



## Information bulletin. May 1950

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# INFORMATION

## Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF  
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

"TIDE of TOYS"

Library of the

JUN 5 1950

University of Wisconsin



THIS ISSUE:

German-American Friendship

Germany's Foreign Trade

HICOG Reference Library

Youth under Communism

ECA Technical Assistance

US Consulate in Bremen



MAY

1950



Legionnaire delivers gifts to 300 children in Berlin meeting; "Tide of Toys" blackboard goes to youngster in hospital.

## "Tide of Toys"

More than 3,000,000 gifts — literally a "Tide of Toys" — arrived in Europe from the US during March for distribution to children in many West European countries, including Germany. Gifts started to arrive after a radio appeal by Drew Pearson, Washington commentator. The American Legion assumed sponsorship of the drive, CARE agreed to deliver the gifts in Europe. Scenes herewith show token distributions of the donations from US children to youngsters in public homes in west Germany. Legion officials accompanied the initial shipments.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Children in Berlin municipal homes receive toys in token distribution.

Legionnaire shows gifts to children in Frankfurt hospital; Frankfurt's Mayor Kolb meets with Legionnaires Carney and Luhrs.



# Information Bulletin

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

## Editorial Staff:

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

## Editorial Offices:

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

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## COVER PICTURE

*TIDE OF TOYS — A German girl smiles with joy from her hospital bed in Frankfurt over the doll she received from the American Legion. More than 3,000,000 toys were distributed in Europe in the Legion's project with the co-operation of CARE to provide toys for children's hospitals, homes, orphanages and other institutions not normally able to provide toys for their wards. More photographs of this distribution in Germany are shown on opposite page.*

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

May 1950

Sudetens Come Home (pictorial) .....	2
Breaking Down the Barriers .....	3
<i>Study of German-American Relations</i>	
Oldest Consulate in Germany .....	7
<i>Article by Robert P. Chalker</i>	
New Homes for Refugees .....	11
<i>Article by John E. McGowan</i>	
Books at Your Service .....	14
<i>Article by Henry A. Dunlap</i>	
Operation "Show-How!" .....	17
<i>Article by Aileen S. Miles</i>	
Refugee Camp (pictorial) .....	20
Youth under Communism .....	21
<i>Study of Freie Deutsche Jugend</i>	
"We Must Export..." .....	25
<i>Article by Fred Welty</i>	
House of Clay (pictorial) .....	27
Expellees' Glove Firm .....	28
American Policy in Germany .....	29
<i>Address by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser</i>	
Exercise Shamrock (pictorial) .....	32
Individual's Role in ERP .....	34
<i>Address by Robert M. Hanes</i>	
Germany in a United Europe .....	37
<i>Address by John J. McCloy</i>	
Hollywood Stars Speak German .....	40
<i>Article by Beth Burchard</i>	
Personnel Notes .....	43
New British High Commissioner .....	45
Bolds Named OLCB Commissioner .....	46
HICOG in March .....	48
<i>Text of "Report to the People"</i>	
Economic Review for March 1950 .....	50
<i>Survey by M. W. A. Edwards</i>	
Occupation Log .....	52
German Editorials and Cartoons .....	58
Index .....	69
<i>Information Bulletin articles in 1949</i>	
Official Notices .....	76
Communiques .....	76
Laws and Regulations .....	77
Statements and Speeches .....	78
Announcements .....	80
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents .....	80

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

APO 757, US ARMY



Young refugees look from the windows of the train which brought a total of 335 Sudeten Germans of virtually all ages from Czechoslovakia to new homes in Bavaria.

Young and old refugees (left) were among those who arrived at Furth-im-Wald crossing point. Baggage search (center) by German border police was later discontinued. (Right) White pole marks border where refugees wait.

## Sudetens Come Home

THOUSANDS OF BROKEN families have been reunited during the past few months as persons of German ethnic origin have been admitted to western Germany to join close relatives living there.

Allied and Czech authorities agreed to the migrations in Prague, and in March the first contingent of 20,000 persons crossed the German border at Furth-im-Wald. Now leaving Czechoslovakia at a rate of 400 persons a week, these Germans were, for the most part, left behind when members of their families were expelled shortly after war's end.

The agreement was reached on Allied initiative following a request from the German Federal Republic. All emigration is voluntary and follows normal Czechoslovakian emigration procedures.

Pictures on this page show first arrivals of Sudeten Germans at Furth-im-Wald, Bavarian border town.



Father carries his child to new home in western Germany.



# Breaking Down the Barriers

## Review of Progress Being Made Toward Closer German-American Relations

**T**ODAY, ALL OVER the American zone, Germans and Americans are getting to know each other better and with this knowledge are developing understanding of one another and an appreciation for those things which the other has to offer.

Recognizing that their old self-centered and nationalistic philosophies were getting out of date, some Germans became eager to learn of and latch on to a broader set of standards which they could understand only through contact with the Americans. Americans, on the other hand, slowly began to realize that their job of understanding and being understood by Germans was not merely an official nine-to-five chore but could best be done indirectly by friendly association and shared understanding.

A wedge in the future open-door policy was made when Americans extended invitations to German guests to visit their clubs and places of amusement. Individuals invited Germans to their homes and the door swung open wider as Military Government encouraged its members to bring their German friends into MG dining facilities.

Far-sighted officials issued statements encouraging their employees to promote social contacts with the Germans and certain extra rations could be obtained when Americans were having bi-national discussion groups in their homes.

**T**HE LAST REMNANTS of official reserve vanished as the occupation civilianized. As one of his first moves upon taking up the duties of US High Commissioner for Germany, Mr. McCloy removed the "off limits" restriction on German shops, restaurants, cafes and clubs for occupation personnel.

"It is important," Mr. McCloy said, "for the purpose of the occupation that the occupiers and the occupied approach their respective problems on a common basis of understanding. I have every reason to believe that the personnel of the occupying powers, whether soldiers or civilians, will so conduct themselves under the new circumstances as to advance the objectives of the occupation."

Today the door for American association with Germans is not only officially wide open but Americans are urged to seek German companionship and to drop their ostrich-like approach to the Germans.

*French, German and American young people get together in an old American custom, a "weenie roast," held at German community education center, Haus Schwalbach, Wiesbaden. The youth met in a session to learn one another's folklore.*

(PRB OLCH photo)

Realizing that without a common medium for expression, understanding between the two nationalities would remain stunted, HICOG, for the first time since the occupation, inaugurated daily classes in the German language both at headquarters and in the field. In these classrooms American employees, utilizing specialized conversational methods, can learn the language during office hours.

Mr. McCloy himself, in spite of his heavy work load, sets the pace for his staff. Last month he invited the ministers-president of the American zone to an informal conference on public problems. After the conference, the German guests adjourned to Mr. McCloy's residence in Bad Homburg for dinner and a social evening. Moreover, he finds time for a daily German lesson.

**B**ENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER, assistant high commissioner, recently told a group of school teachers in dependents' schools that understanding of the German scene could only be achieved by an intermingling of peoples and free discussion of their ideas.

"Segregation is an anathema wherever it is practiced," Mr. Buttenwieser said. "The time has come — or, in fact, has long since passed — when we should no longer see signs in front of our Dependents' Schools' playgrounds to the effect 'Eintritt verboten fuer deutsche Kinder.'"

German-American clubs are springing up. The parent organization for most of them is the Federation of German-American Clubs, a voluntary association of organized groups within the US Zone. The federation provides a clearing house and service agency for the member clubs through which they can exchange ideas and experiences and assist each other in their common objective of promoting German-American understanding.





Leaders of both nationalities talk over affairs of the German-American Women's Club in Munich. (PRB OLCB photo)

Strictly unofficial, the clubs include both men's and women's associations and mixed organizations and are scattered throughout all communities in which Americans live.

The federation holds an annual convention in May to which each member club sends one German delegate and one American, and as many visitors as it chooses. This year the convention will meet in Augsburg, Bavaria, May 19 to 21. At these annual sessions reports are heard from the various clubs outlining their activities, presenting their problems and often indicating solutions which they have found.

The federation issues a monthly newsletter offering additional opportunity for member clubs to keep in touch with each other. Articles of general interest on community, civic or public problems are featured in the newsletters as well as a directory of club officers so that traveling members may readily get in touch with club members in other parts of Germany.

The federation is assembling a library of program materials available for loan to member clubs. It has furnished them with outlines of the Bonn Basic Law in both English and German for study and discussion.

LOCALLY THE German-American clubs are meeting regularly, their members digging into problems of civic improvement and getting to know each other better in the process.

The Munich German-American Club, a mixed organization typical of similar groups within the zone, has sponsored varied discussion groups giving opportunity for the exchange of ideas and permitting Germans to ask questions on American life and vice versa.

Under the auspices of this club several projects have given Germans and Americans an opportunity to work together. The Munich clean-up campaign last year saw Americans and Germans wielding shovels together in a joint effort to help tidy up the city.

Bavaria's Pfennig Parade, a campaign similar to America's March of Dimes, again shows peoples of the two

countries working toward a common purpose—the control of one of the world's most crippling diseases, poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis.

An International Press Club in Munich, which opened early this year, is an effort on the part of German and American newsmen to promote a better understanding by the press on an international level. For the first time, the club provides a common meeting ground for German and American press representatives in Bavaria, giving them ample opportunity to get together.

In Bremen, where HICOG employees have noted an increase in invitations to participate in German social groups since the establishment of the Allied High Commission, many Americans belong to the city chapter of the Karl-Schurz-Gesellschaft, an organization reactivated in Frankfurt last spring.

Civic clubs, stamp clubs, tennis clubs and just plain "get-together" clubs in which Germans and Americans share equal membership have blossomed forth in recent months.

Wives of HICOG employees are supplementing their husbands' official activities by voluntarily assisting in US Information Centers. Scores of dependents along with State Department employees in their free time are giving English lessons, conducting play reading groups, discussion clubs, lecturing, and offering their talents to musical programs. Consular officials have spoken on the American Constitution and immigration procedures and outlined life in the United States.

THE EVENTFUL WEEKLY programs of the individual Information Centers, according to Mrs. Patricia van Delden, chief of HICOG's Information Centers Branch, are in large part dependent on the voluntary services of local Americans, including both HICOG and Army personnel.

At Haus Schwalbach, Hesse, the outstanding community education center in Germany, there is a continuing and consistent mixing of Germans and Allies on an "across the board" basis.

In Bremen, participation in community life by Americans stationed there has been further aided by the fact that many German families in the area have relatives in the United States, many of whom live in the same communities from which HICOG officers come.

One of the OLC Bremen staff reports that he has broadened his acquaintanceship within the Bremen community by the people he has met in the homes of his German co-workers. Where the HICOG employee has not limited himself to contact with German VIP's, he says, but has included the working man in his home invitations, he gets a larger and far more comprehensive picture of German life.

In both Berlin and Bremen, literary and art-minded Germans and Americans have formed particularly close friendships. In Berlin 20-odd German artists and a dozen or so American art lovers congregate every two weeks to talk over their related interests.

Another Bremen HICOG employee has put his interest in music to good use by inviting Bremen music lovers in

small groups to his home to listen to his collection of recordings of old and modern classical music as played and sung by Americans. Ensuing cultural discussions, he declares, have been mutually beneficial.

**I**N BAVARIA one American has elected to live with a German family in order to learn their language and customs. The American woman lived with the German family in Munich for two months. During this period her contact with Americans was limited to the time she spent at work. At the end of two months, she had greatly increased her fluency with the language. However, even more important, she felt she had really learned to know Germans -- their way of thinking and their way of life.

"I had been in Germany for over a year," she said, "but having spent virtually all my time with Americans I felt I knew little more about the Germans than I had learned in my classbooks back home. This really gave me my first opportunity to study their habits. At the same time, they had the chance to closely observe an American."

Carla Eddy, reports and publications officer for the Office of General Counsel, HICOG, in Frankfurt, is a one-woman reorientation program in her own quiet, unofficial way. Coming to Germany with the desire to improve her knowledge of the language and to learn everything she could about the people and the country, she set to work on her personal campaign.

While stationed in Berlin during the blockade she associated herself with a class of German schoolgirls laboriously trying to learn English. In frequent visits to the class she became personally acquainted with all the children who still write her today in Frankfurt.

Helping them in their struggles with English, Miss Eddy talked and read to them and painted verbal scenes of life in America. As the class progressed she sponsored a poetry contest in English on the subject of the airlift, offering a glass of jelly as first prize.

There were 12 "takers" and an excuse was found to reward all who tried.

One of the verses submitted is the following by Brigitte Bils, age 12:

*The airplanes fly  
We look at the sky  
They bring us to eat  
Potatoes and Meat  
They all look so wonderful and nice  
Miss Eddy, I like to get the prize.*



*American Carla Eddy (third from left) has taken a group of German students under her wing, feels they are all learning a great deal.*

But Miss Eddy wanted to know German adults too. Her next step was to join a student discussion group whose members came from both the Free University in the western sectors of Berlin and from the communist-dominated Berlin University.

**I** WAS ALARMED at the outset", Miss Eddy said, "and believed that all I might get out of the experience would be fireworks. But in all the months we met and talked and played together we never discussed politics."

The group of 10 men and women students used to read American plays together, discuss theater and everyday problems. Miss Eddy would take the group to each new performance of the American Little Theater in Berlin and tried to feed their insatiable hunger for opinions from the outer world. Whenever she revisits Berlin today the group gathers in one of the German homes for another "get-together."

Through her instigation the Germans contributed pieces to the *University Daily Kansan*, the publication of Miss Eddy's alma mater. One of the young students from the Soviet-controlled Berlin University contributed an article pointing up the situation of universities under Communist rule.

"The academic situation in the Eastern part of Germany," the German student wrote in the University of Kansas paper, "is marked by a quiet but hard struggle on the part of students and even many professors, against the overwhelming Communist influence which threatens to destroy even the last signs of free intellectual life.

"In Berlin the situation is quite different from that in the Soviet Zone. The presence of the Western Occupation Powers has a stimulating effect on the intellectual life here. Consequently, the Communist influence in the University of Berlin (Humboldt University) has never been

so strong as that in the Soviet Zone, although no opportunity has been missed to establish a strict system of control in the Berlin (Soviet Sector) preparatory schools."

Miss Eddy feels she has learned much from her German friends. "We approached one another," she said, "with interest, and sometimes frank curiosity. We shared our questions and answers about today, yesterday and tomorrow. We laughed over our own discrepancies as nations and individuals. We risked each other's disapproval by be-



*It's an old-fashioned American square dance, but Germans, French and Americans are learning it together. Photo was taken at Haus Schwalbach. (PRB OLCH photo)*



Wiesbaden students have their own exchange program: two young Germans attend Wiesbaden Dependents' High School for two weeks while two Americans attend German school. Seated are Gerald Sola, Wiesbaden Resident Officer, who arranged exchange; Jane Ritter, American High School principal and Gerhard Kip of Wiesbaden School Board. German student Erika Buck, Americans Mary Anne Eiler and Mary Campisi are at rear. (PRB OLCH photo)

ing as straight-forward as possible, and found it paid off in improved understanding."

**S**TILL ANOTHER HICOG employee who believes that getting to know the Germans pays dividends is Theodore E. Gucwa, chief of administration in the Office of

Labor Affairs, HICOG, also in Frankfurt. Invited to join a German rowing club which competes with other rowing teams of Germany, Gucwa said, "I was just tickled silly, and now I row on the Main river three times weekly with the club."

Naturally, Gucwa added, "I got to know everyone in the club pretty well. We have monthly dances and have arrived at the 'first name' stage."

An ardent advocate of private contacts with German neighbors is Dr. Omar B. Pancoast, Jr., deputy chief of the Food and Agriculture Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, who belongs to a German fencing group and pursues the sport on an international basis. Americans, British, French and Germans come together in Frankfurt each week for these fencing bouts.

But most interesting to Dr. Pancoast is his experiment in sending his two small boys to a German school. For a while it was a race as to whether cowboy clothes and American habits would change the German children or whether the German children would influence the Pancoast boys. At the end of the month, Pancoast's sons were delighted at being accepted as part of the German community.

"We feel this has been an excellent influence in counteracting the suggestions of 'superiority' too often evidenced by Americans in their treatment of German associates or neighbors," Pancoast said. "It is not enough to profess equality and democracy; we have got to live with our German neighbors in such a way to show that we mean it." +END

## Bavarian Village Bidding for Tourist Trade

Residents of Diessen, a village in southern Bavaria, are turning an eager eye toward tourist trade and the fostering of better international relations.

Mindful of the thousands of foreigners from America and European countries who will be converging on Oberammergau for the Passion Play this year the townsfolk are going ahead making rooms available and tidying up their town to share in the tourist trade. A planning committee, patterned after a chamber of commerce, has been named to see that Diessen is not passed over by the visitors to western Germany. As one villager pointed out: "Our town is not exactly on the main crossroads, but we all work together and will make it a town well worth the time going out of the way to see."

The idea of attracting tourists to Diessen was first posed at a press conference conducted early this year by Dr. A. M. Frye, US resident officer of Landsberg county, in which Diessen is located. It was given further thought at a town meeting last Jan. 26 when 350 residents of Diessen crowded into a small hall and for four hours aired their views. The meeting wound up with the selection of a committee to survey available tourist accommodations. At the same time, the villagers agreed to volunteer their time to clean up the village.

"Our town already is overcrowded," declared one Diessen official. "However, by doubling up we hope to make some rooms in private dwellings available so that tourists can drop in for a visit rather than pass us by. We're also aware that some of our roads need fixing and that our town needs tidying up so that instead of being an eyesore it will be an attraction to tourists."

He said some villagers at first expressed fear that additional refugees would be moved into their town instead of tourists should the town advertise the fact it had "surplus" rooms. However, housing officials assured them this would not be the case.

At the same time, a proposal to erect a motion picture house as an added tourist attraction met with some objection from villagers who thought it wrong to put up a "luxury building" when houses were badly needed.

However, these objections were countered by assertions from other townspeople that taxes derived from the theater's operations could provide money for the building of houses.

Various officials and residents expressed the wish that the bringing of tourists to Diessen not only will help the community financially but will permit a better understanding between its citizens and especially American tourists.

# Oldest Consulate in Germany

By ROBERT P. CHALKER

*Consul, American Consulate General, Bremen*



*The American Consulate General at 20 Contrescarpe, Bremen, shown above as it looks today, was established by charter signed by President Washington May 29, 1794.*

**K**NOW YE THAT reposing special trust and confidence in the abilities and integrity of Arnold Delius of Bremen, I have nominated and appoint him Consul of the United States of America at the Port of Bremen," wrote President George Washington on May 29, 1794, at Philadelphia.

Thus did the first President of the new American Republic, in the eigtheenth year of its independence, create consular representation at Bremen, Free Hanseatic City of Northwestern Germany, at the time one of the dozens of political units of the tottering Holy Roman Empire.

The American Consular Service at that time was as uncertain of its existence as was that hodge-podge of many different states stretching from the North Sea nearly to the lower Danube, but for a different reason. The American Consular Service was established under laws passed by Congress in 1790 and 1792 but it was not reduced to a regular system until a basic law was passed for the service in 1856.

Nevertheless, President Washington felt it proper to "enjoin all Captains, Masters and Commanders of ships and other vessels, armed or unarmed, sailing under the Flag of the said States as well as all other of their Citizens, to acknowledge him, the said Arnold Delius, accordingly." All powers and authorities in and superior to Bremen were requested to permit Delius "peaceably to perform the duties of his office and to afford him all proper countenance and assistance; I offering to do the same for all those who shall in like manner be recommended to me by the said Powers and Authorities."

**B**REMEN IS THUS one of the oldest consular offices, having been established almost as long as we have existed as a nation. This consular relation has continued, with only the two tragic interruptions of two world wars, down to the present day.

There are many reasons why there should have been this representation of the American Government there. People of Bremen like to think that the key which appears on the shield of their city means "Key to the World," but to many American business houses it meant the key to Germany.

As the years from 1794 marched on, imports through this port included cotton, tobacco, wheat, lubricants, coffee and fruits, which came in large part from the United States; and other products both from America and the rest of the world increased its importance as a port in Germany until it was second only to Hamburg.

Exports through Bremen have indeed been vastly varied during the nearly 150 years of American consular representation there. Much of the infinite variety of steel products of the Ruhr, tires, oils, paints from Hanover, automobiles from Lower Saxony and Hesse, the Rhine-land and Stuttgart, pottery and toys from Bavaria, cameras, machinery and beer from central and eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia swelled the volume of trade and helped to make Bremen become at one time shortly before the first World War the wealthiest city per capita in Germany.

In 1938 three German shipping lines, including the famous North German Lloyd, had their head offices at Bremen and 30 others, including five American lines, had ships calling at Bremen or Bremerhaven. Shipbuilding has also been important there for centuries.

The famous Atlantic liner Bremen, was built in the Bremen yards of the shipbuilding firm of A.G. Weser, launched on August 16, 1928, and floated down the river of that name to Bremerhaven where she was completed and commissioned a year later. The s.s. Scharnhorst was launched from Bremen on Dec. 14, 1934, by Hitler himself, though

## George Washington, President of the United States of America

To all who shall see these Presents — Greeting.

Know Ye, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Abilities and Integrity of Arnold Delius of Bremen --- I have nominated and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, do appoint him Consul of the United States of America for the Port of Bremen, and do authorize and empower him to have and to hold the said Office, and to exercise and enjoy all the Rights, Pre-eminences, Privileges and Authorities to the same of Right appertaining during the pleasure of the President of the said United States for the time being, to commanding and receiving no less or the people of other wharves which shall not be expressly established by some Law of the said United States. And I do hereby enjoin all Captains, Masters and commanders of Ships and other vessels, armed or unarmed, sailing under the Flag of the said States, as well as all other of their Citizens, to acknowledge and consider him, the said Arnold Delius accordingly. And I do hereby pray and request all Captains and commanders thereof and therover to permit the said Arnold Delius fully and peaceably to enjoy and exercise the said Office, without giving or suffering to be given unto him any molestation or trouble, but on the contrary to afford him all proper countenance and assistance. I offering to do the same for all those who shall in like manner be recommended to me by the said Powers and Authorities.

In Testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Philadelphia this twenty ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighteenth.

G. Washington

it appears that Bremen's traditional attitude of reserve was not broken down even by him. He never visited the place again though he was scheduled to do so at the opening of a bridge to be named after him on July 1, 1939. Admiral Raeder turned up instead, but neither bridge nor namesake were to survive the war.

BREMEN'S CONSULAR district now includes, in addition to the State of Bremen, that part of the State of Niedersachsen which lies west of the Weser River, the State of Schaumburg-Lippe and all of North-Rhine/Westphalia. In it are the important towns of the Ruhr such as Duesseldorf and Essen, as well as Cologne and Germany's present capital, Bonn. There was at one time a large number of American residents in the district but the war and its aftermath caused many to leave. A number of American firms, however, including shipping lines, are taking up their connections again and the Consulate General's business in this direction is on the increase.

Although President Washington highly recommended his new Consul and the latter notified the Bremen Senate of his appointment in high flown language, addressing them as "Magnificences, Nobly Born, Learned and Wise Gentlemen and Super-Gentlemen," the City Fathers felt that "for reasons of personality" they could not accept him as American Consul. Local records do not enlarge upon his objectionable features, but Washington's second appointee, two years later, Friedrich Jacob Wichelbaum, found such favor with the severe Bremen Senate (then known as *Die Witheit*), that he continued in his post for 35 years and was even then deprived of it only because President Jackson considered that the American Consul should be an American citizen. Both Delius and Wichelbaum were Germans.

Unfortunately, however, the first American to serve as American Consul, Nathaniel Pearce, fared little better than the first German one, for he was refused recognition by the Bremen Senate because his local creditors complained of his many unpaid debts. Subsequent American Consuls appear, however, to have conducted themselves with more circumspection and, together with Wichelbaum, they witnessed the making of much social and political history in Bremen.

The City and its surrounding territory were annexed to Napoleon's Empire in 1806, freed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, joined the North German Confederation in 1867 and finally Bismarck's German Empire in 1871. During this time, thousands of emigrants made use of the Bremen Key to find a new life in a new world just as many are doing today.

THE UNITED STATES Government owns no office premises in Bremen and the consular establishment has been located at a number of addresses. After the first World War its offices were opened at 32 Remberti Strasse, on Dec. 5, 1921, but less than a year later were moved to 145 Contrescarpe. In 1924 premises were taken at 80 Am Wall, but another move in 1929 brought it to 66 Contrescarpe, which building was destroyed during the recent war. On May 1, 1946, the Consulate was

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/s/ G. Washington.

opened at 15 Kurfuersten Allee, now the home of a Masonic Lodge, but shortly thereafter moved to its present address at 20 Contrescarpe (also known as 1-a Meinken Strasse).

Contrescarpe, a quiet residential-appearing street, seems to have drawn American consular chiefs to it like a magnet. Its name probably means "opposite the escarpment," for it skirts the old city moat, and its buildings overlook what was once the site of the city walls. The memory of their gates is preserved in the names of many of Bremen's streets.

The present officer-in-charge of the Consulate General is also a veteran in the American Foreign Service. Consul General Maurice W. Altaffer, who opened the Bremen office after the recent war, has been stationed at most posts in Germany, including the former Embassy, as well as posts in Switzerland, the Levant and Mexico.

Present day members of the consular staff include among its German employees, Heinrich Otte, who has been in US Government employ since 1926. Another well-known name to those who knew Bremen in prewar days was Francis Lane, then Vice Consul, now Consul in charge of the Berlin Consulate. He was in the Bremen Consulate for nearly 20 years.

THE PRESENT AMERICAN staff is broadly representative of the United States, being drawn from such widely separated places as Vermont, Texas, South Carolina, Missouri and a spot or two in the Far West. The present plant consists of a dignified former residence recently owned by the great-grand-nephew of Arnold Delius, one-third of a floor of the large office building known as the *Haus des Reichs* where the visa section is located, a warehouse at the docks and a small motor pool.

During the early years of the war, an American one-star general, newly arrived in England, inquired of an American consul there who had endured heavy German bombing in one of Britain's major industrial centers: "What does a consul do?" The consul, veteran of more than 20 years in scattered posts, and of a somewhat volcanic nature answered him with thinly-veiled an-

noyance by inquiring, "Well, what does a general do?" If the general, probably somewhat taken aback, had had a copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica handy he would have found a consul's duties listed thus:

"The duties of the American Consuls include discharge and relief of seamen of American vessels; issuing and visaing of passports, settlement of estates of American citizens who may die intestate in foreign countries; issuance of bills of health certifying to the sanitary condition of passengers, cargo and crew of vessels clearing from foreign ports for ports of the United States, and certification of invoices on dutiable merchandise for export to the United States."

This is still substantially true, with the exception of the issuance of bills of health. But it by no means tells the whole story, for the scope and variety of consular functions have grown immensely in the recent past, and those duties mentioned in the short list above would hardly justify the employment of 30 Americans and 54 non-American personnel. For those who like figures, the following statistics may be of interest:

DURING THE 12 MONTHS ending September 30, 1949, the Bremen Consulate General performed 1,188 citizenship services, including the issuance of 231 passports; issued 2,759 visas; acted in 1,887 cases involving seamen and shipping and certified 2,382 invoices. 254 commercial as well as 488 economic and political reports were sent to the Department of State for its own use and that of other interested government agencies and nearly 82,000 communications of all kinds were sent out—an average of 725 every working day. During 1949 the Consulate General's transportation section, acting as a small dis-



Consul General Maurice W. Altaffer, veteran Foreign Service officer, is in charge at Bremen. (All photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Consul Bernard F. Heiler, chief of citizenship section, advises inquirers on passport application procedures.



Consul Robert P. Chalker (left), author of this article, snapped in conversation with Consul Culver E. Gidden.



Charles Lammo, transportation supervisor, prepares transfer of shipment of household goods to far Indo-China.

patch agency, received and forwarded or stored 1,551 tons of official supplies and personal goods and effects for and to consular, High Commission and army personnel and received from the United States and prepared for drivers or owners 190 official and private automobiles, mostly new.

The Bremen office was raised on February 1, 1950, to the rank of consulate general in view of the increasing importance of the industrial and political features of its district. It has also under its jurisdiction what may be the smallest career consulate in the world, the American Consulate at Bremerhaven. Vice Consul Robert Houston, Officer-in-Charge, has recently pointed out in a letter to the *Foreign Service Journal* that he and his single clerk comprise the entire staff and that the number of square miles in his consular district is represented by a cipher. His office performs only shipping and notarial services.

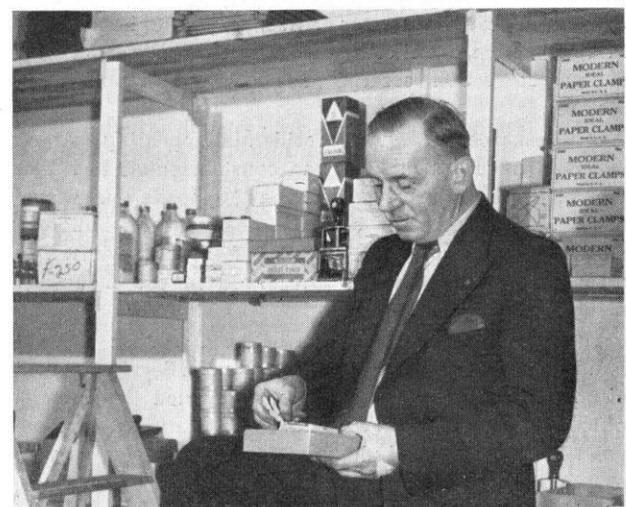
**W**HILE THE BREMEN Consulate General is, like all other consular offices in Germany, administratively bound to the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany, every effort is being made to retain its identity as the official representative of a friendly power and its presence is evidence of 150 years of cordial and mutually profitable commercial, economic and political relations between the United States and Germany.

It is the hope of every member of the staff of the Bremen Consulate General and doubtless of every American consular officer in Germany that consular offices will be able to continue their age-old functions and to be of assistance in promoting a long term policy of friendly cooperation among peace-loving nations and men of good will.

+ END



Shipment of liquor is checked in by Charles Lemmo. Bremen Consulate General maintains a warehouse for use of the various European diplomatic posts, for which a total of approximately 150 tons per month is handled. Two-man Consulate in Bremerhaven, operating under Bremen's wing, also provides shipping services to Americans.



Heinrich Otte, German national, has been connected with the Bremen consulate longer than any other employee — 24 years. He handles supplies and various other matters.

## Typhoid Danger Widespread, Makes Use of Chlorine Imperative

In reply to inquiries concerning problems of water chlorination in the US Zone of Germany, Col. Karl R. Lundeberg, chief of the Public Health and Welfare Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, issued the following statement:

We have heard of complaints from German sources about use of chlorine in water supplies in the US Zone. Chief complaints are that the taste is unpleasant, that the chlorine injures water pipes and equipment, and that it injures wash fabrics.

While we recognize that the taste of chlorinated water may be objectionable, we believe the following facts should be taken into consideration:

Typhoid fever is still widespread in Germany today. This is due in part to the large number of homeless people and refugees from the east, to the many typhoid carriers from previous epidemics, to soil pollution, shortage of rainfall last summer that caused sewage to stagnate in open drains, and, finally, to war-damaged water lines that have not yet been safely reconstructed.

A small amount of chlorine in water provides perfect protection against disease germs, such as typhoid fever.

There is no evidence that the small amount of chlorine used in drinking water damages either pipes, water equipment or wash fabrics. It has been used successfully for more than 30 years in all civilized countries.

For the protection of the Occupation Forces, it is required that the water supply of all German communities where American personnel are living be chlorinated. This work is supervised by US Army sanitary experts.

We hope that all German communities will see the wisdom of giving this protection to the public health by chlorinating water wherever any possibility exists that the water may become contaminated.

# New Homes for Refugees

By JOHN E. McGOWAN

*Chief, ECA and Economic Affairs Branch  
Public Relations Division, HICOG*

**S**INCE THE END of the war, more than 1,200,000 refugees have streamed into Schleswig-Holstein so that today that state has 78 refugees for every 100 normal inhabitants.

Schleswig-Holstein had a problem on its hands—a pressing social and political problem: the integration of this unwanted population.

To integrate these people, a number of "make-work" projects were tried. Farmers and factories tried to "spread the work." But these efforts, well-meaning, sometimes indistinguishable from pure charity, made no statistical dent. The farmers only needed extra hands one month in the year. Factories had seasonal demands. Sporadic, local, temporary projects were ineffectual. The problem was getting worse instead of better.

Bugbear of the whole situation was housing. Schleswig-Holstein, essentially an agricultural area, could and would feed these people. But Schleswig-Holstein could not house them.

Housing was the problem. The experts called it "resettlement." In August 1949, resettlement experts in ECA were called on for advice and assistance. ECA responded immediately and called a meeting in Frankfurt. Trade union representatives, Allied officials, ECA manpower, resettlement and housing experts, refugees were invited. Object of the meeting was to work out a "constructive plan" for relief of the refugee situation in Schleswig-Holstein and other parts of Germany.

**O**UT OF THE MEETING came a "Working Committee for Productive Assistance to Refugees." The committee was made up of experts in technical, social and economic fields, drawn from nearly every segment of the economy. First job of the committee: to put up housing for refugees in Schleswig-Holstein.

A refugee from the Soviet Zone of Germany, Dr. Ulrich Haake, was chosen to head a four-man team of construction experts in a survey to determine the best types of houses to be built.

Haake was told to get busy right away and list housing needs. But as he and his three assistants progressed in their survey, they realized that it was not enough merely to list housing needs. Did the existence of a collection of shacks, tents and lean-tos in a particular area mean that a housing project should be built there? How would these people exist after they were housed? Where would they work? How long would they stay? These were questions Haake asked himself.

To find the answers, Haake knew that he must consider not only actual housing needs, but movements and

numbers of population, its natural growth, age composition, occupations, skills and many other demographic factors. Then he had to assimilate his data and find a way to match it against employment possibilities.

**S**O THE FOUR MEN began to collect statistics, to survey employment possibilities. And there they ran into a peculiar thing. The need for housing for nearly the entire population in Schleswig-Holstein was so pronounced that the desire to effect a solution strongly influenced estimates of employment possibilities. And as employment possibilities would be the factor determining the size of any housing development, the team decided not to accept any official statistics at face value. They would double and triple check. They would get their figures first hand from local officials, trade unions, employers, employees, and the refugees themselves. Only then would they compare the answers, assess and evaluate them. The job was going to be 10 times as hard as they thought it would be.

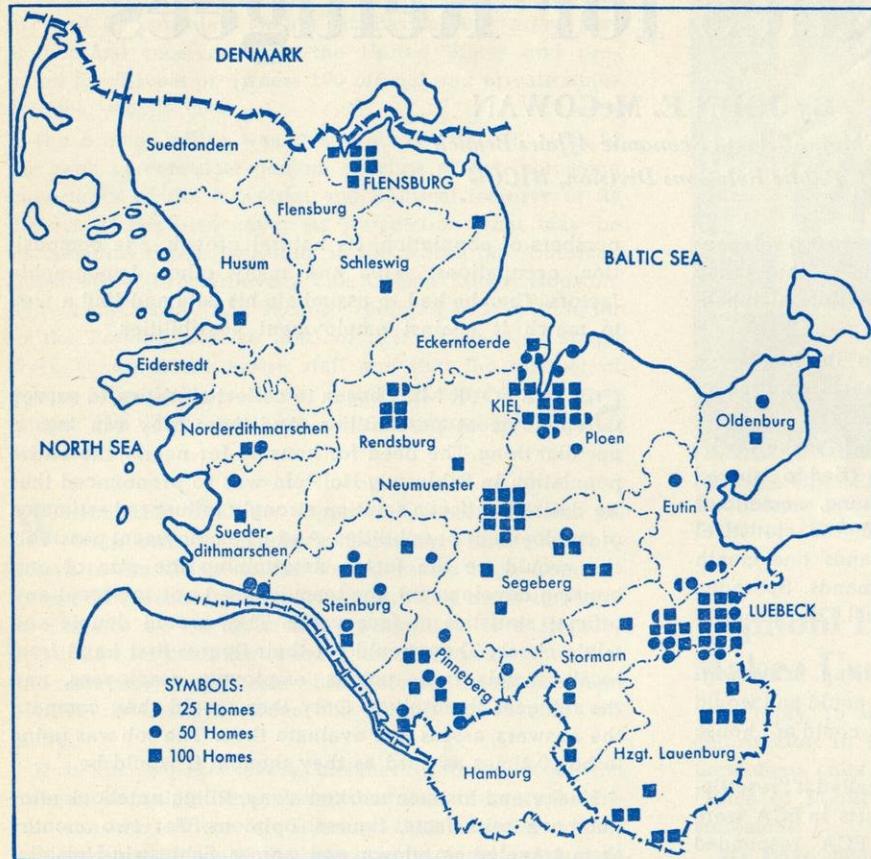
Haake and his men worked away, filling notebook after notebook with facts, figures, opinions. For two months they traveled up, down and across Schleswig-Holstein. From Lauenburg in the southwest to Flensburg in the north, from Husum in the northwest to Pinneberg in the southwest, the whole of Schleswig-Holstein underwent careful scrutiny. City and rural officials were consulted, representatives of the refugees voiced their views, employers explained their present production and the outlook for the future, trade union members described the working conditions of factories in which they were employed, confirmed or rejected data given by employers.

In some areas new factories or businesses were starting or were about to start production. Would they last? Hard to foretell, but a look into their financial standing wouldn't do any harm. In other areas, factories were planning expansion. How about an examination of their past business activities, fluctuations in their volume of employment?

The team surveyed single plants, whole areas, entire cities, to try to discover their industrial potential.

**K**IEL, CAPITAL of Schleswig-Holstein, was once Germany's most important naval base, checkered with naval installations, repair shops, war factories and shipyards. After Germany's capitulation, many of the larger industrial installations were dismantled or demilitarized. The state government transformed military installations into production sites for the manufacture of peace-time goods.

## Schleswig-Holstein Refugee Housing Plan



DM 85,000,000 program provides for minimum of 10,270 housing units in 49 localities, as a start — with DM 40,000,000 coming from ECA counterpart funds.

The Germania Werft, which worked round the clock to produce U-boats, was turned into a plant to make small and medium-size machine tools. The Deutsche Werft, birthplace of several of Germany's warships, now makes small electrical and mechanical instruments. The navy yard is a free port territory, its repair shops converted to produce precision instruments. The navy maintenance shop is now turning out kitchen stoves, knitting machines, motor vehicle bodies.

Other factories, once concentrating on weapons of destruction, have now turned their activities and talents to turning out furniture, film equipment, clothing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

**A**S A RESULT of his study of present and potential production of these industries, Haake decided that 2,000 dwelling units would be needed for the refugees already employed or able to be employed in the Kiel district.

Neumuenster could provide 800 new jobs in the expansion and repair of textile and leather producing industries. A railroad repair shop could absorb 200 to 500 new workers. Electrical motor and machine construction shops now in the planning stages extended the possibility for 450 new jobs. A new chemical plant, based on agricul-

tural products for nearby rural areas, would provide more jobs. Neumuenster would get 1,700 dwelling units.

Flensburg, with optimistic, yet sound, plans for timber processing enterprises, electro-technical and optical instrument plants, would need 600 dwelling units.

Wahlstedt, now building a coffee roasting plant, a furniture factory and a textile machinery in an old naval arsenal, could provide 2,000 new jobs. There 350 dwelling units will go up.

Luebeck, where a number of armament works were recently converted to civilian production, could provide additional jobs to 5,000 refugees. Housing need: 2,000 dwelling units.

And so it went. Wherever there were jobs or firm prospects of jobs there would be houses built.

**A**S HAAKE AND HIS three workers went on, they made other discoveries. They realized that Schleswig-Holstein was not using all its resources. There was a need for changes in the existing economic scheme of things in Schleswig-Holstein. In the north was a favorable area for the development of an iron and steel industry. The waterways would bring coal from

the Ruhr, high-grade iron ore from Sweden, low-grade iron from the Salzgitter area. Agricultural production could be intensified perhaps by imitating the examples of Denmark and Holland — an intensification which could be accelerated by state reform, by the creation of agricultural cooperatives, by a modern system of canalization and by building new dams and dikes.

