have a serious impact on the domestic economy. In particular, a fall in production could have aggravated the unemployment problem. In retrospect, the situation was not as serious as was believed in some quarters. The huge increase in the demand for goods of virtually all descriptions, resulting from the higher levels of economic activity which had been achieved and reinforced by the demands generated by the Korea outbreak, served to keep business prospects at a high level.

Even in the face of prospective and actual shortages of goods required for current production, dismissals were not widespread because of the universal belief that continued high levels of demand would prevail and that in the final analysis sufficient raw materials would be on hand. The labor market was also stimulated by the spectacular rise in exports. The postwar high was recorded in April 1951 for both exports and industrial production.

As severe as they appeared at the time the various monetary and direct control measures instituted to reverse the critical payments deficit did not seriously impair production and employment. At the same time they were responsible in the main for the reversal in Germany's EPU position. Commencing in March, Germany began to develop an EPU surplus which in the meantime has continued in a magnitude sufficient to permit the repayment in full of the special credit extended by the EPU countries much sooner than was originally anticipated.

At the present time Germany is still operating under strict control of import licensing in order to hold imports to a level which she can afford with her foreign exchange reserves. If the trade situation develops favorably, it is hoped that Germany can return gradually to full liberalization. Germany's EPU difficulties have provided a valuable practical example of the possibilities of European cooperation and have served to instill confidence in the principle of international mutual assistance.

In the course of further progress toward the complete removal of trade restrictions, other countries may well find themselves in temporary foreign exchange difficulties. Germany, however, must continue to be somewhat more cautious than most other countries until she is able to build up a sufficient reserve of foreign exchange to ensure that she can bridge normal trade fluctuations with her own resources.

**WHAT ARE THE IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS** for the future? At the present time the US Congress is reviewing in detail the basis upon which American assistance will continue to be provided to free nations of the world. Two fundamental trends in thinking have emerged. First, we will concentrate the granting of our assistance to those nations which demonstrate their determination to expand their defense capacity and their cooperation in the Western defense effort. Secondly, due account will be taken of the need to maintain adequate living standards in these countries.

Even though western Germany is not a formal partner in the defense system it will doubtless be necessary for her to cooperate in this vital undertaking if she is to be

presumed to be eligible for obtaining scarce materials from abroad and further assistance from the United States. In this connection Germany faces many complex problems common to other European nations.

It is clear that the increased public expenditures for the organization and equipment of military units in other countries and in Germany for the support of additional Allied troops will lead to serious monetary and fiscal problems. The increase of public expenditures means that governments will be purchasing goods and services in much greater amounts and will be competing for them with the private sector. If governments increase their expenditures without taking appropriate measures to reduce or limit the spending power of private individuals, the total demand for scarce resources will increase to such an extent as to cause serious inflationary pressures. An inflation would lead to a much higher direct cost of goods to the government, and would cause dislocations of commodity markets and great hardship for many segments of the population.

It is true that in Germany there still remain unemployed labor and plant capacity which can be used to increase production and to meet to some extent the increased demand. In spite of the pool of unemployed workers and the existence of some unused production capacity, existing shortages and production bottlenecks will become acute if the defense program reaches anything like the magnitude required to make it effective. The most prominent shortages will in all likelihood be coal, power, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals.

**A FURTHER PROBLEM RESULTING** from the defense effort involves the diversion of resources to defense requirements. This will reduce German's ability to export goods to other European countries, and to the outside world. Consequently, the achievement of equilibrium in the balance of payments will be delayed and American dollar aid may therefore need to be continued for longer than was originally expected. Such dollar aid would, of course, not be granted merely because of the balance of payments gap, but would depend on the performance of the country in building up and contributing to an effective defense system.

The ECA Missions in the various countries have urged the governments to take the necessary steps to mobilize their resources into defense channels. The measures so advocated and undertaken by the governments have been similar to those undertaken in the United States in the past nine months, but on the whole less severe and less comprehensive. In Germany, we have encouraged the Federal Government to pass legislation giving the Ministry of Economics wide powers to control the production, processing, storage, supply and purchase of a large number of scarce materials. A law providing such powers was passed in May and is an important step in guaranteeing that scarce materials will not be hoarded or used for non-essential purposes. In the meantime, a materials allocation agency has been set up headed by a leading German businessman for the purpose of carrying out the required measures. Needless to say, the ECA

Mission is watching closely the performance of the government in implementing this important piece of legislation.

In all European countries, and in Germany in particular, the destruction and dislocations caused by the last war have not yet been completely overcome, and as a result, particular production sectors are likely to be the source of shortages before the maximum production potential is reached. Such a situation will require that the government take adequate measures to assure that bottleneck sectors obtain enough investment funds and are supplied with enough materials to expand their productive capacity.

In Germany this problem continues to be particularly serious because of the slow formation of private capital through savings. While the "sound money" policy of the Central Bank has been designed to encourage savings, taxes and consumer needs have by and large forestalled such a development.

The volume of counterpart funds available for investment is sharply declining as foreign assistance declines. This means of directing investment thereby loses some of its effectiveness. There is at present some reluctance on the part of the Central Bank to assist in providing investment funds for such bottleneck industries as coal mining, iron and steel, electric power and housing. Even if this attitude changes it will result in new problems in connection with the control of commercial bank lending. The provision of Central Bank funds for direct investment tends to increase the reserves and therefore the lending power of the commercial banks. While it is possible to restrict lending by the commercial banks through the usual weapons of raising reserve requirements, refusing, if necessary, to rediscount commercial paper, and exerting moral suasion, we none the less will have a more difficult situation to deal with.

**W**HILE PUBLIC BUDGETS have not, to date, contributed significantly to economic instability, the outlook for the immediate future is anything but favorable. At the same time that the ECA Mission urged the institution of the various control measures necessary to prepare for the defense effort, it was emphasized that taxes should be increased. The German government is faced with a large increase in occupation costs necessitated by the increased strength of the Allied Forces stationed in Germany. Parliament has, moreover, during the course of recent months, passed a series of bills providing for large outlays to cover higher social benefits. The result is a prospective budgetary deficit of sufficient size to seriously impair internal financial stability. The necessity to raise tax revenues must be faced up to as a matter of urgency.

The payment of occupation costs represents Germany's main direct contribution to defense. Unfortunately, considerable opposition has been met within Germany whenever the question of increased occupation costs has been raised. This hostility has been evident not only on the part of the Social Democratic opposition, but on the part of the government coalition parties as well. This critical

attitude toward Allied military expenditures in Germany is retained in spite of the fact that the German people are well aware that the Western Allies are the only force standing between them and the Soviet Union. The hostility of the government and the population to the enactment of the tax measures needed for the higher expenditures is attributable in part to the delay in including Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an equal member.

While it is clear that it will still be necessary to take certain precautions in controlling Germany's military development, it is equally clear that the Western defense organization cannot be fully effective unless German resources are added to the common pool. It is common knowledge that the Allied Powers intend to replace the Occupation Statute with a contractual agreement which will virtually restore Germany to the status of a sovereign power. There are, however, a wide range of extremely complex problems which must be worked out to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. This is by its nature a very time consuming process. Pending the conclusion of these agreements, there can be no question but that it will be in the long term self interest of Germany to go forward rapidly with the reorientation of internal policies to provide for direct support of the defense effort.

**I**T IS NOT YET CLEAR to what extent price controls and rationing will be needed in the immediate future, but the danger exists that, when defense expenditures get into full swing, the scarcity of at least some consumer goods will become great enough to require price ceilings and rationing at different levels of production and distribution. The control of prices may well need to be extended to wage payments in order to prevent an upward spiral in wages and the prices of consumer goods. We are urging the enactment of measures necessary to implement such controls, so that they become effective immediately when the need arises.

One of the elements of difficulty in ascertaining the standard of defense performance of the nations eligible for US assistance will be those expenditures which do not directly support military units but which nevertheless do tend to unify and strengthen the West or support its common objectives. It is, for example, certainly the objective of the West to sustain the western sectors of Berlin and to make possible an improvement in the economic life of the city. Not only is a large share of the counterpart funds generated in Germany used to support Berlin, but the Federal Republic contributes a large sum from its own budget.

A somewhat similar case involves the large budgetary outlays required to improve the lot of those refugees who are living on only a subsistence level. One need not be reminded of the explosive force inherent in a situation whereby large numbers of a nation's population is struggling for survival.

It is again to Germany's credit that she is taking special pains to expedite exports to NATO members and to give the highest priority to military orders placed in Germany





Nicolas Nabokov, Russian-born composer and president of the executive committee of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, lectures to a German-American audience at the US Information Center in Berlin-Schoeneberg on "Music in the Totalitarian State." Mr. Nabokov is an American citizen. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)

to cover military requirements of the Allied Forces stationed there. Other European countries, however, are supporting efforts of a similar character and in the final analysis it may not be feasible to give more than nominal credit for these activities.

An important part of tightening up our defenses will be the control of the flow of strategic materials from Germany to the Iron-Curtain countries, either directly across the eastern border, or indirectly through other western countries. This program has achieved at least partial success but efforts toward strengthening the controls must continue.

**W**HILE OUR EMPHASIS has shifted to the wide range of problems connected with German defense participation, we have not lost sight of the recovery problems, in particular, increasing productivity, the absorption of unemployed refugees and others into the economy, the continuation of the housing program, the industrial bottlenecks, the balance of payments improvement and, of course, raising living standards to the greatest extent compatible with the defense effort.

Many of the refugees have already found a place in the western German economy and are no longer a burden. But there remains a group of several million located in areas where job opportunities are limited or non-existent and who are discouraged from moving into industrial areas by the shortage of housing. Because housing is a key factor in moving labor to areas of low unemployment, the German government and the ECA Mission have made substantial funds available from counterpart and other sources to finance housing in key areas. For example, the most recent ECA counterpart investment program provided a very large sum for the construction of miners' housing in the Ruhr.

The problem of bottlenecks in basic industries will continue to plague us as over-all production rises and makes greater demands on basic materials. Lifting the production and capacity limitations on certain industries,

which were imposed by the Occupying Powers, has done something to solve this problem, but great difficulties are still being faced in raising the level of coal production high enough to support the larger industrial output needed for defense and consumption purposes. The supply of steel will depend as much on coal supplies as on actual plant capacity, although capacity for producing particular kinds of steel, for example sheet steel, is still very limited.

Assistance for Berlin remains one of the principal areas of US activity in Germany. Although the dramatic type of assistance afforded during the Airlift is fortunately no longer necessary, the problems of Berlin remain critical. Unemployment is high and production low. The causes are numerous: the separation of Berlin from the rest of free Germany, and its further subdivision into two segments; the loss of the city's principal industry, government; the removal of machinery during the Russian occupation in the immediate postwar period; the lingering effect of the blockade and the psychological difficulties connected with deliveries of Berlin exports.