Wherever they went, north, south, east, west, in all their interviews, investigations, checking, cross-checking, the team discovered one predominant feeling: The native Schleswig-Holstein population was willing to accept the great majority of the refugees as permanent inhabitants of the state. Workers were not opposed to the plan, even though Schleswig-Holstein's unemployment rate is the highest in Germany. Trade union officials, who might conceivably resent refugees as competitors in the labor market, were cooperative, even enthusiastic about the idea.

The people of Schleswig-Holstein almost to a man took the view that refugee manpower could be turned into an asset for their state.

On Dec. 30, 1949, Haake and his three weary experts finished their survey. They estimated that a minimum of 10,270 housing units should be built in 49 different

locations. On Jan. 3, 1950, the working committee called together representatives of Schleswig-Holstein government agencies and discussed Haake's findings. They were accepted with only minor changes and the committee decided to proceed with a construction program immediately.

With the needs established, the next step was to achieve low-cost production. This, the committee decided, should be attained by standardizing the types of houses, by using mass production and purchasing methods.

Although standardized designs would be the rule, designs would be flexible enough to permit certain variations to be made to suit local terrain and other conditions. Five general types of dwellings were planned, with an average size of three rooms, plus kitchen and bathroom, per unit.

Purchasing of materials and fixtures would be done, for the most part, by consumer cooperatives, already well established in Schleswig-Holstein. The cooperatives' central purchasing organizations are investigating the German and non-German markets for materials of various kinds to obtain the most favorable sources of supply. The cooperatives have found, for instance, that they could buy bathroom fixtures at 23 percent below wholesale price, 54 percent below retail. Comparable savings could be effected in stoves, electrical equipment and other materials.

The planning stage was over. Schleswig-Holstein was now ready to get to work.

**O**N SUNDAY, MAR. 9—65 days after Haake made his report—ground was broken for the first group of houses. These are being erected in Neumuenster and will comprise 800 dwelling units—9,370 more will follow.

The entire project will cost 85,000,000 Deutsche marks. Of this amount, 40,000,000 marks will come from ECA counterpart funds—Deutsche marks paid into a special account by German importers for Marshall Plan goods. The Schleswig-Holstein government will raise DM 35,000,000 and private investment, cooperative societies and similar groups will put up 10,000,000 marks.

Schleswig-Holstein's increased population will require additional schools, hospitals, other community facilities.



*The processing and transporting of ethnic Germans to the United States, under a bill being considered in the US Congress, was mapped in a mid-April meeting of top German and DP Commission officials. Tentative agreement was made that the Federal Ministry for Expellees' Affairs would begin at once planning the necessary machinery to handle expellee immigration to the United States. Principal requirement, it was indicated, would be a staging area, located near a major North German port and equipped to accommodate 1,500 to 2,000 persons. Arranged by the Displaced Populations Division of HICOG, the meeting was attended by (left to right) Dr. Hans Lukashek, federal minister for expellees' affairs; Ugo Carusci, chairman of the European Displaced Persons Commission; Alex Squadrilli, coordinator of the DP Commission, and George Midelman, assistant federal secretary for expellees. The planners estimated a total of 54,000 ethnic Germans would be affected, the number proposed by the Congressional bill.*

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

These will be as part of the state government's normal construction program.

Schleswig-Holstein believes its refugees will be an asset to the state—a means to greater production, expanded employment, larger markets and eventually a better standard of living for its entire population. +END

## Workers Being Educated in Democracy

Workers in western Germany and in the western sectors of Berlin are beginning to benefit from practical "education in democracy" through study courses and seminars sponsored by the trade unions for the first time in history, according to Mrs. Alice Hanson Cook, labor education expert of the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG.

In a radio interview with AFN in Berlin, Mrs. Cook declared that the western German worker is learning now that his community responsibility is greater than merely the right to vote "ja" or "nein" in an election.

Special study courses, lectures and seminars sponsored by the trade unions in the field of both general and technical education are helping bring the average western German worker to a real sense of his role in community life, she declared. German workers are becoming familiar

with the meaning of free elections, parliamentary debates and discussions, and the principles of collective bargaining.

Workers' education courses are aimed largely at acquainting laborers with the operation of social insurance, legislation in the labor field, constitutional law, the economy of wages and the relationship between employer and employee, she said. Moreover, trade unions are now disassociated from political parties and union members are given opportunity to study and discuss the background and platforms of all parties as part of their education.

Much has been achieved, Mrs. Cook declared, through the postwar German trade unions in bringing the worker to a sense of dignity and self-respect, and to help him in making independent and thoughtful judgments in both his community and political life.

# Books at Your Service

## 110,000 Volumes Available in HICOG Reference Library

By HENRY A. DUNLAP

Chief Librarian, HICOG, and US Archivist, HICOM

THE CASUAL BORROWER of books from the HICOG Reference Library is usually pleased to find what he wants to read, but seldom is aware of the immense amount of work done to make each book available for use. The glass-enclosed Rotunda Room in the Headquarters Building contains more than 25,000 books, pamphlets, periodicals and newspapers. Each item has undergone complicated technical library processing in order to be ready to serve the reader when needed. Because most of these operations are carried out behind the scenes, the general public is seldom aware of them. For the same reason, since all the Library's books are not in the Rotunda most readers are not aware of the extent and scope of the entire collection.

Before describing the Library as it is today a short historic sketch of its growth would seem to be in order. It had its humble beginnings in the early days of the occupation in another IG Farben building, that in Hoechst, a Frankfurt suburb. There, shortly after V-E Day, the first Chief Librarian, Major Eugene D. Hart, formed a small book collection in a small office room. It consisted of a collection of Army field manuals, several language dictionaries, an encyclopedia and a copy of the World Almanac. This was the origin of a book collection that was to grow to more than 110,000 volumes within five years.

Encouraged by General Lucius D. Clay and his Chief of Staff, Brigadier General Bryan Milburn, Major Hart set out on the difficult task of procuring the necessary books, supplies and equipment in order to establish a reference library worthy of the name. Conditions existing at that time did not make this an easy task.

However, his efforts met with some success, so that by August 1945 he required the assistance of another

*The comfortable glass-enclosed Rotunda in the Headquarters Building houses HICOG's Reference Library of more than 110,000 volumes.* (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



librarian, Captain Helen E. O'Day. By this time the Library had moved to Berlin with other elements of the United States Group Control Council and had begun rendering increased reference service, so badly needed by the personnel of USGCC, who were increasing in number by leaps and bounds.

ON OCT. 1, 1945, the United States Group Control Council was reorganized, emerging as the Office of Military Government for Germany (US). Simultaneous with this reorganization came a great influx of new personnel, and the Library's book collection began to grow rapidly. From two small offices on the second floor it moved to the third floor of the Director's Building, where it was eventually to occupy 15 rooms with a total of 19,000 square feet of floor space. In April 1946 the present Chief Librarian, Henry A. Dunlap, replaced Major Hart, who returned to the United States.

Because of the Library's great size the staff viewed with some trepidation the possibility of a move to Frankfurt. This became a reality in October 1949 when the Department of State took over OMGUS and established the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany. The Library staff then began preparations for a 400-mile move of every book and piece of furniture in the Library. As far as could be determined, never before had a library of such size been moved such a distance.

A detailed story of the move from Berlin to Frankfurt would provide sufficient material for a novel. The American staff members, like other HICOG personnel, commuted between Frankfurt and Berlin for months. Convoy after convoy of trucks and trailers rolled down the *Autobahn* (super highway) to Frankfurt every weekend for more than two months, laden with the books and equipment of the Library. The books alone filled 980 wooden crates, each weighing about 200 pounds.

Since sufficient space was not immediately available in the Headquarters Building, most of the books and equipment were initially stored in a warehouse, from which the last of the books are still gradually being transferred to their new home in the Headquarters Building.

DESPITE ALL THE difficulties encountered, the Rotunda Reading Room opened for business on Dec. 21, 1949, giving only reference service. On Jan. 9, 1950, circulation of books was resumed, and the Library was fully operative once more. Several further moves were made within the Headquarters Building, but the Library is now firmly established and functioning.

The vast collection of the Library owes its existence to many generous donors, public and private. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Library of Congress are among the large institutions which have given the Library many valuable books, as have other American and foreign organizations of a similar nature. Countless staff members of OMGUS and HICOG have given, and continue to give, much valuable printed material to the Library. One of the greatest donors is the Information Services Division, which since 1946 has given to the Library one copy of each German book, pamphlet and periodical published in the United States Zone. This forms a priceless collection, which cannot be equalled anywhere else in the world.

Another unique collection is that consisting of more than 20,000 volumes of Nazi and militaristic German books, collected under Order No. 4 of the Allied Control Authority. The value of this collection lies in the fact that all other copies of such books were ordered destroyed. It is being carefully preserved by the Library, both for necessary current reference use and for later historical research.

Not all the books in the Reference Library are gifts. Each year some 2,000 volumes are purchased, the bulk of them in English, but including a number in German and other European tongues. The selection of this material is based on suggestions from the staff of HICOG and from various bibliographical guides used in all American libraries. Suggestions for purchase are always welcome, and purchases are always made within existing budget limitations.

**B**OOKS ORDERED from the United States take about six months to arrive in the Library. They then enter processing, during which time they are classified, cataloged, labeled and placed on the shelves for use. The Reference Library uses the Library of Congress classification system, the same used in most of the great libraries in the United States.

The general reference collection of the Library is like that of a small university or college library in the United States, containing encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, manuals, directories of all kinds and in many languages. The Library contains material in all fields of knowledge, but very little in law and medicine. The first of these is covered well by the Law Library in the Office of General Counsel. Medicine, a highly-specialized field, is taken care of by collections in Army hospitals.

Although the Library has excellent general collections, it does specialize in certain fields. It has always aimed to acquire as much material as possible on all aspects of German life, before and during the occupation. This includes not only commercial books and periodicals, but also books, pamphlets and periodical publications issued by OMGUS and HICOG.

It was discovered early in the life of the Library that much material was also needed on other European countries and on international relations and economics. Along with this discovery was also found the need for a strong collection of books on life in the United States, shown in all its aspects. For this reason a good collection of



2,000 books are being bought each month, in addition to gifts. Certain categories may be borrowed by US personnel.

books on American history was built up. The Library continues to make every effort to provide what materials are needed for HICOG to carry out its mission.

**T**HE QUESTIONS asked daily in the Rotunda Reading Room are as varied as one can imagine: "What is the proper way to address a letter to a Catholic Bishop?" "Do you have a copy of the text of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade?" "What is the setup of the international government of Tangiers?" "Do you have a copy of the text of the Fulbright Act?" Not all questions are simple, nor are all of them answered. But every effort is made to find the answer or to recommend a place where it can be found. Early in 1947 the Library answered a request from the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo. Most of the Library's users fortunately are not so distant.

Listed below are the general rules for the guidance of users or potential users of the Reference Library. It must be pointed out here that HICOG personnel anywhere in Germany can request information from the Reference Library by telephone or in writing. It is hoped that it will soon be possible to arrange to lend books by mail also.

### HICOG Reference Library Rules

1. The HICOG Reference Library is a branch of the Operating Facilities Division, Office of Administration. The Reading Room, the portion of the Library open to the public, is located in the Rotunda of the Headquarters Building. The telephone number of the Reading Room is 8008.
2. The Reference Library is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. each weekday, Monday through Friday inclusive.
3. The Library contains 110,000 volumes of books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals, of which 25,000 are completely classified and cataloged according to the Library of Congress system. Another 25,000 are partially cataloged by author only. 60,000 volumes remain to be cataloged and classified.
4. The Library purchases about 2,000 volumes of non-fiction a year, chiefly in the English language. It also has

a large collection of books in German. Suggestions for purchase are welcomed, and procured within budgetary limitations.

5. Ordinarily a reference library does not lend books. However, realizing that it is not always possible to spend hours in the Reading Room, certain books are permitted to circulate for a 14-day loan period. A book may be renewed if another borrower is not waiting for it.

6. The categories of books not permitted to circulate are listed below:

Reference books (Those marked "Ref" on the labels);  
Current magazines and newspapers;  
Bound magazines and newspapers;  
German-licensed publications (so-called "ISD" books),  
and  
Nazi books.

Customers are requested not to reshelf books that they have used in the Library, as a misplaced book is a "lost" book until the next inventory. All books should be left on a table after use.

7. Circulating books can be lent only to those Americans who, on departure, are required to clear Frankfurt Military Post. Further, books can be lent only to Americans because only they possess dollar instruments and can pay for lost volumes. However, Allied personnel and German employees of HICOG can make use of the Reading Room at any time. If an American who is otherwise

eligible to borrow books is willing to sign for volumes for an Allied friend or a German employee they may also borrow books. It must be pointed out, however, that the person signing for a book assumes complete responsibility for the return or replacement of that book.

8. In order to borrow a book the following procedure has been established. On his first visit to the Library to borrow a volume each person is required to present identification in the form of a passport or AGO card and from this a card is made for the Library circulation file. The borrower is then required to sign a slip for each title borrowed, and on return of the book he should insist on receiving this slip back. It must be remembered that no one can clear Frankfurt Military Post if he has failed to return a book belonging to the Reference Library.

9. As every public library belongs to the citizens of the community in which it is located, so does the Reference Library belong to the entire staff of HICOG. This is no idle statement. The Library is yours. Pay it a visit. You may well be surprised at the wealth it contains which is at your service. Remember that librarians have a knack of unraveling problems and answering questions when everyone else has failed. And if they do not know the answer themselves they may know who does know it. The Library staff has no desire to ram books down your throat, but they do want to put books into the hands of those who need the information they contain. + END

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## Women Showing Greater Initiative

GERMAN WOMEN in Wuertemberg-Baden are showing increased initiative and self-reliance in public matters due largely to the reorientation activities of the Women's Affairs Section of the Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OLC Wuertemberg-Baden.

Miss Margaret Blewett, chief of the OLCWB Women's Affairs Section gave the following examples of recent progress in these fields:

Women of Schwaebisch Hall established a day nursery. Upon the request of the Women's Club of Schwaebisch Hall, the GYA House of Schwaebisch Hall has placed a room at the disposal of the club for a day nursery for children whose mothers are compelled to earn their own living, and therefore are unable to take care of their children during daytime. These children have the opportunity to play and work at the GYA House under the supervision of an adult person.

The members of the Women's Club of Schwaebisch Hall displayed much concern about a possible loss of a very well qualified doctor who was being denied the opportunity to practice. In one of their meetings the women passed a resolution demanding reemployment of the doctor. The women succeeded in having their resolution signed by several hundred men and women, and through their efforts two wards with a total of 20 beds were placed at the disposal of this doctor.

The career women of Esslingen have organized a building cooperative for the purpose of erecting apartments

suitable for professional women. A board of directors and a management council have already been formed and both consist entirely of women. As soon as negotiations with the city in regard to a building plot are concluded, the group plans to publish a request for architectural plans to be submitted on a competitive basis.

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## Bavaria Face-Lifting Hotels

With an eye toward the anticipated postwar record influx of tourists this year, hotels in Bavaria are undergoing a face-lifting through the financial aid of ECA counterpart funds.

In Munich alone, some DM 1,000,000 (\$238,000) in ECA counterpart funds have been granted to hotel operators to help them prepare for the expected rush of tourists, many of whom will be going to the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is but one use of the funds accruing to Western Germany as a result of its participation in the European Recovery Program.

"In Bavaria," declared Fred C. Mehner, chief of the Trade, Industry and Economics Analysis Branch of the Economic Affairs Division, OLCB, "tourism is big business. Before the war, its revenue from the tourist trade amounted to as much as \$40,000,000 a year. Revival of this very important contributor to Bavaria's normally sound economy has been hampered since the war by inadequate tourist accommodations."

# Operation "Show-How!"

## American Technological Science Being Transfused To Speed Western Germany's Economic Recovery

By AILEEN MILES

Staff Writer, *Information Bulletin*

**A**MERICA'S MODERN technical "know-how" is emigrating to Germany as part of a vast operation "show-how" tagged ECA Technical Assistance.

As a result:

German veterinarians are learning how to combat animal diseases using American drugs and the results of US research under careful tutelage of American veterinary and public health experts.

German agricultural machinery specialists are studying the efficiency of the family-sized farm in America and are being introduced to improvements and new designs in up-to-the-minute farm equipment.

German workmen are learning how to use modern ERP-purchased machinery in German power plants, and,

German lawyers are delving into the technical structure of the US anti-trust laws and their application to Germany's sprawling monopolies.

**P**ICKING THE BRAINS of American experts, these German technicians are in the United States scrutinizing the most modern methods for increasing industrial and agricultural productivity which is essential to German and European recovery.

At the same time, American experts are in Germany spreading first-hand knowledge of US technical advances and surveying varied fields of German enterprise with an eye to how more effective results can be obtained from use of the country's own resources and ECA-financed goods and services.

This German project is a portion of the over-all Technical Assistance program for all ERP participating countries which is making available American know-how to the countries of Western Europe — direct and at low cost.

The United States Congress provided in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 that the Administrator for Economic Cooperation "may, from time to time, furnish assistance to any participating country by procurement of and furnishing technical information and assistance."

From the standpoint of promoting economic recovery in Europe through self-help, mutual help and US aid, this provision is of key importance. The cumulative effect of the expenditure of a relatively small amount of money, either in dollars or local currency of a country for technical assistance should yield heavy fruit in increased production equal to many millions of dollars spent in the purchase of commodities.

**A**LREADY THE TECHNICAL skill and experience which is now flowing from America has aided materially in boosting production in Europe's factories, farms and power plants, in a steady downward dribble in production costs through increased productive efficiency, and in improving her competitive position in world trade.

Through several varied methods the United States is supplying this technical help to Europe under the nearly \$21,000,000 program. US expert consultants are bringing their knowledge to participating countries; European representatives are winging to the United States to learn American methods; an interchange of experts among European countries is underway; special studies and surveys of specific conditions in agriculture and industry in ERP countries are being undertaken, and US technical literature and material are being spread among those countries where outmoded equipment and techniques clog production spirals.

With a Technical Assistance fund of \$1,400,000 earmarked for Germany alone, that country, like most of the others, is concentrating on six broad phases ranging over the general fields of industrial productivity, market research and analysis, agricultural productivity, processing and marketing, manpower utilization and conditions of employment, and public administration including financial practices and economic reporting.

Although Germany, to date, has struck a balance in her technical assistance between agriculture and industry, future stress will be placed on development of marketing and market analysis — up to now in the quagmire stage. Plans for the coming summer call for teams of representatives from 20 separate industries to be sent to the United States to probe the marketing field.

**D**ESPITE THE POTENTIAL value of technical assistance to the war-hobbled country, western Germany at first lagged behind other ERP countries in applying for such aid. With the inauguration of the Federal Republic, however, the program received a shot in the arm which has resulted in a two-way traffic of technicians in which 40 German experts have flown the Atlantic to learn American techniques and 30 Americans have come to Germany to demonstrate their technological skill.

The first German group — three thermal power engineers — to make a Marshall Plan study of United States methods arrived in New York early last January. Scheduled for a two months' intensive study of Ameri-

can techniques at electrical and manufacturing firms in eastern United States and in the Middle West, they began their research at the Consolidated Edison Co., of New York. From there they swung through the eastern industrial area and then out to Detroit, Mich., garnering tips from American experience gained in the last 15 years.

The group, to be followed shortly by more experts in the same field, centered their studies on general design of steam power stations; application of material for boilers of high pressure and temperature; operation of cyclon burners using unpulverized small coal; use of superheaters; cleaning of flue gas and utilization of ashes; district heating power stations, and standardization of equipment.

ECA expenditures for the project, estimated at \$2,800, including travel and subsistence costs for the visitors while in the United States, were warranted by the fact that the development of efficient thermal power stations is an essential part of Germany's over-all electric program. The program, as submitted to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), provides for the installation of 3,000,000 KWH additional capacity by 1952-53.

**W**ITH GAS SHORTAGE in Germany throwing a substantial monkey-wrench into the re-activation of industries, four gas production experts followed on the heels of the thermal engineers. After an exhaustive one month's study of the latest methods in American gas production, the experts are back in Germany using their newly acquired skill in the reconstruction of their country's gas industry.

A large producer of farm machinery and equipment, Germany is manufacturing agricultural machinery which in the last 10 years has seen no significant improvement in design or efficiency. To modernize this equipment and thereby reduce dependence on animal power and consequently release land now used for growing animal fodder, six German agricultural machinery specialists took off for America for a four-month survey of the latest developments in the production and use of modern mechanical equipment on family-sized farms.

At the same time, two American agricultural experts arrived in Germany to advise German agricultural groups on the cultivation and utilization of soya beans, which could provide vitally needed proteins and fats in the German diet.

In the United States today, German veterinarians are studying cause and cure of plant disease, ways and means of fighting animal diseases, German household economists are forgetting what their grandmothers taught them and are learning innovations in canning, intelligent use of food, and how kitchen chores can be accomplished in one-half the number of steps, while German forestry experts are discovering that America makes bark, sawdust and even knots serve useful purposes.

Along with their counterparts from other ERP countries, German representatives of the tourist industry in the United States studying the tastes of the American public



*The US expert's word on forestry is represented by two Americans currently making a three-month survey of German forest areas under the ECA Technical Assistance Program. In conference are Forstmeister Schlag; the two visitors, A. A. Hansel and George F. Burks, California forestry experts; Carl Strauss, HICOG forestry official; Herr Assmann, chief of the Federal Republic's forest and timber department; Forstmeister Schnitt. (PRD HICOG photo)*

are finding that ice water and dry martinis will promote the flow of dollar-bearing tourists to their ancient cities.

American dairy experts in Germany are instructing dairy farmers in artificial insemination of cattle, US engineers are surveying German railroads, American agricultural books and periodicals are flooding German colleges, and OEEC agricultural extensionists are investigating just how weak is the bridge between the Federal Government's information on the best way to raise potatoes and the German farmer's adapting that knowledge to his crop.

**F**UTURE PLANS envisage even broader fields. A team of 12 American and German resettlement and housing experts will meet this summer to prepare a blueprint for integrating refugees within the German economy. Five German statisticians, with others from nine ERP countries, will tour America with a view to adopting a uniform labor statistic system for Western Europe. The group will eye American methods of statistical reporting on the cost of living, wages, hours, employment of labor force and productivity measurements.

Applications for technical assistance projects can be made by either firms or individuals but all must be of a technical or professional nature which will give impetus to the rolling ball of German recovery within a reasonable time.

If Hans Schmidt, or his firm, believe he has a worthwhile project for ECA technical assistance, he submits his application to the sponsoring ministry of the German Federal Republic. His application should include a detailed description of the nature and amount of assistance required. He must outline justification for the project in terms of necessity to recovery and he must spell out his plans for circulating and using the knowledge he will gain.

With an official green light from the German ministry concerned, his application is forwarded to the ECA Special Mission where it is carefully screened for "general desirability and technical validity." At the same time the application is screened by the Exchanges

Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, which studies it in relation to the overall exchange program. The final approving nod, however, rests with the Technical Assistance Division of ECA, Washington, which evaluates all projects on the basis of over-all ECA policy.

**M**EANWHILE THE ECA Special Mission to Germany has been screening Hans Schmidt himself for both political and technical soundness.

Schmidt, according to the ECA Special Mission, must possess qualities of leadership and progressiveness. He should have the confidence of his colleagues to insure receptiveness of his ideas and experience, and sufficient vitality to pass on his experience to the widest number of Germans upon his return. His political slate must be clear of Communist entanglements and his Nazi affiliations are carefully sifted.

ECA will pay Schmidt's maintenance expenses in the United States and dollar travel cost but Deutsche mark counterpart funds equivalent to the dollars expended are normally required. The counterpart requirement, however, can be waived in those cases where the project is of a general non-commercial nature benefiting the country as a whole.

Upon his arrival in the United States, Schmidt will be met by officials of the Arrangements Branch, ECA, who will brief him on the details of his American tour.

Within one month of completion of his trip, Hans Schmidt will be required to hand in a preliminary report on the techniques and information gathered in the course of his project and outline his plans to translate that knowledge into definite contributions to a German economic comeback.

Later he is expected to cooperate with the ministry of the Federal Government which sponsored his trip in preparing still another report showing the extent to which his newly harvested technical tips have been put into play and how they have paid off climbing production figures.

**A**LTHOUGH THERE exists a close affinity between Technical Assistance and the HICOG Exchanges Program, the aims of the two plans differ widely.

While the Exchanges Program provides opportunities for Germans to study and observe in general fields which were stunted, dwarfed or completely suppressed under



*Technical Assistance, linked with the HICOG Exchanges Program, provides a two-way flow of Germans and Americans across the Atlantic. Symbolizing the transference of American ideals and know-how, are these 17 Berlin school teachers or administrators, who are now on a 90-day visit to America.*

(US Army photo)

the late totalitarian straight-jacket, the ECA exchangees are getting highly technical help which will have an immediate effect on Germany's return to economic health.

If the primary purpose of a project is to prod the German mind not purely in the economic field; then the project wears a hat marked Exchanges Division. If, however, the fundamental aim is economic rehabilitation then the project puts on the cap of Technical Assistance.

Recognizing the necessity for close integration of the two programs to prevent needless dovetailing, the High Commissioner for Germany has established an Exchanges Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the interested officers of HICOG to coordinate all exchange activities for Germany. A working arrangement in Washington also has been established between ECA and the State Department to see that no overlapping occurs.

This committee reviews the annual programs of both the Exchanges Division and the ECA Technical Assistance, making the necessary adjustments in each. Individual projects not foreseen in the annual budget of either program must be smiled upon by the committee before they can be activated.

+END



*Librarians of USAFE Special Services met at Wiesbaden for a conference on US Zone library problems and procedures. Hans N. Tuch (center), head librarian of Amerika Haus, Wiesbaden, spoke on mission of libraries in Germany.* (USAFE photo)



*She wants to cross border for new home in the west.*

## Refugee Camp

The Refugee Transient Camp in Giessen is operated by the German Federal Republic and provides temporary shelter for German refugees. Most of them fled the Soviet Zone to find refuge in western Germany. Upon arrival at camp, refugees are processed within 48 hours. Of all who enter camp, an average of only 35 percent receives residence permits to remain.



*Refugees leave reception station for Giessen camp.*

*One-legged veteran waits police check on entry into West.*

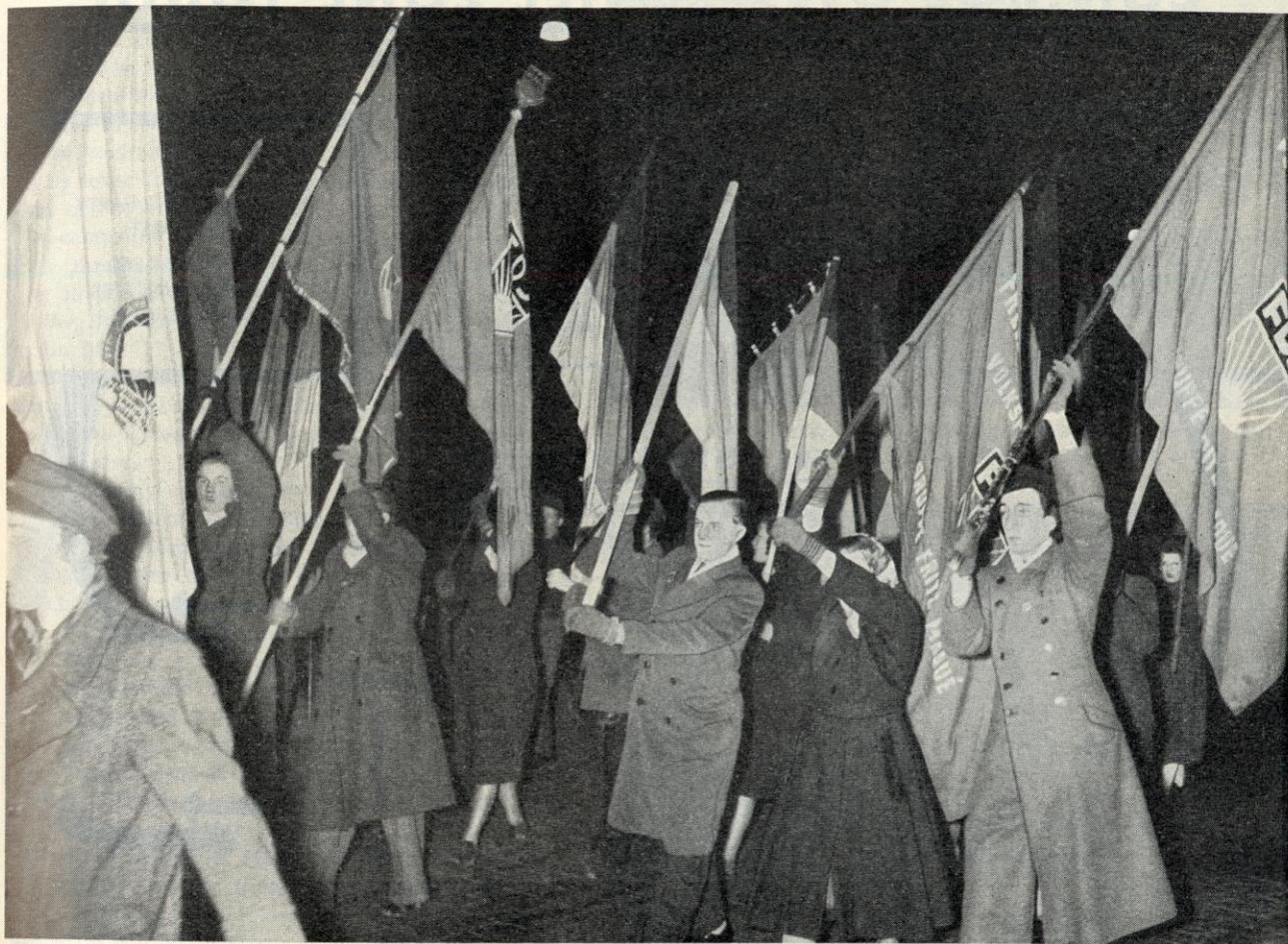


*As part of screening process, police record backgrounds of newcomers (as at left). At camp, mess hall (right) feeds a maximum of 700 persons a night. About 50,000 passed through Giessen camp during 1949.*



*(PRD HICOG photos by Jacoby)*





## Youth Under Communism

NEARLY 2,000,000 German youth between the ages of six and 24 years are claimed by east German Communists to be enrolled in their "official" mass organization for youth of the Soviet Zone. As in the time of Nazism with its *Hitler Jugend* (Hitler Youth) for boys and *Bund Deutscher Maedchen* (German Girls' League) for girls, the youth of the Soviet Zone have little choice but to become enrolled in this single organization created by the state for them, or to be denied the privilege of participating in any sort of youth activities. Mainly because of this public stigma of choice, the *Freie Deutsche Jugend* (Free German Youth) can claim a member-

ship of 1,000,000 between the ages of 14 and 24 years, while its junior affiliate, the *Junge Pioniere* (Young Pioneers), lists 900,000 members of six to 14 years of age. These comprise the maximum claims, but only about five

percent of FDJ members can be considered as convinced and zealous workers for the cause. The FDJ, alphabetical symbol for the *Freie Deutsche Jugend*, is bound by the tight, although indirect, control to the Communist hierarchy, which, cognizant of the powerful potential of youth both as to numbers and future significance, has forced the growth of this movement during the past year into its mass youth

**"FREIE DEUTSCHE JUGEND"** is translated "Free German Youth" but little about this Communist-controlled monopolistic organization is "free" and its activities are confined mostly to eastern Germany, as is shown in this article prepared by the Information Bulletin from a recent study issued by the Political Affairs Division, Berlin Element HICOG, with additional material furnished by several other HICOG agencies in Berlin, including Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, Intelligence Division and Information Services Division. The photographs were furnished by the Berlin editorial staff of "Die Neue Zeitung," US-published German-language daily newspaper.

# CONTROL OVER SOVIET ZONE YOUTH

BY GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST PARTY (SED)

COORDINATED THROUGH

## GOVERNMENT

FINANCIAL AND  
ADMINISTRATIVE ADVISORY  
SUPPORT BY GOVT.  
YOUTH OFFICES AT  
VARIOUS LEVELS

## WALTER ULBRECHT

HONORARY MEMBER OF FDJ  
AS  
DEP. MINISTER-  
PRESIDENT IN  
CHARGE OF  
YOUTH  
QUESTIONS

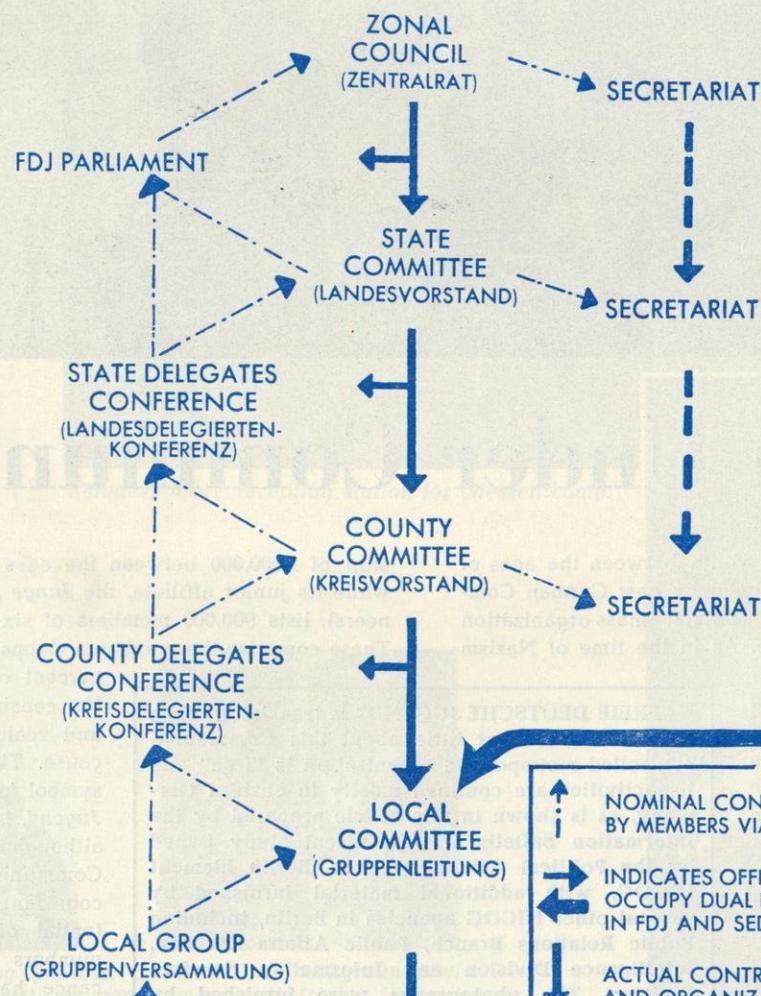
AS  
DEP. CHAIRMAN  
SED AND  
POLITBURO  
MEMBER

## SED

SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY  
(COMMUNIST)  
CONTROL BY SED  
YOUTH COMMITTEES  
AT VARIOUS LEVELS

### "FREE GERMAN YOUTH" (FREIE DEUTSCHE JUGEND — FDJ)

THE "MASS ORGANIZATION" FOR YOUTH IN SOVIET ZONE



#### SYMBOLS:

- ↑ NOMINAL CONTROL OVER ORGANIZATION BY MEMBERS VIA "ELECTIONS"
- INDICATES OFFICERS OFTEN OCCUPY DUAL POSITIONS IN FDJ AND SED
- ↓ ACTUAL CONTROL OVER "ELECTIONS" AND ORGANIZATION FROM ABOVE
- ↓ EACH SECRETARIAT MUST BE APPROVED BY IMMEDIATELY SUPERIOR SECRETARIAT

organization. Pressure, propaganda and pageantry have been applied by Communist leaders to gather the Soviet Zone youth into a coherent hierarchic organization over which they exercise the control. Enthusiasm for humanitarian and democratic ideals, as well as slogans for a united Germany are being utilized and perverted by the Communist leaders as cover for promulgation of their own political aims of Soviet domination.

A campaign of flag-waving and shouting, mixed with threats and rowdyism, is currently under way in preparation for the FDJ gathering, known as the *Deutschland Treffen* (all-German rally), in Berlin May 27 to 30. It is advertised as a great demonstration of German youth on behalf of German unity and freedom, along with recognition of countless achievements credited to the FDJ and its affiliates.

Whitsunday — May 28 — holds the attention of the non-Communist world since the promoters of the FDJ demonstration have hurled unveiled threats of dire deeds in Berlin on that day. A march of the estimated 500,000 demonstrators to the Olympic Stadium in the British Sector was projected, but in the face of strong statements of disapproval from the western sectors, the early enthusiasm died down.

As far back as last fall, Walter Ulbricht, deputy minister-president of the East Germany regime, declared, "The all-German rally, the march of 600,000 on Berlin, is the signal of national revolt."

Manfred Weigand, FDJ chief board member, in greeting 80 students from Halle University on arrival in Berlin Feb. 21, declared, "By Whitsunday all Berlin will be ours."

Gerhard Szredzki, head of the all-German rally organization committee, in a question-answer interview published Feb. 20 by two Soviet-licensed newspapers, *Vorwaerts* and *Neues Deutschland*, said in part: "500,000 young fighters for peace will come to the Berlin rally. That is certain. When we say 'Berlin,' we mean the whole of the city."

THE ANSWER CAME March 2 in a statement by Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter, saying: "We declare that under no circumstances will we give the enemies of democratic freedom the possibility to destroy the peaceful life in our city and to undermine our democratic order. We shall give the enemies of freedom no more freedom than is given in the east of Berlin.

"We shall not, therefore, make the Olympic Stadium available for these Communist organizations, and neither shall we permit any march into or march through West Berlin from the East sector or Eastern zone during the Whitsun holiday. Similarly, we shall not allow an invasion of West Berlin with motor cars or vehicles or any other means of conveyance.

"The population of Berlin may be sure that we shall take all necessary measures to avoid the



Uniformed boys and girls of "Young Pioneers," junior affiliate of FDJ, of Soviet Zone, shown during rally in Berlin on Dec. 17.



Walter Ulbricht, Soviet Zone's deputy minister-president (left), applauds flag-carrying FDJ members at close of tenth meeting of the Soviet Zone's "people's chamber" in Berlin Feb. 9. Below, more FDJ'ers parade down Stalin-Allee in eastern Berlin Dec. 21 shortly after its name was changed from Frankfurter Allee.





*Fleeing from the pressure to impress them into the FDJ organization against their will, members of the famous Mozart Choir of Dresden, Soviet Zone, pause in Berlin to record a program in the American Forces Network studio April 6 before continuing on to find a haven in the German Federal Republic.*

(US Army photo)

disturbance of public order and that no peace-loving inhabitant of Berlin will come to any harm. But the warding off of the intended attempts is a joint task not only of the authorities, but also of the democratic parties, organizations and even of the entire Berlin population..."

The British, French and US commandants in Berlin backed Mayor Reuter's statement by expressing "their wholehearted concurrence with his views." They added: "The commandants will take all necessary measures to assure the maintenance of public order and safety. Any provocative acts or demonstrations which may be attempted in West Berlin by the FDJ or other disorderly elements will be suppressed, and the responsibility therefore will rest squarely on the instigators."

**A** BACKFIRE TO the FDJ's early preparations was reported Feb. 28 by the US-licensed *Der Abend* stating that Communist youth who had been brought to Berlin to prepare the Whitsunday rally had been sent home because they turned out to be "a bunch of shirkers" who preferred looking at western Berlin shops and movies to working for the youth gathering.

Friedrich Ebert, who serves as Soviet appointed mayor of East Berlin, finally came out on March 20 in addressing a FDJ district meeting that he "would like to make it clear that on Whitsunday neither a *putsch* nor disorder will occur in Berlin."

Preparations, however, continued for the FDJ rally in the eastern part of Berlin over Whitsuntide, although up to mid-April the various publicly-announced programs were tentative. The all-Germany aim was given emphasis by the statement from Ebert that he personally had invited "the 50,000 young friends in the West" to the rally.

Attendance at the four-day rally is apportioned among the states and counties of the Soviet Zone and based on specified requisites in obtaining new members, raising funds, attending local meetings, participating in propaganda activities and taking group-training courses. It is supposed to be one of the outstanding events of the organization's history.

The *Freie Deutsche Jugend* had its origin in the so-called youth committee established by Soviet officers in the spring of 1945 and manned principally by Communist Party members or sympathizers. Then on March 7, 1946, with the cooperation of the German Communist Party, the FDJ was formally launched by the Soviet authorities. Although the FDJ was publicized at the time as an "independent, non-party" youth movement, it soon became evident that the real purpose was

that it should serve as the over-all organization to coordinate all the various youth groups under the authority of the Communist-controlled Soviet Zone officials.

It also sought to make itself attractive in western Germany where the youth were given the privilege of exercising their personal preference among several recognized groups or remaining aloof.

While keeping their tight, indirect control over the FDJ, the Communist leaders encouraged the youth and the public to entertain the fiction that the FDJ was an expression of youth's will and was devoted to youth's betterment and spiritual re-education, as well as to the best interests of a democratic reconstructed Germany. Actually, however, the youth's enthusiasm was utilized by these Communist leaders through the FDJ for their own political aims.

The next task of the Communist authorities was to force the growth of this movement into a "mass organization" in accordance with accepted Communist pattern. The success of this was shown in the increase from a few hundred members of the youth committees of 1945 to the Communist claims of nearly 2,000,000 in four years.

The firm hold of the Communist-controlled government in the Soviet Zone over this youth mass organization has been maintained to date by an indirect method (see chart). Franz Dahlem, Soviet Zone Politburo member from the Social Unity Party (SED), which replaced the German Communist Party in name in the eastern zone, said the leadership of the mass organizations by the Communist Party was not to be understood as a formal control by the party. Rather, he added in the Soviet Control Council newspaper, *Taegliche Rundschau*, on Feb. 2, 1950:

(Continued on page 63)

# “We Must Export...”

## A Study of Germany's Postwar Foreign Trade

By FRED WELTY

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

**B**ANNERED ACROSS Germany in prewar years was a slogan summarizing one of the country's long standing economic truths: "We Must Export or Die." It was born of the knowledge and experience that to keep its population fed and its factories open, Germany had to export.

This slogan has become more than ever true and applicable in postwar years. It was a grim reality in 1945, following World War II, which was the final blow to an already serious foreign trade situation. In fact without the foreign aid which was quickly forthcoming, the country indeed would have perished.

Starting from a dead standstill in 1945, foreign trade for the first two postwar years progressed at a snail's pace. Viewing the chaos then, it could be seen that before anything could be sold abroad, it first had to be produced in this country. Industry and transportation had to be restored, systems of financing developed, and lines of communications put up.

Foreign trade, as well as the entire economy, was throttled even further by a highly inflated monetary system which postwar Germany inherited from the Nazis.

**I**N THE FIRST TWO postwar years combined, Western Germany's exports amounted to little more than exports of two recent months. The export figure for those two bleak postwar years, 1945-46, added up to around \$250,000,000, of which 70 percent were coal exports.

Little headway was shown in 1947. An estimated 50 to 60 percent of total industrial production was going into gray and black market channels. In an effort to survive, manufacturers conducted "compensation trading." They kept their factories open by obtaining needed raw materials from internal suppliers who took as inducement part of the manufacturers' output. This system passed out of existence along with the Reichsmark.

Not until 1948 did foreign trade make a significant showing. The combined impact of currency reform, and food and raw material imports from the Marshall Plan, the remarkable rise of industrial production, all worked together to bring 1948 exports up to new postwar highs.

When the figures were added up at the end of 1948, it was determined that exports had climbed to \$800,000,000, a figure somewhat higher than the three previous years combined.

**T**HE SCENE CHANGED decisively in 1949. Prewar patterns of trade relationship became clear for the first time. With the support and encouragement of the

ECA, new, liberalized trade agreements came into existence toward the end of the year. Measures were introduced to free barriers and lift quantitative restrictions on trade among Marshall Plan countries. These steps represent initial work in bringing together the economies of western European countries.

While foreign trade is one of the reserved powers of the Allied High Commission, the operational responsibilities in foreign trade have been transferred to the German federal government from the Joint Export-Import Agency. Established on Jan. 1, 1947, this organization went into liquidation in the last half of 1949, and can point to a 500 percent increase in exports during its tenure.

All of these steps toward recovery took place in 1949, but some have not been in effect long enough to be reflected in the export figures. Despite this, there was a 60 percent increase in 1949 exports of various commodities. The exact total of commodity exports in 1949 was \$1,123,000,000. Invisible exports, not yet fully determined for the year, will be added to this figure. Invisible exports take the form of charges for port services, tourist and businessmen expenditures in Germany, communications services to occupation personnel, etc.

**T**HESE FIGURES outline in general what has happened so far with exports. The story of imports has been different. The latter have been running twice as high as exports. The gap between exports and imports instead of narrowing, widened by 29 percent in the last year.

The problem is more complex than merely increasing the over-all volume of exports. The problem is to keep its foreign exchange balanced by increased sales to those countries or monetary areas from which it must purchase essentials like food, iron ore, cotton and other raw materials and semi-finished goods.

In this period, western Germany is able to maintain its dollar imports by virtue of the Marshall Plan. In 1949, for example, western Germany imported from the United States \$825,000,000 of food, cotton, non-ferrous metals and other necessities. A full 90 percent of these goods were paid from ECA and other foreign aid funds. Meanwhile it managed to export less than one-seventeenth this value of commodities to the United States.

What was the year's result of trade with other areas?

Germany sold twice as much to Great Britain as it purchased in 1949. But this favorable balance was more

than offset by German purchases of raw materials from other sterling countries such as Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon. The net result of the year's trade with the sterling area was a German deficit of \$20,000,000.

The bulk, or around 80 percent, of western Germany's postwar trade has been with neighboring European countries. There has always been much exchange of goods between Germany and these countries, and Germany usually held the surplus. With this surplus Germany formerly was able to buy essentials of foods and raw materials in overseas areas. But in postwar years, to the extent that European currencies remain unconvertible, this traditional pattern of Germany's trade will have to be changed.

Sizeable increases were made in trade with Eastern Europe and South America, indicating further returns toward prewar patterns. Still another trend toward prewar was the growth of exports of manufactured goods. Although this growth was big, it was not considered satisfactory in relation to the productive capacity of the country.

**T**HE DOLLAR GAP phase of the foreign trade problem remains the most serious facing the country, despite trends in 1950 indicating that it may be narrowing slightly.

If, however, the dollar gap is resolved over the next several years, the highest of the foreign trade obstacles will be hurdled. Otherwise the old saying "We Must Export or Die" may be tacked up on the walls of Germany again; for the country, with its loss of the agri-

*The Marshall Plan helped to knock down some of the barriers which were hampering trade among West European countries. A scale model of the Marshall Plan caravan to tour Europe's international fairs and give Germany—and other countries—a trade lift, is shown here.*

(PRB OLCB photos)



Toys bid for prominence as part of Germany's foreign trade effort in the toy fair held in Nuremberg during March. Here Clarence M. Boldt, Land Commissioner for Bavaria, and Mrs. George Abell smile delightedly at fairy-book conglomeration of toys including miniature model railroad.

cultural lands in the east, and vastly expanded population, is more than ever dependent on foreign trade to keep alive.

+ END

## Warning Issued German Owners Of Vested Property In United States

German nationals were warned by the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, against persons and organizations who represent that they can recover their former property in the United States which was vested by the Office of Alien Property after the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany in December 1941.

Reports have reached the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany that these persons and organizations are contacting German nationals and offering to undertake the recovery of their former property in the United States. Representatives of the Office of Economic Affairs pointed out that the return of such property is barred by Sections 32 and 39 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, unless such property was owned by persons falling in the category of persecuted persons. Even as to this class, except for those who have already filed a claim, return of property is barred in many cases by the statutory limitations of Section 33 of the Trading with the Enemy Act. It was also pointed out that retention by persons in Germany of attorneys abroad for such purposes constitutes a transaction which is prohibited by Military Government Law No. 53, unless such transactions are licensed by the appropriate authorities within HICOG. Inquiries by German nationals should be made by mail to the Overseas Branch of the US Department of Justice at 59 Mauerkircher Strasse, Munich.

# HOUSE of CLAY

## First Fruit of a Town Meeting

A HOUSE OF CLAY is helping congested Riedheim ease its housing woes and refugee problem.

It was at a town meeting about a year ago that the people of Riedheim, near Guenzburg, in southwestern Bavaria, thought it was time to do something about relieving the crowded housing conditions. At the urgings of their mayor, 29-year-old Karl Riedel, the villagers got behind the suggestion of a community housing project which would utilize their collective skills plus the clay of the nearby fields.

Able-bodied members of the community between the ages of 16 and 60 volunteered their time. In addition, farmers donated the use of their horses and wagons to haul the clay from a field two miles from the building site. The result of their concerted efforts is an attractive two-story building with four housing units of four and one-half rooms each. The four refugee families who have been moved in represent a total of 23 persons formerly housed in a few sub-standard rooms.

John L. Jensen, US resident officer of Guenzburg county, pointed out that the project was carried out by the community itself and that the results were so encouraging that Riedheim

*Refugee family formerly housed in sub-standard quarters finds new home of four and one-half rooms luxurious.*



*Interior views (below) show a bedroom; the living room; and section of hallway and corner of kitchen.*

(PRB OLCB photos)



*House of clay, rarely used in Germany, houses four families totalling 23 persons in Riedheim, cost DM 10,000.*

is now in the process of building a firehouse and community hall.

"The clay for the house," Mr. Jensen declared, "had been considered of no commercial value. However, by using the clay the community was able to build a four-family house, valued at DM 32,000 (\$7,516), at a cost to the town of only DM 10,000 (\$2,380). And, according to building experts, this house of clay is a durable as a comparable house built of brick."

THE COMMUNITY expects to net about DM 600 a year profit from the rents. This profit in turn is being earmarked for other community improvements.

"It's only a beginning," declared one Riedheim resident, "but it does demonstrate what can be done if the people get together and work in unison on their common problems."

As for the refugee families themselves who are now living in the clay house, one woman, whose family of five occupies one of the apartments, declared enthusiastically: "Before, we lived in two rooms, and today in this beautiful home. If all refugees were as lucky they'd have no reason to complain."



# Expellees' Glove Firm

TWO HUNDRED GERMANS who formerly worked in glove factories in the Sudetenland are now busily turning out their product in a cooperatively-operated plant at Offingen, in Guenzburg county of Bavaria.

The expellees from Czechoslovakia settled in various parts of western Germany shortly after the war. Many, with an eye on the future, brought their sewing machines although the likelihood of their being used profitably again in the near future was not too encouraging.

Most were living on public welfare when word reached them about two years ago that their former manager, Albin Renner, was seeking to round up his old employees to resume operations near Guenzburg.

From the four corners of western Germany the expellees came to Offingen and, pooling their meager resources, set up business in a former SS barracks. The employees, each now a shareholder, at present number 183 and include whole families of from two to 14 persons.

Kurt Oepser, plant manager, said the output, principally high quality women's gloves, now averages about 1,000 pairs of gloves per month, of which about 17 percent was exported to the United States during 1949. He said efforts are being made to increase exports to 50 percent.

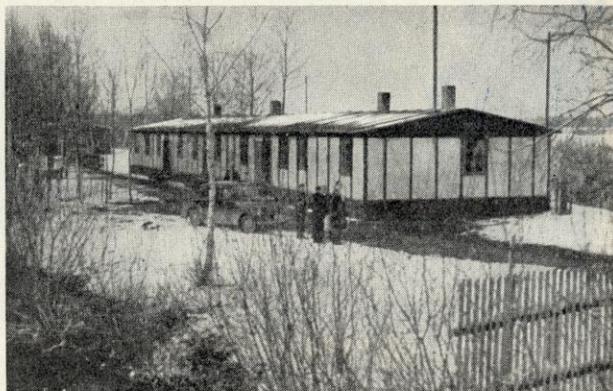
He said an ERP counterpart fund loan has been requested to enable the operations to move from the present wooden building, which he termed a fire trap, to a brick building a short distance away, and to procure the additional equipment needed to increase production.

"During 1949," he declared, "our exports to the dollar area totaled \$30,000, the bulk of which occurred in the last six months of the year. With ERP counterpart funds we are looking to a considerable increase in exports. For example, we now have on hand one \$50,000 contract for gloves to be shipped to the United States between May and September of this year. This represents a small portion of the aid expellees are lending to the economic improvement of western Germany."

Mr. Oepser pointed out that the workers, because of the difficult housing situation, commute daily by train or bicycle between the plant and their homes, scattered throughout the county.

"There's a certain hardship there," he declared, "but at the same time we can derive some satisfaction from the fact that we are supporting ourselves. Furthermore, instead of being a drain on the county we are helping in our small way to improve its economic condition by providing employment as well as dollar credits." +END

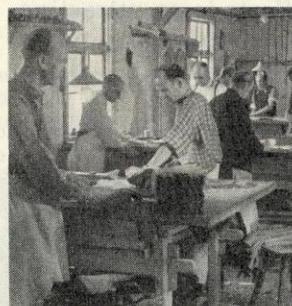
*Boxing finished product.*



German expellees from Czechoslovakia have set up coop factory in former SS barracks in Offingen, Bavaria.



Shareholders in factory prepare leather for cutting. The 183 employees pooled their resources to resume manufacturing.



Stacks of cut-out gloves (left) are sewn by workers (right). Much of machinery was salvaged from former factory.



Workers turn out 1,000 pairs of gloves per month, of which 17 percent was exported to the United States during 1949.

# American Policy in Germany

Address before the Annual Spring Conference  
of Dependents' Schools Teachers, Berchtesgaden, April 4, 1950

By BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER

US Assistant High Commissioner

I KNOW OF NO better introduction to any discussion involving children, especially an address to those entrusted with the responsibility of their education, than the unforgettable and inspiring thought of Wordsworth:

*Than that a child, more than all other gifts,  
That earth can offer to declining man  
Brings hope with it, and forward looking thoughts.*

Particularly do I feel honored by being entrusted with the responsibility of outlining to you this afternoon American policy in Germany and your relationship to it. Before we discuss your relationship to this American policy in Germany, obviously you may want to know just what are the components of that policy? Just so as to be certain I do not misstate them, permit me to read to you what I, at least, conceive to be American policy in Germany:

First, enabling the German people to develop their political independence along democratic lines, in close association with the free people of Western Europe.

Second, support and encouragement of the democratic elements in Germany. However, the powers reserved in the Occupation Statute are intended to prevent the development of a military potential or a resurgence of ultranationalistic or anti-democratic forces which would be a threat to the peace of Europe.

Third, gradual withdrawal of controls exercised by Occupation Authorities so as not to hamper the full development of German political, economic and cultural life; and, simultaneously, the encouragement of the German people to exercise the widest latitude of freedom to shape their own future.

Fourth, assisting the German people in sharing the economic benefits of free Europe and, correspondingly, assuming their obligations toward the reconstruction of Europe, because, let me remind you — with privileges go responsibilities. When one is accorded benefits, one must assume obligations toward helping the source from which those benefits flow.

Fifth, the making of every effort toward the achievement of the goal

of a unified Germany on a democratic and federal basis.

Sixth, the fostering of fair-trade practices through a program of decartelization and deconcentration of industry.

Seventh, active steps to prevent Germany from falling prey to a new Soviet imperialism.

THESE PRINCIPLES of American policy will be primarily implemented not through force but by means of education and precept. One cannot over-emphasize that education and precept are an important factor in the implementation of American policy. Need I, therefore, remind you or point up to you the important role that you play as the teachers of our children in the implementation of this policy.

Although you, the teachers and administrators employed in Dependents' Schools in the US Zone, number only 450, you play a vital role in the occupation, far beyond what your proportion of the Occupation Forces would indicate. As the teachers and mentors of the children ranging from six to 16 of the American Forces in Germany, you shoulder a heavy responsibility, you are required to teach these boys and girls the American way of life under unusually difficult circumstances.

All of us, by the force of our example, can perform a vital task in demonstrating to our German neighbors the meaning of true democracy. This applies especially to our children, whose relations with their teachers and with their parents are under close scrutiny by their German neighbors, young and old.

Without meaning to betray any state secret, let me tell you that my closest adviser or at least the one in whose observations I place the greatest faith with respect to the degree of success with which our occupation is achieving its objectives is my German chauffeur, because I find that I get information from him on a "homely" basis, without guile. Once he said to me, "You know, the basic difference between you Ameri-



Benjamin J. Buttenwieser.

(Photo by H. Tarr, Inc.)



Dependents' Schools' teachers arrive at Berchtesgaden for EUCOM Teachers' Conference April 2. (Stars & Stripes photos)

cans and we Germans (and my ears perked up) is in the family relationship." I thought that was a rather profound observation.

He said, "I was one of several children. Before driving for you I drove for the American Consul General. He had several children. The difference between the authoritarianism of the father in the family life in which I grew up and the spirit of mutual understanding and cameraderie in the family life as I saw it in the home of this Consul General constitutes the basic difference between the American way of life and the German which permits of the *Fuehrer* system." I think that is an observation which you in your experience with Germans may likewise find valid and profound.

**M**R. McCLOY, in his Washington address on January 23, 1950, said:

We must encourage and stimulate every effort to give the youth of Germany justified hope in the future. Here I think is our greatest challenge and hope. We Americans are peculiarly fitted to help the Germans toward the goal of democratization. It is my intention and that of my staff in Germany to reinvigorate our whole program in this field. We shall use all our power and resources — and they are large — to help the schools and universities, the trade unions and churches, the press and radio, in other words, all those institutions which are the bulwarks of freedom.

However, all these efforts must be exercised within the framework of an understanding of the German scene. Such understanding, I submit, can only be achieved by an intermingling of peoples and discussion of their ideas and ideals in an atmosphere of freedom, unshackled by physical or mental barriers. You as educators know far better than I that most noticeable to children are barriers of the physical type. Segregation is an anathema wherever it is practiced. In this sense, I submit the time has

come — or in fact has long since passed — when we should no longer see signs in front of our Dependents' Schools' playgrounds — and elsewhere — to the effect "*Eintritt verboten fuer Deutsche Kinder*" (Entry by German children forbidden).

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage;" but the poet Lovelace was not alluding to children at play. It is difficult, if not impossible, to set an example for democracy or to reorient people's thinking within the framework of such barriers of exclusion.

**L**ET ME POINT OUT to you, in alluding to democracy, that another nation is trying to create a Germany in its own image. The Soviet Union would call that democracy too. Their democracy, in our eyes, is an abomination of the term.

However, I want equally to point out, "Democratize" does not necessarily mean "Americanize," even though the converse is true. It is for the Germans themselves to determine what form and substance democracy is to take in their country. So long as the wrongs and abuses of Nazism and super-nationalism are avoided, we can well leave the ultimate creation of democracy to them.

After all, there are various types of democracy and it has many facets. Let me cite you an example. At the time of the balloting on the question of whether the capital of the Federal Republic should be in Bonn or in Frankfurt, the elected representatives of the German people resorted to the use of the secret ballot. To our American way of thinking, that was disquieting. We raised the point in the High Commission, and amazingly enough our French and British colleagues, who I think you will agree, are equally as democratic as we, were astounded that we took any umbrage at the use of the secret ballot. They contended that the very essence of democracy is to permit a secret vote. They pointed out that if a dictator wants to enforce his will he can best do it by noting and having it noted how each representative votes.



Teachers from all over US Zone and western Berlin register at Berchtesgaden for second annual conference.



First meeting of conference, held in Special Services Theater at the resort, heard speech by Mr. Buttenwieser.

There is something to that point. There is even a great difference of opinion among great students of political science as to what is the role of an elected representative. Without digressing unduly from our present discussion, I might indicate that Edmund Burke, in his famous address to the Electors of Bristol, enunciated some very decided views on what the role of an elected representative should be and his responsibilities to his constituents. Equally, George Washington had considerable correspondence with his cousin Bushrod Washington, on this same subject. For a time we had secret balloting in our own Congress. My point is that one cannot necessarily impress, as such, the American concept of democracy, say that it preempts the field and all other types fall short.

Obviously, we Americans cannot reorient, we cannot recast the attitudes and thinking of the German people. We can, I reiterate, achieve much by example, by advice, by assistance. Above all, we can help those Germans of liberal mind and public spirit — and there are many such Germans — in their efforts to reach our common goal and to guide others of their countrymen along pathways leading to that goal.

The Bible says that "He who saves one life may be considered to have saved the world." We are reorienting some lives, and thus may be reorienting the world.

Now as to our economic and financial means toward accomplishing our major objectives; they are:

First, the establishment of a viable German economy. This will serve the concomitant purpose of permitting a reduction of US aid to Germany. This is of great interest to all of us as taxpayers. Your question naturally may arise — how is Germany progressing economically? Without meaning to state too many statistics, let me just hastily review the situation for you:

Production is exceeding the projected figures and even ECA prognostications of recovery: at present Germany is producing at about 98 percent of the 1936 level; however, lest you be too encouraged by that, I must add that other

European countries are producing at about 150 percent of the 1936 level.

Foreign trade is not as satisfactory. Even though exports are at the rate of about \$100,000,000 per month, they are only about 40 percent of 1936. I apologize for citing either of those figures, because you will appreciate how difficult it is to make an accurate comparison between the truncated Germany of today and the united Germany of 1936, but this is about as close an approximation as we have been able to achieve.

**B**ERLIN IS AN exception to this general, satisfactory improvement. There are trade difficulties in Berlin, where budgetary and other subsidies are still required. The very mention of Berlin brings into sharp focus the Russian situation. Personally, I do not think there is much danger of Germany going communistic, because I believe that exposure to communism is probably the greatest antidote against it; and certainly, in Berlin, they are the closest exposed to it.

Likewise, I think, when the annals of history are written, it may well be demonstrated that the success of the airlift marked the point in Europe at which Russian aggression was contained.

You may ask what are the ECA objectives?

First, the promotion of free trade and free enterprise. Second, the removal of controls within Germany.

Third, elimination of cartels and discriminatory trade practices.

Here again, if I may digress, cartelization is a sort of generic term. Examine our concept of cartels, then the British and French concepts of cartels. You will find that the term is not synonymous in our three minds. So there has to be a good deal of compromise on what decartelization really entails.

Another important facet of the ECA program is to foster cooperation with the other participating countries.

Another part of the implementation of our policy here in Germany rests on security measures to prevent her from again becoming a military menace. First, there is the Military Security Board, which is on a tripartite basis.

Demilitarization is entirely completed. There are no "armed forces" of Germany today. The responsibility for the protection of Germany lies with the Occupying Powers.

Third, there was the dismantling of the war plants, either destroyed or shipped per reparations. That whole question was settled once and for all, I trust, by the Petersberg Protocol of November 1949. Dismantling is practically completed.

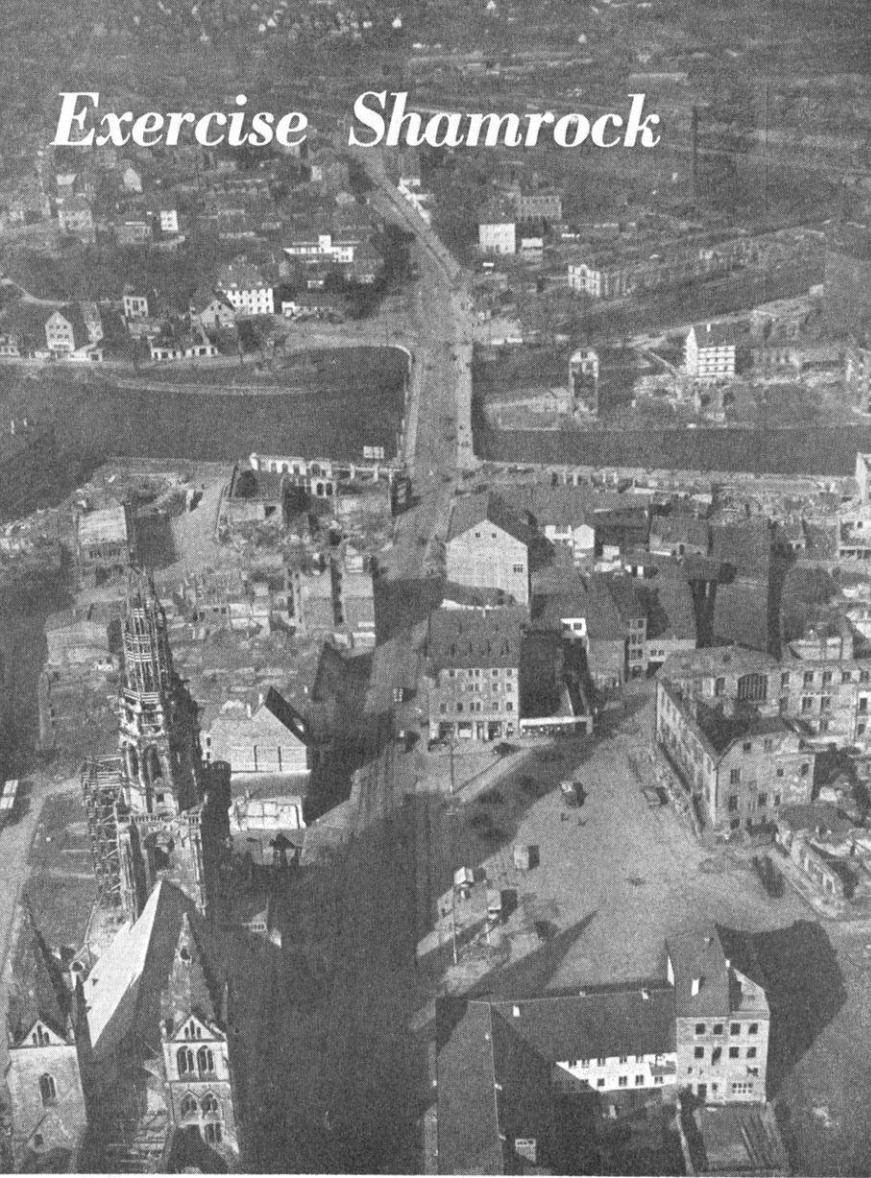
Fourth, there are the Prohibited and Limited Industries, like aircraft and munitions, which are completely prohibited and others, like the steel and the chemical industries, which are limited.

Fifth, there is the International Authority of the Ruhr.

**W**HAT IS THE GERMAN reaction to the American and, in fact, the entire Allied program? Generally, I think, the German people accept and support all parts of it, except that I do not think we are winning any

(Continued on page 66)

# Exercise Shamrock



Aerial view of convoy crossing bridge at Heilbronn on first day of exercise.

Chow call rounds up men of 86th Fighter-Bomber Wing.



Chaplain holds church services in field during exercise.



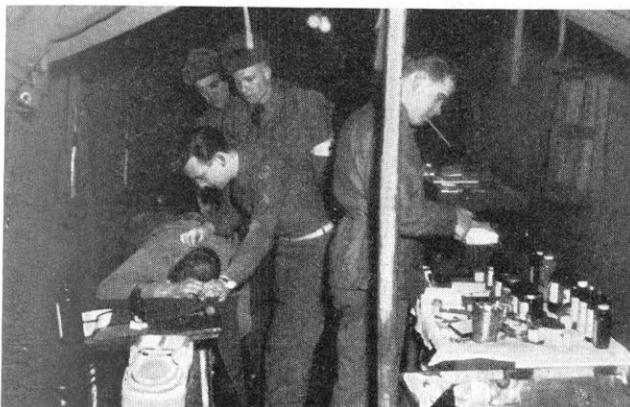
ON ORDER from Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, joint task force commander, 11,800 troops of the US Armed Forces in Europe plunged into action March 16 to touch off Exercise Shamrock, largest command force exercise ever conducted in the theater. The week-long maneuvers, which called out units of the Army, Air Force and Navy, was designed to test communications, command post functions and staff planning capabilities. The three services were represented principally by command posts which stood for but a fraction of actual unit strength. Maneuvers began with an "overt act" by a mythical aggressor which had been concentrating its troops in the US Zone. US forces commanders were to stop the ground attack and hold a line to be formed at the Rhine-Neckar-Main river areas. At its conclusion, it was hailed by EUCOM's ranking generals as the most realistic command post exercise ever conducted in the zone. Gen. Cannon termed the staff work and planning "superior," and said exercise procedures were sound and all camp sites "fine." A unified command force was maintained during the maneuvers.



*Lt. Col. J. M. Knapp explains troop movement to Lt. Gen. August Guillaume, French troop commander, as Gen. Thomas T. Handy and Col. Samuel G. Conley look on.*



*US Navy Rhine River craft participated in March maneuvers. Pictured above is the loading of equipment aboard an LSM, in all-out battle against "aggressor."*



*Medics of headquarters troop US Constabulary treat a patient in the field dispensary during Shamrock (above left). Right, an enlisted man burned during maneuvers is transferred to an L-5 for evacuation to hospital. EES snack bars and PX followed men into the field, below, left. Hill-billy music had its place for members of First Infantry Division (right).*



*(US Army photos)*





# Individual's Role in ERP

By ROBERT M. HANES

*Chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany*

IN CONNECTION with the opening of this ERP pavilion I am seizing the chance to see something of the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden. For the next two or three days I shall be talking with your officials, with your industrialists, with your workers and with your farmers, all of whom play a most important role in the European Recovery Program. For it is, after all, upon the individuals of each country that falls the burden of making the Marshall Plan a success.

It is easy enough to lay great plans and to formulate vast schemes, but those plans and schemes stand or fall on the effort exerted by various segments of society. If the goals and achievements of the Marshall Plan are to be realized, all the planning in the world will be of no use if the whole-hearted support and energy of the majority of individuals are not poured into the common effort.

We stand today almost at the half-way point of the European Recovery

Program. Just two years ago on April 3 the Congress of the United States passed the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, which brought the Marshall Plan out of the realm of ideas and into the field of practicality. In the two years which have passed much has been achieved. European recovery has moved perhaps faster than the Europeans or the Americans had anticipated. The very speed with which Europe's industry and agriculture pulled themselves out of the ravages of war and into high gear has in itself raised new problems. Let us not forget that the immediate aims of the plans proposed by Secretary of State Marshall were to end hunger and

chaos, and I think that a glance around Western Europe today shows that those aims have been splendidly realized.

I need not point out the vast improvement in the standards of living in all the European countries between April of 1948 and today. That difference is apparent to anyone who

This address by Robert M. Hanes, chief of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and director of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, was delivered March 20 at the opening of the ERP exhibit in Stuttgart.

chances to walk the streets of any western European city or village. Factories then dormant are now in full operation. Stores then empty are now filled. I shall not, however, belabor the obvious or dwell too much on what has passed, but I should like to take a few moments to talk with you about some of the problems which lie ahead...

I have just returned from the United States where I appeared before certain committees of our Congress to testify on the continuation of the European Recovery Program. It occurred to me that you might be interested in some of my impressions of what the feeling is at home in regard to the Marshall Plan. Let us not forget that it is, in the final analysis, the American who must be convinced that the Marshall Plan is a good thing if the program is to be continued. During my short stay in America, I spoke to congressmen and senators and appeared before the committees of both the House of Representatives and our Senate. These men have a keen knowledge of and interest in Europe, and they also have a rather determined attitude on what they think should be done and should be accomplished by Europe through the European Recovery Program.

LET ME OUTLINE some of the major items in which our Congress showed the greatest interest. First and foremost is American interest in European integration. Integration is an easy word to use, and it may have varying meanings to different persons. When I speak of European integration today, I am speaking of economic unification of an area where the currencies, goods, services, vehicles and people flow freely between the countries much as they do across the borders of our own 48 states. When I speak of European integration and what the American think of it, he and I contemplate an economic system unhampered by trade and currency barriers, customs hindrances and protective devices.

The Americans today are quite convinced that the traditional economic nationalism of Europe must be eliminated with all possible speed, if western Europe is to become self-supporting. I do not hesitate to declare that if there is one thing which could bring the European Recovery Program to an abrupt and premature conclusion, it would be the erection or continuation of a compartmentalized European economy.

It is the view of the Americans that economic nationalism has twice contributed to disasters which have overtaken the world. The American taxpayer is willing to contribute his money for the building of a new and better world, but it is my considered opinion that he will not contribute again to the re-establishment of an economic system which has proved unworkable, antiquated and undependable.

An economically integrated Europe would see this vast consumers' market of 270,000,000 people serviced by an unimpeded trade in which the producer of each country could compete equitably with producers in other lands. Monopolies and cartels would disappear, driven out by healthy competition. Subsidies for domestic industries

would be unnecessary. The shackling practices of dual pricing — that is, one price for the domestic market, another for export — would be a relic of the past. Under such a system the great potentialities of the vast European consumer market could be fully realized.

**W**HAT I AM SUGGESTING today is not the abstract theory of an economist, for I am neither an economist nor a professional government servant, I am a businessman. It is in the light of business that I view this critical problem. The American, if I read his thoughts correctly, does not, of course, expect these economic changes to take place overnight, but he does expect considerable and consistent progress toward these goals to be made during this calendar year.

You, here in Germany, have taken broad steps in trade liberalization. I found that the members of our Congress were most interested and very sympathetic toward the program of lessening trade barriers which has been taken by your government. By your determined actions in the matter of removing trade restrictions you are working energetically toward the ultimate goals of ERP.

If European economic integration is foremost in the mind of the American, another problem follows it closely in general concern. People of the United States, as I listened to them, are as interested in the problem of the dollar gap as are the people in Europe. This interest is largely influenced by the fact that the American is today financing the difference between European exports and imports, and he is anxious to bring to an end the extraordinary financial assistance now necessary for Western Europe.

The American has long since learned that a trade balance should be exactly that — a balance between exports and imports. It is a misnomer, generally recognized, to call a surplus of exports a "favorable" balance



Inspecting the ECA exhibition at Stuttgart are (left to right) Dr. Hermann Veit, economics minister of Württemberg-Baden; Elmer Cox, chief of HICOG's Exhibition Section; Dr. Reinhold Maier, W-B minister president; Robert M. Hanes, and Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US state commissioner for Württemberg-Baden.



Looking around at ECA exhibit in Stuttgart are Walter Ridder, special assistant to chief of ECA Mission, George L. Orion, chief of Industry Branch OLCWB and Mr. Hanes.

of trade, for if trade is too heavily weighted one way or the other its effects must be unfavorable. Recognizing this, the American is anxious to help Europe sell its goods in America.

**T**HREE IS A THIRD thought, in addition to "integration" and dollar gap. I do not mean productivity in its narrow sense. I use it in the broad general meaning of the term, which embraces all the facets of production, merchandising and selling, particularly the export market.

When we talk of industrial productivity we mean the modernization of equipment and methods, selling more goods at lower prices and the manufacturing and merchandising of the right goods in the right places. In all of these things, the Marshall Plan is anxious to help the European in every possible way. Through judicious use of counterpart funds and through our technical assistance programs, which promote the exchange of ideas between Europe and the United States, the Marshall Plan hopes to stimulate new thinking and new methods so that Europe's industrial plant can better compete for dollars in the western markets.

I use productivity also to apply to agriculture because Europe, and Germany in particular, can make enormous strides toward balancing its own trade through intelligent, economical use of its tillable land. Every bit of increased yield per acre which you can achieve in Germany you can save that much in dollar imports. The Marshall Plan administration is working in the very closest of collaborations with the agricultural authorities throughout Europe in an effort to increase the production of foodstuffs.

I fear the average European manufacturer suffers from a case of defeatism and fear when he considers entering the United States market. There is a tendency, I think, to throw up hands, to say we can never produce as cheaply as America, and therefore we cannot compete in western markets, or worse, to take the course of least resistance and make no attempt to sell in the dollar area because of easy profits at home.

**S**PEAKING AS a businessman and a banker, I can see no reason why, with efficient production and intelligent merchandising and promotion methods, Europeans cannot compete successfully in many lines in the American market. By intelligent merchandising, I mean carefully selecting, packing and displaying the product, studying market potentialities and getting the price attractive by manufacturing efficiency. It is no easy task, but unless it is achieved, the European Recovery Program will have been in vain.

You here in Germany have numerous products which can be sold in the United States. Your precision instruments, your pharmaceuticals and your toys have for years past brought favorable American response to the label "Made in Germany." Certainly, your cameras, your optics, your lenses and chinawares are in great demand in my country. Many friends have requested me to purchase for them German cameras and field glasses. A demand for those products exists in America and it is up to the German to meet it.

Americans are alive to the necessity of purchasing European. We realize that the purchase in the United States of only \$1,000,000,000 worth of European goods a year can all but eliminate the dollar gap. That \$1,000,000,000 a year represents considerably less than one percent of the US gross national product and can easily be absorbed in our economy. But the American will not buy uneconomically. Quality goods must be presented to him in the right way and at the right prices.

I welcomed the announcement last week of Dr. Erhard\* that Germany is preparing to have an export drive and plans to set up an office in New York to study marketing, merchandising and selling techniques in the United States. That office can rest assured that it will receive all possible cooperation, not only from the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany, but also from the ECA Headquarters in Washington. We shall be cheering your energetic efforts which, if persisted in, will surely bring successful achievement.

+ END

\* Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Federal Minister of Economics.

*Crowds throng mechanically-operated exhibits in ECA pavilion in Stuttgart. (Photos by Exhibition Section, OA, HICOG)*



# Germany in a United Europe

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

ASSIMILATION OF GERMANY into a broad European community and prevention of the rebirth of a new aggressive menace, along with counteracting the Soviets' coercive system, were described by Mr. McCloy as objectives in solving the problems of Germany. He outlined this program at the annual Pilgrims' Dinner in London, April 4. Following his opening remarks in response to the introductory speech, Mr. McCloy spoke as follows:

Our friendships here symbolize the links between our two countries. Those links have been greatly strengthened by the war and the events since its end. Those events have also demonstrated our vital concern in Europe. Together with our European neighbors we have embarked through the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact on a joint program to provide for the common defense and to promote the general economic welfare.

In the occupation of Germany we are engaged in still another part of this joint task. Tonight I want to give you my thoughts on this German problem and its solution.

Any discussion of Germany must deal with the split between the East and West. When the fighting ended we had hoped that the four allies could work together in healing the deep wounds of tyranny and war. Instead, each year the Kremlin has sought to widen the gap between East and West.

**I**N GERMANY the contest has taken dramatic form. The Soviets have constantly frustrated the determined efforts of the western Allies to preserve four-power unity. The Soviet rulers have maneuvered only to subjugate Germany into vassalage.

In this drive the Soviets are again using in Germany the very methods the Nazis used such a short time ago — marching youth, mammoth meetings, appeals to militarism and the national front, violent abuse of opponents, and constant purges. Despite their solemn pledge to outlaw German militarism they are training a German army in the eastern zone under the guise of a police force. The Soviet campaign aims first of all at Berlin. The

course of that campaign has been tortuous. First they sacked the city, then they wooed it, next they sought to starve it. Now, talking of freedom, they threaten, with the help of their puppet regime, to force Berlin into submission by a new application of totalitarian methods.

The Soviet pressure to absorb Berlin and force us out is strong proof of the challenge of Western ideals. As an outpost behind the Iron Curtain, Berlin is a constant reminder to the satellite peoples of the possibility of a different way of life—a reminder which no amount of propaganda can erase, a reminder which the Soviets recognize is a standing threat to their coercive system.

**T**HE COMMUNISTS WILL NOT succeed in taking over the city of Berlin. The free men and women of the city will not permit it and we will not permit it. The British, the French and the Americans are fully determined and fully united. We shall stay in Berlin.

Counteracting Soviet pressure is vital, but it does not solve the German problem. Now, what is our common policy in Germany? All of us want to prevent Germany from again becoming a menace. In seeking to attain this goal, we have been following two main roads.

First, to prohibit institutions and activities dangerous to peace.