It was obvious that unless remedial action were taken, the Berlin economy would remain in a depressed condition indefinitely; consequently, the ECA Mission drew up a four-year investment program aimed at raising the level of production, increasing employment by 220,000 and reducing Berlin's unfavorable trade balance. It was believed that through a properly managed program of investment, as contrasted to the relief assistance previously prevailing, Berlin could attain a degree of prosperity comparable to that prevailing in the rest of the ECA participating area. This program already has been initiated and it is hoped that funds become available for its completion.

**N**ONE OF THE GERMAN economic problems is by any means insoluble. It cannot be repeated too often, however, that there are physical limitations as to the rate of progress which can be made. The first large steps toward economic recovery come easier than those which follow. The task of attaining recovery objectives has already become more formidable by reason of the sacrifices inherent in a successful defense effort. Skillfully directed and soundly conceived government policies will become even more necessary to finish the job than to start it. The government, the trade unions and business management alike share the responsibility for demonstrating to the broad masses of the population that the rewards of economic reconstruction and the burden of defense preparation will be equitably shared.

I hope that this brief commentary on a very large and complex subject will enable those readers who are not intimately familiar with the German economy to obtain a better grasp of the current and prospective situation. Although amazing progress has been achieved, formidable problems remain. We are confident, however, that all obstacles to continued economic expansion will be overcome, and that a dynamic German economy will provide the basis for a significant German contribution to the common efforts of the Western community of free nations. +END

# Settlement of German Debts

(Text of Release of Allied High Commission, May 26, 1951)

The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France announced May 26 plans for the settlement of German prewar external debts and of debts for economic assistance extended to Germany since May 8, 1945, by the Occupying Powers.

The announcement by the three governments was preceded by the transmission to the German Federal Government and to a number of interested countries of details of procedure and principles for settlement.

The letter to the Federal Government was transmitted via the Allied High Commission and its text is attached. The letter was accompanied by the following documents which have also been sent by the three governments to interested countries:

1. Text of communication to interested countries, entitled "The Settlement of German External Debts."

2. Proposed procedure for the settlement.

3. Points of principle relating to the settlement.

4. Technical questions also expected to arise.

5. Terms of reference of the Tripartite Commission on German Debts.

In addition, the Federal Government was given a list of the interested countries notified.

The letter to the Federal Government and the communication to interested countries were also accompanied by copies of the exchange of letters in October 1950 and March 1951 between the Allied High Commission and the federal chancellor on the subject of external German debts. These texts were published at the time of the first revision of the Occupation Statute\*.

The full text of the communique of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France follows.

\* \* \*

The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France have been considering the problem of bringing about a settlement of German debts as envisaged by the agreement of March 6, 1951, with the German Federal Government. They have now transmitted to the Government of the German Federal Republic and to the governments of a number of interested countries a communication which describes a proposed procedure for arriving at a settlement of Germany's prewar debts and which outlines their present views on the points of principle relating to it. A copy of this communication, together with its several enclosures, is being released simultaneously.

It is proposed that a meeting of interested parties, both governmental and private, should be held in London in the autumn of this year. To prepare for this meeting and to represent their interests in the discussions of the German debt problem, the three governments have established a Tripartite Commission on German Debts. The commission will also represent their interests in regard to the question of Germany's debts arising from the postwar economic assistance which the three governments have extended to Germany.

\* (Text published in Information Bulletin, issue of April 1951, pages 65-68.)

The Tripartite Commission on German Debts will carry on the work on German debts hitherto performed by the Intergovernmental Study Group on Germany, which has now completed the various other tasks assigned to it by the three governments.

\* \* \*

May 23, 1951.

Ministerialdirektor Blankenhorn,  
Office of the Chancellor of the  
Federal Republic of Germany,  
Palais Schaumburg, Bonn.

Sir,

I have been requested by the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France to forward to you a communication regarding the settlement of German external debts. This communication, including the supporting documents, is attached hereto.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

J. E. SLATER,  
Secretary General.

Enclosures:

1. As contemplated in the letter of March 6 addressed to the German federal chancellor by the Allied High Commission on behalf of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, regarding German indebtedness, the three governments have now drawn up proposals for working out arrangements for an orderly over-all debt settlement. These proposals comprise a tentative procedure, a statement of the present views of the three governments on points of principle and a list of certain technical questions requiring consideration. The relevant documents are attached.

2. The three governments have established in London a commission to be known as the Tripartite Commission on German Debts which will represent their interests in the proposed discussions.

3. In accordance with the procedure envisaged, it is proposed that informal preliminary meetings should be held in London between the Tripartite Commission and representatives of creditors in France, the United Kingdom and the United States and of the German Federal Government and of German debtors. The meetings are planned to begin on June 25, and to be concluded by about the middle of July. It is proposed that at first they should be attended by the creditors' representatives, and that a German delegation should join the discussions on July 5. The Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland are being invited to send observers.

4. The German Federal Government is accordingly invited to send a delegation which, it is suggested, should also include representatives of the principal classes of German debtors to take part from July 5 onwards. It is hoped that the arrangements proposed for these meetings will be convenient to the Federal Government.

5. The three governments also desire to confirm their proposal that a short meeting of Allied representatives, including the Tripartite Commission, with the German Federal Government should be held in Germany beginning on June 5, at which further explanations on the proposed procedure could be given. The meeting would also provide an opportunity for a preliminary

reference to the question of the German debts for postwar economic assistance.

6. The enclosures to this communication are also being sent simultaneously to certain other interested governments and are being furnished to creditor representatives who are expected to attend the meetings in June and July. They will be published shortly.

\* \* \*

## The Settlement of German External Debts (Enclosure 1)

1. The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States have reached the conclusion in agreement with the German Federal Government that the settlement of German external debts is in the interests of the restoration of normal economic and financial relations between Germany and other countries. They have also agreed with the Federal Government that interested governments, including that of the Federal Republic, creditors and debtors, shall participate in working out a settlement plan in accordance with certain principles.

2. The exchange of letters which placed this agreement on record, and the letter from the Allied High Commission to the German federal chancellor which preceded it and which set out the views of the three governments in regard to the settlement of claims against Germany, were published on March 6, 1951.

3. As recorded in this exchange of letters of March 6, the three governments have been engaged in preparing proposals for the working out of arrangements for an orderly over-all debt settlement which would be fair and equitable to all the interests affected. They have now completed a tentative procedure for arriving at acceptable settlement arrangements, a statement outlining their present views on points of principle relating to the settlement, and a list of certain technical questions requiring consideration. The relevant documents, which are attached as Enclosures 2, 3 and 4, are intended to serve as a preliminary basis for consultations later in the year. To prepare for these consultations the three governments intend to hold informal preliminary meetings in order to obtain views of some of the interested parties. Thereafter further communications will be sent on the subjects of the enclosures listed above, and arrangements will be made for participation in these consultations by representatives of creditors and debtors, of the German Federal Government and of the governments of countries having a significant creditor interest.

4. The three governments, in order to make an over-all settlement of German debts possible, are prepared to modify the priority of their claims in respect of the postwar economic assistance which they furnished to Germany, on condition that the settlement plan is acceptable to them.

5. The arrangements contemplated relate to Germany's prewar public and private indebtedness and to the German debt arising out of postwar economic assistance; they do not relate to claims arising out of the war, which can only be dealt with in connection with a peace treaty.

6. The three governments have set up a Tripartite Commission on German Debts to



act on their behalf in the necessary consultations and negotiations. Its terms of reference are attached as Enclosure 5.

\* \* \*

### Proposed Procedure (Enclosure 2)

1. In order to arrive at a settlement of German prewar and postwar external debts in cooperation with the interested parties, the three governments have worked out a tentative procedure for organizing consultations and negotiations, in which interested governments, including the German Federal Government, and representatives of debtors and creditors, would take part. In the meetings envisaged in this procedure the three governments would be represented through the Tripartite Commission on German Debts.

2. The procedure is designed to lead to the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement which would establish the general conditions under which outstanding debts would be settled between individual debtors and creditors.

3. In the view of the three governments the agreement should be arrived at in such a way that its terms would be acceptable to the various interests affected. This means that representatives not only of governments but also of private creditor and debtor interests should have the opportunity to participate fully in working out the general settlement arrangements which would form the basis of the agreement. Their participation is in fact an essential step toward and constitutes in itself an element in the normalization of Germany's international relations. On the other hand in view of their interests in the subject, the three governments intend to participate fully in each stage of the procedure.

4. The following procedure is proposed:

(a) Consultations between the three governments and the German Federal Government, the governments of other countries with a significant creditor interest, and representatives of creditors and debtors, on the implications of the statement on points of principle in Enclosure 3, on certain technical issues listed in Enclosure 4, and on the procedure itself. The purpose of the consultations is to explain these matters to the participants and to obtain their views on them and upon the practical methods of implementations. As a result of these consultations, the three governments would revise and elaborate the documents as necessary.

(b) Preparation of proposed settlement arrangements by the interested parties. The detailed organization of meetings for this purpose and the procedure to be followed will be discussed in the consultations referred to above. It is, however, agreed that the procedure should allow for direct negotiations between representatives of debtors and creditors and for full participation by the Tripartite Commission acting on behalf of the three governments.

(c) Conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement which would enter into force when signed and approved by the three governments and the Government of the Federal Republic and to which other governments would be able to accede.

5. The three governments have considered the best way of organizing the consultations referred to in Paragraph 4 (a) and believe that it is desirable that a meeting should be held at which the interested parties, both governmental and private, should have an opportunity of expressing their views. It is proposed that such a meeting should be called in London in the autumn of this year.

6. In order to insure that this meeting is productive and leads without undue delay to the negotiations envisaged in Paragraph 4 (b), adequate preparation must be made. The three governments intend that this preparation should include informal meetings with German representatives and with representatives of the principal creditor groups in the three countries, to which the governments of four other countries which have a major creditor interest, namely, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland, are being invited to appoint observers. Such meetings will be purely preliminary and designed to explore the issues and prepare the ground for the autumn meeting. Governments of creditor countries not represented will receive further documents drawn up after these informal meetings. It is hoped that through the circulation of the present and later documents all interested governments will be able to consult the private creditor interests in their own countries and make adequate preparation for their participation at the autumn meeting.

7. Following a short visit to Bonn early in June to explain the procedure to the German Federal Government, the Tripartite Commission will hold the preliminary informal meetings referred to in Paragraph 6 in London at the end of June. Thereafter, it will complete its own preparatory work, and during August invitations will be issued to the full consultations which it is hoped will be held at the end of September. The negotiation of the general settlement arrangements and the preparation of the intergovernmental agreement would follow as soon as possible.

\* \* \*

### Points of Principle (Enclosure 3)

I

1. The three governments acting in conformity with their responsibilities and by reason of their position as the principal and priority creditors of Germany, have agreed with the Federal Government, in an exchange of letters of March 6, 1951, between the federal chancellor and the Allied High Commission that a debt settlement plan should be worked out in the interest of the re-establishment of normal economic relations between the Federal Republic and other countries. The general purpose of this plan would be to provide for the settlement of the prewar external debts of Germany and of German debtors and of the debts for economic assistance extended to Germany since May 8, 1945, by the three Occupying Powers.