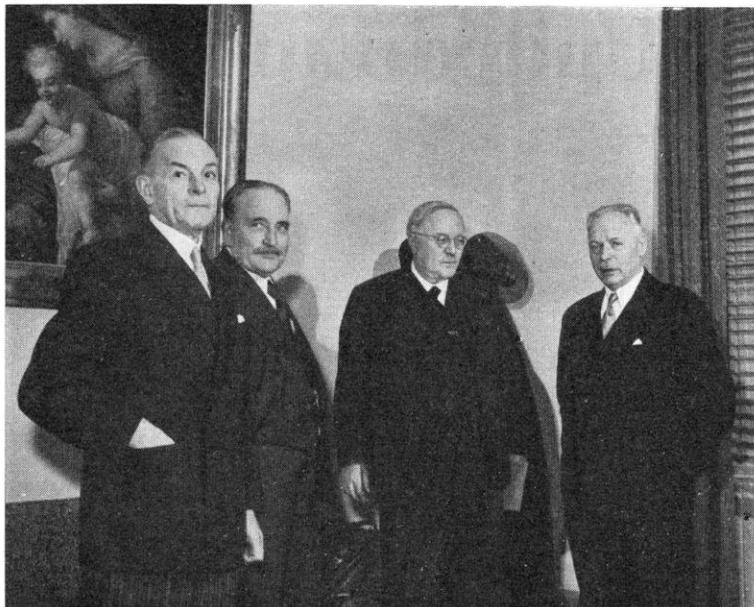
Second, to encourage a truly democratic society.

On the first point, in the interest of security, our fixed policy has been to impose and maintain effective controls against the revival of a German war machine. This we intend to do until the evidence convinces us that progressive forces have strongly established themselves in the political and economic life of Germany. In order to



Returning from London where he had addressed the Pilgrims' Society, Mr. McCloy (center) is greeted at the Rhine/Main Airport near Frankfurt by press correspondents (left to right) Robert Haeger of United Press; Louis Deroche of Agence France Press, and Howard Kennedy of Stars and Stripes.

(PRD HICOG photo)



*Leaders of postwar Germany—US High Commissioner McCloy received the US Zone ministers-president in a conference during April. From left to right are Dr. Hans Ehard, Bavaria; Wilhelm Kaisen, president of the Bremen Senate; Dr. Reinhold Maier, Wuertemberg-Baden; Christian Stock, Hesse.*

(PRD HICOG photo by Jacoby)

foster the growth of democratic practices and attitudes, the German people and their elected governments have been granted substantial powers and responsibilities. But even so, we have retained important security controls and, in the event of a real threat, we can resume all or part of the authority we have relinquished.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Germany still gives evidence of the need for restrictions and controls. Wisely administered and kept simple and clear, these various forms of control can serve as important safeguards of the peace.

But restraints alone are not enough. Our greater hope must lie in constructive efforts to strengthen the progressive forces in German life. We do not aim to remake Germany in our own image, but we do seek to encourage Germans of good will to build a vigorous democratic state.

**I**N ITS HISTORY Germany has produced many creative figures. But for too long the world has suffered from the destructive side of the German character. In justice to herself and the world, Germany must display to this and coming generations the peaceful, creative side of genius. This is the great challenge. Only the Germans can meet it, but we can do much to help them.

In short, our German program seeks to achieve security by restricting the power to make war and by encouraging the growth of democracy. This two fold program is wise and necessary. Nevertheless, in my judgment, it is only half the remedy. The other half must be a united Europe of which Germany must be a part.

The need for a united Europe is made more urgent by the threat from the East, but it would still be pressing even without that threat. The fact is, we cannot solve

the German problem without fitting it into the larger context of a united Europe. Only within that context do I see the opportunity to direct the economic, political and spiritual forces of Germany into healthy and peaceful channels.

Time does not permit me to develop in detail the reasons which lead me to this conclusion. But I do wish to suggest some of the main considerations. First, let us look for a moment at the economic facts. These are critical. With only half the area of prewar Germany, the Federal Republic has 70 percent of all Germany's prewar population, including over 9,000,000 refugees from the East. I hope we shall be successful in our efforts to unite Germany but even with unity, Germany to support that population must rely on industrial output more heavily than she did before the war.

**W**ITHOUT THE SOLUTION of this and other basic economic problems, democratic forces will not be able to retain power and exercise influence in Germany. It is essential then to build a German economy strong enough to support her larger population. Yet this may require an economy strong enough to be a potential threat to the security of her neighbors. The dilemma must be solved.

This, I am convinced, can be accomplished only by assimilating Germany into a broader European community. Only thus can Germany and Europe produce goods and services necessary for a prosperous and secure future.

These economic factors lead directly to the political. To insure the freer flow of trade and the development of European markets will require effective political machinery. Moreover, centuries of European conflict demonstrate the need for an agency adequate to restrain nationalistic forces. To be specific, after two world wars Germany's neighbors today fear the rebuilding of a strong German economy unless some over-all rule of law protects them against its use for ruthless aggression.

There is a third aspect of the problem which may be the most important: the psychological or spiritual factor. Man seeks loyalties and ideals to which he can dedicate himself and which will give meaning to his daily life. In an earlier day national states provided sufficient scope for this need. Today this is no longer true. Certainly in Germany young men and women feel that their lives are blocked by a dead end. The cause is not only the physical or economic condition of their country. The difficulty is rather that no goal or concept seems to inspire hope or to evoke dedication.

Without such a hope, without a wider horizon, they may again become victims of the demagogue. But with such a hope they may create a free society.

In short, the crucial need is for a genuine European community. The demands of security, of economic and of spiritual health all call for the same solution. Events press us to this solution and by "events" I do not mean

merely the East-West split, but the deeper moral, political and economic forces that surge in Europe today.

**M**ANY FACTORS CALL for prompt action. Today the West has the opportunity to unite for its own defense. Tomorrow may be too late. Today Germany is still in a formative stage and, I believe, wants to join in a united Europe. Tomorrow the situation in Germany and in other European countries may have taken a turn which will make action more difficult. Today the idea of a European community has a strong hold on the minds of the common people throughout the continent. Tomorrow, if steps have not been taken to make this idea a reality, those hopes may be dashed and support for the program may be dissipated.

Today the United States is firmly committed to help Europe and has shown in many ways its hope in the development of a European community. Tomorrow that interest may decline from its present high level unless it is matched by the interest of others.

Finally, in the last 10 years, in war and peace, the leaders and peoples of Europe have been learning to work together on many joint projects. These skills and attitudes can form the firm base for the next step toward a real community.

At the same time every thoughtful person must recognize the tremendous obstacles in the path of European unity. No friend of Britain, aware of her problems, would dare urge any step which might prejudice Britain's existence or impair her position as a leader of nations. The United States, too, will have to do its share. So it is with full appreciation of the difficulties involved that

I say no permanent solution of the German problem seems possible without an effective European union.

Experience between the two wars and since teaches us that palliatives will not do. And there is good reason to believe the problem can be solved. The courage and energy so magnificently displayed in the war can be enlisted in the creative task of building a strong European community. The European tradition is a heritage which the world cannot afford to lose. That heritage can best be preserved by making Europe a vital outlet for the energies of its young men and women.

**T**HIS CONCEPT of a new Western Europe is our best hope for peace. It is a threat to no one. Its very existence will reduce the danger of armed conflicts, its rightful power will check the ruthless plans of ambitious men; and its democratic nature will preclude any aggressive action on its own part.

Three hundred years ago a member of Bradford's Company\* wrote back to England after the first harsh winter in Plymouth Colony. He was able to weigh these hardships against the spiritual goal of the Pilgrims. He wrote:

"It is not with us as with other men whom small things can discourage, or small discontentments cause to wish themselves at home again."

We too must measure our difficulties in the light of our own purposes. If we carry in our hearts this spirit of the Pilgrims, we may also count as small the obstacles to our own high goals.

+ END

\* Plymouth (Mass.) Colony, of which William Bradford (1590-1657) was an early governor.

## Labor Unions a Strong Democratic Force

**D**ESCRIBING THE GERMAN trade union movement as "the strongest, most constructive and most democratic force in present-day Germany," Algot Joensson, Swedish labor leader, in a report to the Office of Labor Affairs, declared that German unions must form the core of the new German democracy.

The Swedish labor expert and official of the Swedish Trade Union Federation came to Germany last summer at the invitation of the Manpower Division, OMGUS, predecessor of the HICOG's Office of Labor Affairs. He spent practically his entire time in Bavaria, where he discussed problems with trade union leaders and workmen.

Currency reform, ERP aid and the new constitution guaranteeing basic human rights have created a sound basis for the democratic development of Germany, Mr. Joensson stated, but he pointed to the disparity between wages and prices as "good soil for the dissatisfaction of the working man."

"As far as I could find out," he said, "the purchasing power of wage and salary earners is very low. Whatever they earn is spent for food, rent utilities and social insurance. It is therefore very difficult to afford clothing and furniture. And the need for these goods is very great after the war and the destruction."

**T**HE THREE MOST IMPORTANT problems facing the German government today, he said, are those of housing construction, unemployment and the price-wage relationship.

"The next few years can be of decisive importance for democracy in Germany," he said. "If the three aforementioned problems can be brought to a reasonable solution, the external conditions for democratic development will be quite favorable. If they are not solved, there is the danger that developments may go in a quite different and undesirable direction. A strong and purposeful hold on the problem of housing construction could further a solution to the other two problems."

Mr. Joensson noted a special inclination on the part of the German trade union movement for legislation. He also noted that a large number of minor disputes which should be settled through direct negotiation between the employer and the trade union, are taken to labor courts for settlement. He recommended that the training of youth and educational leaders be extended; that German trade unionists, including youth leaders, study democratic developments in Sweden, and that all possibilities for conducting the broad work of enlightenment be examined, including support of correspondence school courses.



"The Song of Bernadette" was the most popular film of all screened in postwar Germany, won 1949 top film award.

## Hollywood Stars Speak German!

By BETH BURCHARD  
Staff Writer, *Information Bulletin*

APPARENTLY YOU "don't have to know the language" to be a movie star in Germany. Someone else can go through the gutturals while you get six bells at the box office and a whole nation-full of new fans.

For instance, most of Hollywood's crop wouldn't claim for a minute to know German. But drop into a west German theater some night and see for yourself what a little dubbing can do.

Everyone from Edward G. Robinson to Shirley Temple is du-ing love scenes all in *Deutsch*. It's all part of the program laid out by US movie companies to try their products on postwar Germany.

Net result? Bing Crosby is second at Berlin's box office, Mickey Mouse is enchanting the young set in Munich, and "The Song of Bernadette" continues to be the most popular film ever shown in a German postwar theater.

In 1945, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, then US commander in Germany, requested the Motion Picture Association of America to release some films to help fill

the leisure time of Germans in cities newly conquered by American armies. There were a number of films already in the area, part of the troop entertainment program.

Selection boards were quickly set up by the Army and the MPEA. They worked on a double standard: to entertain the Germans and to give them the US-approved slant on what America—and democracy—were like. The movie companies made the first choices and the War Department said yes or no.

ALL DISTRIBUTION and dubbing of the films was under supervision of Military Government until the Motion Picture Export Association was formed in 1946. This organization was set up by 10 American companies—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Twentieth Century-Fox, Paramount, RKO-Radio, United Artists, Allied Artists, Columbia, Warner Brothers, Universal and Republic—as an export association to handle distribution of US films



Even "Snow White" speaks German in theaters of the western zones. Hollywood has 225 films ready to go in 1950.

to German theaters. By February 1948, though War Department screening of films continued, MPEA was in complete charge of distribution.

This organizational setup lasted almost two years. War Department screening of US films lasted until September 1949. The MPEA, which last year distributed 83 US movies, continued until Jan. 1, 1950, when it voluntarily dissolved itself.

Dissolution followed the formation of the German Federal Republic and the transfer of control to German authorities. Part of the basic policy announced by the United States at that time was to bolster a free and competitive market in all fields within Germany. The individual film companies simultaneously bowed out of MPEA and now work independently. Six of the original 10 maintain their own offices; the remaining four have German agents acting in their behalf. Independent film companies and producers have since stepped into the field—and films are slated to be shown soon under the auspices of David O. Selznick, Samuel Goldwyn, Walt Disney and other independents. As a result a great many more US films are entering Germany: 225 American films were available in April 1950 for distribution; during its whole four-year existence, MPEA released only 166.

All US film companies are located in Frankfurt, with branch offices in Munich, Duesseldorf, Hamburg and Berlin. All maintain their own publicity outlets, and in combination handle about 30 percent of all films shown in Germany.

Financially, MPEA was a cooperative. Films were selected for probable box office appeal and not according to who made them. Whatever revenue the films earned inside Germany was divided among the 10 companies in the same proportion as the companies profited from showings in the United States. This arrangement guaranteed that the German market wouldn't be burdened with white elephants; it also made it possible for an individual film company to reap profit, even though its films were not shown to Germans. Nonetheless, this system continued until MPEA's demise.

ONE MAN HAS been with MPEA since its inception and knows well the whole story of its ups and downs, successes, flops and idiosyncrasies. Marion F. Jordan served as manager of the organization until its end, now serves as liaison between the film companies and the German Federal Republic.

According to Jordan, selection was always a knotty problem. Commercially, the MPEA had few hints as to what would please German audiences. Prior to the war, each year from 1933 to 1940, approximately 30 US films of the shoot-'em-up variety had gotten past Nazi barriers into German theaters. But MPEA made its choices according to probable box office appeal, and left it to the War

20th Century-Fox location shots for "I Was A Male War Bride" were made in Germany with US Army cooperation and assistance. Cary Grant and Ann Sheridan are stars.





*Oo-la-la Dietrich! Berliners chose Marlene and Bing Crosby as favorite Hollywood stars; youngsters in rural areas idolize film Cowboy John Wayne.*

Department to nix selected films on grounds of immorality, irrelevance or misrepresentation.

Not only did the War Department turn down some MPEA films, it requested that others be added. There was an occasional tug-of-war between the two elements, but for the most part, says Jordan, their selections coincided. Those pictures which WD officials turned down may illustrate the unwritten code of selection.

"Gentlemen's Agreement" stayed out of Germany because its representation of American prejudice against Jews might have been used to whitewash German anti-Semitism. Gangster films in general were barred, as were any other films which seemed to misinterpret America. "Boomerang," a semi-documentary wherein politics interferes with justice, was likewise crossed off as a bad example. Even the mighty Tarzan couldn't crash German theaters in the beginning, because pictures about him seemed to the War Department totally irrelevant to re-orientation.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT conceived its screening mission in a strict sense; knowing there was but certain space and money available to display American films, these officials wanted each reel to count. They were adamant in striking from the rosters any movies which did not represent fairly the American scene—even "harmless" comedies, which ridiculed basic US institutions and laws, were rejected for German circulation.

Other films languished in Stateside vaults because MPEA-men bet on their failure before the German audiences. US movie-goers might rave over Abbott and Costello, or Laurel and Hardy, but it seemed to MPEA that German ticket-buyers would get along without them. (Abbott and Costello films have been shown in Germany since Jan. 1.)

For the same reason—that "US humor is US humor and only the US would laugh"—Bob Hope for a long while was completely unknown. But the box office pull of Bing Crosby (Germans chummily call him "Der Bingle") encouraged the movie men to hazard one of the famed "Road" pictures. It was a hit. From the "Road to Morocco," Bing and Bob took off on the "Road to Rio;" Hope's stock is now secure enough to risk bringing in "The Paleface," with only Jane Russell's support.

Germans gave a royal snubbing to "Our Vines Have Tender Grapes," "Our Town," and "Sister Kenney." "State Fair," Germany's first US technicolor picture, and an overwhelming success in the United States, fell flat as a pancake.

But most US films got a bumptious reception. "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "Keys of the Kingdom," "The Ziegfeld Girls," "Sun Valley Serenade," "The Human Comedy," "Union Pacific" and "Lost Weekend" rank among the most popular.

MOST POPULAR OF ALL—and the most successful film ever shown in postwar Germany—was the film version of Franz Werfel's "Song of Bernadette." Eighty-two-year-old Catholic Cardinal Faulhaber attended the Munich premiere of the film, the first time in the history of the church a cardinal had attended a public performance. His radio talk afterward, urging Catholics to see the film, undoubtedly had a great deal to do with its ultimate record at the box office, particularly in Catholic Bavaria.

Berlin saved most of its laurels for "Ninotchka," a satire on Russian bureaucrats starring Greta Garbo. It wasn't shown in Berlin until three days after the city-wide elections, on Dec. 8, 1947. It ran 17 weeks in a first-run theater, and bagged hundreds of Russians in its audience. It was apparently bad policy for Russian sol-

ders to view the showings — movie-goers said they could count the Russians present by the number who arose one minute before the picture's end and slunk from the theater before the lights went on.

Despite its huge success in Germany, the MPEA had fears in the beginning about showing the Academy Award-winning "Best Years of Our Lives."

A group of journalists in Berlin, having been given an advance preview of the show, was skeptical at its representation of "lush American life," says Jordan. He faced a classroom-full of them to point out that there was nothing frivolous in the problems of a veteran who had lost both hands (portrayed by Harold Russell in the film). But to guarantee an understanding audience, the movie men staged a series of premieres for it, dedicating all proceeds to returning German prisoners of war.

Thereafter the press responded warmly, giving it wide attention and favorable criticism. Fifteen hundred Berliners attended the premiere of "Best Years" in the Titania Palast. A German journalist writing in March of this year said, "The warmhearted and homely atmosphere of ('Best Years') captivated the German audience."

Special groups found the movie story of Father Flanagan's "Boys' Town" of great interest, and besides regular showings, it traveled a circuit all its own among welfare and sociological audiences.

Disney's "Snow White" (*Schneewittchen*) managed that rarity in German movie-houses, a hold-over. In some cases, the normal three or four-day runs were extended to three and four weeks, and RKO received telegrams

from Karlsruhe to Hamburg naming it the most popular film in the theaters' individual histories.

**A**UDIENCE REACTION to American films has been varied: opinion divides among Germans in the US Zone as to whether Hollywood movies give a true impression of how the average American lives. The largest group of those who say (from public opinion surveys) that the movies fail in this respect accuse Hollywood movies of portraying a world of unreality.

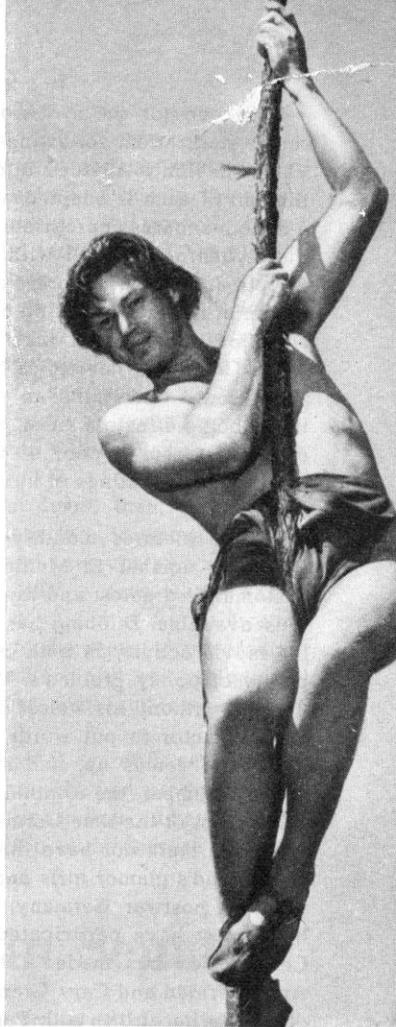
When asked what they thought to be the basis for selecting the US movies sent to Germany, people answered, "to familiarize Germans with the American way of life," "for democratic indoctrination," and "for their cultural value."

But in fact box-office has the greatest pull in selection of films. American companies are watching response closely, hoping to bring in more money-makers. "More and more customers are sick up to their noses of criminal films from any country," said one salesman. American films have to be somewhere in between the foolish and the problematical, he says — if they're foolish, Germans think them unreal; if they're problematical, Germans would rather see films about German problems.

"You don't hear much about the Wild West pictures, but the juveniles here eat them up, especially on the small-town circuits. Randolph Scott and John Wayne are big heroes. But sometimes there's too much shooting."

**G**ETTING AMERICAN films into German movie-houses in the first place isn't a matter of just putting them on a ship. A lot of fastidious editing and dubbing must come first.

Only one print of each American film is released in its original English-language form. With sub-titles in German, these prints go into the so-called "class" theaters. For the rest of the prints (about 30), a translation is made and dubbed by German speaking actors and actresses.



*It took the mighty Tarzan until 1950 to crash German theaters. The Army said no.*



*Posters tell advent of MGM as independent firm in Germany.*

First step for the synchronization is preparation of a rough translation, following exactly the original script. Then the film is divided into sequences, and the central thought of each is adapted with the translated script into a dialogue that is appropriate to the German mentality and that synchronizes well with the players' lip movements. Scripts are thereupon painstakingly checked.

One of the most exacting of the preparatory tasks is the selection of voices to take the American actors' parts. Clark Gable in a falsetto or Margaret O'Brien with a bass voice could undermine an otherwise flawless film, and the dubbing directors know it well. They make scrupulous selections from a pool of German talent; the dubbing directors have listings of hundreds of available actors and actresses.

Twelve pictures monthly are synchronized in Berlin; the same number in Munich, where theater activity is customarily greatest and the greatest variety of voices is thus available. Dubbing has given an appreciable lift to the movie activity in both cities. Dubbing directors have plenty of policy problems. What, one might ask, is Bing Crosby without his voice? Policy has been to allow a German actor to put words in Der Bingle's mouth until the music comes up, and from then on and for every musical number, the original English sound track is used.

But most of the time Germans do not hear the voices of American stars nor have they seen them in person. Few of filmland's glamor girls and masculine idols have made visits to postwar Germany. Of the few that have been here, most have participated in film-making. Twentieth-Century-Fox has made "I Married a War Bride" with Ann Sheridan and Cary Grant, and "The Big Lift" (a story of the Berlin airlift) with Paul Douglas and Montgomery Clift. Paramount filmed "A Foreign Affair," starring Marlene Dietrich, Jean Arthur and John Lund. All location shots were made in Germany.

**D**EUTSCHE MARKS, not huge Hollywood fortunes, were used for German services in making these films. At present, most US movie revenue remains inside Germany in the form of D/Mark bank accounts. Limited convertibility contracts have been signed with ECA, but the amounts which may be changed into dollars represent, according to Jordan, just out-of-pocket dollar expenses.

Any rumors that American companies are hoarding huge fortunes in Germany were denied by Jordan. The 10 companies he represented have spent close to DM 10,000,000 in building up their staffs and headquarters within Germany. They now employ approximately 1,000 persons; in addition an average of 500 actors, dubbing directors and editors are employed each month for dubbing activities. "Fortunes" go fast on such programs.

A good portion of the MPEA's revenue likewise has gone into the German economy in the form of direct taxes—DM 2,000,000 was paid by MPEA during its final two years.

Germany's economy has been enriched from another movie source: since the war, approximately DM 85,000,000 has been turned over to government bodies from taxes on individual admission tickets.

Despite these advantages to the German government, American films have called forth a mounting chorus of worried comment from German movie-makers, newspapers and officialdom. One potent voice is that of chairman Rudolf Vogel of Bonn's parliamentary film committee, who recently said there is grave danger of western Germany's film industry being swamped by Hollywood.

Whatever the extent, it is certain that US films are more than holding their own at the box office. From 47 to 73 percent of the people in the American zone, Berlin and Bremen have seen one or more American films since war's end; 33 percent of Berliners believe American movies are superior to those of any other producing nation. Although slightly more than half of the moviegoers in these areas prefer German films, a sizable minority say they like German and American produced films about equally well.

**I**N A RECENT PUBLIC opinion survey taken in the American zone, people asked to name a film of the type they would like to see mentioned US-made films more often than those of any other nation, including Germany.

Hollywood film stars rank high on the popularity list: a sample poll in Berlin shows Berlin-born Marlene Dietrich, Sweden's Ingrid Bergman and Greta Garbo, third, fourth and fifth at the box office. Bing Crosby, James Stewart and Alan Ladd, also Berlin favorites, take second, fourth and sixth rank among the males.

Last year 150 foreign films, half of which were American, were shown in Germany. As of April 1950, almost 1,000 films—about three times the number the market can absorb—were being offered by 71 distributors to the 4,000 cinema owners in west Germany.

The breakdown was as follows:

Four hundred old German films (produced prior to 1945); 225 American films; 120 British films; 80 German films produced since 1945; 79 French films; 50 Austrian films; 14 Swedish films; and less than 10 films apiece from Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Hungary, Spain, Mexico and Finland.

In effect, about eight percent of the films available were new German productions, 40 percent were old Ger-



Are best US films coming to Germany? This year's crop includes "The Heiress," winner of an Oscar.

man films, 51 percent were imports; and 22.5 percent were American films.

In face of this competition, Germany produced some 73 films last year, this year is off to a slow start. Bonn officials estimate the industry must turn out at least 60 films per year in order to survive.

THE US FILM industry is cognizant of Germany's competitive plight, and has set up a marketing advisory unit in New York which lends its help to all foreign movie men who wish to exhibit their pictures in America. Aid is given the foreign companies by producers, distributors, exhibitors and public relations men on the advisory board; a liaison man from each country works with the board. Although Germany has not yet joined the working group it is expected to do so soon. This project has ECA backing.

The home offices of MPEA members are similarly working to protect US films in Germany, as in all foreign lands. Careful screening of all scripts and completed films is made by an MPEA unit which criticizes them from the point of view of fairness to foreign elements and their probable reception by the overseas audiences.

This unit sees to it that Germans are sympathetically represented and not all relegated to roles of uniformed Nazi "villains." It is such attention that keeps US films acceptable to German audiences.

Jordan, however, says that the American industry still has a giant selling job ahead. The US movie future will depend to a great extent, he says, upon official German attitudes. There are presently two trends in the wind: the German government is naturally and properly trying to promote a home-grown film industry and has already initiated a program for placing all film imports on a reciprocal basis in line with the policy: "Don't import anything for which you cannot pay in money or goods."

And there is a natural but prevalent reaction to US films — the world around men and women believe that anything foreign is not as good as something home-made. (In the US, for example, a French, British or Italian film is considered something of a curiosity.) On an official, as well as consumer level, then, the German film is considered preferable to the American.

To boost American films, and to counteract rumors of falseness and fortunes, the MPEA representatives have in the works an information sheet. Slated for publication in April, the sheet was to go to the press, to government officials and German movie-makers, and will periodically tell the true story of American aims and operations in Germany.

Through this medium, through careful selection of films and careful marketing, the US film producers hope to maintain in Germany an expanding audience and a useful tool in the democratization of the German populace.

+ END

## Democratization Program Praised in Senate

DEMOCRATIZATION ACTIVITIES in the city and county of Munich were called to the attention of members of the United States Senate recently in an address by US Senator Wayne L. Morse (Rep., Ore.), and a full account of the program under way there during the past year appears in the Congressional Record.

HICOG's democratization program in Munich is directed by George H. Godfrey, senior resident officer, and Chester S. Wright, resident officer. Both officials have been in Germany since the close of the war and served with Military Government before transferring to the State Department last October.

Senator Morse, who visited Germany in 1946 and has taken a keen interest in developments here, obtained the information for his talk before the Senate from a news release issued in January by the Public Relations Branch of OLCB. The release described the town meeting program, the democratic attitude of Munich city officials, the full reorientation program, Munich Youth Forum, and various other projects under way in Munich. (For text of release with photographs, see "Democracy in Munich" in March issue of the Information Bulletin.)

"The statement shows, I think, very clearly," he told the Senate, "that democratic processes can be put to work in Germany. I commend the statement to the reading of the Senate, and I commend the State Department resident officers in Munich for what I think is a fine example of American leadership.

"I think the town meeting program developed in Munich is a clear demonstration that the German people can be led to an understanding of the values of self-government.

"In the fall of 1946 I visited Munich, and I was satisfied then that the people of that area of Germany were anxious to put into practice the principles of democracy, if they received the instruction, information and leadership to lead them away from a Fascist type of government to a democratic one. The American resident officers are apparently doing a grand job. I am sure the same results can be obtained elsewhere in Germany."

**S**ENATOR MORSE asked and received the Senate's "unanimous consent" to read into the Congressional Record the OLCB release which, he explained, "deals with democratic processes being placed in operation in Munich."

Clarence M. Bolds, the US state commissioner for Bavaria, said Senator Morse's action in bringing Munich's democratization efforts to the direct attention of the US Senate and, through the Congressional Record, to the American people, should give renewed hope and encouragement to Germany as a whole.

"It shows," he declared, "that the sincere efforts by Germans to build a nation that will be respected and trusted by peoples everywhere are being closely watched. While the American people do not hesitate to criticize when necessary, they are the first to give praise when it's due."

# Personnel Notes

## New British High Commissioner

**A**CAREER DIPLOMAT and expert in German affairs, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick has been appointed the next United Kingdom High Commissioner for Germany, replacing General Sir Brian Robertson. General Robertson, who will become commander-in-chief of Britain's Middle East Land Forces, is the last of the military leaders to govern occupied Germany for the West.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is 53, entered the foreign service of England shortly after the close of World War I and has had long experience in Germany and with matters of German policy. Sir Ivone is now permanent under secretary of state in charge of the German Section of the British Foreign Office.

First on the string of his diplomatic appointments was Rio de Janeiro, followed during the twenties by service in the Foreign Office. In 1930 he went to the British Embassy in Rome and shortly afterwards to the Holy See. It was in August 1933, the year the Nazis rose to power, that he was transferred to Berlin.

His years there were charged with the tension, hopes and disappointments experienced second hand by the whole democratic world. Mr. Kirkpatrick served as chargé d'affaires on several occasions and was present at the Berchtesgaden, Godesberg and Munich conferences as an interpreter. He served under two ambassadors, Sir Eric Phipps and Sir Neville Henderson, and came to know then the man now serving as French High Commissioner,

Andre Francois-Poncet. In December 1938, he returned home.

The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany left large sections of the Foreign Office Central Department inactive; it was then that Mr. Kirkpatrick turned his hand to propaganda with the British Broadcasting Company and helped initiate foreign broadcasts. In 1940, he spent some months at the Ministry of Information as director of foreign publicity and in late 1941 became controller of BBC's European services. He was the man who directed the political warfare department's "V" campaign and controlled all broadcasts to enemy and enemy-occupied nations.

In the summer of 1941 he was whisked north to identify and interview the Nazi deputy führer, Rudolf Hess, whose dramatic flight to Scotland was front page news throughout the western world.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in April 1944 returned to the Foreign Office to help organize the British element of the proposed Allied Control Commission for Germany. As deputy commissioner (civil), he prepared plans and recruited the civilian team, but when the headquarters moved to Germany in mid-1945 he withdrew. He later became head of the publicity services of the Foreign Office and at the end of 1947, having reached the rank of assistant under secretary of state, was named chief of both the German and West European Departments of the Foreign Office.

The next two years pitched him headlong into the most significant events of postwar German history. He took part in the diplomatic exchanges which preceded the Berlin blockade and Allied airlift, and in 1949 conferred in Berlin with General Robertson on the proposed constitution for a German state. In May he was in Paris preparing for the meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

Mr. Kirkpatrick received the K.C.M.G. (Knights' Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George) from the King in the New Year's honors of 1948.

His predecessor, General Robertson, succeeded Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Sholto Douglas as the third military governor of the British Zone and commander-in-chief of the British forces in Germany in November 1947. His title was changed to High Commissioner in 1949.

## Bolds Named OLCB Commissioner

Clarence M. Bolds has been appointed US state commissioner for Bavaria pending the arrival of his successor approximately June 1. He had served as acting commissioner for the past six months.

Dr. George N. Shuster, now president of Hunter College in New York, will succeed Mr. Bolds, who will remain in Munich a short time after June 1 to assist the new state commissioner in getting acquainted with the duties of his office.

Mr. Bolds, who was appointed acting state commissioner for Bavaria on the resignation of Murray D. Van Wagoner last October, was a member of the original MG team which entered Bavaria at the end of the war.

Arriving in Munich in May 1945, Mr. Bolds was named director of the OMGB Manpower Division, a post he held for two years. In July 1947, he received an appointment as deputy state director.



*Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick*  
(British Information Service photo)



Clarence M. Bolds.

(PRB OLCB photo)

Born in 1903, Mr. Bolds is an industrial engineer. In 1942 he served with the War Production Board as a labor relations adviser and later the same year went to Detroit as director of the Office of Labor Production, Detroit Region.

Commissioned a captain in the Army, Mr. Bolds attended Military Government schools at Fort Custer, Mich., and at Boston University. He came overseas in January 1944, and in England was assigned to the SHAEF Special Staff for Germany until he joined the Bavarian MG Detachment.

Dr. Shuster is author of more than a dozen books, including "The Germans," "Strong Man Rules," "Like A Mighty Army," and "The Catholic Spirit in Modern English Literature." He was on the staff of the magazine *Commonweal* as associate and managing editor, for 12 years. A graduate of Notre Dame and Columbia Universities he has been at Hunter College since 1939.

### New OLCH Personnel Chief

The job of chief of administration and personnel for OLC Hesse was assigned in mid-April to Melvin G. Aasen, former UNRRA and IRO official.

Mr. Aasen, whose home is in Iola, Wis., was graduated from Central Wisconsin College and Luther College in Iowa, and holds degrees in economics and business administration. In addition to his work with UNRRA and IRO as deputy area director, he served with the Lutheran World Federation in resettlement for Germany and Austria.

His new job makes Mr. Aasen responsible for personnel, operating facilities, communications and security for the state commissioner's headquarters.

### New Industry Chief Named

A new chief of the Industry Division, Office of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany, and of the HICOG Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, took over his job in early April. He is Luther H. Hodges of Leaks-ville, N. C.

H. A. Taylor, deputy chief of the division, has been serving as acting chief of the division since September 1949. Mr. Taylor now resumes his duties as deputy.

Until recently Mr. Hodges was vice president of Marshall Field and Company of Chicago, and general manager of Fieldcrest Mills, covering all of Marshall Field's manufacturing and merchandising activities.

Mr. Hodges served as a special consultant on textiles for the Office of the United States Military Government in Germany and came here in the fall of 1948 regarding textile matters for the Joint Export-Import Agency. During the war he was for a time chief of the Textile Section of the Office of Price Administration.

Before taking up his duties Mr. Hodges spent some time visiting industries in the three western zones and the western sectors of Berlin.

### Experts to Advise on Reforestation

Two American experts have arrived in Germany to begin a survey of forest areas in Western Germany, under a Marshall Plan Technical Assistance Project.

The experts are A. A. Hasel, of the Forestry Service of the US Department of Agriculture, and E. F. Burks, of the California Forest Range and Experiment Station. During their 90-day stay the two foresters will visit forest areas in the three Western zones of Germany, giving particular attention to those areas depleted by high cuttings and which have not been retimbered.

### Trade and Program Chief Appointed

Leon J. Steck has been named as chief, Trade and Program Branch, Division of Economic Affairs, Berlin Element.

Mr. Steck is a veteran of US Military Government service in Germany since the earliest days of the occupation. Prior to his present appointment he was chief, Food and Agriculture Branch, Berlin Element, which post he held since 1945 and during the critical days of the blockade.

### Coal Group's US Chairman Leaves

W. J. German resigned April 5 as US chairman of the Combined Coal Group, a position he had held for 18 months. He and Mrs. German departed the Essen headquarters of the Group immediately to return to the United States.

Appointment of Dr. R. G. Wayland as acting US chairman and Essen ECA representative was announced simultaneously by Robert M. Hanes, director of the HICOG Office of Economic Affairs.

Dr. Wayland is the US deputy chairman of the Combined Coal Control Group and since January 1948 has served as adviser to the permanent US delegation, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva. +END

This resume of HICOG's activities during March is prepared from AFN's program, "Report to the People," broadcast on Friday, April 7. These monthly programs are written and produced by AFN in cooperation with the Public Relations Division, HICOG.

# HICOG in March

THE MONTH OF MARCH both came in and went out like a lion rather than a lamb, speaking politically. Many new issues loomed on the world horizon, and many old ones continued to make headlines.

On the basis of carefully defined principles of free elections, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, early in March, pointed the way for the German Republic to establish a unity formula with eastern Germany. US policy, reiterated by Mr. McCloy on a visit to Berlin, is that democratic all-German elections are a major objective of our policy, and as the month progressed, it appeared that the Federal Republic of Germany is taking the initiative in promoting the plan, although little hope was entertained for its implementation on a Germany-wide basis.

Mr. McCloy's statements in Berlin were a reply to the eastern Communists who were attempting to exploit for their own purposes the demand for German unity in the Soviet Zone elections scheduled for Oct. 15. The only "freedom" which the Russians will permit, said the High Commissioner, will be the freedom to vote for a single list of candidates selected in advance by the Kremlin.

Mr. McCloy had this to say at his press conference about the proposed elections:

"Unity and freedom can be attained only if there be full and equal opportunity for all parties throughout Germany to propose candidates, advance programs, and compete for the electorate's favor. All candidates must be assured complete freedom of action without discrimination or official favoritism, together with access to all essential media of communication and material facilities. Every voter must be assured the protection of the law in the free expression of his opinion at the polls. The press must have unhindered access to all areas in order to report the election campaign accurately."

THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER also had some very direct remarks to make about the May 28th demonstration being planned by Communist youth. West Berliners received assurance that plans are well under way to meet any threat of the demonstrators to take over the western sectors of the city, backing up statements made earlier in the month by the three western commandants of Berlin. All stood solidly behind the city's mayor, Prof. Ernst Reuter, who told a cheering city government that no march of any kind would be tolerated in the western sectors.

The end of the month found the organizers of the Whitsunday demonstration softening their claims for city

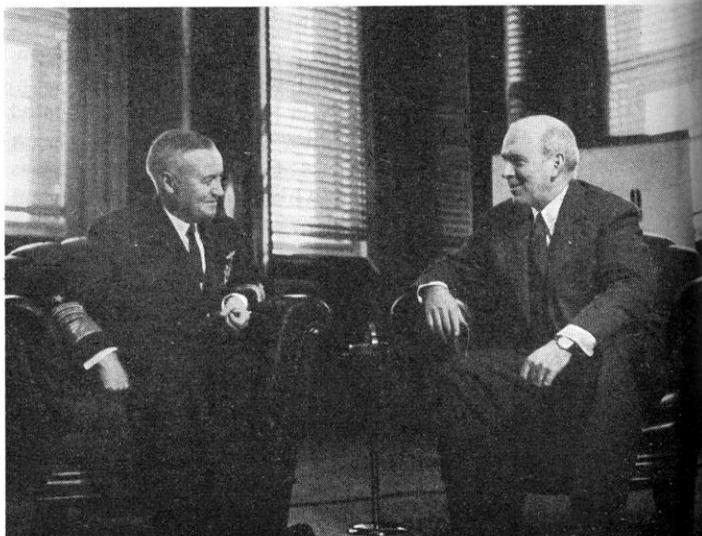
wide participation, and piously devoting themselves to plans for gathering in the eastern sector only. Their marshalling of the youth of eastern Germany was branded by the western commandants as a transparent attempt to exploit German youth for Communist ends.

West Berliners, although still suffering from an aggravated political situation, could look with satisfaction on the stability of the Deutsche mark circulating in their sectors, as compared with the tobogganing price of the Soviet Zone currency unit. Each Western mark was bringing between seven to eight east marks, showing a marked lack of confidence on the part of Soviet Zone Germans in their local monetary system. Much of the soundness of the Deutsche mark was due to the solid support, both morally and financially, which western Germans were continuing to receive from the Federal Republic and the Allied powers.

Coincidentally, the federal government at Bonn gave evidence of its good faith in the support of Berlin with an announcement of plans to move six important component agencies to the former German capital. This, it was believed, would establish another, more tangible link with western Germany, and at the same time boost the Berliners' morale. Meanwhile, western Germans and Berliners alike kept a wary eye on the traffic flowing through the highway checkpoint at Helmstedt, a fair barometer of impending blockade. A graph of the month's vehicles checked through shows great irregularity, not due to weather factors.

Foreign trade for Germany began edging toward a more favorable margin during February, as the tabulation released in March indicated. Total exports for

*Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of US Naval Operations, visited US High Commissioner McCloy while on a tour of European naval installations. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD, HICOG)*



the month amounted to \$112,000,000, imports to \$168,000,000, leaving a so-called dollar gap, or deficit, of \$56,000,000. Figures for the month of January had given an unfavorable trade balance of \$126,000,000 and for December \$161,000,000.

An over-all picture of exports for the year 1949 showed that the German state had delivered exports to western hemisphere countries to the tune of \$85,600,000, an increase over the previous year of some \$46,200,000, or more than double.

The middle of the month brought another surprise development, as new assignments of radio frequencies became necessary for the broadcasting services now being rendered and considered necessary in the US occupied areas. The Copenhagen Plan, to which the United States was not a signatory, had assigned European frequencies without making adequate provision for the continuation of US services in Europe.

The new wave lengths assigned by the Office of the US High Commissioner forestalled a situation which would have found most, if not all occupation listeners in the US Zone unable to tune in an English-speaking station. By the end of the month US radio authorities in Germany declared they were satisfied with the shift and expressed relief that a general confusion, feared in some quarters, had not materialized.

The German radio industry, also faced with many obstacles as a result of the Copenhagen arrangement, were preparing to overcome some of those hindrances by developing a network of frequency modulation stations to provide more precise tuning.

**A**LREADY BURDENED with a load of approximately 10,000,000 refugees and expelled Germans, the area of the German Republic received another population burden in March. The government of Poland began shipping German refugees from Polish occupied territory east of the Oder-Neisse in excess of numbers that the Western Powers had agreed to accept. The figure of



Six members of a nine-man German panel here interview a candidate for youth activities leadership training in the United States. A total of 45 Bavarian young people seeking the trips were interviewed by the panel, which was to submit its recommendations to HICOG for final OK. (PRB OLCB photos)

25,000 refugees had been established last November for the shipment of certain categories from Polish territory and German lands administered by Poland. These categories included Germans who had relatives in the western zones willing and able to support them.

The first transports arriving at the British Zone border caused considerable official activity when it was discovered that they did not have proper documentation. The refugees, most of them women and children, were stranded and without visible means of support, and they appealed for admission into the federal area. The Allied High Commission, however, stood firm, declaring that it had reason to believe that it was the plan of the Polish Government to expel the remainder of the Germans beyond the Oder-Neisse line. The Commission ordered the German government not to accept more than the 25,000 agreed, and then only with the proper papers proving they had kin in the western areas.

At the same time another influx of refugees was giving the authorities fresh headaches. This one was through the southern borders, as 20,000 Sudeten Germans from Czechoslovakia, accepted by agreement, came to join their relatives already established in western Germany. It was suspected that there might be a repetition of the British Zone border situation, but the first trainload arriving on March 17 found all on board carrying the proper documentation.

The second group, going directly to Furth-im-Wald railroad station, were checked and controlled, and also found to be properly covered by the necessary papers. Under terms of the agreement a trainload will arrive each Friday until the quota of 20,000 is fulfilled.

**A**BOOK MADE headlines during the month of March when the United States returned to Germany one of her great historical and cultural treasures. This was the renowned Mainz Psalter of 1457. This famed book of psalms, with an estimated value of \$250,000, is a fine example of the earliest movable type printing. The book, believed to have been looted from the Dresden State Library and illegally shipped to the United States through trade channels, was returned to Germany. Trusteeship of the valuable book rests temporarily with HICOG pending return to German ownership.

The month's heavy schedule of the Allied High Commission included one item considered by those dealing with it as one of the knottiest on the agenda. This was the shaping of the final draft of an Allied High Commission law for reorganization of the much disputed coal, iron and steel industries. The new law, which will replace existing US and UK Military Laws No. 75, is designed to deconcentrate the potentially dangerous Ruhr steel and coal trusts.

The Council of the Allied High Commission took note of its first six months of existence. Since the first session on Sept. 12, 1949, it also has met with Federal Chancellor Adenauer 14 times, and in addition held a number of informal or unannounced gatherings on some point of mainly unilateral interest.

+ END

# Economic Review for March 1950

This section is being inaugurated in the Information Bulletin to provide a record of the highlights in the German economy for the month under review and a comparison of the month-to-month developments. This review of the Federal Republic's economic activities is prepared

By M. W. A. EDWARDS

Chief, Reports Office,  
ECA Special Mission to Germany.

SELDOM HAVE ALL elements of Germany's postwar economy been headed in the right direction at the same time. But, like a game of Sunday golf, the economy has its hopeful ups as well as its discouraging downs.

Toting up Germany's score at the end of March, a nineteenth hole economist would have found plenty of bogeys, but he would also have found that right down the line the score was better than the preceding months.

February's exports were up from January, and imports were down, resulting in the smallest monthly deficit in commodity trade — \$56,000,000 since January 1949.

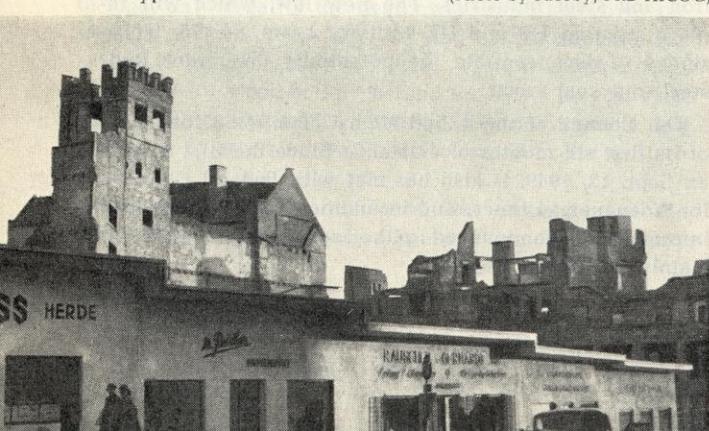
Industrial production in February stood at 98 percent of the 1936 level. A year earlier the index was 85, and a month earlier, 95. November's 99 was still the postwar record, but after a two-month dip production was again headed upward.

Early in April western Germany's farmers were already talking about another good grain harvest. With 64,390 acres more sown to winter breadgrains than last year, domestic consumption of flour declining, and lower prices for wheat imports under the recently joined International Wheat Agreement (see below), the Federal Republic was paring away at the most vulnerable part of its trade deficit: the huge breadgrain bill which cost more than 340,000,000 scarce dollars in 1948/49.

Even the most obvious bogey in the Federal Republic's economy — unemployment — was slightly improved at the end of March. After a staggering rise of more than 730,000 since the end of November, jobless figures tapered off just enough in mid-February to show that the winter peak was past; and by the end of March had receded by 166,424. At 1,851,879, unemployment was still a crushing load for the economy, but the load was getting lighter.

One-story shops of type pictured are springing up virtually in all sections of Munich, the Bavarian capital, just as similar new construction is rising in other major cities of war-damaged Germany. Background of ruins is typical.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



## Production

Steel ingot production for March reached a record million metric tons — a rate more than sufficient to surpass the 11,100,000-ton yearly limitation. Hardcoal mining, too, established a production record in March at 9,975,000 tons, and set a new daily output record of 368,669 tons, on March 13.

### Industrial Production Index for the Federal Republic

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

	1949	1950		
	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES				
(incl. electricity & gas) a	85	96	95	98
(excl. electricity & gas)	81	92	91	94
Investment goods (total)	79	88	84	88
Raw materials	67	73	73	74
Finished products	86	97	92	97
General production goods				
(incl. electricity & gas)	104	112	115	117
(excl. electricity & gas)	95	100	103	107
Consumer goods	74	92	92	95

a = Excl. food processing, stimulants and building.

p = preliminary.

### Production Volumes (Federal Republic)

	Unit	1949	1950	
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb. p
Hard Coal (gross mined)	1000 M.T.	9,125	9,327	8,682
Non-ferrous ores (gross mined)	M.T.-eff.	155,554	166,648	157,790
Cement	M.T.	595,647	508,749	455,374
Bricks, total	1000	286,108	212,117	165,848
Pig iron	M.T.	624,568	692,475	664,483
Steel ingots	M.T.	800,659	894,838	887,076
Rolled steel finished products	M.T.	565,676	604,840	573,133
Farm tractors, total	pieces	2,332	2,640	2,817
Typewriters	pieces	13,177	13,777	13,734
Passenger cars, total	pieces	12,615	13,493	13,743
Cameras	pieces	N.A.	84,800	87,492
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	M.T. SO <sub>3</sub>	83,230	86,537	80,081
Calcium carbide	M.T.	49,597	46,023	41,885
Soap, total	M.T.	5,213	6,262	7,035
Newsprint	M.T.	13,551	13,738	13,334
Auto and truck tires	pieces	204,222	195,441	198,423
Shoes, total	1000 pr	6,884	5,226	4,889

### Foreign Trade

The reduction of Germany's monthly trade deficit in February drew forth a chorus of cautious sighs of relief among foreign trade observers who had been apprehensive of the long-range effects on the German payments balance of liberalized trade policies. Inaugurated among ERP participating countries in September, liberalization measures included various trade agreements between Germany and other participating countries, as well as the wide-scale freeing of quantitative restrictions on imports through action in the OEEC.

Germany could not profit at once from the liberalization measures, because the bulk of its exports consists of semi-finished and finished products which are manufactured to order and consequently require several months to produce. On the other hand, imports of a variety of readily available goods, particularly of certain scarce

foods, began at once to pour in to meet the abnormal demand.

The immediate result of the trade liberalization was what the London *Economist* termed a "foreign spending spree" in western Germany with a barely perceptible step-up in foreign selling. February's foreign trade figures indicate that the abnormal demand in Germany for imported products has in some measure been satisfied — that the "spree" has at least been interrupted. At the same time expanded export orders have begun to show up in the trade flow.

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

	Exports	Imports	Million Dollars Monthly Balance
<b>1949</b>			
February	84.3	165.7	— 81.4
December	115.0	275.7	—160.7
Monthly Average	93.6	186.4	— 92.8
<b>1950</b>			
January	104.4	230.0	—125.6
February	112.4	167.6	— 55.2

#### Wheat Agreement

The Federal Republic's acceptance in the International Wheat Council is expected to save as much as 15 percent on wheat imported under the International Wheat Agreement. The price to be paid on the 1950 quota is not yet firm, but it will certainly be well below last year's \$105 per ton. A Deutsche mark drain on the Federal Republic's strained budget will also be stemmed by the lower import prices; a portion of the subsidy now paid importers of breadgrain to maintain low domestic prices will no longer be necessary.

#### Counterpart Funds

DM 80,000,000 in GARIOA counterpart funds has been earmarked for a public works program to relieve the acute unemployment in western Berlin, the ECA Special Mission to Germany announced at the end of March. Beginning in April the funds are to be released in four monthly allotments of DM 20,000,000, with the continuation of the releases beyond the DM 80,000,000 total to be discussed at the end of June.

A further DM 150,000,000 in ECA counterpart funds was freed on March 28 to apply on the DM 1,036,000,000 long-term investment program approved in December, bringing total releases toward fulfillment of the program to DM 750,000,000. During 1950, Berlin will receive DM 250,000,000 in ECA counterpart funds. This amount does not include the monthly public works program releases.

#### The Consumer

Despite a slow start, Christmas shoppers bought enough retail goods in December 1949, to push the retail turnover index 25 points above 1948's December level. The turnover in January 1950 dropped off as anticipated, but not so low as in January the year before. Clothing sales boomed more than other items during the Christmas shopping season, but furniture held the highest index level in January of all consumer groups.

#### Index of Retail Turnover (Bizonal Area)

(Excluding Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein;  
1st Quarter, 1949 = 100)

	1949	Dec.	1950
	Jan.		Jan.
TOTAL 1/	93.8	180.4	100.0
Food and stimulants	92.6	147.5	92.0
Clothing and household textiles	87.5	239.9	110.0
Furniture	101.5	189.6	117.0
Vehicles, small machines, and appliances	94.2	120.4	100.0

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

Consumer prices in the Bizonal Area (US and UK Zones) declined two index points in January and remained generally steady in February. The first genuine postwar sales, held widely following Christmas, helped drop apparel prices by the end of February five index points to 194 percent of the 1936 level, and household goods three points to 168.

#### Index of Consumer Prices (Bizonal Area)

(1936 = 100)

	1949	Dec.	1950	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL 1/	156	154	154		
Food	163	160	160		
Apparel	199	197	194		
Household goods	171	170	168		
Stimulants	287	287	286		
Cleaning	151	150	149		

1/ Includes items listed, plus the following components which remained constant: rent, 102; heat and light, 119; education, 142; and transportation, 134.

## Ex-Capital's Economic Plight West Berliners' Principal Worry

In spite of the critical economic and political situation, eight out of 10 West Berliners think the future looks hopeful, and their morale is high. These facts were disclosed in a public opinion survey on the city's economic and political situation, recently completed by the Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs.

Moreover, most West Berliners interviewed were doubtful that a new blockade would be imposed, a belief that was only slightly shaken by the stoppage of trucks between Berlin and the West late in January. Few believed that the threat of the Russians taking over the city had been increased by events of recent months.

The latest report of ISD's Reactions Analysis Branch is based on a number of surveys among the Berlin population during and after the lifting of the blockade, but chiefly on one sampling of 300 residents late in December 1949, and another 100 cases on Jan. 27, 1950, when the possibility of a new blockade threatened. The poll was conducted by trained German interviewers working under supervision of an American survey officer.

Almost all West Berliners said their main cares and worries were economic. Two-thirds declared that their family incomes did not cover necessary expenses, with three in 10 stating they could not buy all the rations on their cards.

Although most persons in the US Zone also said their main problem is financial, not as many refer to specific worries about their jobs or business as do Berlin residents.

# Occupation Log

## Germans to Show Wares in Chicago

GERMANY IS MAKING plans in a big way for exhibiting at the First International Trade Fair in Chicago this August. West Germany and the western sectors of Berlin will be the second largest foreign exhibitor, with a space allotment of 19,000 square feet.

Space allotments to individual German exhibitors are made on the basis of applications to the "German Committee for the Marshall Plan Fair in the United States" located in Frankfurt. By the end of March, 150 firms had been allocated space, among them 10 from Berlin.

West Germany's ECA chief, Robert M. Hanes, has welcomed the fair as one means of stepping up German exports to the dollar area. Said he: "We have to exploit every possible opportunity to sell German goods abroad. It is very heartening to see the tremendous amount of enthusiasm and drive the German fair officials are putting into this effort. I am certain their work will pay dividends."

## Czech Refugees Transferred to Hesse

All Czechoslovakian refugees at Camp Valka near Nuremberg who are eligible for the legal and political protection of the International Refugee Organization are to be transferred to refugee camps in Hesse.

Guy J. Swope, chief of the Displaced Populations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, said the move was intended to relieve pressure in Bavaria and to forestall further trouble in the refugee camp at Valka. The move was also intended to separate those who were racial, religious and political refugees from those who were not eligible for IRO protection.

Approximately 1,800 Czech refugees were in Camp Valka, of whom approximately 600 were eligible for IRO legal and political protection.

In future, IRO screening teams will interview all Czech refugees who arrive at Camp Valka and those eligible for IRO protection will be transferred to Hesse. Those Czech refugees who are not eligible for IRO protection will receive the same treatment and have the same status as German refugees and German authorities will be responsible for them. However, no expulsion of non-German refugees will be carried out by German authorities. Any expulsion deemed necessary will be carried out by the Allied High Commission.

## Unemployment Drops 69,600

Unemployment in the German Federal Republic has shown declines in two consecutive semi-monthly report periods for the first time since December 1948, according to mid-March statistics issued by the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG. The figures were furnished by the Federal Ministry of Labor in Bonn.



A gift package from Mrs. E. David, of 2154 Hays St., San Francisco, Calif., gladdens the family of her sister, Frau Emmy Storz, of 5 Neckar Strasse, Frankfurt. The 40,000,000th voluntarily-donated US gift parcel sent Germany since the opening of this service in mid-1946, the package was presented by State Secretary Hans Steinmetz of the Deutsche Post at the Storz home. Left to right above are Frau Luise Becker, Frau Storz's mother; E. H. Merrill, chief, Communications Branch, Frankfurt; Gerhard Becker; Herr Steinmetz, Frau Storz and her husband.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

The over-all decrease in unemployment for the two periods beginning Feb. 15 and ending March 15, was 69,613, of which 36,413 was in the latter part of February and 33,200 in the first half of March. The entire decrease occurred in male unemployment while female unemployment during the two periods remained stationary.

All states in western Germany participated in the reduction except the port cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The largest decline was in Bavaria, which accounted for 60 percent of the over-all change.

The decline was due principally to seasonal factors, the mild weather favoring increased activity in building and related trades and in agriculture.

## Berlin Tackling Unemployment

To lighten Berlin's oppressive unemployment burden, a DM 20,000,000-a-month public works program received backing in March from HICOG, ECA, German Federal Republic and City of Berlin officials.

Representatives of these four organizations agreed on a four months' trial of the public works program, and decided upon a review after three months to determine whether or not monetary aid should be continued.

The conferees also decided to release DM 250,000,000 from ECA counterpart funds for long-term investment in Berlin during the current year. This sum represents 10 percent of such funds for all Germany.

Specific projects within the public works program are now being mapped by the ECA Advisory Committee for Berlin and city officials.

The US Commander in Berlin, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, endorsed the proposal as follows: "The only

suggestion I have heard to accomplish quick results in the employment field is that of a public works program... Such a program, I believe, could be counted upon to reduce unemployment by scores of thousands in a comparatively short time."

General Taylor also called for action in two further fields relatively untouched by ECA—protection and encouragement for shippers in and out of Berlin and the planning of Berlin economy in relation to markets. "Berlin economy (should) complement that of Western Germany."

He said "moderate progress" has been achieved in restoring Berlin's economy, but warned that "patience and determination are needed to overcome the serious economic and political obstacles which oppose...revival..."

### Illegal Border Crossings Decline

Illegal border crossings on the US Zone border totaled 9,483 during January, the lowest monthly number ever reported, according to a statistical report for the month released by the Public Safety Branch of the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG.

The average number of illegal border crossings during 1949 was 16,933 a month and the highest number occurred in March 1948, when 45,714 illegal crossings were recorded. In January 1949, however, illegal border crossings slumped to 10,663, indicating that the winter weather had some effect on the number of illegal crossings.

Crimes committed against German law remained approximately the same in the US Zone as compared with the previous month. A total of 45,419 cases were reported in January as compared with 45,835 in December 1949.

### Ulm Opens Home for Homeless Youth

The first of 20 homes for homeless youth is presently being established in Ulm, 40 miles from Stuttgart, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, to help lick the problems of youth in that area.

Concerning unemployed youth of compulsory vocational school age, various ministries and agencies have submitted suggestions to the State Ministry. The suggestions, based on recommendations of the OLCWB Committee on Youth Problems, strongly emphasize the difficulties which would arise from a proposed cutback of the school year.

The cutback, which would move school starting time from September to Easter, would reduce the eight-year elementary school attendance to seven and one-half years. The officials favor prolonging instead of reducing the school year.

### Balloons Penetrate Iron Curtain

Balloons are being used this season to help tell the story of ERP behind the iron curtain.

The idea originated with the Europa Union in connection with their planning for the first Marshall Plan fair in Hof. A balloon, about 16 feet in diameter and with the letters "ERP" emblazoned on its side, was floated 160 feet over Hof in conjunction with the April event.

The airborne ERP ambassador of good will was designed to acquaint persons living in the East with the economic recovery efforts of western European nations. Hof is located but a short distance from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Zone of Germany.

### Networks Building FM Transmitters

Three state networks of frequency modulation broadcast transmitters are now under construction by the German Public Service Radio Organization, aimed at complete coverage of the US Zone within three years.

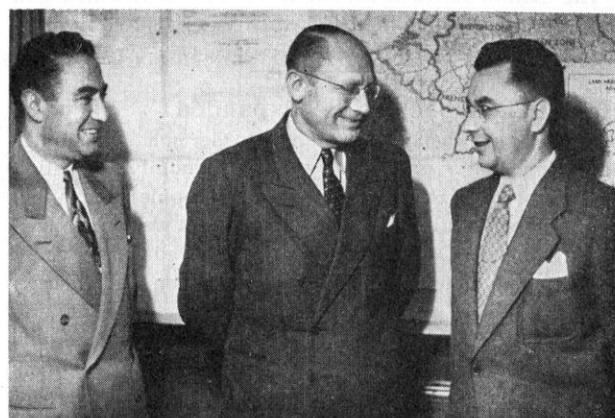
The radio corporations of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse are building FM transmitters to solve the problem of Europe's crowded airways for US Zone residents. Manufacturers are throwing their weight behind a large-scale campaign to stimulate public interest in frequency modulation. The industry is now tooling up for mass production of FM sets and an August radio show has been scheduled in Duesseldorf to demonstrate latest models.

FM was little known in Germany prior to the occupation and used only for military purposes. Under Military Government initiative, the US Zone stations began experiments with FM two years ago. Today regular FM transmissions are being broadcast by the Bavarian Radio with four transmitters, Hessian Radio with three and Southwest German Radio with one. During the coming year, the Munich station expects to have 14 transmitters in action; Frankfurt six, and Stuttgart 10. Even this amount comprises but two-thirds of the planned construction. A full network is expected to be in operation within the following two years.

### Bavaria Doing Part in Recovery

What Bavaria has done to boost over-all European recovery is to be shown in a series of eight Marshall Plan exhibits, first of which opened April 1 in Hof.

Planned by the Europa Union, comprising German members of the European union movement, the exhibit featured



Donald S. Spigler (right), who has been finance chief, OLC Hesse, is bid farewell by Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, as he leaves Wiesbaden for a new post in Washington, D. C. Spigler and Stanley H. Gaines (left), OLCH legal counselor, were among first Americans to enter Wiesbaden in March 1945. (PRB OLCH photo)



Mlle. Galdroux, of Neuville-en-Condorz, Belgium, places flowers on grave of an American soldier at Neuville American Military Cemetery. She is one of many Belgian citizens who tend "adopted" graves of Americans killed while liberating Belgium in World War II. (US Army photo)

samples of more than 100 firms in the Hof area. Textile, leather, porcelain and stone industries planned exhibits, and machines bought with ECA funds were at work on the floor of the pavilion. Cultural groups in Hof took charge of a film program, lectures on the ERP and European union. Graphic exhibits demonstrated the principles of the Marshall Plan, with emphasis on its aims in Germany.

From Hof, located in northeastern Bavaria near Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Zone, the exhibit was to move to Passau, near the German-Austrian border.

The exhibit series is similar to the ERP shows arranged by the Europa Union in 1949, which were visited by more than 350,000 persons.

### Haus Schwalbach to Be Expanded

Haus Schwalbach,\* outstanding German community education center operated by the Community Education Section of OLC Hesse, has proved so popular and effective that its facilities are to be expanded, it was announced by Dr. Howard Oxley, OLCH community education chief.

Operating under the direct supervision of Tom A. Noonan, OLCH cultural affairs adviser, the education center served 500 Hessians during February. Since its inception last May, more than 4,000 community leaders and citizens have received training there. Its present capacity is booked for the remainder of the year, and there are several organizations on the list waiting for open dates.

In order to make its facilities felt over a wider area, specially trained teams are being organized. According to

\* see "Haus Schwalbach" in Information Bulletin, issue No. 169 of Sept. 6, 1949.

Dr. Oxley, these teams will then go into rural areas, bringing an extension of Haus Schwalbach to the remotest regions of Hesse.

### Dachau Bones at least 50 Years Old

Bones found in the Etzenhausen area near Dachau, Bavaria, last summer are "at least 50 years old" and possibly "as old as 500 years," according to findings of technical experts in the United States and Bavaria.

The report of the investigation conducted by a special German-American committee appointed last September by Murray D. Van Wagoner, then director of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria, was announced March 9 following a meeting of the committee in Munich.

The investigation was touched off when the bones were inadvertently uncovered by a steamshovel which was excavating for sand for commercial use. At the time, charges were made that the bones were of concentration camp victims.

The special committee, headed by William R. Gosser, chief of the Displaced Populations Branch, OLC Bavaria, had forwarded to the University of Munich and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington, D. C., specimens of bones, soil and other pertinent material in an effort to determine the age of the bones.

An exhaustive study made by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology indicated that the bones were at least 50 years old and possibly as old as 500 years. These findings are in conformance with those of the University of Munich.

### Fewer Undernourished PWs Returning

German returnees to Hesse from Russian prisoner-of-war camps are showing progressively fewer symptoms of malnutrition, according to turn-of-the-year reports.

Of 2,400 former PWs arriving at the Hessian Reception Center in January, only 3.6 percent were underweight. In December, 68 percent of the returnees were in such poor condition as to be unable to work.

Many of the later returnees, it was explained, held administrative posts in the Soviet camps and received preference in housing, food and clothing. Malnutrition decreased proportionately as the prisoners accepted Communist indoctrination.

### Civic Consciousness Drive Launched

A county-wide program to interest the school youth in local community affairs has been started in Untertaunus county of Hesse, it was disclosed by William H. Hoffman, resident officer in the county.

To familiarize the pupils with the work of their elected community representatives, each school in the county is selecting pupils from its higher classes to attend a public meeting of the community council and to observe the deputies in action. Later each pupil will evaluate his impressions in an essay, which will be judged by a committee of school officials.

After completion of the contest in each school of the county, the best essays of the entire county will be judged for awards, according to Mr. Hoffman.

## Gunsmith Fined on Arms Charge

A German gunsmith was fined DM 650 (\$154.70) and given a suspended six-month prison sentence after he was found guilty in Frankfurt District Court March 29 on a charge of illegal possession of weapons.

Walter Kelber of Frankfurt was convicted of violating Control Council Law No. 2, governing possession of firearms by Germans. According to evidence presented at the trial, the defendant procured eight rifles, all of which he sold to Americans.

Kelber's defense was that the rifles had been ordered by the purchasers and that he had merely served as the "middleman," buying them in the French Zone and selling them in Frankfurt.

## Music Lending Library Established

To acquaint Germans with the quantity of fine music composed in America during recent years, a lending library containing 500 works of outstanding American composers has been organized in Frankfurt.

The library makes available the scores of American symphonies, chorals, operas, chamber music pieces and solos in sufficient quantity for full orchestras, choirs and small ensembles, as well as for study in music schools.

John Evarts, chief of the Theater and Music Section, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, said, in making the announcement:

"A large section of the German public has the mistaken idea that American music consists exclusively of jazz and hillbilly songs. The library will give them the opportunity to hear the best of the large amount of serious music which has been composed in the United States."

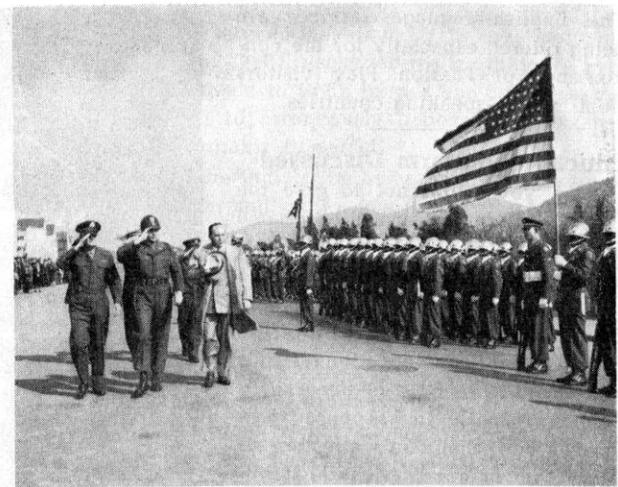
The library contains such works as Roy Harris' "Symphony for Voices," Aaron Copland's "Billy the Kid" ballet suite, Gian Carlo Menotti's "Old Maid and the Thief" comic opera, George Gershwin's "Concerto in F" and Walter Piston's "Symphony No. 2" as well as the outstanding works of such other eminent American composers as Samuel Barber, Leonard Bernstein, D. L. Diamond, Wallingford Riegger, Roger Sessions and Virgil Thomson.

Formerly part of the inter-Allied Music Library in Berlin,\* the library was recently reorganized in Frankfurt. In addition to the scores, it also contains books on music and record albums of outstanding American works.

Any musical group in Germany, including the East Zone, may borrow scores from the library, either through personal contact or by letter request. No charge is made for use of solo and chamber music. A rental charge is made for the public rendition of symphonies, operas and other works for full orchestra.

The music is made available by a special arrangement between the Office of the US High Commission for Ger-

\* see "Inter-Allied Music Library" in Information Bulletin, issue No. 105 of Aug. 11, 1947.



US Assistant Secretary of Defense Paul H. Griffith visited the Heidelberg headquarters of the European Command during April. He is shown here (right) with Gen. Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander-in-chief, and Capt. Gordon E. McQuain, reviewing honor guard.

(US Army photo)

many and the American publishers and composers. The works may be borrowed by addressing requests to the American Music Library, Zeil 112, Frankfurt, or by calling Frankfurt 21484.

## German Film "Titanic" Withdrawn

The German film "Titanic" originally produced at the request of the Nazi propaganda ministry in 1943 was withdrawn from circulation and showing in the US Zone of Germany after March 31. This action was taken in the US Zone in implementation of a tripartite decision.

The distributor of the revised version of the "Titanic" which was being exhibited recently, had eliminated some of the most vicious anti-British sequences in the original. However, after careful consideration at tripartite level, it was considered that further showings of the revised version should not be permitted.

## Services for Passion Play Visitors

Visitors to the Passion Play at Oberammergau this summer will have the opportunity to attend religious services to be conducted in the English language at the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in that Bavarian community.

Edward J. Joyce, religious affairs adviser of OLC Bavaria, announced that the parish vicar, Walter Rupprecht, has said Anglican services will be held daily at 7 a. m. In addition, Evangelical divine services will be conducted on the evenings of days when the play is presented. The evening services will be at 8 p.m. Church and communion services will also be arranged upon request for special tourist groups.

Mr. Joyce was notified that the Evangelical-Lutheran State Church Administrator in Munich will appoint a pastor fluent in the English language to conduct the services. He will also be at the disposal of foreign visitors, to provide such spiritual services as personal interviews.

The English-language services are being offered especially for the convenience of Passion Play visitors from English-speaking countries.

## Education Reform Discussed

"Can you afford not to give the rest of children in Germany the same high-priced education you are presently giving in the high schools to 10 percent of the German students?" This counter-question by one of the panel of American education officials was asked at a press conference in Bremen recently in response to a German correspondent's question as to whether or not the general standard of education under school reform, down-leveled by the implementation of school reform.

Commenting further on the standard of education under school reform, another member of the panel told the press that there is no reason to fear that the standard of scientific training will be lowered through the introduction of school reform. "There is no reason why the secondary schools cannot have just as good scientific schooling as they had before," the official stated.

Referring to a meeting of the western German ministers for cultural affairs at which the decision was made that education is a matter of the various states only and not of the federal government, a German correspondent expressed his fear that thereby a split-up of the educational system in western Germany might occur, to the detriment of the individual child.

Dr. James M. Read, chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG, answered: "There are always



*Spring comes to US Zone—and M/Sgt. W. W. Fiene is on hand to take advantage of first day of Bavarian fishing season in trout stream near Munich. (USAFE photo)*

disadvantages to decentralization as there are advantages. There are great advantages to decentralization especially in education, in getting education closer to the community. We have the same difficulties in the United States, but there is not a great deal of difficulty in transferring one student from one part of the country to the other if you don't have absolutely different types of education."

Dr. Vaugh N. R. Delong, visiting consultant from the US State Department and member of the Conference Panel, added, "Doesn't the democratic way of life presuppose that we are going to have intelligent cooperation on all levels between the people that are concerned with the various problems? Certainly, one can expect in any developmental process a certain amount of growing pains. And where one state or one part of a community gets ahead of

the other, then the meet that. Thus you have a continuing developmental process. But it would seem much better if a development takes place through this intelligent cooperation than if someone on high presumes that he has all intelligence and issues orders to keep everybody together.

"This would seem to be basic to the whole problem of development towards a democracy. If the states have an opportunity to do this we all would presume that they are intelligent enough to keep their schools fairly well together and to enjoy reasonable uniformity."

## New History Text Book Streamlined

Hessian school children recently received a new history text book that is a complete departure from German traditionalism. Forty thousand copies were distributed initially by the Hessian Ministry of Education.

The book, "Men in Changing Times," tells, in narrative form, the history of Germany from the days when she was peopled by nomadic tribes until the period of the 30-Years War. Each chapter is a separate story, written in short story form. Designed for fifth school-year pupils, it was authored by Ida Maria Bauer of the Hessian School Advisory Council and Otto Heinrich Mueller, a school teacher of Frankfurt.

Dr. Leroy Vogel, education chief of OLC Hesse, paid tribute to the authors and the History Committee of the School Advisory Board. Pointing out that the research for the text, chapter headings and planning were all a cooperative effort of the History Committee, Dr. Vogel stated that the committee is preparing a second volume, bringing the history of Germany up to the Atlantic Charter.



*All in the interests of science, two officers of the Royal Netherlands Army visit USAREUR Medical Training School in Stuttgart to study operation of school, and carry back tips to own army. They hear uses of anatomical model from Capt. G. M. Crosno, ANC, school official.*



Freddie Cogges, Belgian consul in Frankfurt, congratulates Brig. Gen. Arthur Trudeau, departing C. G. of the 1st Constabulary Brigade, after presenting him with Order of Leopold II.

(US Army photo)

### Jugenheim Center Handed Over

One more contribution to the job of educating Germany's children was added March 12 in Hesse, when the keys of the Jugenheim Education Service Center were turned over to Bruno Karlsson, 25-year-old director of the center.

Situation near the Jugenheim Pedagogical Institute, the new center houses a conference room, complete library of educational literature and several exhibition rooms. Open to all, the facilities of the center are particularly designed for the 300 student teachers now attending the teachers' training institute.

Dr. James M. Reid, director of Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG, assured the opening day audience that Hessian teachers were being trained on a level with institutes of higher learning. But he warned German educators that such centers, established with American aid, were only a beginning in the struggle for an adequate and liberal education system.

### "CARE" Household Word in US Zone

"CARE" has become almost a household word in the US Zone of Germany and most Germans are aware that the CARE packages containing food and textiles are sent from America, a HICOG public opinion survey has disclosed.

Although only one person out of 11 claims to have received one of the 2,732,000 CARE packages sent to the US Zone of Germany since the war's end, and only one out of seven knows someone who has received one, 80 percent of the US Zone Germans have heard of the CARE packages and most of them know the parcels come from the United States.

These findings resulted from polling 1,500 representative persons in the US Zone, 250 in West Berlin and 160 in Bremen by the Reactions Analysis Branch of the Information Services Division, HICOG, during January at the request of the CARE organization. (See "What Do You Think?" in April issue of Information Bulletin.)

The survey also showed that six in 10 US Zone residents who have heard of CARE packages realize they are sent by private individuals to their friends and relatives, but more than two in 10 erroneously believe the packages are sent by the organization itself.

On the whole, the population has a good impression of the CARE program, and only a few (seven percent) have any complaints. The main criticism was directed at alleged injustice in the distribution of packages, but the poll showed that the critics were more likely than others to believe that the packages were donated by the organization itself.

### Teenagers Jailed for False Report

A German girl, who falsely stated to authorities that she had been shot by a man in US military uniform as he drove by her in an American automobile, and three German youths connected with the actual shooting, were sentenced March 20 by a US court of the Allied High Commission for Germany in Mannheim to confinement in the juvenile wing of Wiesloch prison for the following six to eight weekends. The four also were placed on juvenile probation for periods ranging from eight to 11 months.

The four teenagers were found guilty of unauthorized possession of firearms; of giving false and misleading information on a matter of official concern to the Occupation Authorities; and of making false statements to representatives of the US Armed Forces.

After hearing the case, Paul E. Madden, presiding judge of the 5th Judicial District, consulted with German juvenile authorities and considered their recommendations before pronouncing sentence. The judge also intimated that he was prepared to exercise leniency in view of the offenders' youth and good family background, although the false information they gave resulted in bad publicity for the Occupation Forces, and had complicated investigation of the case unnecessarily.



Motorcycle patrols of the 759th Military Police Battalion, Berlin, began a drive to enforce traffic rules after Col. H. A. Davenport, BMP provost marshal, decided speeding, and accidents, were coming with spring. (US Army photo)

# German Editorials

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

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

## Russia and The West

*Deutsche Kommentare* (Heidelberg, March 20) interprets and elucidates the Acheson Russia policy and calls it a logical extension of the Kennan policy of "containment":

"...The direct political significance of the two Acheson speeches lies in the fact that they deny Russia the security guarantee which it seeks..."

"This means the failure of the Russian attempt to consolidate its gains beyond the Russian borders through recognition by its greatest opponent..."

"Nevertheless, the American government is obviously prepared to give guarantees against intervention in the Soviet Union itself... It clearly states that it is indifferent to what system a people chooses for itself; that it will not insist on bringing freedom to nations which do not want it..."

"America does not harbor any illusions that Moscow will agree to any such solution at the present time. That will come at the moment when the powers in the Kremlin recognize that their rule of other nations instead of helping them is actually harmful to their cause..."

"America knows very well that a long, hard road lies ahead... Meanwhile, both sides rely on the same method. The Russians count on the self-dissolution of the West and the Americans wait for the idea of freedom to seep into Soviet-dominated areas... This does not mean that either party will sit idly by, but that it will continue to do everything possible to further the development which it desires..."

"The Americans are convinced that they have the longer and stronger lever in their hands. The Kremlin is not so sure of itself any longer, hence its security complex... The United States has not given up the

satellite states in either East Europe or East Asia and will continue to propagate its conception of freedom in those areas..."

"The fundamental US attitude was clearly shown in American insistence on free Indonesia over the violent objections of Holland..."

"The Americans are by no means so naive as to believe that they can rely solely on what they can offer in the way of material prosperity... It has become a dangerous habit here in West Germany to artlessly repeat Communist propaganda in this respect..."

"Unfortunately, the great American effort for us is overshadowed by clouds of unfriendliness due to Allied policies in Germany which 'shatter the belief in democracies,' as expressed by the SPD. It is high time that one should cease abroad to interpret such genuine doubts as threats, as nationalism or as proof of our incorrigibility..."

"The world continues to be divided into two camps and the line of division runs directly through Germany. Thus we are called upon to march along on the long, hard road to freedom without ourselves possessing freedom and unity..."

"Germany is called upon to carry its share of the burden as if it were a normal country, whereas it is not a normal country, due to the Potsdam Agreement which deprived us of our eastern provinces and squeezed 15,000,000 refugees into a rump Germany... It should be recognized that these conditions are an international responsibility..."

"Only thus can a free democratic state be built which will attract the Germans in the Soviet Zone and function as a model for oppressed peoples..."

## German Opinion in Cartoons

(*Echo der Woche*, Munich, Mar. 17)



Expulsions from Poland.  
Humans in No-Man's Land.

(*Aachener Nachrichten*, Aachen, Mar. 16)



World Vaudeville.  
World Peace: "Please be  
careful!"

(*Neue Ruhr-Zeitung*, Essen, Mar. 18)



East Zone "Free German Youth"  
practising for its Whitsun conquest  
of Berlin.

## Criticism of Allies

*Europa Kurier* (Aachen, British Zone, March 10) devotes practically its entire front page to criticism of the Allies on such matters as the Saar, the "brotherhood" of former German generals and British ruthlessness in using German national memorials as maneuver areas:

### Saar:

"It seems that Dr. Adenauer has finally lost his political patience with France. Never has a German postwar public man spoken so plainly as the Chancellor recently did on the Saar. Among other things he stated that the activating motive for France's procedure was nothing more than the hunger for gold. Of course, most Germans have known this all along.

"Unfortunately it applies to the policy of the victor states in general. No one can convince us that the tearing down of our factories, the strangling of our shipping trade, the theft of our patents and the annexation of large parts of the territory of our Fatherland take place for humanitarian reasons or are a piece of political wisdom.