2. It is the view of the three governments that, in order to further the re-establishment of normal economic relations between the Federal Republic and other countries, the settlement should:

(a) Eliminate the state of default of Germany to the utmost extent possible by suitable treatment of matured and maturing debts and of arrears of interest.

(b) Lead to a situation which would permit a return to normal debtor-creditor relationships by providing methods for settling these debts by agreement between the parties.

(c) Be of such a character as to contribute to the recovery of Germany's international credit by the restoration of confidence in her financial standing and reliability as a borrower, while giving a reasonable assurance that Germany will not again default on her undertakings.

(d) Be compatible with and as far as possible facilitate Germany's eventual compliance with obligations which members of

the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation have assumed with regard to the transfer of payments on current account, including interest and earnings on investments.

II

3. The three governments, which are also Occupying Powers, have a special and continuing interest both in the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives and in the settlement arrangements adopted to promote them. They have indicated to the Federal Government in their letter of Oct. 23, 1950, which continues to represent their views, that provided a settlement plan is worked out which is acceptable to them, they will modify the priority of their claims in respect to postwar economic assistance to the extent necessary to permit the fulfillment of such an agreed plan. To be acceptable the plan must conform to the following principles:

(a) It should take into account the general economic position of the Federal Republic; it should not dislocate the German economy through undesirable effects on the internal financial situation, nor unduly drain existing or potential German foreign exchange resources, and it should not add appreciably to the financial burden of any Occupying Power.

(b) It should provide for an orderly overall settlement of the debts to be included in the plan and assure fair and equitable treatment of all the interests affected, including those of the Federal Government.

(c) It should be subject to revision as soon as Germany is reunited and a final peace settlement becomes possible, and should be capable of adjustment in the light of changed circumstances.

In the view of the three governments agreed procedures and controls must also be established to govern this settlement and all payments made under it.

4. The settlement of debts can only be put into effect by agreements between particular German debtors and their foreign creditors, but the three governments have agreed that such individual settlements should conform to general settlement arrangements which would reflect the foregoing principles. These arrangements would be arrived at in negotiations between representatives of creditors and debtors, the Federal Government, the three governments, and other interested governments, and would be incorporated in an intergovernmental agreement. This agreement would provide patterns for the latter agreements between the individual debtors and creditors. If a creditor does not wish to accept settlement in accordance with one or other of these patterns, then under the intergovernmental agreement there would be no present possibility of the debt being discharged.

5. It is clear that a settlement plan of the nature outlined above requires that all parties be prepared to make sacrifices in the interest of common agreement. It cannot be expected that creditors will make sacrifices unless the Germans make real efforts to meet their obligations and unless the German Federal Government on its side pursues such foreign exchange and internal fiscal policies as will enable German obligations to be met under the settlement agreement. The Germans must also bear in mind the heavy burden borne by many other countries. On the other hand, other creditors, like the three governments, will have to give due regard to Germany's present and future economic position, the other economic burdens which she has to

bear, and the fact that she is still receiving governmental economic assistance from abroad.

6. The three governments will give due consideration to the internal financial position of Germany and the budgetary position of the Federal Government, both of which will be affected by certain problems such as the impact of Western defense requirements.

### III

7. The settlement plan should provide that as a rule holders of existing debts denominated in foreign currencies should continue to hold obligations so denominated which would be serviced in foreign exchange. It is, therefore, the amount which Germany can afford to pay in foreign exchange that is likely to be the most important factor. At present Germany has small foreign exchange reserves and is continuing to receive foreign aid or credit. Although it is desirable that service on the debts should be resumed at an early date, it is evident that in the short run, while Germany continues to receive foreign aid, debt service on more than a limited scale would add appreciably to the financial burden of the three governments. It seems reasonable to assume, however, that in the long run Germany's external payments can be balanced without the need for exceptional assistance. It is necessary, therefore, to make a distinction between what Germany can pay in the immediate future and what she can be expected to pay in the long run.

8. It seems clear that Germany will have sufficient resources to resume service payments on her external debts under a reasonable settlement arrangement provided that she is determined to do so and to accept the sacrifices which may be necessary for the sake of removing a serious obstacle to good relationships with others, improving her credit standing and opening the way to normal sources of credit. On the other hand, the volume of German prewar and postwar foreign indebtedness will be disproportionately large in relation to Germany's prospective ability to make payments thereon. Moreover, a large part of the prewar debts has matured and considerable amounts of interest are in arrears. In view of these factors a realistic approach by the creditors to the problem will be necessary, and this will probably involve adjustments of the terms of the debts. The methods and extent of such adjustments are matters which must be determined in the negotiation of the settlement plan.

### IV

9. Other questions for consideration arise from the prospect that some creditors will seek settlement of their debts in Deutsche marks (DM). Consideration must be given to what extent and under what conditions it would be possible to permit settlement in Deutsche marks of foreign currency debts. It will be necessary to assure that the plan provides equitable treatment between creditors who receive payment in foreign currency and those who desire to receive payment in Deutsche marks, and among creditors holding different categories of German debts. To the extent that any Deutsche-mark settlements may be permitted, it is considered that the use of the Deutsche marks received will have to be controlled in order to reduce the potential loss of foreign exchange to the German economy and in order to channel the Deutsche marks into long-term investment in Germany.

### V

10. The most practicable method of arriving at an equitable treatment of the various creditor groups would seem to be a process of negotiation among them with a view to reaching agreement respecting the treatment to be provided for the various types of claims in the settlement plan. Whatever method is adopted, however, the three governments will wish to ensure that the settlement arrangements do not lead to inequity or preferential treatment as between some groups of creditors and others. It will be the aim of the three governments to see that all groups are properly represented, have a full opportunity to participate in working out the arrangements, and agree to the treatment of each type of claim in the settlement arrangements as a whole. They are agreed that the terms of the debt settlement should not vary according to the currencies in which obligations are denominated.

### VI

11. Although the settlement arrangements must be sufficiently flexible to permit of revision when Germany is reunited and to allow the creditors to receive higher annual payments as Germany's ability to make payments improves, they should, nevertheless, provide a stable basis for future financial relations by giving both creditor and debtor a clear picture of their expectations in the future. This aim would not be achieved if there had to be frequent renegotiation of the terms of the settlement. Therefore, the settlement plan should go as far as possible in including provisions designed to obviate the need of any early renegotiation. For this purpose it will be necessary to provide in the plan for adjustment in the light of changes in the German economic situation and the manner in which this can be achieved is a subject which will require careful consideration during the negotiations. The plan must in any case clearly contemplate the possibility of renegotiation at such time as Germany becomes reunited.

\* \* \*

### Technical Questions (Enclosure 4)

In connection with the establishment of a plan for the settlement of German external debts a number of questions are expected to arise for consideration.

Among these are:

(1) Whether German debts owed to foreign creditors which may not be strictly classifiable as external in character should be included in the plan.

(2) Questions connected with the operations of the *Konversionskasse* (Conversion Office) and *Verrechnungskasse* (Clearing and Settlement Office).

(3) What debts of corporate bodies which functioned as Reich agencies constitute liabilities of the Reich.

(4) The extent of the liability of the Federal Republic with regard to interest and other charges which became due after March 12, 1938, and before May 8, 1945, on securities of the Government of Austria.

(5) Specific problems relating to the debts of Prussia.

(6) Effect of the gold clause provisions in specific German obligations.

\* \* \*

### Terms of Reference of the Tripartite Commission on German Debts (Enclosure 5)

1. The Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States have de-

vised to establish a commission to be known as the Tripartite Commission on German Debts for the purpose of carrying forward the work of the three governments in preparing for the orderly over-all settlement of German prewar debts and of the German debt arising out of postwar economic assistance, as envisaged in the agreement of March 6, 1951, between the three governments and the German Federal Government. The commission will have its headquarters in London.

2. The functions of the commission will be:

(a) To serve as a means of coordinating the policies of the three governments regarding foreign-held German debts.

(b) To take the necessary steps so that a plan for general settlement arrangements for these debts is worked out in consultation with the German Federal Government and other interested governments and with representatives of creditors and debtors, and so that the settlement arrangements are embodied in an intergovernmental agreement.

(c) To represent the three governments (1) in the negotiations relative to these settlement arrangements and the intergovernmental agreement.

(2) In dealing with problems in connection with the settlement of postwar debts for economic assistance.

(d) To deal with such other matters relative to German debts as are referred to it by the three governments.

3. In carrying out these functions the commission will be guided by the agreed policies of the three governments, including the principles relating to German debts which were communicated to the chancellor of the German Federal Republic in the letter of Oct. 23, 1950, from the Allied High Commission, and by the agreement of March 6, 1951, between the three governments and the German Federal Government.

\* \* \*

### Schedule of Governments Notified Concerning Debt Consultations

Afghanistan	Jordan
Argentina	Japan
Austria	Korea
Australia	Lebanon
Belgium	Liberia
Bolivia	Luxembourg
Brazil	Mexico
Burma	Netherlands
Canada	Nepal
Ceylon	New Zealand
Chile	Norway
Colombia	Nicaragua
Costa Rica	Pakistan
Cuba	Panama
Denmark	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Peru
Ecuador	Republic of the Philippines
Egypt	Portugal
El Salvador	Saudi Arabia
Ethiopia	Spain
Finland	Syria
Greece	Sweden
Guatemala	Switzerland
Haiti	Thailand
Honduras	Turkey
Holy See	Trieste
Iceland	Union of South Africa
India	Uruguay
Indonesia	Venezuela
Iran	Vietnam
Iraq	Yugoslavia.
Republic of Ireland	
Israel	
Italy	
former Italian colonies	

+END



# HICOG Law No. 20

## United States Court and Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany

The United States High Commissioner enacts as follows:

### Article 1

#### United States Court

1. A United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany is hereby established for the United States Area of Control for Germany, which term is defined as comprising the states of Bremen, Bavaria, Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and the United States Sector of Berlin.

2. Except in cases falling within the purview of Article 10, Section 1 of this law, the United States Court shall exercise original jurisdiction as provided by this law. Judges of the United States Court shall be known as United States Judges for Germany.

3. A United States Judge for Germany may sit as the United States Court to hear and decide any case other than one which must be heard before a three-judge court. Three United States Judges for Germany shall sit as the United States Court to hear and decide any criminal case in which the crime charged may be punished by death, life imprisonment or confinement in a penitentiary for life and in which the chief attorney or his representative declares his intention to recommend such penalty. No sentence of death, life imprisonment or confinement in a penitentiary for life shall be rendered by a United States Judge for Germany sitting singly. A majority of a three-judge court shall decide any case before it; provided, however, that imposition of a sentence of death shall be unanimous, and shall be imposed only after a unanimous finding of guilty.