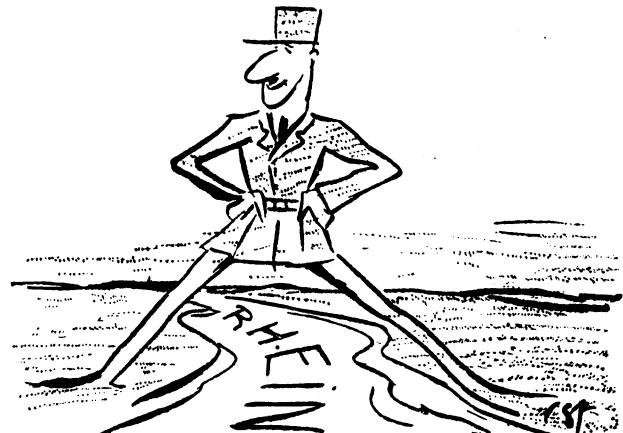
"The only thing remarkable about Adenauer's Saar remarks is that a responsible German politician has finally dared to speak out... The fact is that what was signed in Paris was not an agreement but simply an example of old-fashioned intrigue and political blackmail..."

"If the French people knew how deeply the majority of Germans desire understanding with France and a European Union... they would not permit their government to destroy the psychological prerequisites for a few coal mines.

"The autonomy for the Saar in the year 2000 of which Herr Schuman and Herr Hoffman speak is utopian, because in 50 years the Saar will be controlled by either a European government or by the Moscow Politburo.

"If the Quai d'Orsay continues as at present the latter probability is the more likely.

(*Echo der Woche*, Munich, Mar. 24)



*After a temporary lapse (845-1950 A.D.)  
Charlemagne reunites his empire.*

"Europe can exist without a Saar republic but it can never exist without Germany..."

### The "Brotherhood":

"...The 'revelations' recently published have all the earmarks of American fishing in muddy waters.

"There can be no doubt that the Allied Secret Service knows all about the 'Brotherhood'... As a matter of fact the 'Brotherhood' has already uncompromisingly declared that it opposes any form of remilitarization for Germany except in the European framework..."

"This attitude interferes with American attempts to use German military figures as advisers, organizers or observers (Fall maneuvers, 1949)... The 'Brotherhood' in fact is opposed to the 'crystallization of German nationalist elements' and is endeavoring to split the national Chauvinists collected around Strasser, Dorls, Hedler, etc..."

### British in Germany:

"England is a democratic country... Recently, when the British War Ministry proposed to use a bird sanctuary in South England for target practice, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals raised such a hullabaloo that the plan was given up... This is a good example of traditional democracy..."

"But seemingly it applies only in England..."

"There is, for instance, the case of Heligoland, which has been plastered with bombs for years..."

"Right now there is a plan afoot to extend the Sennelager maneuver grounds... Sennelager borders on the Teutoburger Wald... On the heights of the Teutoburger Wald there is the Hermanns Denkmal, one of the few German memorials that symbolize freedom (including democratic freedom)..."

"At present the *Land* (state) government is negotiating with the High Commission..."

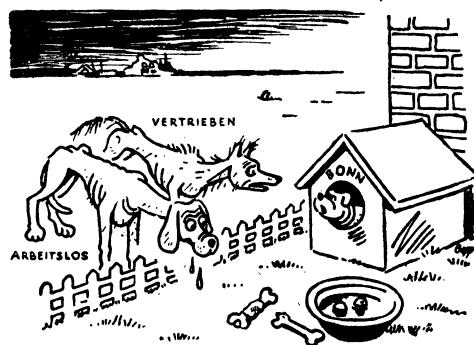
"We find it curious that a German *Land* government deigns to negotiate on such a matter. The British SPCA did not negotiate, it simply protested, and it won out although only a few birds were involved rather than the

(*Schwaebische Landeszeitung*, Augsburg, Mar. 24)



*German General Elections.  
The outlook is quite dim.*

(Europa Kurier, Aachen, Mar. 10)



Bonn: "Stop that growling!"

Unemployed and Refugees: "It's only our stomachs growling!"

destruction of a beautiful forest and historical memorial and a number of human settlements..."

### Franco-German Union

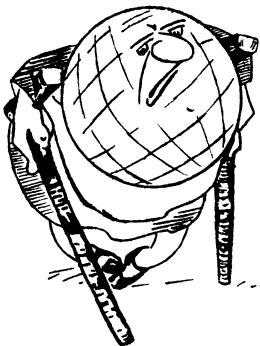
Echo der Woche (Munich, March 24) speaks enthusiastically for the union proposed by Adenauer:

"One might have expected that the representatives of the political Center in France would immediately realize the possibilities inherent in this proposal... But only General de Gaulle rose to the occasion. ... His reservation, that he feared that resentment was perhaps too deeply-rooted in both nations, does not apply to the German people, especially not to German youth.

"De Gaulle talks of the Empire of Charlemagne and its magnificent accomplishments... But we should look forward rather than backward. Both countries and nations could marvellously supplement each other in both a spiritual and economic sense. French agriculture would have an outlet for its products, as would the industrial goods of Germany and the latter's overcrowded provinces would have a natural solution at hand..."

"... What will England say? It can hardly be expected that the Labor Government will be enthusiastic... On the contrary, it may be surmised that the replacement of Robertson by Kirkpatrick is a move in just the opposite direction, i.e., a move by England toward rapprochement

(Hochlandbote, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Mar. 25)



Dollar and Ruble Territory.  
The world on crutches.

(Die Rheinpfalz, Neustadt an der Hardt, Mar. 7)



Free Elections versus "National Front."  
"I like Uncle Sam's balloon best!"

with Germany in order to neutralize any tendency to a close tie between Germany and France.

"However, the reaction in the United States will probably be very friendly, because that country is very much interested in Franco-German reconciliation..."

"What seems utopian today might become reality tomorrow. Perhaps Fritz and Marianne will fall in love despite the hostility of their parents."

### Saar Bitter Pill

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, March 13) opposes Germany's entrance into the European Council until another solution has been found for the Saar question:

"Whoever says 'yes' to Europe must say 'no' to the Paris Saar Convention even at the risk of being stamped a nationalist. The European concept cannot be founded on a lie and we Germans would not be sincere if we were to accept the bitter Saar pill for the sake of a better European future..."

"It is not a question of whether we will find approval or blame abroad for our actions or even whether the present Federal Government can survive our refusal to join the European Council. It must be made clear to the French that they, no more than the Germans, cannot afford a policy which will lead to the end of Europe. The way to Europe cannot be found over such acts as the Saar Conventions."

(Abendpost, Frankfurt, Mar. 25)



Konrad the Bold.

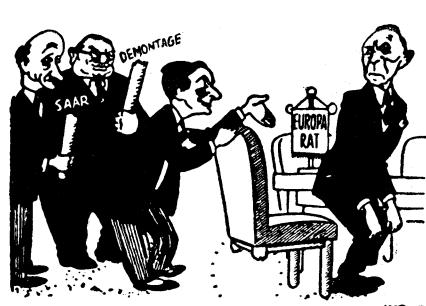
"Let's get married, Marianne!"

(Fraenkische Presse, Bayreuth, Mar. 7)



The Saar Convention.  
The ax cut too deep.

(Fraenkische Presse, Bayreuth, Mar. 30)



Strasbourg.

The unfinished seat.



## Free Elections

*Die Zeit* (Hamburg, March 9) strongly urges the Bonn government to set about activating Mr. McCloy's proposals:

"...These proposals have been received by the Bonn government and the Bonn parties with curious coolness... We keep on complaining that we have become a helpless object of world politics. Now for the first time we are offered a chance to take decisive action by ourselves... It is unthinkable that we should miss such an opportunity.

"For months there have been rumors that the United States and Russia are feeling each other out behind the scenes... Is this the time to play the German Michel, with hands in pockets, indolently waiting for things to happen to us?... Bonn should immediately work out a detailed plan for free general elections..."

"If, as is most probable, the so-called German Democratic Republic rejects the plan, it will serve to tear the masks from the faces of these servile agents of the Kominform... We should then call a plebiscite on the question of German unity in West Germany. There is no doubt what the result would be..."

"Thus we would put a potent weapon into the hands of the three Western Powers' foreign ministers at the next negotiations with the Soviet Union."

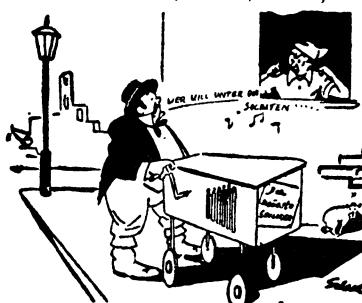
## Expulsions from Poland

*Echo der Woche* (Munich, March 10) calls on the Western Allies for "restitution" as regards the German refugees from Poland:

"The Allied High Commission shakes off the question of responsibility by stating that the Polish authorities are directly responsible for this terrible situation. But the Allies have the indirect responsibility. In the face of history and before the conscience of the world, they are co-responsible and equally guilty for the barbaric expulsion of millions of people from their homes..."

"The German government has solemnly accepted the responsibility of restitution for the victims of Nazi crimes. We Germans regard this as a debt of honor... but the powers that signed the decisions of Yalta cannot wash their hands of guilt. They too must make restitution..."

(Weser Kurier, Bremen, Mar. 30)



Britain's Latest Hit:  
"Come Be A Soldier!"

(Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Mar. 30)



Defense of West Europe.  
Everyone in his place!

(Fraenkische Presse, Bayreuth, Mar. 26)



A Neutral Belt  
— — — at our expense!

"Not only are the poor refugees from Poland caught in a no-man's land, but the entire German people finds itself in a similar situation in a legal, political, economic and moral sense.

"It is in a no-man's land between reconstruction and dismantling, between Constitution and Occupation Statute, between unity and division, between West and East, between right and injustice.

"How long will the conscience of the world tolerate this?"

## Adenauer as Dictator?

*Frankfurter Heute* (March 1950) believes that Adenauer is deliberately aiming for a dictatorship:

"He is gradually eliminating all potential rivals..."

"Schlange-Schoeningen is being sent to Washington as Consul General... Heinrich von Brentano, another outstanding leader in Adenauer's own CDU, is slated to become Consul General in Paris... Pitfalls are being prepared for Karl Arnold of North Rhine-Westphalia... A small but efficient police army is being trained, which will be devoted to the Chancellor and 'West German democracy'..."

"The Chancellor is a great tactician, although a great deal of the success of his cunning methods is attributable to the mistakes, weakness and apathy of his opponents. He will not win over our desperately harassed people, who are beginning to lose all hope, but he will get enough followers who see no other way out. Thus he will remain in power..."

"Heaven only knows whither he will lead the young West German Republic under his Christian, authoritarian regime!"

## "Stalin Was Smarter"

*Sonntagsblatt* (Hamburg, March 12) under the heading "Stalin Was Smarter" compares the French attitude with the Kremlin's toward China, but nevertheless argues for German cooperation for European unity:

"When Moscow made its pact with Mao Tse-tung the world was surprised and disappointed that it turned out to be so favorable for China... Stalin has learned that

the strong man must be magnanimous in order to increase his strength.

"The West seems to have learned nothing from several centuries of European history. It still believes in the principle of kicking a man when he is down, despite the fact that it has been shown that a conquered people always rises again.

"The Saar question in general is being handled according to this old recipe. We Germans cannot very well reproach the West for this because we have long followed the same principle, but that does not make it any the wiser...

"If the Germans decide not to go to Strasbourg it will not be because they are opposed to European unity but because Strasbourg does not represent genuine European unity and simply serves to stabilize national egoism.

"Owing to the war and the bitter deprivations which we have suffered, we Germans have become Europeans... Fate has decreed that we become revolutionary fighters for genuine European unity.

"That is the lesson of the Saar Convention, rather than a relapse into the old nationalism."

## Von Falkenhausen Case

*Der Stern* (Hamburg, March 26) violently attacks Allied treatment of General von Falkenhausen, former Commander-in-Chief in Belgium:

"History will record how a knight without fear and above reproach rotted in jail because his generation had forgotten how to judge between good and evil... General Alexander von Falkenhausen was once a resistance fighter against Hitler...

"For six years he has been dragged through 51 prisons and camps in six nations... This is a man who was one of the first to raise a warning voice against Hitler; whose brother was murdered by the SA in 1934 and who was forced by Ribbentrop to return (from China) to Germany in 1938 under threat of retaliation against his relatives...

"It has been proved that as Commander-in-Chief in Belgium he did everything he could to relieve the suffering of the Belgian people and was in consequence sent by Hitler to a concentration camp... At the age of 72

(*Frankenpost*, Hof, Mar. 9)

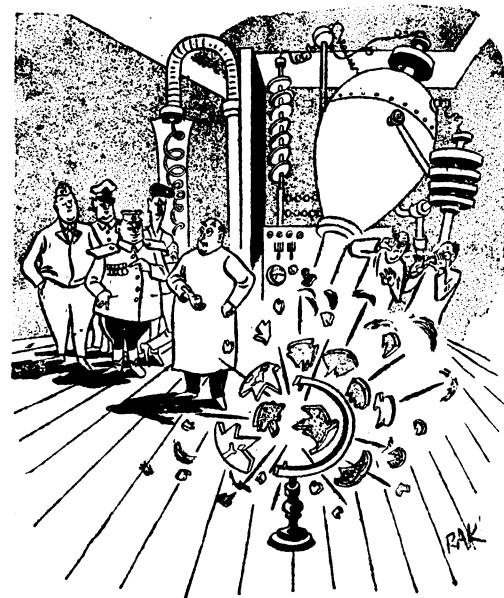


Press Conference in Bonn.

"What will the government do about press revelations that a Bundestag delegate got DM 21,000 in expenses in four months?"

"It will forbid such revelations!"

(*Osterhofener Zeitung*, Osterhof, Mar. 23)



"Of course, this can be done on a larger scale, gentlemen!"

this man is treated by the Belgians as a criminal... He has been in custody for five years and has never been brought to trial..."

## Conflict in Washington

*Sonntagsblatt* (Hamburg, April 2) sees in the offensive against Acheson and Jessup primarily a conflict between party politicians and technical political experts:

"The leading men of American foreign policy are under heavy fire from the Republicans... Acheson is blamed for the retreat in China and at the same time for his restraint in dealing with Russia. Such charges are obviously contradictory, but logic and reason are not a feature of political struggle overseas any more than they are here.

"Furthermore, grass-roots politicians cannot forgive the Secretary of State his aristocratic manner..."

"These attacks seriously endanger the continuity of American foreign policy... In part their roots lie deeper than current politics. They are to some extent symptomatic of growing uneasiness over Roosevelt's erstwhile Russian policy.

"The memory of Roosevelt is suffering a post-war eclipse as did Wilson's. This well of anti-Roosevelt sentiment carries over to the men who grew great in the Roosevelt era, even though, since 1946, they have changed course radically..."

"Essentially the struggle going on in America is the old fight between party politicians, with their narrow partisanship and ideologies and political experts who analyze relationships and strengths with scientific precision and draw cold-blooded conclusions..."

"Such men as Prof. Jessup are always an abomination to senators like McCarthy..."

+ END

## Youth Under Communism

"The leadership will be realized in such a way that the party members who belong to these organizations will apply, as doubtless influential men, every means of persuasion, so that the non-party organizations will align their activities as closely as possible with the party of the proletariat and will voluntarily recognize its political leadership."

**T**HE INTERWEAVING of party and mass organization functionaries has been applied in the case of the FDJ. Young members of the SED are active members of the FDJ, while it is estimated that 80 percent of the FDJ leaders are either members or trusted functionaries of the SED. By occupying dual functions in the SED and parallel FDJ youth committees, SED youth leaders insure that no action can be taken in the youth organization which does not further the Communist Party interest.

In addition, the double role played by SED and FDJ functionaries works as a two-way affair. While the SED is exercising its influence over the FDJ by way of its members within the youth organization, FDJ officers are making their presence felt in the SED and are able to initiate among the party leaders such additional measures as they consider will enhance the position of their youth organization.

The relationship of the FDJ to the local, county and state government youth offices has become likewise one-sided in this direction as the government administrations carry out instructions from the central SED-controlled government to assist the FDJ with money and materials, requests for which often originate with the FDJ itself.

It is, therefore, sometimes difficult to distinguish in specific cases along the line which agency is leading which. Since, however, all control within the Soviet Zone is fixed in the final analysis in the hands of the central Communist authorities, cooperation among the party, government and youth organization simply tends to build up Communist strength.

**I**N THE CASE of the FDJ, government support is coordinated neatly with SED control over the FDJ through Walter Ulbricht in his capacities as deputy minister-president in charge of youth questions, deputy chairman of the SED and SED Politburo member.

Within the FDJ itself, the organization is such as to prevent any other than Communist influence from making itself felt. Although the FDJ constitution specifically declares that the FDJ is a "democratic" organization, assuring the eligibility of all members to hold office, in actual practice that is not the case.

From the smallest unit, which in turn elects the next higher unit and so on up to the FDJ parliament, the candidates for office are approved in advance by the appropriate SED youth committees and are voted into office by the combination of lobbying, aggressiveness and nimble election maneuvering on the part of the SED-oriented FDJ elements, and, in small part, by the natural reticence of the less zealously-minded members.

No chance is taken that any unit, beginning with the local group, goes careering off on its own tangent. When elections take place within the FDJ, the meetings preparatory to the elections and the elections themselves are attended by a functionary or "election instructor" from the next higher unit.

There is virtually no opportunity for any rebellious element to raise an effective opposition within the rank and file of the organization, since Article 28 of the FDJ constitution provides that in cases of repeated and gross violation of the constitution and discipline of the FDJ or "in cases of splitting and diversionist activity," members are to be expelled from the organization.

**A**FTER BUILDING UP this monolithic youth organization under safe control, the government authorities have proceeded to encourage it to penetrate to a marked degree into the political, economic and cultural life of the Soviet Zone.

Allegedly a non-party organization, the FDJ is extremely political in character, having for its purpose, as laid down in its constitution, the struggle for "German unity, just peace, against war-mongering and imperialism and... for the victory of the progressive cause of the people."

Although there is much on the surface of the FDJ constitution to recommend itself to a sincerely democratic youth, actually the FDJ is committed to the goals of the Communist Party through the medium of its political stratagem, the National Front. Thus, it is the boast of the FDJ that, spurred by its efforts, 73 percent of the Soviet Zone younger generation voted for the "National Front" platform in the May 1949 people's congress elections, and that more than 2,000,000 young Germans signed the letter of congratulations to Stalin on his 70th birthday.

The FDJ has also become a training school for political leaders and functionaries of the SED. Like the SED, the FDJ provides its leaders with a thorough system of Marxist-Leninist indoctrination by means of schools at every organizational level, ranging from weekend courses for the leaders of the smallest units to eight-week courses at the top level. In this way a large reserve of ideologically faithful functionaries is being built up for the party as well as for other mass organizations and all government administrative branches.

**I**N ITS CAPACITY as a "mass organization" the FDJ has taken its due place in the Soviet Zone political life. Its faction within the "provisional" People's Chamber of the Soviet Zone government consists of 10 members. It is represented on the recently-formed National Council of the Communist-inspired "National Front" by three members. Moreover, the FDJ chairman is also chairman of the Youth Committee attached to the People's Chamber of the Soviet Zone central government.

At the present time, the relations between the "people's police," both regular and paramilitary, and the FDJ are extraordinarily close and friendly. By an exchange of political experts as well as by participation of the police in all FDJ meetings, political activity in both organizations is coordinated. Upon orders of the Soviet Zone

Main Administration for "people's police," and Main Administration for training, FDJ units already organized within the "people's police" are being entrusted with "responsible political and police tasks."

Simultaneously, there has been increased activity within the police system to set up FDJ units in every "people's police" command, including frontier and railroad police.

**T**HE FDJ HAS ALSO played a significant role in the field of labor ever since FDJ members of the works councils were used by the SED as an opening wedge to organize shop groups within all Soviet Zone industries and thus eliminate the works councils which had become the forums of too much opposition.

After it had been decided by the Soviet Zone authorities and the SED that no separate trade organization for youth would be set up, a close cooperation was fostered between the FDJ and the Communist-run monopoly trade union, the FDGB. The FDJ was interwoven with the FDGB, as it is with the SED, to the extent that the FDJ exercises its influence over young workers while the FDGB encourages its young members to support the FDJ.

On the other hand, the FDJ relies upon the FDGB to supply it with funds and materials which are not otherwise easily procurable. At present, the emphasis is upon encouraging the FDJ members to occupy, to an even greater extent, leadership roles within the FDGB.

Together with the FDGB and the SED, the FDJ took a foremost hand in establishing groups of "activists" in the Soviet Zone. The organization of "young activists," which according to Soviet press figures now numbers 200,000, is the special province of the FDJ and through it the FDJ is able to exercise a control over all working youth. By means of the production competitions which are an important aspect of the "activist" movement, the youth with their superior strength and whipped-up enthusiasm are encouraged through the FDJ to set back-breaking production norms in industry and agriculture.

**I**T IS THE BOAST of the Soviet Zone minister of education, Paul Wandel (SED), that within two years a sufficient number of young people will have passed through the Soviet Zone schools to insure that the "younger generation will be brought up in the correct Marxist atmosphere."

One of the principal means by which the Communist authorities hope to accomplish their aim is through the FDJ. By an arrangement strange to pedagogic history, the Soviet Zone education authorities have a working agreement with the FDJ which calls for "cooperation" between the Ministry of Education and the FDJ within the higher schools, and which actually gives the FDJ a large measure of authority in the planning and control of education.

For example, the Saxony Ministry of Education concluded with the FDJ state committee an agreement which the German Soviet-controlled press considered "exemplary for the entire zone." Outwardly documented by the establishment of an "FDJ and Young Pioneers' Department" within the state administration for school problems, the agreement gives the FDJ a hand in selecting "suitable

teacher-trainees," in revising textbooks and existing school institutions, in selecting students for the higher schools and in carrying out in future the entire cultural events programs in the schools.

It is extremely difficult, and becoming increasingly more so, for a student to continue higher education under the Soviet Zone system without being a member of the FDJ. Selection committees for admission to the universities are manned by FDJ, along with SED and FDGB, functionaries. By means of undemocratic election practices, FDJ members for the most part now represent the youth in the school committees and on the university student councils.

**A**S FOR THE TEACHING staffs within the schools, their cooperation with the FDJ is being fostered, willy-nilly. To begin with, according to the Soviet Zone Ministry of Education figures, more than 80 percent of the teachers within the Soviet Zone elementary and secondary schools are "new teachers," that is, for the most part of "proletarian" origin, who have had their brief training under Communist aegis.

In some cases membership of the "new teachers" within the FDJ (and/or the SED) is estimated at between 50 and 75 percent. The remaining teachers who have not passed their 25th year are being pressured at the moment to join the FDJ, as, for example, in Mecklenburg, where the minister of education (SED) considers it a "political scandal" that only 28 percent of the teachers in that state belong to the FDJ. He has, therefore, issued an order that all teachers up to 25 years of age who have not joined the FDJ by the end of May, 1950, will be released from their jobs.

The FDJ press — comprising *Junge Welt* for the FDJ'ers and *Der Junge Pionier* for the younger members, a monopoly press for the youth in the Soviet Zone — not only gives the FDJ an effective opportunity of spreading its ideals among the youth and of maintaining close contact with each group, district and state unit, but equally important, also presents the means of training future journalists along the desired Communist lines. With the latter purpose in mind the FDJ inaugurated a "youth correspondents' movement," including the honorary title of "youth correspondent," which revolves around the *Junge Welt* and which has for its model a similar movement in the Soviet Union.

Branching out in the field of culture, the FDJ founded at the beginning of this year in Berlin a so-called "National Culture Group," the purpose of which is to promote, with the emphasis at the moment on music and the dance, a "broad national German culture" that will contribute to cementing German friendship with the Soviet Union and the "people's democracies."

This new activity of the FDJ has been provided with all the necessary material requirements such as buildings, instruments, books and stipends for artistically gifted applicants, as well as with the best possible teaching staff made up of top-notch directors, composers and theater specialists. Of course, the political possibilities of such an activity are not to be neglected.

**B**ESIDES BEING AN attempt to align Germany more closely with the East, the new society is considered by the FDJ as of "decisive importance" in view of the alleged attempts to inundate western Germany in ever-increasing measure with the products of American "sham-culture."

It is perhaps worth pointing out that the FDJ is agitating to attract university music students into the culture group, notwithstanding the "egoistic" unwillingness of some university heads to release students needed for the universities' own musical activities. This is apparently, at the very least, an attempt to insure that the best young East German cultural talent does not escape political indoctrination.

During the past year the entire sports program of the Soviet Zone was turned over to the FDJ. Since all Soviet Zone sports, from fishing to organized contests, have been controlled by licensing since 1945, the FDJ thus inherited an extremely fertile means of extending its ascendancy over the Soviet Zone youth.

In specific and concrete terms, this means that the FDJ has been able to draw more closely under its wing the Soviet Zone Sports Movement, a seemingly semi-independent organization of allegedly 800,000 members, but actually borne by the FDJ and the FDGB, to either of which organizations its members must belong.

The huge Soviet Zone recreational program with its network of youth hostels and community centers, as well as such attractions as free holiday trips, reduced fares on the railroads, reduced theater tickets, free books and pamphlets, flags and fanfare, is at one and the same time a means of luring youth and spreading the ideology of the Communist Party under the cynical slogan of developing an "educated, physically sound... and progressive youth to insure a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany."

**E**MERGING CLEARLY from the FDJ press is the aim to align this "democratic Germany" with Soviet Russia and "our leader Stalin." Therefore, the FDJ places great weight on fostering a close relationship between German youth and the Soviet Komsomols. This it attempts to accomplish by making available to FDJ members quantities of Russian Communist literature, and by arranging to have the Soviet Zone youth represented at the various congresses of the Communist World Youth Organization, of which the FDJ has been a member since 1948.

Besides being exploited as a training school for future leaders in every field of Communist activity, the FDJ serves other secondary functions — for example, as an "information service." There is probably no direct connection between the FDJ and the secret police, but any intelligence information which may be forthcoming from FDJ members, who in general have the "duty to denounce," is passed on unofficially via indirect channels to the German secret police.

Reports indicate that the FDJ district groups in Saxony have begun establishment of their own "security service" which, receiving its direction from the Soviet Zone

Ministry for State Security, has as its primary task the scrutiny of the "people's owned" factories.

**E**NCOURAGEMENT IS GIVEN youth, under the pre-tense of fostering constructive criticism against "sabotage and bureaucracy," to report instances of deviations from the Communist line in the factories, in the schools and in the administrations. Such reports often take the form of "letters to the editor" of the *Junge Welt* or of the Young Pioneer paper.

Forming organized groups, FDJ members help with the harvesting, various public building projects, or any community enterprises that contribute to the fulfillment of the Soviet Zone two-year plan, being ironically encouraged in the meanwhile by Communist leaders to assist in the Soviet Zone reconstruction, as predicted by Ulbricht Feb. 9 in the *Taegliche Rundschau*, so that they may one day "harvest the fruits of their own labor."

Other miscellaneous duties of the FDJ include getting the populace out to vote, as in the case of the 1949 "People's Congress" elections, and being present in force at Communist demonstrations as a means of whipping up enthusiasm and evidencing popular support for party and government measures.

The FDJ is thus rapidly becoming, from the Communist point of view, the most successful of the "mass organizations" in the Soviet Zone. As in other "mass organizations," the Communist authorities depend upon the hard core of "reliable" functionaries to carry out their wishes and to sweep along the broad masses with them.

However, among the rank and file of older FDJ members, particularly those who had seen during the Nazi time how youth movements operated under a totalitarian power, one is likely to encounter skepticism regarding FDJ aims.

**A**PARTICULARLY UNSETTLING aspect of the FDJ movement, however, is the ever mounting membership of the Young Pioneers resulting from the intensified campaign to recruit by all manner of means every Soviet Zone child of six to 14 years of age into the "state" youth movement.

Under the slogan, "Everything for Our Children," there was a noticeable acceleration since late in 1949 in the Soviet Zone government's youth program. The most prominent developments to date are, the promulgation on Feb. 8 of a law for the "promotion of youth in school and profession, in sport and recreation," and the advance announcement made on Feb. 22 that consideration was being given by the Soviet Zone Office for Youth Questions to lowering the age of majority in the Soviet Zone to 18.

The latter measure is not yet a fact, but it is almost certain of becoming one in the near future, judging from the "spontaneous" approval cited in the Soviet-controlled German press — a phenomenon which usually precedes confirmation of a measure the government wishes to enact. The law for the "Promotion of Youth" covers a program that will cost the Soviet Zone budget more than 280,000,000 (East) marks in 1950. These funds will be funneled out to youth through the FDJ. + END

## American Policy in Germany

popularity contests in the Prohibited and Limited Industries aspect of the occupation or in the dismantling field.

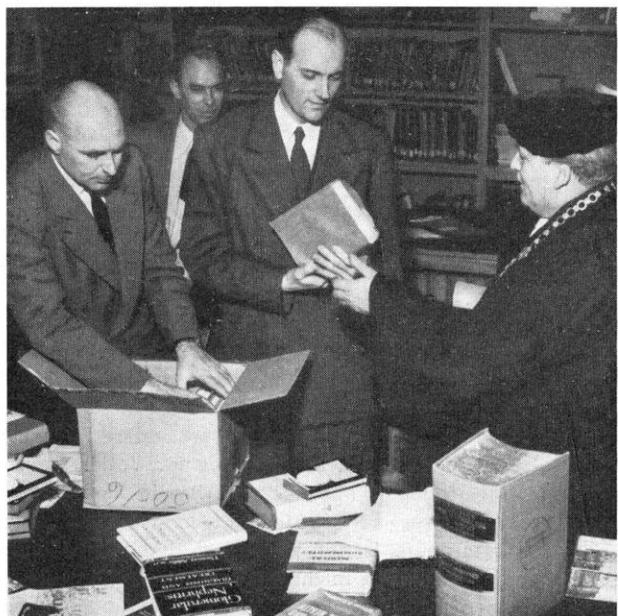
Dismantling, obviously, was unpopular, due to economic considerations, because to some extent I think, in all fairness, it must be conceded that it may have led to some increase in unemployment.

We had considerable opposition, initially — as you ladies and gentlemen well know — to school reform, to free tuition and free textbooks. We had opposition to the removal of licensing to engage in business. We had and continue to have considerable resistance to civil service reform — and with your permission, I will revert to that later.

There was even some question about freedom of the press, radio and other news media. But I think we have now gained the support of the major portion of the German people for even these facets of our program.

Now lest you feel that everything is going along a primrose path in Germany, let me, or rather, I must, point out some of the unsatisfactory aspects of Germany's condition. This is her economic situation:

**T**HREE ARE ALMOST 10,000,000 displaced persons, expellees and refugees, with about an additional 20,000 per month coming in. That is an enormous population to endeavor to absorb. The west German population today is approximately 37,500,000 Germans, plus these



"Token shipment" of books sent to Europe under CARE-UNESCO book program, is presented to Frankfurt University by Dr. James Morgan Read (center), chief of HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division. Dr. Boris Rajewsky (right), president of the university, gratefully accepted gift. At left is Francis X. Mayers, head of the CARE Mission in Germany. (PRD-HICOG photo)

10,000,000 of DP's, expellees and refugees, and there are many problems, very substantial problems, that flow from the presence of that extra population.

Second, there is the very grave situation — possibly, grave is too strong a word — there is the very disquieting situation with regard to unemployment. In western Germany there are slightly under 2,000,000 of unemployed, plus approximately 300,000 unemployed in Berlin.

Berlin's unemployed represent a larger proportion of the working population than do the unemployed in the rest of the Federal Republic.

There is a strange phenomenon attached to this unemployment situation. Employment, for a long while, was rising and so was unemployment rising. Obviously, it was due to the fact that there were more employables coming from the area of the displaced persons, expellees and refugees.

There is a severe housing shortage.

There is a lack of capital.

Even on the political front there are some disquieting factors. First, we must be honest enough to admit that there are signs of a renascence of nationalism, from both liberal and conservative sides; but this must be distinguished from National Socialism and Nazism.

The Petersberg Protocol was very specific on that subject:

The Federal Government affirms its resolve as a freely elected democratic body to pursue unreservedly the principles of freedom, tolerance and humanity which unite the nations of western Europe and to conduct its affairs according to those principles. The Federal Government is firmly determined to eradicate all traces of Nazism from German life and institutions and to prevent the revival of totalitarianism in this or any form. It will seek to liberalize the structure of government and to exclude authoritarianism.

ANOTHER DISQUIETING factor is the German reactionary ideas about the civil service, government officials and insult laws (the so-called *Beamtenbeleidigung*), including the applicability of such laws against newspapers. These are all disquieting factors.

German officialdom is firm in its belief in the authority of the state over the people and in the professional civil servant as the representative of the state; in the superiority of the trained professional civil servant as against the untrained legislator; and in the right of the state to take action which it considers to be in the best interests of the people, unhampered by reference to public opinion.

This is not quite our American concept. There are, unfortunately, all too many indications of determined efforts to reestablish that traditional concept of the German civil service system, with its emphasis on the lifetime officials whose loyalty is to the state and to their own vested interests, rather than to the people.

The historic contempt of the German civil service for parliamentary democracy and public opinion, is, to state it euphemistically, a highly disquieting phenomenon which required careful thought and precept to overcome.

"Government of the people, for the people and by the people" are words which may well be commended to the German people for their prayerful thought and devout practice.

I have already alluded to the secret ballot and its dangers. There is another disquieting factor. The very procedure for changing the cabinet is disquieting. I do not know whether you are familiar with it. This is one of the few countries where you do not change governments merely by a vote of "no confidence" in the chancellor and his cabinet and then they resign. Quite a different machinery is provided in the Federal Republic. To change governments, a new chancellor and new cabinet must be voted in and then the old cabinet gets out. As you can see, there is quite a difference between a mere vote of "no confidence" resulting in the resignation of a government and the corraling of enough votes in the *Bundestag* (federal assembly or lower house) to elect a new cabinet. Thus, the present German cabinet is fairly well entrenched.

**H**OWEVER, THERE IS a silver lining to every cloud. There are many hopeful developments in this young democracy. The very composition of the *Bundestag* is reassuring. Its total is 402 members, plus eight observers from Berlin. There are 139 members of the CDU/CSU, which is part of the government coalition; 131 in the opposition, the SPD; 52 of the FDP, which is also part of the coalition, as are the 17 of the German Party; 17 of the Bavarian Party; only 15 of the Communist Party; 12 of the Economic Reconstruction Association; 10 of the Center Party; five of the German Rightist Party; one of the South Schleswig Voters' Association, and three Independents.

The composition of the cabinet is reassuring. Many had been arrested or ousted by Nazis. Only one out of 14 of the present cabinet was even charged with collaborating with Nazis and he was cleared. Unfortunately, not quite such favorable or reassuring observations can be justified by the record of several in responsible positions in the ministries, albeit they are below cabinet rank.

However, I submit that Nazism is not susceptible of as precise test or definition as certain other terms. The evaluation of a liberal versus a non-liberal, or a fellow-traveler versus a non-fellow-traveler, or a Nazi versus a *Mitläufer* (camp-follower) is not susceptible of even the type of test which Eugene Field adduced for the testing of intoxication. As I recall, his test was:

*He is not drunk who, from the floor,  
Can rise again and drink some more.  
But he is drunk who prostrate lies  
And cannot drink and cannot rise.*

I don't think we can use quite that type of test regarding Nazism.

**O**N THE GENERAL subject of Nazism and especially anti-Semitism and the countless other barbarities of the Nazis, a speech was made in Germany recently which I commend to your attention. There is great hope, I think, in this and similar utterances of some other

leaders of Germany. This one was by President Heuss\* before the Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation, which I gather is very similar to our National Conference for Better Understanding between Christians and Jews. From it I quote the following incisive observations:

The fiendish injustice which was inflicted upon the Jewish people must be discussed. In that sense I am, you are, we are to blame, because we lived in Germany, and are guilty for this devilish injustice. It was that which four years ago moved the souls of people, and especially the newspapers, and also the occupying powers, when they spoke of a collective guilt of the German people.

The term collective guilt and what stands behind it is too simple a simplification, a distortion actually like the manner in which the Nazis were accustomed to regard the Jews, so that the fact of being a Jew automatically represented a phenomenon of guilt. But something like collective shame has grown out of this time and remained. The worst which Hitler did to us — and he did much — was that he forced us into the shame of bearing, along with him and his accomplices, the name Germans.

We must not forget things which people would like to forget because that is so easy. We must not forget the Nuremberg laws, the star of David, the burning of the synagogues, the deportation of the Jews into misfortune and death. Those are facts which we should not forget, which we must not forget, because we must not make it easy for ourselves.

The horror of these events, of which we speak openly, is not that it was a matter of the aroused fanaticism of the pogroms, about which we formerly read in the newspapers when this and that was supposed to have happened in Russia and Rumania. It was the cold cruelty of the rational pedantry. This was the particular German contribution to this event.

This terrible thing was that this development did not happen at all emotionally but rather made use of paragraphs (of the law) and was supposed to be an "ideology" (*Weltanschauung*, to use his exact word). What sort of ideology was that? That was the biological materialism which knows no moral categories but wanted to represent them and was completely ignorant that individual values exist between men.

**T**HAT WAS A FORCEFUL, guileless speech. It suffered in translation. I cite this because, so far as I am aware, it is the most forthright, the most soul-searching analysis and presentation of Germany's conduct under the diabolic sway of Nazism by a fair-minded, forward-looking German — and I reiterate, there are many such Germans — who in all humility, but with equal stature, want a new, remoralized Germany to rise, like Phoenix from the ashes, and take its proper place in the family of nations.

How many of the Heuss stature and idealism there are in Germany is difficult of accurate census or appraisal. This, however, is patent. For the development and in-

\* Prof. Theodor Heuss, President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

crease of the legions of Heusses, requisite for such a remoralized Germany, we must look to the young. It is naive to expect or even hope that we, with our relatively paltry numbers or in the limited period of our occupation, whatever its term may be, can completely, or even appreciably, eradicate from the mental system of the matured German the poison that was injected into it every day, every hour, every minute by the vast and diabolically all-pervasive network of the Nazi machine — a machine that functioned in every area of thought and opinion creation, whether it was the press, the radio, the public forum, the school, yes, in all too many unfortunate instances, even the church and the home.

These German young can and must be influenced along lines of proper thinking by what is taught to them within their school time and without. While not meaning to be chauvinistic, naturally, to our minds, proper thinking and American thinking, certainly in what we are discussing today, are synonymous. What we teach our dependent children in our Dependent Schools should and will permeate through to the German contemporaries of our children. And that filtration will be in the most effective manner; it will be didactic.

**I**N THAT SENSE, your stewardship, as those responsible for the curriculum and administration of our schools, shoulders upon you a tremendous share of the responsibility for the success or failure of our American policy in Germany. Accompanying your awe at that great responsibility must be the thrill of gratification that is so justly yours at this opportunity to share in the moral rebirth and mental rearming of a nation.

As I have attempted to portray to you, it is our children, by their every thought and act and utterance, who are influencing their German playmates. And such playmates you should encourage them to have. The parents should be encouraged to co-mingle and discuss their common problems. In fact, general intermingling and exchange of thoughts between Americans and Germans is invaluable toward the implementation of our policy here.

It is our Dependent Schools, their methods, the content of their teaching, the handling of the children both at work and at play, the rapport between teachers and pupils, the participation and interest of parents as reflected by the degree of activity and effectiveness of parent-teacher associations, and otherwise — these countless other varied factors, which you know far better than I, together constitute a sound, constructive and comprehensive educational structure. This structure and its every component are the cynosure of all German eyes, young and old, but especially those of the impressionable young.

It is these young whom we want most to impress because in them lies our hope for the future of Germany — a Germany reawakened and reoriented politically along democratic lines; morally but not physically rearmed; with renewed incentive through progress toward economic viability, achieved by domestic effort liberally helped by American aid; striving toward and hoping, with well-founded hope, for acceptance back into the fold of law-abiding, peace-loving nations, thus becoming an important

political and economic buttress to the arch of world peace, through, as Chancellor Adenauer termed it, "serving a peaceful Europe."