4. In addition to or in lieu of any power of sentence herein authorized, the United States Court may make such order as is authorized by law:

a. concerning any property or business involved in an offense; or

b. concerning the person of the accused.

5. If an accused is charged with an offense under German law, the United States Court may, subject to Section 3 of this Article, impose any penalty which is authorized by such law.

6. The United States Court shall have the power to modify or amend its findings, sentence or judgment, or to order a new trial if required in the interests of justice. A motion for a new trial based on the ground of newly-discovered evidence shall be made not later than two years after final judgment. A motion for a new trial based on any other ground shall be made within five days after judgment or within such further time as the Court may fix during the five-day period. The Court may correct an illegal sentence at any time and may reduce a sentence within 60 days after sentence is imposed. Clerical mistakes in judgments, orders or other parts of a record and errors in the record arising from oversight or omission may be corrected by the Court at any time and after such notice, if any, as the Court orders.

7. Subject to the provisions of Article 6, Section 3 of this law, United States Judges for Germany shall have power to administer oaths, to punish for contempt of court (whether or not committed in their

presence), to compel the attendance of witnesses and order their detention, to compel the production of documents, to take depositions and to issue commissions for the taking thereof, to receive and execute commissions for the taking of depositions, letters rogatory and rogatory commissions on behalf of other courts, to issue warrants of arrest and for search and seizure, to admit to bail (except in the case of murder), to commit for trial, and to exercise all other powers incidental to the performance of their judicial functions. United States Judges for Germany shall have power to act on applications for release from confinement, except as provided in Article 10, Section 1 of this law.

8. A record shall be made and kept of all proceedings before the United States Court, in such form as may be prescribed pursuant to Article 3 of this law. Findings of fact and conclusions of law shall be made in all cases decided by the United States Court, except in criminal cases in which a plea of guilty has been accepted.

### Article 2

#### United States Court of Appeals

1. A United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany is hereby established for the United States Area of Control as defined in Article 1, Section 1 of this law.

2. The Court of Appeals shall consist of a chief justice and not fewer than two associate justices, together with such United States Judges for Germany as may be assigned to sit as Justices of the Court of Appeals pursuant to Article 3 of this law. The seat of the Court of Appeals shall be at Frankfurt-on-Main. The Court shall hold special sessions elsewhere in the United States Area of Control when directed so to do pursuant to Article 3 of this law.

3. The Court of Appeals may sit in panels consisting of not fewer than three justices. A majority of the justices on any panel shall constitute a quorum, and the decision of the majority of the justices on any panel shall constitute the decision of the Court. The Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals shall designate the members of the panels of the Court, the presiding justice thereof, and the times at which the panels shall sit, and shall assign the cases to be heard by each panel. The chief justice shall be responsible for the assignment among the justices of the Court of all matters coming before the Court, and he shall, in the event of his absence or disability, designate an associate justice to act as chief justice.

4. Except as provided in Article 6, Section 3 of this law, justices of the Court of Appeals shall have power to administer oaths, to punish for contempt of court (whether or not committed in their presence), to act on applications for release from confinement, and to exercise all other powers incidental to the performance of their judicial functions.

5. Parties appearing before the Court of Appeals either in person or by counsel shall be entitled to submit briefs, and, by leave of Court, to make oral arguments.

6. All opinions shall be reported in the English and German languages, of which the English shall be the official text. Subject to and consistent with applicable legislation, directives and regulations, the Court of Appeals may prescribe and publish rules for the admission and discipline of persons who shall be entitled to practice in the United States Court and the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany.

### Article 3

#### Administration of the Courts

1. A Judicial Committee shall supervise the administration of the United States Court and the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany. The Judicial Committee shall consist of the chief justice of the Court of Appeals, the general counsel of the United States High Commissioner, or his nominee, an administrative officer of the Courts who shall be appointed by the United States High Commissioner and such additional members as the United States High Commissioner may appoint. The chairman of the Judicial Committee shall be designated by the United States High Commissioner.

2. The Judicial Committee shall, when necessary or appropriate:

a. assign United States Judges for Germany to hold sessions of the United States Court;

b. assign United States Judges for Germany to three-judge courts sitting pursuant to Article 1, Section 3 of this law;

c. prescribe the form and style of the seal of the United States Court and the Court of Appeals;

d. prescribe the form of civil and criminal complaints, answers, motions, orders, petitions for leave to appeal, appeal petitions, and other formal papers which may be filed in or issued by the United States Court and the Court of Appeals;

e. prescribe and publish, consistently with applicable laws, directives and regulations, rules of practice and procedure and schedules of fees and costs for the United States Court and the Court of Appeals;

f. assign justices of the Court of Appeals to sit as United States Judges for Germany, and United States Judges for Germany to sit as associate justices of the Court of Appeals, and determine the period during which such justices and judges shall so serve;

g. designate places other than Frankfurt-on-Main where the Court of Appeals shall hold special sessions;

h. perform such other functions as the United States High Commissioner may from time to time direct.

3. The administrative officer of the Courts shall recommend to the Judicial Committee plans and methods for the exercise by the Judicial Committee of the functions set forth in Section 2 of this article, and shall, unless otherwise directed, be responsible for the implementation of decisions made by the Judicial Committee to carry out those functions.

4. Subject to the supervision and direction of the Judicial Committee, the administrative officer of the Courts shall:

a. designate the places and times at which sessions of the United States Court shall be held;

b. prescribe the venue of actions in the United States Court by specifying and publishing the places in which actions shall be brought and tried in the United States Court;

c. designate a clerk-marshall of the Court of Appeals, and a clerk-marshall or clerk-marshals of the United States Court, and such deputy clerk-marshals as may be necessary;

d. designate the places at which the clerk-marshals and their deputies shall conduct business;

e. exercise administrative supervision over the conduct of the business of the clerk-marshals and their deputies;

f. prescribe the records to be kept by the clerk-marshals and their deputies, and, subject to applicable directives of the Office of the United States High Commissioner, the measures to be taken by the clerk-marshals and their deputies to account for and dispose of money or other property deposited with them;

g. maintain a record of the volume and kind of business of the United States Court and of the Court of Appeals and require the submission by such Courts, by clerk-marshals and their deputies, and by the chief attorney and his assistants of such reports as may be necessary for the carrying out of this function;

h. perform such other functions as the Judicial Committee or the United States High Commissioner may from time to time direct.

5. Subject to the provisions of Article 6, Section 3 of this law, and with the consent of the appropriate state commissioner or of the United States Commander, Berlin, the administrative officer of the courts may, with the approval of the Judicial Committee, empower officials other than United States Judges for Germany to issue warrants of arrest and for search and seizure, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, to admit to bail (except in the case of murder), to administer oaths and to commit for trial.

#### Article 4

##### Authority of the Clerk-Marshals

The clerk-marshals of the United States Court and of the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany and their deputies shall be authorized, on behalf of their respective Courts, to authenticate documents, to affix the seal of such Courts, to administer oaths, and, subject to the provisions of Article 6, Section 3 of this law, to summon witnesses and to enforce the orders of such Courts.

#### Article 5

##### Chief Attorney

1. Except as otherwise ordered by, or under the authority of, the United States High Commissioner, a chief attorney for the United States Area of Control shall be responsible for the prosecution of all criminal cases in the United States Court and the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany and shall represent the United States High Commissioner and any agency of the

Allied High Commission in all civil cases in which they may be parties in the United States Court and in the Court of Appeals.

2. The chief attorney may be assisted in the discharge of his duties by one or more attorneys, and he may designate such attorneys to appear for him in all cases in which he is authorized to appear.

#### Article 6

##### Jurisdiction in Criminal Cases

1. Subject to the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of this article, the United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide any criminal case arising under:

a. any applicable legislation of the Control Council for Germany or of United States Military Government;

b. any applicable legislation of the Allied High Commission for Germany, the Berlin Allied Kommandatura, the United States High Commissioner for Germany, the United States Commander, Berlin, and, with respect to offenses committed in the British or French Areas of Control, any applicable legislation in effect in the area of control in which the offense is committed;

c. any applicable German law.

2. Subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this article, the United States Court shall have jurisdiction over any person in the United States Area of Control with respect to any case referred to in Section 1 of this article if:

a. the offense is committed in the United States Area of Control; or

b. the offense is committed within the area of Greater Berlin; or

c. the offense is committed within the Bonn Enclave or the British or French Zones of Occupation and the person alleged to have committed the offense is delivered to United States Occupation Authorities pursuant to Article III of the Bonn Enclave Statute or to Article 4 of Allied High Commission Law No. 31.

3. Military, Naval or Air Force personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States shall not be brought to trial for any offense in, or be subject to the powers of, the United States Court as set forth in Article 1, Section 7; or to the powers of the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany as set forth in Article 2, Section 4 of this law, except upon the authorization of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command. The United States Court and the Court of Appeals shall not review, or exercise any jurisdiction with respect to, any decision of any court or commission appointed by a military commander or any matter or proceeding pending before such court or commission. Military, Naval or Air Force personnel serving with the forces of any country other than the United States shall not be brought to trial for any offense, or be required to attend or be detained as witnesses or be required to produce any documents.

#### Article 7

##### Jurisdiction in Civil Cases

1. The United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany shall have civil jurisdiction to hear and decide any claim arising in law, equity or admiralty in any case in which any member of the Allied Forces (as defined in HICOG Law No. 6) or a person accredited to the Com-

mander-in-Chief, European Command or the United States High Commissioner for Germany is a proper party; provided, however, that the United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany shall not have jurisdiction to hear and decide claims for slander, libel, insult, false arrest or imprisonment, malicious prosecution, seduction, loss of right of consortium, alienation of affections, breach of promise to marry, divorce, dissolution or annulment of marriage or proceedings to establish the paternity of or liability for the maintenance of illegitimate children, and local actions arising elsewhere than in the United States Area of Control, as defined in Article 1 of this law, or the area of Greater Berlin.

2. The United States Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide proceedings *in rem* brought by the United States High Commissioner for Germany to enforce penalties and forfeitures.

3. In the adjudication of claims of exemption from levy and sale under a writ of execution, and in attachment and garnishment proceedings, the law of the domicile of the judgment debtor shall control.

4. In cases of actual controversy within the competence of the United States Court to adjudicate, the Court shall have power upon complaint, or other appropriate pleadings, to declare rights or other legal relations of any interested party petitioning for such declaration whether or not further relief is or could be, prayed. Any such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such.

5. Periods of limitations for the bringing of civil actions shall be as prescribed by German law except that, with respect to any cause of action in existence on the effective date of HICOG Law No. 10, which would have been governed by the provisions of Paragraph 15 of Military Government Ordinance No. 6, as amended, the provisions of said Paragraph 15 shall continue to govern.

6. Judgments for damages shall be in German legal tender and shall have the same force and effect as valid judgments rendered by German courts of competent jurisdiction in the United States Zone; provided however that if at the time of entry of final judgment all parties to a suit are nationals of the United States, dependents of nationals of the United States, or juristic persons who are nationals of the United States, or, in tort actions arising out of the operation of motor vehicles, if all the parties:

a. have, at the time of entry of final judgment, legal access to dollar instruments,

b. have registered, and at the time the cause of action arose, had registered, their vehicles with the appropriate military authorities, and

c. were required in connection with such registration to purchase compulsory liability insurance, the premiums on which are payable in dollar instruments,

the judgments shall be expressed in United States dollars; but the Court shall have discretion, in cases falling within this proviso, to order judgment to be expressed in German legal tender if the Court finds that the judgment would otherwise work injustice on the party against whom it is rendered.

7. No execution shall be issued and no levy shall be made under any execution.



based upon a judgment more than six years old. No action shall be brought upon any judgment after six years from the date of its rendition.

## Article 8

### Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction as Rhine Navigation Courts

1. The United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany shall have criminal jurisdiction in all cases excluded from the original jurisdiction of German Rhine Navigation Courts pursuant to the provisions of Allied High Commission Law No. 13 and HICOG Law No. 6.

2. Subject to the provisions of Section 1 of this article, the United States Court shall have competence to sit as a Rhine Navigation Court for the purposes of the revised Rhine Navigation Act of Oct. 17, 1868 (*Preussisches Gesetzblatt 1869*, page 798), as amended.

3. Subject to the provisions of Section 1 of this article, the United States Court shall have criminal jurisdiction to investigate and punish all violations of regulations concerning navigation and the policing of the river, to impose fines upon conviction thereof of not less than DM 50 and not more than DM 1,000, and in default of payment to impose a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month.

4. Subject to the provisions of Section 1 of this article, the United States Court shall have civil jurisdiction to decide, in summary proceedings, actions:

a. concerning the payment and the amount of pilot fees, cranes, weighing fees, harbor and pier dues;

b. concerning obstructions placed by individuals on the tow path;

c. concerning damages to others caused by boatmen or raftsmen during a voyage or while landing;

d. concerning claims against the owners of horses used in towing boats upstream for damages to landed property.

5. Appeals from decisions of the United States Court sitting as a Rhine Navigation Court shall be made to the Commission Centrale du Rhin, as prescribed by Article 37 of the revised Rhine Navigation Act.

6. The provisions of Article 6 and of Article 7, Section 1 of this law shall govern the jurisdiction of the United States Court acting as a Rhine Navigation Court. In exercising such jurisdiction the Court shall be governed by relevant German legislation applicable to Rhine Navigation Courts in effect immediately before Nov. 14, 1936, in so far as such legislation is not inconsistent with the provisions of this article.

## Article 9

### Process

Process, which shall include summons, subpoena and other writs provided for issuance by the Courts, shall be in such form as the Judicial Committee may prescribe and shall run throughout the United States Area of Control.

## Article 10

### Jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals

1. The United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany shall have original jurisdiction to act on applications for release from confinement when the petitioner is confined by virtue of a sentence of the United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany imposed by a three-judge

court pursuant to Article 1, Section 3 of this law.

2. The Court of Appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction to consider on appeal final orders of individual justices of the Court of Appeals and final judgments and orders of the United States Court and of individual United States Judges for Germany, except as provided in Article 8, Section 5 of this law. The appeal may include both questions of law and of fact; provided, however, that in dealing with questions of fact in either a civil or criminal case, the Court shall not set aside or reverse a judgment or order if it is supported by any substantial evidence.

3. The Court of Appeals shall grant leave to appeal in any criminal case upon application of the person or persons convicted, or in any civil case upon application of any party or parties thereto, if it appears that the decision of the United States Court is in conflict with a decision of the Court of Appeals, or that there has been a denial of due process of law or that an important question of law is presented, or that substantial rights of any party making application for appeal have been prejudiced.

4. In any criminal case in which the United States Court has imposed a penalty of 10 years or more, the Court of Appeals, upon application of the person or persons convicted, shall grant leave to appeal.

5. Even though no petition for appeal is filed, the Court of Appeal shall review every case in which the United States Court has imposed a sentence of death, life imprisonment or confinement in a penitentiary for life in the same way as if the defendant had prayed and been granted leave to appeal.

6. The Court of Appeals may grant leave to appeal in any criminal case upon application of the chief attorney upon any questions of law arising at the trial in the same manner and to the same effect as if such request for leave to appeal had been made by the defendant. A decision upon any such appeal shall not modify the judgment or sentence of the United States Court to the prejudice of the defendant.

7. Even though no petition is filed for appeal from a judgment or order of the United States Court, the Court of Appeals may call up and review any criminal case in which it appears that substantial rights of a defendant may have been prejudiced.

8. Upon any appeal or review, the Court of Appeals may reduce the sentence, vacate the findings in whole or in part, enter a judgment for the defendant or set the judgment or findings and sentence aside and order a new trial, and issue any other order or orders appropriate in the circumstances. In any case on review under Section 7 of this article, if a new trial is ordered and such new trial results in a conviction, the sentence may not be increased.

## Article 11

### Cases Removed or Transferred from German Courts

1. The powers conferred upon the United States Court and the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany under this law may be exercised by said Courts in any case removed, transferred or referred to said Courts from a German court under Article 6 of HICOG Law No. 6, as amended, or under Allied Kommandatura Law No. 7.

2. In addition to the powers referred to in Section 1 of this article, and notwithstanding any other provisions of this or any other law of the United States High Commissioner;

a. in any case so transferred from a German court to the United States Court, the Court may suspend for a definite or indefinite period, declare null and void or invalidate as of any date, in whole or in part, any proceedings, rulings or judgments of the German court and may proceed *de novo* or otherwise, with trial, adjudication, or other appropriate disposition of such case.

b. In any case so referred from a German court to the Court of Appeals, the Court of Appeals may suspend for a definite or indefinite period, declare null and void or invalidate as of any date, in whole or in part, any proceedings, sentences or interlocutory or final judgments, decrees or orders of the German court, and may proceed with final adjudication or other appropriate disposition of such case or may remand such case to a German court with instructions for disposition. The Court of Appeals may remand any such case to the United States Court with instructions for disposition.

3. The United States Court and the Court of Appeals shall have, in any case removed, transferred or referred to them from German courts, in addition to the jurisdiction otherwise conferred by this law, all jurisdiction over persons and subject matter which, under German law, the German court in which the case was originally instituted would have had but for the provisions of Allied High Commission Law No. 13 and the exercise of the powers of removal and intervention afforded by Article 6 of HICOG Law No. 6 and but for the provisions of Allied Kommandatura Law No. 7 and the exercise of such powers thereunder. In addition thereto, the United States Court and the Court of Appeals shall have the power to determine the jurisdiction of the German court over persons and subject matter in the case so removed.

## Article 12

### Personnel of the Courts

1. The chief justice and associate justices of the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany shall be appointed by the United States High Commissioner. United States Judges for Germany and the chief attorney shall be appointed by or under the authority of the United States High Commissioner. Termination of such appointments shall be subject to applicable United States Foreign Service acts and regulations.

2. All justices and judges appointed shall take the following oath before performing the duties of their respective offices:

"I swear (or affirm) that I will at all times administer justice without fear or favor to all persons of whatever creed, race, color, or political opinion they may be, that I will do equal right to the poor and to the rich and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as . . . . . according to law and to the best of my abilities and understanding (So help me God)." The United States High Commissioner or his representative shall administer the oath to the chief justice and associate justices of the Court of Appeals. A justice of the Court of Appeals shall administer the oath to United States Judges for Germany.

3. Subject to Section 1 of this article, the chief justice and all justices, judges and magistrates now serving in the system of Courts established by the United States Area of Control by HICOG Law No. 10 shall hold office under this law as follows, and need not be reappointed under this law.

a. The chief justice of the Court of Appeals serving under Law No. 10 shall be the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany;

b. Associate justices of the Court of Appeals serving under Law No. 10 shall be associate justices of the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany; and

c. District judges and magistrates of the District Courts serving under Law No. 10 shall be judges of the United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany.

#### Article 13

##### Qualifications of Personnel of the Courts

1. The chief justice and associate justices of the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany and United States Judges for Germany shall be graduates in law and members in good standing of the bar of one of the states of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and shall have been engaged in active legal work (as an attorney at law, as judge of a court of record or as a teacher

of law at a law school approved by the American Bar Association) for at least:

a. 10 years in the cases of the chief justice and associate justices of the Court of Appeals;

b. five years in the cases of United States Judges for Germany.

2. The above qualifications may be waived by the United States High Commissioner in any particular case.

#### Article 14

##### Repeals and Transitional Provisions

1. HICOG Law No. 10 is hereby repealed. All matters pending, on the effective date of this law, in the courts established by Law No. 10 shall be concluded and disposed of in the United States Court, or in the Court of Appeals, of the Allied High Commission for Germany, as may be appropriate, and all proceedings in such matters after the effective date of this law shall be governed by applicable provisions of this law.

2. Cases commenced or tried before a magistrate under Law No. 10 shall be treated as though commenced or tried under this law before a United States Judge for Germany.

3. On the effective date of this law:

a. a United States Judge for Germany shall exercise all powers heretofore vested in a magistrate or district judge;

b. the words "District Court" as heretofore used shall be deemed to refer to the United States Court; and

c. the words "United States Courts of the Allied High Commission for Germany" as heretofore used shall, except as provided in Article 8, Section 4 of HICOG Law No. 21, be deemed to refer to the United States Court and the Court of Appeals.

4. The United States Court shall have, with respect to any case tried and decided by a court established by Military Government Ordinance No. 31, as amended, or by HICOG Law No. 19, the powers specified in Article 1, Section 6 of this law.

5. If any provision of any Military Government or HICOG legislation or regulation is in conflict with any provision of this law, such provision of this law shall prevail.

#### Article 15

##### Effective Date and Area of Applicability

This law is applicable within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and shall become effective there on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission. The law is also applicable within the United States Sector of Berlin and shall become effective there on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Allied Kommandatura, Berlin.

Done at

Frankfurt-on-Main, May 24, 1951. +END

## Notice No. 1 — Under HICOG Law No. 20

### Venue in the United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany

#### Article I

Pursuant to Article 3, Section 4b of HICOG Law No. 20, it is hereby ordered that except as hereinafter provided criminal cases shall be tried in the area in which the alleged offense was committed and civil cases may be tried in the area:

a. in which the defendant resides, is stationed, or is served with process; or, if a juristic person, has a place of business; or

b. in the area in which the cause of action arose; or

c. in the area in which property which is the subject of the litigation is situated.

#### Article II

The United States Area of Control is hereby divided into areas for the sole purpose of establishing venue in the United States Court of the Allied High Commission for Germany, as follows:

Area I: Comprised of the state of Bremen; the principal seat of the court shall be at Bremen.

Area II: Comprised of the United States Sector of Berlin; the principal seat of the court shall be in the United States Sector of Berlin.