**T**HE CHILD OF TODAY is the man of tomorrow. These goals I have attempted to portray cannot be arrived at in any one day. At best we can but hope that the morrow will witness their approximate attainment — attainment which is predicated primarily on reorienting, on rehabilitating the German mind and especially the minds of the young. Yours is a God-given opportunity to play a most soul-satisfying, major part in achieving that common purpose of right-thinking Germans and Americans by properly training and educating our young American preceptors of mental reorientation. We cannot over-emphasize the importance in this entire reorientation process of this example set by our young through their training and their education, reflected as it inevitably is in the sector of the American scene which they present to their German contemporaries.

Even as I opened this discussion with a poetic reference to the importance of the child in the thoughts of man, so permit me similarly to close with Masefield's immortal sentiment on the relationship of man to child:

*He who gives a child a treat  
Makes joy bells ring on Heaven's street;  
But he who gives a child a home  
Builds palaces in Kingdom Come.*

You may not be building for these German children physical homes, but you are, through our American children and the example they set in thought and in deed, building new habitations of the mind for the German young, in whom lie our deepest trust and greatest hope for the ultimate success of our American policy in Germany. Thus may you be building for yourselves "palaces in Kingdom Come." + END

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## 1,000 Historical, Scientific Books Given Three West Berlin Universities

A thousand historical and scientific volumes were given in mid-March to three West Berlin universities by the US Information Center in Berlin. The books, which cover the fields of economics, history, literature, medicine, political science, chemistry and other scientific studies, were all published recently. Originally the property of the US Army, they were made available to the Berlin Information Centers which turned them over to the libraries of the Free University, the Berlin Teachers College, and the College for Political Science.

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### Belgrade-Frankfurt Air Link Approved

Negotiations have been completed between the Yugoslav National Airline and the Civil Aviation Board of the Allied High Commission for the establishment of civil air service between Belgrade and Frankfurt. The agreement provides for two round-trip flights per week, on Mondays and Fridays. The fare from Belgrade to Frankfurt will be \$86, and the round trip fare \$154.

# INDEX

# Information Bulletin

Issues No. 152 of January 11, 1949 through December 1949

(Supplement to Index in Issue No. 160, May 3, 1949)

## A

	Number	Date
Achievements of Military Government in 1948, review by General Lucius D. Clay . . . . .	155	Feb. 22, 49
Agricultural Extension, review by James F. Keim . . . . .		December 49
Airbridge to Health, review of project in flying ailing children out of blockaded Berlin . . . . .	159	Apr. 19, 49
Air Forces "Boys Town," pictorial story of Air Force GYA project at Oberpfaffenhofen . . . . .	164	June 28, 49
AIRLIFT (see Berlin)		
ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION		
Birth of a Republic . . . . .	171	Oct. 4, 49
High Commission Charter . . . . .	165	July 12, 49
Amerika Dienst, review by Charles P. Arnot of US Feature Service . . . . .	168	Aug. 23, 49
And a Child was Born, Christmas vignette by Col. Paul J. Maddox . . . . .		December 49
Appeal to Trade Unions, statement by Gen. Sir Brian Robertson . . . . .	171	Oct. 4, 49
Appraising Cost of Peace, statement by Senator A. Willis Robertson . . . . .		December 49
ARMED FORCES		
Army Day Observance in Germany (pictorial) . . . . .	160	May 3, 49
"Exercise Harvest" (pictorial) . . . . .	171	Oct. 4, 49
Five Allied Nations Parade Arms (pictorial) . . . . .		December 49
From the EC to Washington via Telephoto (pictorial) . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49
Highway Patrol . . . . .	168	Aug. 23, 49
Navy's Role . . . . .	165	July 12, 49
Operation "Essayons" (pictorial) . . . . .	159	Apr. 19, 49
Operation "Showers" (pictorial) . . . . .	161	May 17, 49
Operation "Snowdrop Able" (pictorial) . . . . .	154	Feb. 8, 49
Special Services . . . . .		November 49
Army Day Observance in Germany, pictorial review . . . . .	160	May 3, 49

## B

Babe Ruth Club, feature by Caroline Camp Leiser on GYA baseball team in Berlin-Tempelhof . . . . .	160	May 3, 49
Bank Deutscher Laender, review of reorganization of banking system in US Zone . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49
Basic Law, The, interpretation of statute . . . . .	163	June 14, 49
Basic Law, text of statute . . . . .	163	June 14, 49
Basis for Press Laws, explanation of requirements for ending licensing regulations . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49
Battle against TB, review by Lt. Col. C. H. Moseley of work of Danish Red Cross in Hesse . . . . .	158	Apr. 5, 49
BAVARIA		
Bavaria to Adopt US Traffic Check . . . . .	158	Apr. 5, 49
Bavaria to Form Civil Liberties Leagues . . . . .	169	Sept. 6, 49
Bavarian Firm Decarcelized . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49
Bavaria's Progress . . . . .		December 49
Bavaria's Vacationland . . . . .	154	Feb. 8, 49
Democratic Development . . . . .	169	Sept. 6, 49
Education in Bavaria . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
Greater Home Rule . . . . .	155	Feb. 22, 49
Open Forum Survey . . . . .	154	Feb. 8, 49
Operation Better Kids . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49
Part of Bavarian Law Ordered Suspended . . . . .	154	Feb. 8, 49
Refugee Handicraft . . . . .	157	March 22, 49
Bavaria's Progress, review by Murray D. Van Wagoner		December 49
Bavaria's Vacationland, review of prospects for tourist trade . . . . .	154	Feb. 8, 49
BERLIN		
Airlift Fliers' Gifts for Berlin Children . . . . .	163	June 14, 49
American Labor Aids Berlin Strikers . . . . .	164	June 28, 49
Berlin Rail Strike . . . . .	168	Aug. 23, 49
Berlin's Open Forum . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
Educational Service Center . . . . .	166	July 26, 49
Four Years in Berlin . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
Leuschner House . . . . .	155	Feb. 22, 49
Precooked Beans Flown to Berlin . . . . .	158	Apr. 5, 49
Visit to the United States . . . . .	159	Apr. 19, 49
Berlin Christmas 1948, Christmas vignette by Spero Galanopoulos . . . . .		December 49
Berlin Rail Strike, review by G. M. McClusky . . . . .	168	Aug. 23, 49
Berlin's Open Forum, review by Dr. Erfrid Heinecke . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
Birth of a Republic, inauguration of German government BIZONE		
Bizonal Communications — A Year of Progress . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49
Bizone Employment at Postwar High . . . . .	158	Apr. 5, 49
Bizone's Economic Status Encouraging . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49
Civil Service Law Issued for Bizone . . . . .	156	March 8, 49
Collection Shortage Brings Allotment Cut . . . . .	156	March 8, 49
Forests of the Bizone . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49
Organization for European Economic Cooperation . . . . .	163	June 14, 49
Unemployment in Bizone Decreases to 704 500 . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49
Bizonal Communications — A Year of Progress, review by Elise F. Hawtin on development in communications . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49

# Information Bulletin

Issues No. 152 of January 11, 1949 through December 1949

(Supplement to Index in Issue No. 160, May 3, 1949)

	Number	Date
Bizone Employment at Postwar High . . . . .	158	Apr. 5, 49
Bizone's Economic Status Encouraging, review of 1948 and preview of 1949 by Bipartite Control Office . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49
Black Watch, pictorial story . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
Bonn as Capital, description of city chosen by Parliamentary Council . . . . .	161	May 17, 49
Bonn Council Advised on Basic Law Draft, text of two documents of Military Governors . . . . .	157	March 22, 49
Boys Town Observes Second Anniversary, pictorial story of GYA project . . . . .	160	May 3, 49
BREMEN		
Bremerhaven Fishing Industry . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49
Civil Service Reform . . . . .	161	May 17, 49
Bremerhaven Fishing Industry, review . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49
BRITISH		
Appeal to Trade Unions . . . . .	171	Oct. 4, 49
Black Watch . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
British Reorganization Plans . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
The German Economy . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
British Reorganization Plans, statement by Gen. Sir Brian Robertson . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
Business Situation in the Bizonal Area . . . . .	162	May 31, 49

## C

Challenge to Europe, statement by Paul G. Hoffman . . . . .	December 49	
Christian Democratic Union, first in political parties series . . . . .	170 Sept. 20, 49	
Christian Social Union, fourth in political parties series . . . . .	December 49	
Christmas Carol, A, Christmas vignette by Pavlis Klans . . . . .	December 49	
Christmas Letter, A, poem by Eugene Jolas . . . . .	December 49	
Christmas Parties, review of entertainments given by American personnel for German needy . . . . .	152 Jan. 11, 49	
Christmas Vignettes, series of "best stories" of post-war Germany . . . . .	December 49	
Cities from Ruins, study of reconstruction . . . . .	171 Oct. 4, 49	
Civil Servant, The, review of privileged status . . . . .	171 Oct. 4, 49	
CIVIL SERVICE		
The Civil Servant . . . . .	171 Oct. 4, 49	
Civil Service Law Issued for Bizone . . . . .	156 March 8, 49	
Civil Service Reform . . . . .	161 May 17, 49	
Talent Needed to Bolster Personnel . . . . .	164 June 28, 49	
US Experts Survey Conditions in Germany . . . . .	159 Apr. 19, 49	
Civil Service Law Issued for Bizone, digest of liberalized statute for public servants . . . . .	156 March 8, 49	
Civil Service Reform, article by Capt. Charles R. Jeffs on MG order to provide assurance of democratic opportunity . . . . .	161 May 17, 49	
Civilian Personnel Bulletin, memorandum on OMGUS-HICOG transfer . . . . .	167 Aug. 9, 49	
COAL		
Hard Coal Industry Continues Climb . . . . .	159 Apr. 19, 49	
Ruhr Authority . . . . .	153 Jan. 25, 49	
Collection Shortage Brings Allotment Cut, resume of action penalizing states failing to make full grain deliveries . . . . .	156 March 8, 49	
Coming Generation, The, speech by Dr. Alonso G. Grace . . . . .	166 July 26, 49	
COMMERCE (see Trade and Commerce)		
Commissioner McCloy, reprint from Newsweek . . . . .	163 June 14, 49	
COMMUNICATIONS		
Bizonal Communications — A Year of Progress . . . . .	152 Jan. 11, 49	
From the EC to Washington via Telephoto (pictorial) . . . . .	152 Jan. 11, 49	
Postage Stamps . . . . .	157 March 22, 49	
COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES		
Bavaria to Form Civil Liberties Leagues . . . . .	169 Sept. 6, 49	
Community Councils . . . . .	165 July 12, 49	
Educational Service Center . . . . .	166 July 26, 49	
Haus Schwalbach . . . . .	169 Sept. 6, 49	
Ludwigsburg Project . . . . .	160 May 3, 49	
Community Councils, review by Dr. Ralph E. Berry of work in Wuertemberg-Baden . . . . .	165 July 12, 49	
Community Survey, review by Ne's Anderson on Mid-dletown-type survey being made in Darmstadt . . . . .	162 May 31, 49	
Complaint Office, review by Dennis DeMartin . . . . .	164 June 28, 49	
Cost of Living, review of new index . . . . .	167 Aug. 9, 49	
CULTURAL AFFAIRS		
British Masters Shown in Hamburg . . . . .	December 49	
Modern German Art . . . . .	167 Aug. 9, 49	
\$5,000 Prizes Offered in Art Contest . . . . .	November 49	
Visual Arts . . . . .	165 July 12, 49	
CUSTOMS CONTROL		
Customs Committee Set Up for 3 Zones . . . . .	154 Feb. 8, 49	
Customs Control . . . . .	162 May 31, 49	
Customs Tightens Control Measures . . . . .	December 49	
International Frontier Control (text) . . . . .	159 Apr. 19, 49	

# D

	Number	Date
DARMSTADT		
Community Survey	162	May 31, 49
DM Shows Strength, comparison by BICO with Swiss franc	154	Feb. 8, 49
Demise of Military Government, text of last OMGUS broadcast	171	Oct. 4, 49
Democracy and the Occupation, digest of address by Charles M. LaFollette	153	Jan. 25, 49
Democratic Development, review by John P. Bradford of MG aid	169	Sept. 6, 49
DEMOCRATIZATION		
Democracy and the Occupation	153	Jan. 25, 49
Greater Home Rule	155	Feb. 22, 49
So wohnt Amerika	December	49
Democratizing Textbooks, review by Dr. Alonso G. Grace of efforts to erase nationalism	159	Apr. 19, 49
DENAZIFICATION		
Denazification Proceedings (text of OMGUS directive)	152	Jan. 11, 49
Denazification Summary	169	Sept. 6, 49
Denazification Summary, review of 18-month activities	169	Sept. 6, 49
DISPLACED PERSONS		
Missing UN Children Hunt Intensified	156	March 8, 49
Polish DP's Return Home	161	May 17, 49
US Zone Admitting Sudeten Germans	152	Jan. 11, 49
DISPLACED POPULATIONS		
Cattle Arrive for Refugee Farmers	164	June 28, 49
Germany's Refugees	169	Sept. 6, 49
Plan to Reunite German Families	159	Apr. 19, 49
Refugee Handicraft	157	March 22, 49
Displaced Sergeant, The, Christmas vignette by John A. Biggs	December	49
DOCUMENTS		
Bonn Council Advised on Basic Law Draft (text)	157	March 22, 49
Military Security Board (text)	161	May 17, 49
Ruhr Authority (abstracted)	153	Jan. 25, 49
Text of Occupation Statute for West Germany	161	May 17, 49
Drug Addiction, review by Charles B. Dyer of control in Germany	166	July 26, 49

# E

	Number	Date
ECONOMICS		
Bavarian Firm Decartelized	152	Jan. 11, 49
Bavaria's Vacationland	154	Feb. 8, 49
Bizone's Economic Status Encouraging	153	Jan. 25, 49
Business Situation in the Bizonal Area	162	May 31, 49
Cost of Living	167	Aug. 9, 49
Decartelization Notes	167	Aug. 9, 49
DM Shows Strength	154	Feb. 8, 49
ERP Tobacco Cuts Black-Market Price	159	Apr. 19, 49
Export Improvement Noted by JEIA	155	Feb. 22, 49
German Economy, The	155	Feb. 22, 49
Germans Pay Import Costs in D-Marks	155	Feb. 22, 49
Germany's Most Costly Adventure	155	Feb. 22, 49
Hard Coal Industry Continues Climb	159	Apr. 19, 49
High-Price Bubble Bursts; German Economy Benefits	154	Feb. 8, 49
Jedermann Program	161	May 17, 49
New JEIA Procedure	155	Feb. 22, 49
Progress Replaces Chaos, Shortages	December	49
Review of ERP Aid	154	Feb. 8, 49
Economy in Farming, review by Paul F. Taggart	169	Sept. 6, 49
EDUCATION		
Adult Education Attendance Drops	154	Feb. 8, 49
The Coming Generation	166	July 26, 49
Democratizing Textbooks	159	Apr. 19, 49
Education in Bavaria	170	Sept. 20, 49
Educational Service Center	166	July 26, 49
Educators Plan US Zone Meeting	155	Feb. 22, 49
Extension Service for Hessian Farmers	153	Jan. 25, 49
Free University of Berlin	156	March 8, 49
The German University	171	Oct. 4, 49
High Schools Resistant to Democracy	165	July 12, 49
Institute Planned for Study of America	163	June 14, 49
New Horizons in Education	161	May 17, 49
Operation Better Kids	152	Jan. 11, 49
Practicing Democracy	161	May 17, 49
Preparing for Citizenship	162	May 31, 49
Public School Reform	December	49
School Reform in Hesse	163	June 14, 49
Student Self-Help	153	Jan. 25, 49
Training Youth Leaders	162	May 31, 49
Education in Bavaria, review by Education Branch	170	Sept. 20, 49
Educational Service Center, review by Lucile Allard of Berlin center	166	July 26, 49
Efficiency Rating, explanation by Peter F. Szluk on basic principles of procedure	162	May 31, 49
Employee Training, review by Peter F. Szluk	164	June 28, 49
Employee Utilization, review by Paul G. Lutzeier of program	161	May 17, 49
Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany, executive order by President Truman	163	June 14, 49
EUCOM (see Armed Forces)		
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM		
Agricultural Aid Sought of ECA	164	June 28, 49
Bizone Food Contracts Soar in Last Half of 1948	154	Feb. 8, 49
Challenge to Europe	December	49

	Number	Date
Delivered ECA Goods Total \$68,000,000	152	Jan. 11, 49
ECA Help Illustrated	158	Apr. 5, 49
ECA Recovery Purchases	November	49
ERP Tobacco Cuts Black-Market Price	159	Apr. 19, 49
European Recovery Program	158	Apr. 5, 49
Future ERP Aid	169	Sept. 6, 49
Largest Tobacco Shipment Arrives	152	Jan. 11, 49
Marshall Plan Support Rises	155	Feb. 22, 49
Organization for European Economic Cooperation	163	June 14, 49
Reparation Revision	160	May 3, 49
Review of ERP Aid	154	Feb. 8, 49
Telling What ERP Does	166	July 26, 49
Tourists from Mid-West See Germany	158	Apr. 5, 49
European Recovery Program, report by Paul G. Hoffman	158	Apr. 5, 49
EXCHANGES		
Archives Should be Made Available	165	July 12, 49
Farm Observers Depart for US	155	Feb. 22, 49
For Better Understanding	December	49
German Politicians Observe US Elections	152	Jan. 11, 49
90 Germans to Study at American Universities	165	July 12, 49
Hindemith	157	March 22, 49
New Ideas for Women	December	49
New Ideas on Information	171	Oct. 4, 49
Practicing Democracy	161	May 17, 49
Schoolgirl in US	161	May 17, 49
Seeing for Themselves	154	Feb. 8, 49
Teenagers Off for Year in US	171	Oct. 4, 49
Visit to United States	159	Apr. 19, 49
Visual Arts	165	July 12, 49
"Exercise Harvest," pictorial story of army maneuvers	171	Oct. 4, 49
EXHIBITIONS		
ECA Help Illustrated	158	Apr. 5, 49
New York Display	156	March 8, 49
NY Exhibition Aide	157	March 22, 49
Extension Service for Hessian Farmers, review by Dr. Ira O. Schaub	153	Jan. 25, 49
F		
Federal Election Results, review by John Elliott of voting for federal assembly	169	Sept. 6, 49
FEDERAL REPUBLIC		
Basic Law (text)	163	June 14, 49
The Basic Law (interpretation)	163	June 14, 49
Birth of a Republic	171	Oct. 4, 49
Bonn as Capital	161	May 17, 49
Bonn Council Advised on Basic Law Draft	157	March 22, 49
Federal Election Results	169	Sept. 6, 49
Military Governors' Observations and Reservations to Basic Law	163	June 14, 49
Opposition to Constitution	153	Jan. 25, 49
Political Aims at Bonn	November	49
Potsdam to Bonn	161	May 17, 49
Ruhr Authority	152	Jan. 25, 49
FILMS		
Film Thrills Munich Children	154	Feb. 8, 49
Nuremberg Film Draws Large Crowds	154	Feb. 8, 49
Nürnberg (Nuremberg)	164	June 28, 49
FINANCE		
Bank Decentralization	165	July 12, 49
Bank Deutscher Laender	152	Jan. 11, 49
DM Shows Strength	154	Feb. 8, 49
DM Value Not Given in Outside Exchanges	159	Apr. 19, 49
Part of Bavarian Law Ordered Suspended	154	Feb. 8, 49
Tax Reform	165	July 12, 49
Tax Revenues Decline	157	March 22, 49
FOOD & AGRICULTURE		
Agricultural Aid Sought of ECA	164	June 28, 49
Agricultural Extension	December	49
Better Farming Techniques Urged	169	Sept. 6, 49
Bizone Food Contracts Soar in Last Half of 1948	154	Feb. 8, 49
Bremerhaven Fishing Industry	153	Jan. 25, 49
Cattle Arrive for Refugee Farmers	164	June 28, 49
Collection Shortage Brings Allotment Cut	156	March 8, 49
Economy in Farming	169	Sept. 6, 49
Extension Service for Hessian Farmers	153	Jan. 25, 49
Farm Machinery Prices Too High	December	49
Farm Observers Depart for US	155	Feb. 22, 49
Forests of the Bizonal	153	Jan. 25, 49
Home Gardens Add to Zone Food Supply	November	49
Improved Consumption Level Provided in Bizonal Food Plan	164	June 28, 49
Kitchen Tours Rhineland	December	49
Land Reform	164	June 28, 49
Land Reform Progress	171	Oct. 4, 49
New Milk Substitute	154	Feb. 8, 49
Plows and Soya Beans Under Study	December	49
Precooked Beans Flown to Berlin	158	Apr. 5, 49
Three-Zone Officials Prepare Uniform Agricultural Output Policy	156	March 28, 49
Weekly Record Set in Food Procurement	152	Jan. 11, 49
For Better Understanding, speech by Ambassador Robert D. Murphy	December	49
Foreign Visitors, JEIA plan for tourist trade	163	June 14, 49
Forests of the Bizonal, review by Joseph C. Kircher	153	Jan. 25, 49

**Formula for Peace**, review by Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges of policies and operations of Military Security Board . . . . .  
**Four Years in Berlin**, review by Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley . . . . .  
**Free University of Berlin**, review by Howard W. Johnston of founding and development of school . . . . .  
**From the EC to Washington via Telephoto**, pictorial story of US Army Signal Corps' photo communications system . . . . .  
**Future ERP Aid**, statement by Paul G. Hoffman . . . . .  
**Future Homemakers**, review by Dr. Katherine Holtzclaw of girls' organizations . . . . .

**G**

## GERMAN AFFAIRS

**Archives Should be Made Available** . . . . .  
**Germany's Most Costly Adventure** . . . . .  
**Memorial Day for Persecuted** . . . . .  
**Progress in Germany** . . . . .  
**GERMAN-AMERICAN**  
**German-Americans** . . . . .  
**German-American Club Organized** . . . . .  
**German-Americans**, review by Capt. Charles R. Jeffs . . . . .  
**German Economy, The**, review by Sir Cecil Weir . . . . .  
**GERMAN GOVERNMENT** (see Federal Republic)  
**German Politicians Observe US Elections**, review by Louis Kelly on trip of four German political leaders to United States for presidential election . . . . .  
**German University, The**, review by Dr. Alonzo G. Grace . . . . .  
**Germans Get "Free" Radio**, review of MG relinquishing direct control . . . . .  
**Germans Pay Import Costs in D-Marks**, summary of BICO procedure for equalizing prices . . . . .  
**Germany and the Foreign Ministers**, review of Conference of Foreign Ministers in Paris . . . . .  
**Germany Today**, interview by John J. McCloy . . . . .  
**Germany's Liberal Groups**, third in political parties series . . . . .  
**Germany's Most Costly Adventure**, summary of price of war . . . . .  
**Germany's New Press**, review of development in US Zone . . . . .  
**Germany's Refugees**, review by Dr. Julius Isaac . . . . .  
**Germany's Role in World Markets**, address by N. H. Collison . . . . .  
**Girl Scouts**, review of development in US Zone . . . . .  
**Glass and Ceramics**, industrial review by Marjorie A. Yahraes . . . . .  
**Golden Gloves**, description of GYA boxing championships to teach sportsmanship . . . . .  
**GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS**  
**Democracy and the Occupation** . . . . .  
**German Politicians Observe US Elections** . . . . .  
**Greater Home Rule** . . . . .  
**Institute Established** . . . . .  
**Insult Law** . . . . .  
**Seeing for Themselves** . . . . .  
**Greater Home Rule**, article by Murray D. Van Wagoner on more local autonomy . . . . .  
**GYA Christmas Plans**, review by Margaret Sorenson . . . . .

**H**

**Hard Coal Industry Continues Climb** . . . . .  
**Haus Schwalbach**, review by Dr. Howard W. Oxley of community center . . . . .  
**HESS**  
**Badges for Hessian Police Force** . . . . .  
**Battle against TB** . . . . .  
**Extension Service for Hessian Farmers** . . . . .  
**Germans Warned on Hunting Laws** . . . . .  
**Haus Schwalbach** . . . . .  
**Hesse Police Cautioned** . . . . .  
**Hesse's Progress** . . . . .  
**High-Price Bubble Bursts; German Economy Benefits Progress in Hesse** . . . . .  
**Police Discrimination Draws Warning** . . . . .  
**School Reform in Hesse** . . . . .  
**Hesse's Progress**, review by Dr. James R. Newman . . . . .  
**HICOG** (see Office of US High Commissioner for Germany)  
**HICOG Organization**, basic plan for US High Commissioner's Office . . . . .  
**HICOG's Objective**, review by Maj. Gen. George P. Hays . . . . .  
**High Commission Agreement**, summary of basic principles for three-zone merger . . . . .  
**High Commission Charter**, text of tripartite document . . . . .  
**High-Price Bubble Bursts; German Economy Benefits**, by William R. Karsteter on economic conditions at Christmas time . . . . .  
**Highway Patrol**, review by Sgt. Frank K. Spratt . . . . .  
**Hindemith**, review by John Evans and Carlos D. Moseley of composer's tour of Germany . . . . .  
**Home Economics for Farm Women**, review by Elise F. Hawtin . . . . .

Index, list of contents of Information Bulletin 1945-1948 (correction in Issue 162) . . . . .

**Industrial Production**, report of new index, covering September . . . . .

**INDUSTRY**

**Bizone Industrial Output Sets Record** . . . . .  
**Bremerhaven Fishing Industry** . . . . .  
**Glass and Ceramics** . . . . .  
**Industrial Activity for April** . . . . .  
**Industrial Activity for December** . . . . .  
**Industrial Activity for July** . . . . .  
**Industrial Activity for March** . . . . .  
**Industrial Activity for May** . . . . .  
**Industrial Activity for November** . . . . .  
**Industrial Production (September)** . . . . .  
**Largest Tobacco Shipment Arrives** . . . . .  
**Leather Industry** . . . . .  
**New Records Set in Coal Production** . . . . .  
**New York Display** . . . . .  
**Oil Output Tops Prewar Production** . . . . .  
**Textile and Clothing Industry** . . . . .

**INFORMATION BULLETIN**

**Index (1945-1948)** . . . . .  
**Index (correction)** . . . . .

**INFORMATION SERVICE**

**Amerika Dienst** . . . . .  
**Public Opinion** . . . . .  
**US News Service Extended** . . . . .  
**Inland Shipping**, review by Fred W. Welty of development of waterway transportation . . . . .  
**Institute of Public Affairs**, review by Dr. Kurt Glaser of cultural exchange and reorientation institute in Frankfurt . . . . .  
**Insult Law**, review of German law giving special protection to officials . . . . .  
**Inter-Faith Councils**, article by Carl F. Zietlow on Christian-Jew cooperation . . . . .  
**INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**  
**Germany and the Foreign Ministers** . . . . .  
**Paris Conference** . . . . .

**J**

**Jedermann Program**, description of German program to make shoes and clothing available for every man . . . . .  
**Jewish Communities**, review by Rabbi Simon G. Kramer of postwar conditions . . . . .  
**JOINT EXPORT IMPORT AGENCY** (see Trade and Commerce) . . . . .

**L****LABOR**

**American Labor Aids Berlin Strikers** . . . . .  
**Appeal to Trade Unions** . . . . .  
**Berlin Rail Strike** . . . . .  
**Bizone Employment at Postwar High** . . . . .  
**Community Survey** . . . . .  
**Compulsory Labor Direction Upset** . . . . .  
**Labor's Legislative Program** . . . . .  
**Labor's Role Vital to Peace, Democracy** . . . . .  
**Leuschner House** . . . . .  
**Public School Reform** . . . . .  
**Revival of Trade Union Progress** . . . . .  
**Trade Union Federation** . . . . .  
**Trade Union Property** . . . . .  
**Trade Union Property Status Clarified** . . . . .  
**Unemployment in Bizone Decreases to 704,500** . . . . .

**Labor's Legislative Program**, review by Albert H. Berman . . . . .

**Land Reform**, review of progress in US Zone . . . . .  
**Land Reform Progress**, review by Haynes Mahoney . . . . .  
**Leather Industry**, industrial review by Marjorie A. Yahraes . . . . .

**LEGAL**

**Insult Law** . . . . .  
**Pay Ordinance Reinstated** . . . . .  
**Property Restitution** . . . . .  
**Rule of Law** . . . . .  
**Two Laenderrat Laws Disapproved by MG** . . . . .  
**Leuschner House**, description of trade-union center in Berlin . . . . .  
**Liquidation of OMGUS**, memorandum for process . . . . .  
**Ludwigsburg Project**, description of how local MG officer aided small industries . . . . .

**M****MG Property Division Dissolved** . . . . .

**MGO Teaches Democracy**, article by Dr. Harold J. Clem, on work of MG officers in reorientation . . . . .

**MILITARY** (see Armed Forces)**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**Achievements of Military Government in 1948** . . . . .  
**COSAR Reactivated to Plan Transfer** . . . . .  
**Demise of Military Government** . . . . .

	Number	Date
Democracy and the Occupation	153	Jan. 25, 49
Democratic Development	169	Sept. 6, 49
Four Years in Berlin	170	Sept. 20, 49
Liquidation of OMGUS	168	Aug. 23, 49
L&S Qualification Standards Being Restudied	168	Aug. 23, 49
Message to HICOG Personnel	November	49
MG Property Division Dissolved	166	July 26, 49
Military Governors' Observations and Reservations to Basic Law	163	June 14, 49
Two Laenderrat Laws Disapproved by MG	166	July 26, 49
MILITARY SECURITY BOARD	161	May 17, 49
Formula for Peace	156	March 8, 49
Missing UN Children Hunt Intensified, summary of OMGUS directive	167	Aug. 9, 49
Modern German Art, article by Paul Lutzeier		
MUNICH		
Film Thrills Munich Children	154	Feb. 8, 49
Institute Planned for Study of America	163	June 14, 49
MUSIC	157	March 22, 49

## N

Nadolny Activities Attract Attention, summary of actions of former German envoy to Moscow in western Germany	162	May 31, 49
NATIONALISM		
Democratizing Textbooks	159	Apr. 19, 49
Nadolny Activities Attract Attention	162	May 31, 49
Revival of German Nationalism Seen	155	Feb. 22, 49
Navy's Role, review by Lt. Cmdr. L. J. Meads, USN	165	July 12, 49
New Clothes from Old, article by Margaret Sorenson on GYA girls' handicraft contest	159	Apr. 19, 49
New Horizons in Education, summary by Dr. Milton E. Muelder on international educational conference at Chiemsee, Bav., April 25-29	161	May 17, 49
New Ideas for Women, review by Marjorie A. Yahrae of exchange results		December 49
New Ideas on Information, review by James G. Rogers of exchange reactions	171	Oct. 4, 49
New Status for Women, review by Elizabeth G. Holt of women's affairs activities	160	May 3, 49
New York Display, Preview of Military Government German Industrial Exhibition '49 in New York City	156	March 8, 49
NUREMBERG		
Youth Forums Maturing		December 49
NUREMBERG TRIALS		
Nuremberg Trials	162	May 31, 49
Nürnberg (Nuremberg)	164	June 28, 49
Nuremberg Trials, review by Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor on conduct and results of 13 war crimes trials	162	May 31, 49
Nürnberg (Nuremberg), review by Stuart Schulberg on documentary film of Nuremberg Trial	164	June 28, 49

## O

Oberammergau, preview by Paul W. Freedman of Passion Play		December 49
OCCUPATION		
Report on Germany	158	Apr. 5, 49
Ruhr Authority	153	Jan. 25, 49
Occupation Statute, transcript of OMGUS broadcast to Germans explaining document	160	May 3, 49
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY US (OMGUS) (see Military Government)		
OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY (HICOG)		
Civilian Personnel Bulletin	167	Aug. 9, 49
Commissioner McCloy	163	June 14, 49
Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany	163	June 14, 49
HICOG Organization	167	Aug. 9, 49
High Commission Agreement	161	May 17, 49
Key HICOG Personnel	November	49
Message to HICOG Personnel	November	49
Occupation Statute	160	May 3, 49
Personnel Announcement	November	49
Secretary Acheson Visits Germany	December	49
Text of Occupation Statute for West Germany	161	May 17, 49
US Attitude on Bonn	170	Sept. 20, 49
US Policy on Germany	162	June 14, 49
OMGUS Personnel, reviews by Paul G. Lutzeier of personnel relations records	156	March 8, 49
OPEN FORUM		
Berlin's Open Forum	170	Sept. 20, 49
Open Forum Seminar	164	June 28, 49
Open Forum Survey	154	Feb. 8, 49
Youth Are Urged to Eye Government	158	Apr. 5, 49
Open Forum Seminar, review of Wuerrttemberg-Baden program	164	June 28, 49
Open Forum Survey, resume of reactions in Bavaria	154	Feb. 8, 49
Operation Better Kids, review by Lawrence G. Derthick on education in Bavaria	152	Jan. 11, 49
Operation "Essayons," pictorial story of American-French maneuver in spanning Rhine	159	Apr. 19, 49
"Operation Showers," pictorial of US Army maneuver in Bavaria	161	May 17, 49

Operation "Snowdrop Able," pictorial story of EUCOM winter maneuver	154	Feb. 8, 49
Operation Vittles, announcement of cookbook compiled by American Women's Club of Berlin	155	Feb. 22, 49
Organization for European Economic Cooperation, review by Major Gordon L. C. Scott	163	June 14, 49
Our German Publications, resume by Aileen S. Miles	November	49
Out of the Rubble, review by Dr. Alonzo G. Grace of reorientation program	155	Feb. 22, 49
Outlook is Bright for 1949, radio interview by Gen. Lucius D. Clay on conditions in western Germany	152	Jan. 11, 49

## P

Paris Conference, statement by Dean Acheson of Conference of Foreign Ministers	165	July 12, 49
PERSONALITIES (American)		
Finance Adviser Ends MG Service (Jack Bennett)	153	Jan. 25, 49
Gen. Clay Receives 1949 Freedom Award	167	Aug. 9, 49
Political Adviser Changed in Washington Shift (Robert D. Murphy and James W. Riddleberger)	157	March 22, 49
State Director of OMGWB Changed (Charles M. LaFollette and Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross)	153	Jan. 25, 49
PERSONNEL		
Cash Awards Offered for Ideas	155	Feb. 22, 49
Civilian Personnel Bulletin	167	Aug. 9, 49
Civilian Personnel News Letter	164	June 28, 49
Complaint Office	164	June 28, 49
Efficiency Rating	162	May 31, 49
Employee Training	164	June 28, 49
Employee Utilization	161	May 17, 49
Key MG Personnel	158	Apr. 5, 49
OMGUS Personnel	156	March 8, 49
Personnel Announcement	November	49
Personnel Announcement, regulations for HICOG employment		November 49
Polish DP's Return Home (pictorial)	161	May 17, 49
POLITICAL AFFAIRS		
Bremen Parties Given Warning	155	Feb. 22, 49
Christian Democratic Union	170	Sept. 20, 49
Christian Social Union	December	49
Federal Election Results	169	Sept. 6, 49
Germany's Liberal Groups	November	49
German Politicians Observe US Elections	152	Jan. 11, 49
Labor's Legislative Program	167	Aug. 9, 49
Nadolny Activities Attract Attention	162	May 31, 49
Political Ban Stands	154	Feb. 8, 49
Political Picture	157	March 22, 49
Political Aims at Bonn	November	49
Social Democratic Party	171	Oct. 4, 49
West Germany Votes	167	Aug. 9, 49
Political Aims at Bonn, resume of leading parties programs		November 49
Political Picture, review by John Elliot of preparations for elections for new Federal Republic	157	March 22, 49
Postage Stamps, review by Richard Elwood of postwar issues	157	March 22, 49
Postwar Publishing, review by Laurence P. Dalcher	November	49
Potsdam to Bonn, chronology of political development	161	May 17, 49
Practicing Democracy, article by Willi Birkelebach on reaction to study in United States	161	May 17, 49
Preparing for Citizenship, address by Murray D. Van Wagoner	162	May 31, 49
Pres. Truman Lauds General Clay's Work, text of statement	161	May 17, 49
PRESS		
Basis for Press Laws	152	Jan. 11, 49
Germany's New Press	154	Feb. 8, 49
MG Urges Better News Evaluation	152	Jan. 11, 49
New Ideas on Information	171	Oct. 4, 49
School of Journalism	165	July 12, 49
PRISONERS OF WAR		
US Notes on PW's	154	Feb. 8, 49
Progress in Germany, summary issued by State Department	168	Aug. 23, 49
Progress in GYA, review by Margaret Sorenson	164	June 28, 49
Progress in Hesse, review by Dr. James R. Newman	162	May 31, 49
Prohibited, Limited Industry is Defined, text of agreement	160	May 3, 49
PROPERTY		
Property Restitution	152	Jan. 11, 49
Title to Former Reich Property Clarified	162	May 31, 49
Trade Union Property Status Clarified	162	May 31, 49
Property Restitution, review by Edmund H. Schwenk on legal procedure for restitution of Nazi-seized property	152	Jan. 11, 49
PUBLIC AFFAIRS		
Institute of Public Affairs	161	May 17, 49
PUBLIC HEALTH		
Airbridge to Health	159	Apr. 19, 49
Battle against TB	158	Apr. 5, 49
Bavaria Warned on Water Supply	December	49
Communities Quarantined (hoof and mouth disease)	154	Feb. 8, 49
Drug Addiction	166	July 26, 49
Every Child as "Human Being" Stressed	158	Apr. 5, 49
Under German Law (poppy capsules)	152	Jan. 11, 49
Public Opinion, review by Albert C. Schweizer of freedom of thought in Bavaria	155	Feb. 22, 49

	Number	Date
PUBLIC RELATIONS		
Telling What ERP Does	166	July 26, 49
PUBLIC SAFETY		
Badges for Hessian Police Force	167	Aug. 9, 49
Bavaria to Adopt US Traffic Check	158	Apr. 5, 49
German Town Inaugurates US Student Traffic Patrol	154	Feb. 8, 49
Germans Warned on Hunting Laws	155	Feb. 22, 49
Hesse Police Cautioned	155	Feb. 22, 49
House-Search Law Violations Studied	153	Jan. 25, 49
Police Discrimination Draws Warning	158	Apr. 5, 49
Police Reserve Banned	159	Apr. 19, 49
Supervision of Police	155	Feb. 22, 49
Public School Reform, study of trade union support	December 49	
PUBLIC WELFARE		
Child Research Project	163	June 14, 49
Christmas Parties	152	Jan. 11, 49
Every Child as "Human Being" Stressed	158	Apr. 5, 49
GYA Christmas Plans	December 49	
Operation Vittles	155	Feb. 22, 49
Outside World Continues Relief Assistance	December 49	
School Meals Free	154	Feb. 8, 49
Trucks Given German Relief Group	December 49	
PUBLICATIONS		
East Zone Magazine Woos Western Dealers	171	Oct. 4, 49
Leipzig Loses Former Publishing Prestige under Soviet Control	158	Apr. 5, 49
Magazine Difficulties	165	July 12, 49
Our German Publications	November 49	
Postwar Publishing	November 49	
Recognition of Copyrights	164	June 28, 49
Regulations Relaxed	152	Jan. 21, 49
Talmuds Printed in Germany	167	Aug. 9, 49