Area III: Comprised of the state of Hesse; the principal seat of the court shall be at Frankfurt.

Area IV: Comprised of the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden; the principal seat of the court shall be at Stuttgart.

Area V: Comprised of *Regierungsbezirke* (governmental districts) Upper Bavaria and

Swabia; the principal seat of the court shall be at Munich.

Area VI: Comprised of *Regierungsbezirke* (governmental districts) Lower Bavaria and Upper Palatinate; the principal seat of the court shall be at Regensburg.

Area VII: Comprised of *Regierungsbezirke* (governmental districts) Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia and Lower Franconia; the principal seat of the court shall be at Nuremberg.

#### Article III

1. Any criminal case in which the alleged offense was committed in the area of Greater Berlin shall be tried in the United States Sector of Berlin.

2. Any criminal case in which the alleged offense was committed within the Bonn Enclave, or within the British or French Zone of Occupation of Germany shall be tried by the United States Court of the Allied High Commission in Area III.

3. Any civil case in which the cause of action arose within the Bonn Enclave, or within the British or French Zone of Occupation of Germany may be tried by the United States Court of the Allied High Commission in Area III, or, alternatively, in the United States Court of the Allied High Commission in which the defendant is served with process.

4. Criminal and civil cases under the Revised Rhine Navigation Act of Oct. 17, 1868, as amended, shall be tried by the United States Court of the Allied High Commission in either Area III or Area IV

as determined by Article 35 of the Revised Rhine Navigation Act.

5. With respect to any case transferred to a United States Court of the Allied High Commission, as described in Article 11 of HICOG Law No. 20, the case shall be tried in the United States Court of the Allied High Commission in the area in which is located the German court from which such case was transferred, and in Greater Berlin in the United States Court of the Allied High Commission in Area II.

6. The hearing of any proceeding provided for under HICOG Law No. 11 (Repatriation and Resettlement of Unaccompanied Displaced Children) shall be held in the United States Court of the Allied High Commission in the area in which the ordinary residence of the child is located at the time of the institution of the proceedings.

#### Article IV

##### Effective Date and Area of Application

This notice is applicable within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and shall become effective there on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission. This notice is also applicable in the United States Sector of Berlin and shall become effective there on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Allied Kommandatura, Berlin.

Done at

Frankfurt-on-Main, May 24, 1951. +END



# HICOG Law No. 21

## United States Court of Restitution Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany

The United States High Commissioner enacts as follows:

### Article 1

#### Composition, Jurisdiction and Powers of the Court of Restitution Appeals

1. A United States Court of Restitution Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany is hereby established. The United States Court of Restitution Appeals shall have jurisdiction to review any decision on any claim for restitution under Military Government Law No. 59, "Restitution of Identifiable Property," and to take any action which it shall deem necessary or proper in respect thereof.

2. The Court of Restitution Appeals shall consist of three justices, one of whom shall be appointed president of the Court, together with such other justices or judges as may be assigned to sit as justices of the Court of Restitution Appeals pursuant to Article 6, Section 5 of this law. The seat of the Court shall be determined by the United States High Commissioner. The Court shall hold sessions elsewhere in the United States Area of Control for Germany (which term is defined as comprising the states of Bremen, Bavaria, Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and the United States Sector of Berlin), when directed to do so pursuant to Article 6, Section 4 of this law.

3. A majority of the justices of the Court of Restitution Appeals shall constitute a quorum, and decisions, rulings, orders, judgments and advisory opinions shall be by a majority vote of the justices sitting. The Court may sit in panels consisting of not fewer than three justices. A majority of the Justices on any panel shall constitute a quorum, and the decision of the majority of the justices of any panel shall constitute the decision of the Court. The president of the Court of Restitution Appeals shall designate the members of the panels of the Court, the presiding justice thereof, and the times at which the panels shall sit, and shall assign the cases to be heard by each panel. The president shall be responsible for the assignment among the members of the Court of all matters coming before the Court, and he shall, in the event of his absence or disability, designate one of the justices to act as president.

4. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Civil Division of the German Court of Appeals (*Oberlandesgericht*) may file with the Court of Restitution Appeals a petition for review of that decision based only on the ground that the decision violates the law.

5. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Restitution Chamber may file with the Court of Restitution Appeals a petition for review of the decision of the Restitution Chamber upon the following grounds only:

- a. that the findings of fact upon which such decision is based are not supported by substantial evidence;
- b. that there has been abuse of discretion by the Chamber;
- c. that prejudice on the part of the Chamber is indicated.

6. The Court of Restitution Appeals, in its discretion, may refuse to grant petitions for review under Sections 4 and 5 of this article.

7. The Court of Restitution Appeals, pending final decision upon the petition for review, may stay execution of the decision of the Civil Division of the German Court of Appeals (*Oberlandesgericht*) or of the Restitution Chamber.

8. The Court of Restitution Appeals shall have jurisdiction to enter judgment affirming, modifying or reversing, in whole or in part, the decision reviewed and to order execution thereof, or in its discretion, to remand the case or any part thereof to the Restitution Chamber or the Civil Division of the German Court of Appeals (*Oberlandesgericht*) which had previously heard the case.

9. For the purpose of the review of a decision under Section 5 of this article, the Court of Restitution Appeals shall have power to subpoena witnesses, require production of evidence and administer oaths. The Court of Restitution Appeals shall have power to punish for contempt of court (whether or not committed in its presence) and to exercise such other powers as may be incidental to the performance of its judicial functions, subject to the same provisions of law which govern the exercise of such powers by justices of the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany.

10. The United States High Commissioner may request the Court of Restitution Appeals to issue an advisory opinion on any question submitted by him.

11. Decisions of the Court of Restitution Appeals shall be final and not subject to further review.

### Article 2

#### Cases Removed or Transferred from German Courts

1. The powers conferred upon the United States Court of Restitution Appeals under this law may be exercised by said Court in any case removed, transferred or referred to said Court from a German court under Article 6 of HICOG Law No. 6 or under Allied Kommandatura Law No. 7.

2. In addition to the powers referred to in Section 1 of this article, and notwithstanding any provision of this or any other law of the United States High Commissioner, the Court of Restitution Appeals may, in any case so referred to it from a German court, suspend for a definite or indefinite period, declare null and void or invalidate as of any date, in whole or in part, any proceedings, sentences or interlocutory or final judgments, decrees or orders of the German court, and may proceed with final adjudication or other appropriate disposition of such case or may remand such case to a German court with instructions for disposition.

3. The Court of Restitution Appeals shall have, in any case removed, transferred or referred to it from German courts, in addition to the jurisdiction otherwise conferred by this law, all jurisdiction over per-

sons and subject matter which, under German law, the German court in which the case was originally instituted would have had but for the provisions of Allied High Commission Law No. 13 and the exercise of the powers of removal and intervention afforded by Article 6 of HICOG Law No. 6 and but for the provisions of Allied Kommandatura Law No. 7 and the exercise of such powers thereunder. In addition thereto the Court of Restitution Appeals shall have power to determine the jurisdiction of the German court over the persons and subject matter in the case so removed.

### Article 3 Decisions

1. Decisions, rulings, orders, judgments and advisory opinions of the United States Court of Restitution Appeals shall be incorporated in written opinions, except in cases where the Court refuses to review a matter under Article 1, Section 6 of this law. An opinion of the Court shall be deemed to be published within the meaning of this section when a copy thereof is filed with the clerk of the Court. Such copy shall be open to inspection by any member of the general public. Reproduction and distribution of English and German texts of opinions of the Court shall be made in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure prescribed by the Court.

2. All opinions of the Court of Restitution Appeals which are published within the meaning of Section 1 of this article shall, in so far as they involve the interpretation of Military Government Law No. 59, be binding upon all German courts and authorities. In case of discrepancy between the English and German texts of an opinion of the Court, the English text shall prevail.

### Article 4

#### Practice and Procedure

1. The proceedings of the United States Court of Restitution Appeals shall be conducted in accordance with such rules of practice and procedure, including provisions for costs and fees, as the Court may from time to time prescribe. The Court may prescribe the form and style of its seal and the form of papers filed with it or issued by it. Subject to and consistent with applicable legislation, directives and regulations, the Court of Restitution Appeals may prescribe and publish rules for the admission and discipline of persons who shall be entitled to practice in the Court of Restitution Appeals.

2. The justices of the Court of Restitution Appeals shall not be subject to challenge by the parties to a proceeding or their counsel. Any justice who feels that for any reason he may be biased in connection with a proceeding may disqualify himself.

### Article 5

#### Time Limitations on Petition for Review

Petitions for review under Article 1, Sections 4 and 5 of this law may be filed only within the following periods:

- a. Petitions for review under Article 1, Section 4 of this law shall be filed within

one month after the date of service of the decision of the Civil Division of the German Court of Appeals (*Oberlandesgericht*), or within three months thereafter, if the aggrieved party resides in a foreign country.

b. Where an appeal under Paragraph 2 of Article 68 of Military Government Law No. 59 has been taken, petitions for review of the same case under Article 1, Section 5 of this law shall not be filed before, and shall be filed during the period specified in Subparagraph (A) of this article.

c. Where no appeal has been filed with the Civil Division of the German Court of Appeals (*Oberlandesgericht*) under Paragraph 2 of Article 68 of Military Government Law No. 59, a petition for review under Article 1, Section 5 of this law shall not be filed before, and shall be filed within one month after the expiration of the time within which an appeal under Article 68 could have been taken.

#### Article 6

##### Administration of the Court

1. Except as hereinafter provided, the president of the United States Court of Restitution Appeals shall have responsibility for the administration of the business of the Court of Restitution Appeals.

2. The administrative officer of the Courts, holding office pursuant to Article 3, Section 2 of HICOG Law No. 20, shall report to the High Commissioner on the business and administration of the Court of Restitution Appeals. The president and the clerk of the Court shall provide the administrative officer with such information as he may deem necessary to carry out this function.

3. The administrative officer shall, consistently with applicable United States Foreign Service acts and regulations, designate a clerk of the Court and administrative and supporting personnel, both American and German, to serve the Court of Restitution Appeals. The administrative officer shall prescribe the records to be kept by the clerk of the Court and, subject to applicable directives of the Office of the United States High Commissioner, the measures to be taken by the clerk to account for and dispose of money or other property deposited with him.

4. The administrative officer may designate places other than the seat of the

Court where the Court of Restitution Appeals shall hold special sessions.

5. The Judicial Committee established by HICOG Law No. 20 may, with the advice of the president of the Court of Restitution Appeals, assign associate justices of the United States Court of Appeals of the Allied High Commission for Germany and United States Judges for Germany to sit as justices of the Court of Restitution Appeals, and determine the period during which such justices and judges shall so serve.

#### Article 7

##### Appointment of Justices

1. The justices of the Court of Restitution Appeals shall be appointed by the United States High Commissioner and shall hold office subject to applicable United States Foreign Service acts and regulations. The president of the court shall be designated by the United States High Commissioner.

2. The justices appointed under this article shall take the following oath before performing the duties of their respective offices: "I swear (or affirm) that I will, at all times, administer justice without fear or favor to all persons of whatever creed, race, color or political opinion they may be, that I will do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as a justice of the United States Court of Restitution Appeals according to law and to the best of my abilities and understanding (So help me God)." The United States High Commissioner or his representative shall administer the oath.

3. The justices of the Court of Restitution Appeals shall be graduates in law and members in good standing of the bar of one of the states of the United States or of the District of Columbia and shall have been engaged in active legal work for at least 10 years; provided, however, that the above qualifications may be waived by the United States High Commissioner.

#### Article 8

##### Repeals and Transitional Provisions

1. Article 69 of United States Military Government Law No. 59, HICOG Law No. 2, amending Military Government

Law No. 59, HICOG Law No. 7 and all regulations thereunder, and Regulations Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 under Military Government Law No. 59 are hereby repealed.

2. All proceedings pending before the Board of Review created by Military Government Law No. 59 on the effective date of Regulation No. 7 under Military Government Law No. 59 and all decisions and actions made or taken by such Board in the due exercise of its jurisdiction and powers shall be deemed proceedings before and decisions and actions of the United States Court of Restitution Appeals. The Court of Restitution Appeals shall permit such proceedings to go forward from the stage at which such proceedings became subject to its jurisdiction or from any earlier stage and may take any action in the premises which it may deem appropriate to protect the interests of the parties thereto; provided, however, that the Court shall not review or reverse final decisions of the Board of Review.

3. All proceedings pending, on the effective date of this law, before the Court of Restitution Appeals established by Regulation No. 7 under Military Government Law No. 59 as amended, and all decisions and actions made or taken by such shall be deemed proceedings before and decisions and actions of the Court of Restitution Appeals established by this law.

4. Any function or power entrusted, on the effective date of this law, under any provision of law to the Court of Restitution Appeals as one of the "United States Courts of the Allied High Commission for Germany" shall be deemed to be entrusted to the Court of Restitution Appeals established under this law.

#### Article 9

##### Effective Date and Area of Application

This law is applicable within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and shall become effective there on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission. This law is also applicable in the United States Sector of Berlin and shall become effective there on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Allied Kommandatura, Berlin.

Done at

Frankfurt-on-Main, May 24, 1951. +END

# HICOM Law No. 55

## Second Amendment of Legislation concerning Monetary Reform

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

#### Article 1

Article 13, Paragraph 4, of United States and British Military Government Laws No. 63 and Article 35 of French Military Government Ordinance No. 160 are hereby amended to read as follows:

For the purposes of this legislation, the expression "United Nations Nationals" means:

(a) natural persons who at any time between Sept. 1, 1939, and June 27, 1948, were nationals of or, if dual nationals, had a nationality of any of the United Nations,

unless such dual nationals resided in Germany at any time between Sept. 1, 1939, and May 8, 1945, and enjoyed full rights of German citizenship;

(b) corporations and associations which were in existence on May 8, 1945, under the laws of one of the United Nations and which were in existence on June 27, 1948, under the laws of one of the United Nations.

#### Article 2

The schedule attached to United States and British Military Government Laws No. 63 and to French Military Government Ordinance No. 160 is hereby deleted.

Reference in any other legislation to the nations listed in such schedule shall be construed as relating to the United Nations as defined in Article 1 of Allied High Commission Law No. 54, "Definition of United Nations."

#### Article 3

The German text of this law shall be the official text.

#### Article 4

This law shall be deemed to have come into force on June 27, 1948.

Done at

Berlin, May 31, 1951. +END



# Official Communiqués

## HICOM Meeting of June 14

The 65th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg June 14. Present were Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon N. Macready, representing Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner; and Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, representing John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

After a business session, Allied representatives from Berlin reported on current developments affecting Berlin's trade.

The next meeting of the Council is to be held at the Petersberg June 21.

## HICOM Meeting of June 21

The 66th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg June 21. Present were Armand Berard (chairman), representing Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner; Lt. Gen. Sir Gordon N. Macready, representing Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, representing John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Approved, on the request of the Federal Government, a law depriving of effect Articles 1 and 3 of Control Council Law No. 15 (amendment of turnover tax laws). This law, to be published in the next issue of the Official Gazette of the High Commission, will permit a federal law amending the turnover tax to take effect. Articles 1 and 3 of Control Council Law 15 had established the existing turnover tax rates which the federal law proposes to amend.

2. Noted that a federal law to repeal wartime regulations had been published in the *Bundesgesetzblatt* (Federal Official Gazette) on June 16, 1951.

3. Considered a memorandum from the federal chancellor on the general situation of the coal supply in the Federal Republic for the third quarter of 1951. The Council agreed that the High Commissioners would communicate the contents of the memorandum to their governments, who are concerned with its conclusions in their capacity as members of the International Authority for the Ruhr.

4. Paid tribute to the services rendered to the High Commission by Jean Cattier, US economic adviser, Maj. Gen. Wansbrough-Jones, UK commissioner, Military Security Board, and Leo Handley-Derry, UK secretary-general to the High Commission, who are relinquishing their appointments.

5. Agreed to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on June 28, 1951.

## HICOM Meeting of June 29

The 67th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg June 29. Present were Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); J. G. Ward, representing Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner; and Maj. Gen. George

P. Hays, representing John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

In a short business session, the Council approved a law amending Allied High Commission Law No. 19 concerning claims against the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA). The amendment finalizes administrative decisions with respect to claims against the JEIA and provides that the Federal Republic, to which JEIA funds are being transferred, will not be liable in respect of claims against the agency.

The Council tentatively scheduled its next meeting for July 12 at the Petersberg.

## Laws and Regulations

### HICOM Law No. 54

#### Definition of United Nations

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

#### Article 1

In any legislation of the Occupation Authorities or of authorities to which they have succeeded, the expression "United Nations," in the absence of any indication to the contrary, shall mean:

(a) the nations listed in the schedule of this law, being nations which signed or adhered to the United Nations Declaration, dated Jan. 1, 1942, or which by declaring war on Germany became associated with them in the war prior to May 8, 1945;

(b) any territorial entity which was administered or controlled by a nation included in Paragraph (A) and was involved in the war against Germany by reason of the participation of such nation; and

(c) any nation which has become or becomes independent after May 8, 1945 and whose territory at that date formed part either of the territory of a nation included in Paragraph (A) or of an entity included in Paragraph (B).

#### Article 2

The following legislation is hereby repealed:

SHAEF Law No. 3 (Definition of United Nations);

United States Military Government Law No. 3 (Amended) (Definition of United Nations).

Done at

Berlin, May 31, 1951.

\* \* \*

#### Schedule

Argentine Republic.  
Australia.  
Belgium.  
Bolivia.  
Brazil.  
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.  
Canada.  
Chile.  
China.  
Columbia.  
Costa Rica.  
Cuba.

Czechoslovakia.  
Denmark.  
Dominican Republic.  
Ecuador.  
Egypt.  
El Salvador.  
Ethiopia.  
France.  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.  
Greece.  
Guatemala.  
Haiti.  
Honduras.  
India.  
Iran (Persia).  
Iraq.  
Lebanon.  
Liberia.  
Luxembourg.  
Mexico.  
Netherlands.  
New Zealand.  
Nicaragua.  
Norway.  
Panama.  
Paraguay.  
Peru.  
Philippine Commonwealth.  
Poland.  
Saudi Arabia.  
Syria.  
Turkey.  
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.  
Union of South Africa.  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.  
United States of America.  
Uruguay.  
Venezuela.  
Yugoslavia.

## Official Announcements

### Import of Deutsche Marks

Under a new ruling of the German exchange control authorities, occupation personnel are permitted to import 100 Deutsche marks per individual when entering Germany. Formerly the maximum limit was DM 40. The limit upon export remains at DM 40.

Announcement of the change was made June 22 by HICOG's Finance Division. The new ruling was issued, effective June 20, by the *Bank deutscher Laender* (Bank of German States) in the form of a general license under MG Law No. 53 (revised).

At its Jan. 25 meeting, the Allied High Commission amended AHC Law No. 40 to place occupation personnel upon the same footing, regarding import and export of Deutsche marks, as all other travelers to and from the Federal Republic of Germany. The new German ruling thus affects all travelers entering Germany.

### Law on Homeless Foreigners

The Allied High Commission has transmitted to the Federal Government a commendatory message from the United Nations high commissioner for refugees and the director-general of the International Refugee Organization with regard to the federal law on the status of homeless foreigners. Text of this law was recently sent by the High Commission to the secretary-general of the United Nations at his request.

In part, the message to the Federal Government stated that in the opinion of the UN high commissioner for refugees

# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

**Sovietization of the Public School System in East Germany**, HICOG, Feb. 1, 1951.

**Marriage**, from EUCOM Announcement, WD No. 12, March 23, 1951.

**Thirty-Third Report for the Public Advisory Board**, ECA (Washington) March 28, 1951.

**Recovery Guides** — A Record of Progress in the ERP Countries, No. 19, ECA (Washington), April 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 19, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, May 11, 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 20, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, May 18, 1951.

**Weekly Publications Analysis**, No. 275, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), May 18, 1951.

**You and The German People**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 23, I&E Office, EUCOM, May 20, 1951.

**HEUTE** (in German), No. 137, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), May 23, 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 21, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, May 25, 1951.

**Weekly Publications Analysis**, No. 276, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), May 25, 1951.

**More Sweat—Less Blood** (Soldiers' training), EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 24, I&E Office, EUCOM, May 27, 1951.

**Official Gazette**, No. 55, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, May 31, 1951.

**Buecher-Vorschau** (Preview of New Books — in German), No. 52, Central Distribution Section (Frankfurt), May, 1951.

**Weekly Publications Analysis**, No. 277, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 1, 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 22, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, June 1, 1951.

**Western Germany 1950-1951**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 25, I&E Office, EUCOM, June 3, 1951.

**HEUTE** (in German), No. 138, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), June 6, 1951.

**Official Gazette**, No. 56, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, June 7, 1951.

**Jugend in Westdeutschland** (Youth in Western Germany), Special Publications Section, Editorial Projection Branch, ISD, HICOG, June 8, 1951.

**Weekly Publications Analysis**, No. 278, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 8, 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 23, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, June 8, 1951.

**Look to the Low Countries**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 26, I&E Office, EUCOM, June 10, 1951.

**Highlights of German Culture**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 27 (Optional), I&E Office, EUCOM, June 10, 1951.

**Weekly Publications Analysis**, No. 279, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 15, 1951.

**France and The Free World**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 28, I&E Office, EUCOM, June 17, 1951.

**Information Bulletin**, June 1951, PRD, HICOG, June 21, 1951.

**Der Monat** (in German), Vol. 3, No. 33, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), June 1951.

**Daily Press Reviews**, Nos. 89-108, ISO, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), May 16—June 32, 1951.

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

and the director-general of IRO, the federal law on the status of homeless foreigners marks considerable progress in securing a satisfactory legal status for these displaced persons and refugees who come within the mandate of the high commissioner and of the International Refugee Organization and who will remain in Germany. The message adds: "Its liberality constitutes a testimony to the good will of the German Federal Government toward refugees and displaced persons, and it is sincerely to be hoped that a satisfactory implementation of this law will be assured by all the competent authorities in Germany."

The law puts homeless foreigners on a par with German nationals in nearly every field. It states that a homeless foreigner may not be discriminated against on account of his descent, race, language, homeland and origin, creed or religion or on account of his being a refugee. Residence and freedom of movement, schooling, professional status and equality before German courts are among the protections provided for homeless foreigners by the law.

## Visa Section at Duesseldorf

The American Consulate General at Duesseldorf opened a visa section authorized to issue non-immigrant visitor's visas on May 23 at Zapp House, 6 Bleichstrasse.

The Duesseldorf consular district includes all of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. Prospective visitors to the United States or travelers to other destinations who must transit the United States should write to the visa section of the American Consulate General in Duesseldorf for instructions about obtaining the appropriate non-immigrant temporary visitor's visa.

Residents of North Rhine-Westphalia who have already applied for a non-

immigrant temporary visitor's visa at the American Consulate General in Bremen are advised to request by mail an appointment to appear at the visa section of the American Consulate General in Duesseldorf for continuing the formalities. They should indicate when their application for a non-immigrant temporary visitor's visa was submitted to the American Consulate General in Bremen. — from *HICOG Daily Bulletin No. 212*.

## Currency Conversion

Conversion of Military Payment Certificates used during the past three years by authorized personnel in areas outside of the United States to a new type of MPCs was completed June 20. The conversion was directed by the Department of the Army. European areas affected included the US Zone of Germany, France, Trieste, Austria, the United Kingdom, Greece, Tripoli and Morocco.

The primary purpose of the conversion was to protect the interest of the US Government since it is known that, in spite of all precautions, the series of MPCs had been getting into unauthorized channels. Not only did this conversion stop this unauthorized use of MPCs but would, for the time being, end the counterfeiting of such currency. — from *EUCOM announcement*.

## TDY Per Diem Claims

HICOG personnel who have been issued official travel orders for either temporary duty outside Germany or statutory leave authorizing per diem and/or reimbursement of dollar expenses should submit their claims on Foreign Service Form No. 286 — "Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses" — and Standard Form No. 286a, Memorandum Copy, to the Fiscal Services Division, Internal

Audit Branch, Room 560F, HICOG Hqs. Bldg., Frankfurt, immediately upon return to official headquarters. This branch will offer any technical assistance and information that may be requested by the traveler in aiding him to prepare his voucher.—from *HICOG Daily Bulletin No. 203*.

## German Entry Visas

The Combined Travel Board of the Allied High Commission has announced that as of April 23, 1951, the Allied High Commission permit office in Brussels will close and transfer its functions to the German Consulate General. This is the 10th Allied permit office to close and hand over its functions to German consulates general in fulfillment of the High Commission's policy of transferring responsibilities for travel control to the federal authorities.

The Allied permit office in Rome closed April 16, 1951. Other cities in which such functions have been transferred to German offices are London, Paris, New York, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Ankara, Athens and Pretoria. The Allied permit office in Luxembourg closed May 1 and the offices in Berne and Oslo were scheduled to cease operations June 1, 1951.

The German consulates will deal with all normal passport and visa matters. However, members of the Allied Forces and their dependents may obtain entry permits for Germany from the following offices:

Great Britain: Permit Section, Foreign Office, London.

France: Foreign Office, Paris, and Allied Permit Office, Strasbourg.

USA: Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Belgium: French Embassy, Brussels.

Denmark: US Embassy, Copenhagen.

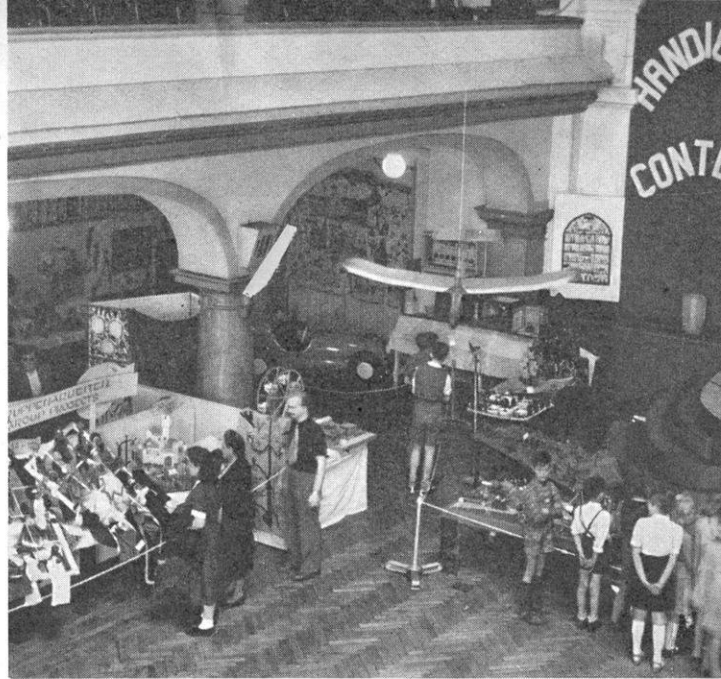
Norway: British Embassy, Oslo.

Luxembourg: French Legation, Luxembourg. — from *HICOM announcement*.





Visitors, old and young, were amazed at the degree of professional skill represented in many woodcraft exhibits.



View of some of 504 exhibits, made up of 42 entries from each of 11 EUCOM military posts and Twelfth Air Force.

## EUCOM Handicraft Contest

More than 500 exhibits of handmade items produced by German youth were displayed at the EUCOM Special Services center in Heidelberg, May 23 to 27, as part of the German Youth Activities' (GYA) Handicraft Contest. The exhibits were winning entries in a contest in which all Army and Twelfth Air Force posts in the US Zone participated. The contestants consisted of 14 classes in three age groups and selection of the 42 final winners took place May 24.

Entries included knitting, crocheting, lace, tailoring, leather work, wood and metal work, sculpturing, dress designing, painting and marionette crafts — all produced since Sept. 1, 1950. Awards were presented by Mrs. Thomas T. Handy, wife of the EUCOM commander-in-chief, and Mrs. Daniel Noce, wife of the EUCOM chief of staff. (US Army photos)

Mrs. Handy and Mrs. Noce presented certificates to the 42 final winners, whose ages ranged from 10 to 25 years.



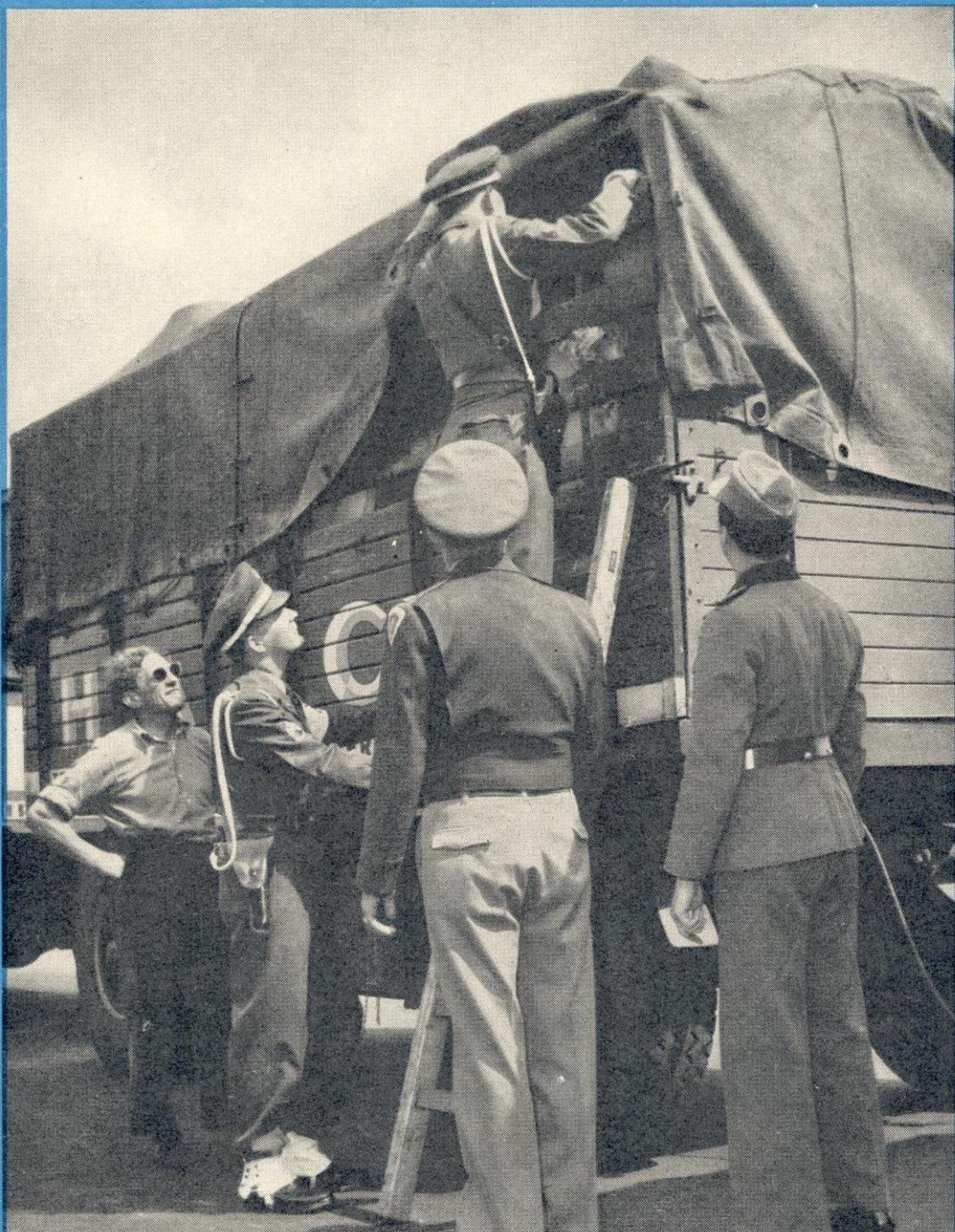
Miniature racer built by three teen-age Garmisch youths has two forward speeds, can travel 25 miles per hour.



Erica Baumgaertner, 22, of Bruchsal, crippled by rheumatism since 13, sits beside many lace articles she made.







*A special detachment of the 7751 Military Police Customs Unit has been assigned to the Dreilinden checkpoint on the super highway in southwest Berlin, bordering the Soviet Zone, to prevent illegal trade in strategic materials between West Berlin and Soviet Bloc countries. In photo MPs and 'German customs police check a truck.*