## R

RADIO
Germans Get "Free" Radio
New Ideas on Information
Radio Educational Campaign
Radio in US Zone
Sacred Rights of Free Expression
Training Radio Talent
Radio in US Zone, review by Ruby A. Parson
RECONSTRUCTION
Cities from Ruins
Danube Bridge at Ingolstadt is Reopened
Low-Cost Housing
Munich Launches Rubble Cleanup Drive
Refugee Handicraft, description by John A. Biggs of community project in southern Bavaria
REFUGEES (see Displaced Populations)
RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
A Christmas Letter (poem)
Inter-Faith Councils
Jewish Communities
Oberammergau
Talmuds Printed in Germany
REORIENTATION
MG Teaches Democracy
Out of the Rubble
Reparation Revision, summary of international agreement for reducing number of plants to be removed as reparations
REPARATIONS
Reparation Revision
Report on Germany, excerpt from annual report of US Secretary of the Army, reviewing occupation during 1948, in four installments starting
Report to the People, HICOG review for October
REPORTS
JEIA Report Ceases
Report to the People
Statistics Publications Given Germans
RESIDENT OFFICERS
L&S Qualification Standards Being Restudied
RESTITUTION
Belgian Diamond Claim Clarified
Street Cars Returned
Review of ERP Aid by Norman H. Collison
Review of JEIA, review by William John Logan
RUHR
Ruhr Authority
Statement by British Military Governor on German Criticism
Ruhr Authority, summary of international agreement and announcements establishing control body
Rule of Law, address by Capt. Charles R. Jeffs

## S

Sacred Rights of Free Expression, statement by John J. McCloy	167	Aug. 9, 49
School of Journalism, review by Ernest Langendorf of school in Munich	165	July 12, 49
School Reform in Hesse, review by Dr. James R. Newman of progress	163	June 14, 49
Secretary Acheson Visits Germany, resume of statements	December 49	

SECURITY	Number	Date
Formula for Peace	161	May 17, 49
Military Security Board (text)	161	May 17, 49
Prohibited, Limited Industry is Defined	160	May 3, 49
Ruhr Authority	153	Jan. 25, 49
Seeing for Themselves, review by Dr. Edward H. Litchfield on governmental affairs exchange program	154	Feb. 8, 49
Soapbox Derby, preview of youth sport contest sponsored by MG officers and GYA	163	June 14, 49
Social Democratic Party, second in political parties series	171	Oct. 4, 49

## SOVIETS

Leipzig Loses Former Publishing Prestige under Soviet Control	158	Apr. 5, 49
US Notes on PW's	154	Feb. 8, 49
So wohn Amerika (So Lives America — pictorial exhibit)	December 49	
Special Services, review of EUCOM project	November 49	
STEEL (see Ruhr)		
STEG, review by James C. Cunningham, of turning captured and surplus supplies over to German economy	158	Apr. 5, 49
Student Self-Help, review of project in Stuttgart	153	Jan. 25, 49
STUTTGART		
German-American Club Organized	155	Feb. 22, 49
Student Self-Help	153	Jan. 25, 49
Symbol of Progress, Christmas vignette by Dr. James R. Newman	December 49	

## T

Tax Reform, bizonal income levies adjusted	165	July 12, 49
Telling What ERP Does, review by Arthur Settel of Paris exhibit	165	July 26, 49
Text of Occupation Statute for West Germany	161	May 17, 49
Textile and Clothing Industry, industrial review by Marjorie A. Yahraes	November 49	
Three Years of GYA, review by Lt. Col. Robert C. Hall	158	Apr. 5, 49
TOURISM		
Bavaria's Vacationland	154	Feb. 8, 49
Foreign Visitors	163	June 14, 49
Tourists from Mid-West See Germany	158	Apr. 5, 49
TRADE AND COMMERCE		
Downward Trend in Prices Continues	December 49	
Export-Import Insurance	165	July 12, 49
Foreign Visitors	163	June 14, 49
Germany's Role in World Markets	166	July 26, 49
Imports Aided by JFPO Total \$250,000,000	165	July 12, 49
MG Ordinance Regulates Purchases from Economy	170	Sept. 20, 49
OMGUS Directive Clarifies Licensing Procedures	159	Apr. 19, 49
Review of JEIA	171	Oct. 4, 49
STEG	158	Apr. 5, 49
US-World Trade Badly Unbalanced	December 49	
Trade Union Federation, preview by Albert H. Berman	165	July 12, 49
Training Radio Talent, review by Charles S. Lewis	169	Sept. 6, 49
Training Youth Leaders, review by Dr. Elizabeth P. Lam	162	May 31, 49
TRANSPORTATION		
Air Cargo Controls	155	Feb. 22, 49
Berlin Rail Strike	168	Aug. 23, 49
Inland Shipping	159	Apr. 19, 49
International Unified Travel Code Drafted	155	Feb. 22, 49
16,000 New Freight Cars Delivered to Bundesbahn	November 49	
TRIZONE		
Customs Committee Set Up for 3 Zones	154	Feb. 8, 49
Ruhr Authority	153	Jan. 25, 49
Three-Zone Officials Prepare Uniform Agricultural Output Policy	156	March 8, 49

## U

US Attitude on Bonn, statement by John J. McCloy	170	Sept. 20, 49
US Notes on PW's, resume of three US notes to Soviets asking explanation of failure to return Germans	154	Feb. 8, 49
US Policy on Germany, statement by Dean Acheson	162	May 31, 49

## V

Visit to United States, digest of report by Mayor Ernst Reuter to City Assembly of Berlin	159	Apr. 19, 49
Visual Arts, review by William G. Constable	165	July 12, 49

## W

West Germany Votes, preview by John Elliott of federal assembly election	167	Aug. 9, 49
Western Germany Has Very Greatly Progressed since the Surrender, address by John J. McCloy	168	Aug. 23, 49
WOMEN'S AFFAIRS		
Home Economics for Farm Women	153	Jan. 25, 49
New Ideas for Women	December 49	
New Status for Women	160	May 3, 49

	Number	Date
WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN		
Agricultural Extension	December 49	
Community Councils	165 July 12, 49	
Economy in Farming	169 Sept. 6, 49	
House Search Law Violations Studied	153 Jan. 25, 49	
Open-Forum Seminar	164 June 28, 49	

## Y

Year after Blockade, Christmas vignette by Gertrud Brandsch-Bosch	December 49
YOUTH	
Air Forces' "Boys Town"	164 June 28, 49
Airlift Fliers' Gifts for Berlin Children	163 June 14, 49
Babe Ruth Club	160 May, 3, 49
Boys Town Observes Second Anniversary	160 May, 3, 49
The Coming Generation	166 July 26, 49

	Number	Date
Concert Ticket Aid	155 Feb. 22, 49	
Film Thrills Munich Children	154 Feb. 8, 49	
Future Homemakers	167 Aug. 9, 49	
German Town Inaugurates US Student Traffic Patrol	154 Feb. 8, 49	
Girl Scouts	155 Feb. 22, 49	
Golden Gloves	152 Jan. 11, 49	
GYA Christmas Plans	December 49	
New Clothes from Old	159 Apr. 19, 49	
Progress in GYA	164 June 28, 49	
Soapbox Derby	163 June 14, 49	
Teenagers Off for Year in US	171 Oct. 4, 49	
Three Years of GYA	158 Apr. 5, 49	
Training Youth Leaders	162 May 31, 49	
Ulm Youth Conference	165 July 12, 49	
Youth Forums Maturing	December 49	
Youth Forums Maturing, review by Hans Lamm of Nuremberg German-American Youth Club	December 49	

## Index of Contributors for 1949

Writers and contributors of by-lined articles published in the Information Bulletin during 1949 include the following:

	Number	Date
Acheson, Dean, US Secretary of State		
Paris Conference	165 July 12, 49	
US Policy on Germany	162 May 31, 49	
Allard, Lucile, director, Educational Service Center, Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OMG Berlin Sector	166 July 26, 49	
Educational Service Center		
Anderson, Nels, chief, Labor Information and Orientation Branch, Manpower Division, OMGSUS	152 May 31, 49	
Community Survey		
Arnot, Charles P., chief, Editorial Projection Branch, Information Services Division, OMGSUS	168 Aug. 23, 49	
Amerika Dienst		
Berman, Albert H., chief, Research and Analysis Branch, Manpower Division, OMGSUS	165 July 12, 49	
Trade Union Federation		
Berry, Dr. Ralph E., deputy chief, Group Activities Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMG Württemberg-Baden	165 July 12, 49	
Community Councils		
Biggs, John A., deputy chief, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria	165 July 12, 49	
The Displaced Sergeant (Christmas vignette)	December 49	
Refugee Handicraft		
Birkelbach, Willi, German youth leader and cultural exchange student to the United States	161 May 17, 49	
Practicing Democracy		
Bradford, John P., chief, Governmental and Political Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMG Bavaria	169 Sept. 6, 49	
Democratic Development		
Brandsch-Boehn, Gertrud, 14-year-old school girl, US Sector Berlin	December 49	
Year after Blockade (Christmas vignette)		
Clay, General Lucius D., US Military Governor in Germany		
Achievements of Military Government in 1948	155 Feb. 22, 49	
Outlook is Bright for 1949	152 Jan. 11, 49	
Clem, Dr. Harold J., democratization coordinator, Civil Administration Division, OMG Bavaria	159 Apr. 19, 49	
MGO Teaches Democracy		
Collisson, Norman H., ECA deputy special representative for western Germany		
Germany's Role in World Markets	166 July 26, 49	
Review of ERP Aid	154 Feb. 8, 49	
Constable, William G., curator of painting, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and visiting expert, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGSUS	165 July 12, 49	
Visual Arts		
Cunningham, James C., chief, OMG STEG Branch, Commerce and Industry Group, BICO STEG	158 Apr. 5, 49	
Dalcher, Laurence P., chief, Publications Branch, Information Services Division, OMGSUS	November 49	
Postwar Publishing		
DeMartini, Dennis, complaint officer, Control Office, OMGSUS	164 June 28, 49	
Complaint Office		
Derthick, Lawrence G., Chief, Education Branch, E&CR Division, OMG Bavaria	152 Jan. 11, 49	
Operation Better Kids		
Dyar, Charles B., narcotics officer, Public Health Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGSUS	166 July 26, 49	
Drug Addiction		
Elliott, John, chief, Political Activities Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGSUS	169 Sept. 6, 49	
Federal Election Results		

	Number	Date
Political Picture		
West Germany Votes	157 March 22, 49	
Elwood, Richard, reports officer, Communications Group, Office of the Economics Adviser, OMGSUS Postage Stamps	167 Aug. 9, 49	
Evarts, John, music officer, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGSUS Hindemith	157 March 22, 49	
Freeman, Paul W., text editor, HEUTE magazine, Publishing Operations Branch, Information Services Division, OMGSUS Oberammergau	December 49	
Galanopulo, Spero, news commentator, AFN Berlin Berlin Christmas 1945 (Christmas vignette)	December 49	
Genung, J. H., deputy chief, Manpower Branch, OMG Berlin Sector Leuschner House	155 Feb. 22, 49	
Glaser, Dr. Kurt, liaison representative, Institute of Public Affairs, Civil Administration Division, OMGSUS Institute of Public Affairs	161 May 17, 49	
Grace, Dr. Alonso G., director, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGSUS		
The Coming Generation	166 July 26, 49	
Democratizing Textbooks	159 Apr. 19, 49	
The German University	171 Oct. 4, 49	
Out of the Rubble	155 Feb. 22, 49	
Hall, Lt. Col. Robert C., chief, GYA Section, OPOT Division, EUCOM Hq. Three Years of GYA	158 Apr. 5, 49	
Hawtin, Elise F., BICO Section, PIO OMGSUS (Frankfurt) Bizonal Communications — A Year of Progress	152 Jan. 11, 49	
Home Economics for Farm Women	153 Jan. 25, 49	
Hays, Maj. Gen. George P., deputy US high commissioner HICOG's Objectives	December 49	
Heinecke, Dr. Erfrid, director, Open Forum, Der Tagesspiegel (Berlin) Berlin's Open Forum	170 Sept. 20, 49	
Hoffman, Paul, G., Administrator, Economic Cooperation Administration Challenge to Europe	December 49	
Future ERP Aid	168 Sept. 6, 49	
European Recovery Program	158 Apr. 5, 49	
Hodges, Maj. Gen. James P., US commissioner, Military Security Board Formula for Peace	161 May 17, 49	
Holt, Elizabeth G., senior education specialist, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGSUS New Status for Women	160 May 3, 49	
Holtzclaw, Dr. Katherine, visiting expert, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGSUS, and professor, Division of Home Economics, University of Georgia Future Homemakers	167 Aug. 9, 49	
Howley, Brig. Gen. Frank L., US commandant in Berlin and director, OMG Berlin Sector Four Years in Berlin	170 Sept. 20, 49	
Isaac, Dr. Julius, visiting consultant, Civil Administration Division, OMGSUS Germany's Refugees	169 Sept. 6, 49	
Jeffs, Capt. Charles R. (USN), director of OMGSUS and US state commissioner for Bremen Civil Service Reform	161 May 17, 49	
German-Americans	166 July 26, 49	
Rule of Law	December 49	

	Number	Date		Number	Date
<b>Johnston, Howard W.</b> , chief, Higher Education, Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OMG Berlin Sector <i>Free University of Berlin</i> . . . . .	156	March 8, 49	<b>Newman, Dr. James R.</b> , director, OMG Hesse, and US state commissioner for Hesse <i>Hesse's Progress</i> . . . . .		December 49
<b>Karsterle, William R.</b> , historian, OMG Hesse <i>High-Price Bubble Bursts; German Economy Benefits</i>	154	Feb. 8, 49	<i>Progress in Hesse</i> . . . . .	162	May 31, 49
<b>Keim, James F.</b> , agricultural extension specialist, Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch, OLC Württemberg-Baden <i>Agricultural Extension</i> . . . . .		December 49	<i>School Reform in Hesse</i> . . . . .	163	June 14, 49
<b>Kelly, Louis</b> , chief, Displaced Persons Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS <i>German Politicians Observe US Elections</i> . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49	<i>Symbol of Progress</i> (Christmas vignette) . . . . .		December 49
<b>Kircher, Joseph C.</b> , chief, Forestry & Timber Branch, BICO <i>Forests of the Bizonie</i> . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49	<b>Nichols, Andrew J.</b> , food specialist, Civil Resources Division, OMG Bremen <i>Bremerhaven Fishing Industry</i> . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49
<b>Klans, Pavils</b> , staff writer of "Latvija," Latvian DP newspaper at Esslingen, W.-B. <i>A Christmas Carol</i> (Christmas vignette) . . . . .		December 49	<b>Oxley, Dr. Howard W.</b> , chief, Community Education Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMG Hesse <i>Haus Schwalbach</i> . . . . .	169	Sept. 6, 49
<b>Kremer, Rabbi Simon G.</b> , Jewish liaison representative, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS <i>Jewish Communities</i> . . . . .	156	March 8, 49	<b>Paine, Maj. Richmond S.</b> , chief, Public Health Branch, OMG Berlin Sector <i>Berlin Blood Bank</i> . . . . .	166	July 26, 49
<b>LaFollette, Charles M.</b> , state director, OMG Württemberg-Baden <i>Democracy and the Occupation</i> . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49	<b>Parson, Ruby A.</b> , deputy chief, Radio Branch, Information Services Division, OMGUS <i>Radio in US Zone</i> . . . . .	165	July 12, 49
<b>Lamm, Dr. Elizabeth P.</b> , chief, Leadership Training Section, Community Education Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS <i>Training Youth Leaders</i> . . . . .	162	May 31, 49	<b>Reuter, Ernst</b> , mayor of Berlin <i>Visit to United States</i> . . . . .	159	Apr. 19, 49
<b>Lamm, Hans</b> , member, Board of Review staff, Nuremberg <i>Youth Forums Maturing</i> . . . . .		December 49	<b>Robertson, A. Willis</b> , US senator and member of Senate Appropriations Committee <i>Appraising Cost of Peace</i> . . . . .		December 49
<b>Langendorff, Ernest</b> , chief, Press Branch, Information Services Division, OMG Bavaria <i>School of Journalism</i> . . . . .	165	July 12, 49	<b>Robertson, General Sir Brian</b> , British Military Governor and High Commissioner <i>Appeal to Trade Unions</i> . . . . .	171	Oct. 4, 49
<b>Leiser, Caroline Camp</b> , feature writer and former reporter for Stars and Stripes <i>Babe Ruth Club</i> . . . . .	160	May 3, 49	<i>British Reorganization Plans</i> . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49
<b>Lewis, Charles S.</b> , chief, Radio Branch, Information Services Division, OMGUS <i>Training Radio Talent</i> . . . . .	169	Sept. 6, 49	<i>Statement by British Military Governor on German Criticism</i> (of Ruhr Agreement) . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49
<b>Lingle, Joseph C.</b> , public information officer, GYA Section, OPOT Division, EUCOM Hq. <i>Soapbox Derby</i> . . . . .	163	June 14, 49	<b>Rogers, James G.</b> , public information officer, Information Services Division, OMGUS <i>New Ideas on Information</i> . . . . .	171	Oct. 4, 49
<b>Litchfield, Dr. Edward H.</b> , director, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS <i>Seeing for Themselves</i> . . . . .	154	Feb. 8, 49	<b>Schaub, Dr. Ira O.</b> , visiting consultant, Food Agriculture & Forestry Branch, OMG Hesse, and director, Agriculture Experimental Station, University of North Carolina <i>Extension Service for Hessian Farmers</i> . . . . .	153	Jan. 25, 49
<b>Logan, William John</b> , director, Joint Export-Import Agency <i>Review of JEIA</i> . . . . .	171	Oct. 4, 49	<b>Schulberg, Stuart</b> , chief, Documentary Film Unit, Information Services Division, OMGUS <i>Nürnberg</i> (Nuremberg, documentary film) . . . . .	164	June 28, 49
<b>Lutzeier, Paul G.</b> , chief, Employee Utilization Section, Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS, and member, Prolog (German-American Art Group) <i>Employee Utilization</i> . . . . .	161	May 17, 49	<b>Schweizer, Dr. Albert C.</b> , director, Civil Administration Division, OMG Bavaria <i>Public Opinion</i> . . . . .	155	Feb. 22, 49
<i>Modern German Art</i> . . . . .	167	Aug. 9, 49	<b>Schwenk, Edmund H.</b> , attorney, Legal Division, OMGUS <i>Property Restitution</i> . . . . .	152	Jan. 11, 49
<i>OMGUS Personnel</i> . . . . .	156	March 8, 49	<b>Scott, Maj. Gordon L. C.</b> , US secretary, Bipartite Secretariat <i>Organization for European Economic Cooperation</i> .	163	June 14, 49
<b>Maddox, Col. Paul J.</b> , chief, Chaplain Division, European Command <i>And a Child was Born</i> (Christmas vignette) . . . . .		December 49	<b>Settel, Arthur</b> , deputy director, Public Information Office, OMGUS (Frankfurt) <i>Telling What ERP Does</i> . . . . .	166	July 26, 49
<b>Mahoney, Haynes</b> , deputy chief, Public Information Branch, OMG Bavaria <i>Land Reform Progress</i> . . . . .	171	Oct. 4, 49	<b>Sorenson, Margaret</b> , adviser, GYA Section, OPOT Division, EUCOM Hq. <i>GYA Christmas Plans</i> . . . . .		December 49
<b>Martin, William</b> , administrative officer, Field Relations Division, OMG Württemberg-Baden <i>Soapbox Derby</i> . . . . .	163	June 14, 49	<i>New Clothes from Old</i> . . . . .	159	Apr. 19, 49
<b>McCloy, John J.</b> , US High Commissioner Germany Today . . . . .		December 49	<i>Progress in GYA</i> . . . . .	164	June 28, 49
<i>Message to HICOG Personnel</i> . . . . .		November 49	<b>Spratt, Sgt. Frank K.</b> , writer, Public Information Division, EUCOM (Rear), Frankfurt <i>Highway Patrol</i> . . . . .	168	Aug. 23, 49
<i>Sacred Rights of Free Expression</i> . . . . .	167	Aug. 9, 49	<b>Szluik, Peter F.</b> , chief, Training Section, Office of the Personnel Officer, OMGUS <i>Efficiency Rating</i> . . . . .	162	May 31, 49
<i>US Attitude on Bonn</i> . . . . .	170	Sept. 20, 49	<i>Employee Training</i> . . . . .	164	June 28, 49
<i>Western Germany Has Very Greatly Progressed Since the Surrender</i> . . . . .	168	Aug. 23, 49	<b>Taggart, Paul F.</b> , chief, Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch, OMG Württemberg-Baden <i>Economy in Farming</i> . . . . .	169	Sept. 6, 49
<b>McClusky, G. M.</b> , chief, Manpower Branch, OMG Berlin Sector <i>Berlin Rail Strike</i> . . . . .	168	Aug. 23, 49	<b>Taylor, Brig. Gen. Telford</b> , chief of counsel for war crimes, OCCWC, OMGUS <i>Nuremberg Trials</i> . . . . .	162	May 31, 49
<b>Meads, Lt. Cmdr. L. J. (USN)</b> , legal officer, US Naval Advance Base, Bremerhaven <i>Navy's Role</i> . . . . .	165	July 12, 49	<b>Van Wagoner, Murray D.</b> , US state commissioner for Bavaria and director, OMG Bavaria <i>Bavaria's Progress</i> . . . . .		December 49
<b>Miles, Aileen S.</b> , staff writer, Information Bulletin Our German Publications . . . . .		November 49	<i>Greater Home Rule</i> . . . . .	155	Feb. 22, 49
<b>Moseley, Carlos D.</b> , music officer, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMG Bavaria <i>Hindmoseley</i> . . . . .	157	March 22, 49	<i>Preparing for Citizenship</i> . . . . .	162	May 31, 49
<b>Moseley, Lt. Col. C. H.</b> , chief, Public Health Branch, OMG Hesse <i>Battle against TB</i> . . . . .	158	Apr. 5, 49	<b>Weir, Sir Cecil</b> , economic adviser, CCG (BE) <i>The German Economy</i> . . . . .		November 49
<b>Muellder, Dr. Milton E.</b> , deputy director, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS <i>New Horizons in Education</i> . . . . .	161	May 17, 49	<b>Welty, Fred W.</b> , press officer, Bipartite Control Office Section, Public Information Office, OMGUS (Frankfurt) <i>Inland Shipping</i> . . . . .	159	Apr. 19, 49
<b>Murphy, Robert D.</b> , US Ambassador to Belgium and formerly director of the Office of German and Austrian Affairs, Department of State, and political adviser to US Military Governor For Better Understanding . . . . .		December 49	<b>Wilkinson, Lawrence</b> , economics adviser, OMGUS <i>Improved Consumption Level Provided in Bizonal Food Plans</i> . . . . .	164	June 28, 49
			<b>Yahraes, Marjorie A.</b> , staff writer, Information Bulletin Glass and Ceramics (industry series) . . . . .	163	June 14, 49
			<i>Leather Industry</i> (industry series) . . . . .	166	July 26, 49
			<i>New Ideas for Women</i> . . . . .		December 49
			<i>Textile and Clothing Industry</i> (industry series) . . . . .		November 49
			<b>Zietlow, Carl L.</b> , liaison representative in OMGUS for International Council of Christians and Jews Inter-Faith Councils . . . . .	164	June 28, 49

# Official Communiques

## HICOM Meeting March 17

The 20th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held March 17 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (Chairman), Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

In opening the session, Mr. Francois-Poncet, in his capacity as chairman, congratulated Sir Brian Robertson upon his appointment to the high and delicate functions he would assume in the near future in the Middle East. At the same time he expressed the regrets which this departure, scheduled for June, would cause to the other high commissioners. He stressed that General Robertson, who had been in Germany for almost five years, knew better than anyone else the developments of the problems which face the High Commission.

Mr. Francois-Poncet paid tribute to the clarity and penetrating judgment and to the industry of General Robertson as well as to his scrupulous attention to detail in the performance of his task, to the perfect courtesy of his manner, to the loyalty and energy of his character and to his permanent concern for solidarity which, above all, unites the Allies. General Robertson, Mr. Francois-Poncet said, rendered honor to his country and to the name which he bore. He added that the High Commission wished him good luck for the continuation of his career.

The French High Commissioner concluded by assuring in advance General Robertson's successor, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, of the sympathy and devotion of the French and US High Commissioners.

Associating himself with Mr. Francois-Poncet's remarks, Mr. McCloy referred to the high qualities of statesmanship displayed by Sir Brian Robertson in the service of his country in Germany. In his new appointment, Sir Brian Robertson would be at the nexus between east and west. There, he would undoubtedly find problems which had been familiar to him in Germany. It was a matter for great satisfaction that so clear a head and so firm a hand would now take part in guiding the destinies of that part of the world.

Adding a personal tribute, Mr. McCloy said he would feel very deeply the loss of personal contact with Sir Brian Robertson. In expressing his well-wishes for the future, he was expressing sentiments shared by every member of the United States staff.

Thanking his colleagues, Sir Brian Robertson said that he found it difficult to reply. Such kind words were quite overwhelming. It would, perhaps, have been a natural thing if he had left Germany when the change was made from Military Government to the Allied High Commission. It was all the more natural for this change to be made now, after he had been five years in Germany. "I shall never," he added, "have a better job than this, I shall never have a better staff, and I shall never have better colleagues to work with."

### The Council:

(1) Had its first discussion of draft proposals prepared by the Allied legal advisers for the harmonization of the texts of US/UK Military Government Laws No. 75. It is intended that these laws, which provide for the reorganization of the German coal and iron and steel industries, shall be replaced by an Allied High Commission law to be applied throughout the federal territory. The proposed new law will contain provision for consultation between Allied and federal authorities and for the active participation of the federal authorities in its implementation. The form of the implementing action will largely determine the final structure of the coal and iron and steel industries. Useful progress was made today and the study will be continued at the next meeting of the Council.

(2) Commenced study of proposals, made by the Military Security Board and the legal advisers, for a law which will constitute the general legislative framework within which will be exercised the prohibitions and limitations imposed on Germany, in accordance with paragraph 2(a) of the Occupation Statute, in order to prevent her rearmament in the field of industrial activities. It is intended that the new law shall replace Control Council Law No. 43 and shall implement the intergovernmental agreement on prohibited and limited industries, signed at Washington on April 14, 1949, except in the matter of atomic energy which has already been dealt with in Allied High Commission Law No. 22. During initial examination on March 17, attention was directed toward establishing the responsibility of the Military Security Board in implementing the law, and towards aligning the law with the principles set out in the prohibited and limited industries agreement and the Petersberg Protocol. The text is to be further studied by experts before being considered again by the Council.

(3) Signed an Allied High Commission law on the legal position of displaced persons and refugees. (See text in "Laws and Regulations.")

(4) Signed an Allied High Commission law on the repeal of legislation on political parties, non-political associations, meetings and processions. (See text in "Laws and Regulations.")

(5) Signed an Allied High Commission law depriving of effect in the territory of the Federal Republic the provisions of Control Council Law No. 30, which provides for a tax on sugar. (See text in "Laws and Regulations.")

(6) Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on March 23.

## HICOM Meeting March 23

The 21st meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held March 23 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (Chairman), Sir Brian Robertson, UK High Commissioner, and Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, US Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. John J. McCloy.

### The Council:

(1) Deferred discussion of a draft Allied High Commission law for the reorganization of the German coal and iron and steel industries. The deferment will enable governments to complete a study of the present draft proposals in their relation to the existing US/UK Military Government Laws No. 75.

(2) Discussed and clarified the extent of Allied control over the German steel industry which is provided for in Article VIII of the agreement on prohibited and limited industries reached at Washington in April 1949. This is a matter on which the federal chancellor has requested clarification in a letter which will now be answered in the light of the decision reached by the Council.

(3) Approved an amendment to Allied High Commission Directive No. 2 which provides that translations of state implementing regulations should be prepared only in the language of the state commissioner, instead of in both English and French. This amendment will ease translation requirements on *Land* (state) governments. (Text in "Laws and Regulations.")

(4) Approved an Allied High Commission decision specifying the Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group (DIDEG) of the High Commission as the agency responsible for the implementation of French Military Government Ordinance No. 236, British Military Government Law No. 24, and United States Military Government Law No. 24. This military Government legislation concerns deconcentration of the former Reich-owned motion picture industry. The decision is retroactive to Sept. 21, 1949. (Text in "Laws and Regulations.")

(5) Agreed to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on March 30.

## HICOM Meeting March 30

The 22nd meeting of the Allied High Commission was held March 30 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (Chairman), Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

### The Council:

(1) Agreed on a regulation to implement Allied High Commission Law No. 10 which relates to the expulsion of undesirable persons from the federal territory. The regulation will be published after verification of texts by legal experts.

(2) Continued its examination of proposals made by the Military Security Board and the legal advisers and first presented at the 20th meeting, for a law which will constitute the general legislative framework within which will be exercised the prohibitions and limitations imposed on Germany in order to prevent her rearmament in the field of industrial activities. The new law will replace Control Council Law No. 43 and will provide the necessary legislation for the Military Security Board to implement the intergovernmental Agreement on Prohibited and Limited Industries which was signed at Washington on April 14, 1949.

Since the 20th meeting was held, technical and political experts have clarified the texts, taking into account the principles of the Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement and the agreements recorded in the Petersberg Protocol of Nov. 22, 1949.

The council reached agreement March 30 in principle on the text of the law and on the schedules of articles, products, installations and equipment which will be subject to control. It decided that the law would be published in the near future together with regulations which are now being completed by the Military Security Board and which will set out methods of control of the various categories of materials defined in the law.

(3) Agreed on the text of a letter to be sent to the federal chancellor in answer to his question concerning the extent and form of control to be exercised by the Military Security Board in relation to the steel industry. The answer includes a definition of "the steel industry," which is to be subject to control under the terms of articles VIII and IX of the prohibited and limited industries agreement signed in April 1949. Details of this definition will be published after the letter has been received by the federal chancellor.

(4) Took note of a report by the Combined Travel Board of the Allied High Commission on measures already taken to liberalize and make more flexible the regulations and procedure for the grant of entry permits and the entrance of tourists and other travelers to Germany. The report was called for by the council following its decision on Feb. 9, 1950, to transfer travel control to the German federal authorities by Jan. 1, 1951. It was observed that present arrangements for the documentation of visitors to Germany had been simplified and that simplified procedure had also been introduced for non-Germans who had guarantees of work and accommodation and wished to take up residence in Germany. The council directed Allied economic experts to report on the factors which are impeding development of the tourist trade in Germany, and instructed the Combined Travel Board further to liberalize and simplify travel into and out of Germany.

(5) Noted the measures taken in the French, British and United States Zones to bring restitution operations to an end. Observing that the right to restitution of looted property would, nevertheless, still persist, the council directed property control experts to report on the implications of ending these operations and to consider means for dealing with clearly restitutable property which is subsequently located.

(6) Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg, near Bonn, on April 6, 1950, when the proposed law for the reorganization of the German coal and iron and steel industries will be discussed. It was also decided provisionally to hold a meeting in Berlin on April 20, 1950.

## Ruhr Authority Meeting March 24

The 12th meeting of the council of the International Authority for the Ruhr was concluded March 24 at Duesseldorf.

The council considered the situation with respect to the allocation of coal for the second quarter of 1950 and agreed to confirm the global allocation previously made by it, but noted with approval the quality breakdown of this figure submitted in conformity with the proceedings of the Coal Committee in Geneva. Further, the council decided to make a study of German domestic requirements for solid fuels, by quantity and quality.

The council agreed upon a procedure for the allocation of solid fuels from the Ruhr

for the third quarter of 1950. This procedure is calculated to enable the council to make its allocations on the basis of the fullest possible information relating to availabilities and requirements by quantities and qualities. In this connection, information will be presented to the council on the total availability of solid fuels from western Germany, broken down as between the Ruhr and elsewhere; on the requirements of the importing countries; on the comparison between both these sets of figures and those contained in the 1950/51 program submitted by the Federal German Republic to the OEEC; and on any proposals to export Ruhr solid fuels to non-ECE countries, after the requirements of ECE countries have been met.

In connection with a report of the secretariat concerning the present access to German steel from the Ruhr, the German representative called to the council's attention the potential needs of Germany for steel in the next several years. He stressed also the developments which must be anticipated after the end of the Marshall Plan. The question whether the authority was required, under the Ruhr Agreement and existing circumstances, to undertake the allocation of Ruhr steel as between export and internal consumption was discussed.

The council instructed the secretariat to prepare a study covering the obligation to allocate, and the need for the allocation of steel under Article 14 and on the situation in Europe with respect to steel markets.

The council renewed its consideration under Article 15 of the Ruhr Agreement of the question of alleged discriminatory practices resulting from the existing Ruhr coal price schedules. It was informed of the intention of the competent German authorities to establish the principle that prices for Ruhr coal would, from April 1, be equalized for all importing countries. On the question of the differential between prices for export and those for internal distribution of Ruhr coal, the council agreed to carry this item of the agenda over to the next meeting.

Mr. Poher presented to the council a memorandum concerning rail freight tariff rates of solid fuels exported from the Ruhr and iron ores destined for the Ruhr. The council decided to consider this matter at its next meeting.

A resolution was adopted to formalize the exchange of information between the authority and the OEEC.

A request by the International Trade Union Committee for the Ruhr for participation in the work of the Authority was considered by the council. A reply was approved asking for a more precise statement of the committee's request which the representatives on the council would transmit to their governments.

## Laws and Regulations

### HICOM Law on Legal Position of Displaced Persons and Refugees

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

#### Part I General Provisions

##### Article 1

In every case in which the introductory law to the German civil code provides that the national law shall apply, the

status of a displaced person or refugee shall be determined with reference to the law of the state in which he has his ordinary residence, or had his ordinary residence, at the relevant time or, in the absence of an ordinary residence, the law of the state in which he is, or was at the relevant time.

##### Article 2

Article 1 shall not apply to matters within the scope of articles 24 and 25 of the introductory law to the German civil code.

##### Article 3

In civil cases which are governed by the sixth book of the German code of civil procedure, the provisions of that code shall apply to displaced persons and refugees as though they were German nationals.

Nothing in this article shall affect the application of Law No. 13 of the Allied High Commission.

##### Article 4

Section 10 of Control Council Law No. 16 (marriage law) shall not apply to displaced persons and refugees.

##### Article 5

Any German court or authority may accept such evidence as it considers proper for the proof of any matter requiring to be proved for the purpose of part 1 of this law.

##### Part II

### Validation of Certain Marriages

##### Article 6

Marriage between displaced persons or refugees solemnized in Germany between May 8, 1945 and Aug. 1, 1948, before a minister of religion in accordance with the rites of his religion, which are invalid because the formalities prescribed by German law or Control Council legislation were not observed, are hereby declared to have the same effect as from the date of solemnization as if they had been celebrated in accordance with sections 11-15a of Control Council Law No. 16, upon registration at the chief register office (*Hauptstandesamt*) at Hamburg.

##### Article 7

On application of either of the parties to a marriage referred to in article 6 or, if both are dead, on the application of a child of both parties, and upon production of a certificate of marriage signed by the minister before whom the marriage was solemnized, or of an extract from a marriage register recording such marriage, the registrar of the chief register office (*der Standesbeamte des Hauptstandesamtes*) at Hamburg shall register the marriage. Every such application must be lodged at the said office before Jan. 1, 1951.

##### Article 8

Where one of the parties to a marriage referred to in article 6 of this law has subsequently, but prior to registration of such marriage, entered into a new marriage with a third party in accordance with sections 11-15a of Control Council law No. 16, the registration of the former marriage pursuant to articles 6 and 7 shall validate the marriage only up to the time of conclusion of the second marriage, and the religious marriage shall be deemed to have been dissolved as of the date when the second marriage is performed.

## Article 9

No criminal proceedings under section 67 of the *Personenstandsgesetz* shall be instituted against any minister of religion for having solemnized a marriage as specified in article 6.

## Part III

### Fiscal Provisions

#### Article 10

For the purposes of this law:

(a) The term "displaced persons and refugees" shall mean persons who are of non-German or indeterminate nationality, who reside within the territory of the Federal Republic and have been certified as being within the mandate of the international organization entrusted by the United Nations with responsibilities for displaced persons and refugees.

(b) The term "Germany" shall mean the states of Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Brandenburg, Hansestadt Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Mecklenburg-Pomerania, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhine Palatinate, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia, Württemberg-Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern and Greater Berlin.

#### Article 11

The appropriate federal authorities may make regulations for carrying out this law.

#### Article 12

The German text of this law shall be the official text.

## HICOM Law on Repeal of Legislation on Political Parties, Non-Political Associations, Meetings and Processions

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

#### Article 1

The following legislation is hereby repealed:

1. British Military Government Ordinance No. 8 (Regulation of Public Discussion and other Public Activities).

2. British Military Government Ordinance No. 9 (Public Meetings for Non-political Purposes).

3. British Military Government Ordinance No. 10 (amendment 2) — (Political Meetings).

4. British Military Government Ordinance No. 11 (Public Processions).

5. British Military Government Ordinance No. 12 (amended) — (Formation of Political Parties).

6. British Military Government Ordinance No. 143, amendment (2) to Ordinance No. 12 (Formation of Political Parties).

7. British Military Government Ordinance No. 122 (Associations and Meetings).

8. Ordinance No. 6 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany restoring the rights of trade unions in the French Zone of Occupation.

Decree No. 6 of the Administrator General implementing Ordinance No. 6 as amended by Decrees Nos. 72 and 197 of the Administrator General and by Decree No. 91 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany.

Ordinance No. 180 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany implementing Ordinance No. 6 so far as the creation of local and provincial groups of trade unions is concerned.

9. Ordinance No. 22 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany reestablishing the right of association in the French Zone of Occupation, as amended by Ordinance No. 179.

Decree No. 25 of the Administrator General implementing Ordinance No. 22, as amended by Decree No. 90 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany.

10. Ordinance No. 23 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany regarding the formation of democratic and anti-Nazi political parties, as amended by Ordinance No. 181.

Decree No. 26 of the Administrator General implementing Ordinance No. 23 as amended by Decree No. 92 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany.

11. Ordinance No. 25 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany authorizing the formation of youth associations in the French Zone of occupation, as amended by Ordinance No. 179.

Decree No. 28 of the Administrator General implementing Ordinance No. 25, as amended by Decree No. 90 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany.

12. Ordinance No. 33 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany authorizing the foundation of sporting associations in the French Zone of Occupation, completed by Ordinance No. 151 and amended by Ordinance No. 179.

Decree No. 40 of the Administrator General implementing Ordinance No. 33, as amended by Decrees Nos. 46 and 90 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany.

## HICOM Law Depriving of Effect the Provisions of Control Council Law No. 30

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

#### Article 1

The provisions of Control Council law No. 30, "tax on sugar," are hereby deprived of effect in the territory of the Federal Republic.

## HICOM Decision Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration

The Council of the Allied High Commission decides as follows:

#### Article 1

The Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group of the Allied High Commission shall be the agency responsible for the implementation of French Military Government Ordinance No. 236, British Military Government Law No. 24 and United States Military Government Law No. 24.

#### Article 2

This decision shall be deemed to have become effective on Sept. 21, 1949.

## Amendment of Allied High Commission Directive No. 2

Paragraph 2 of Directive No. 2 Review of *Land* (state) constitutions, amendments thereof and *Land* legislation shall be amended as follows:

Each state government shall deliver to the state commissioner for its state, promptly after the adoption of any constitution of such state or any amendment thereof or the passage of any law, fifty-

five (55) copies each of the German text of such constitution, amendment or law, and English and French translations thereof.

Each state government shall deliver to the state commissioner for its state, promptly after the adoption of any implementing regulation, fifty-five (55) copies each of the German text of such implementing regulation and translation thereof in the language of the state commissioner.

Five copies of the German text shall be certified to be accurate by the appropriate state minister or an official designated by him for that purpose.

## Statements and Speeches

### Control over German Steel Industry

In a letter to the German federal chancellor, the Allied High Commission has defined the principles which govern its control of the German steel industry.

The letter, dated March 30, was sent in reply to a request by the federal chancellor for clarification on the application of Allied controls to the German steel industry. It also provides an interpretation of the term "steel" used in Articles VIII and IX of the Washington Agreement on Prohibited and Limited Industries which was signed in April 1949, by representatives of France, Great Britain and the United States. This term was not defined in the agreement itself. (For text of agreement, see Information Bulletin, Issue No. 160 of May 3, 1949.)

After referring to the "careful study" which had followed the chancellor's request, the High Commission's letter continues:

"The High Commission, in considering your letter, observed that its responsibility in controlling any phase of the German steel industry did not rest solely upon the Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement. Under the Occupation Statute, the High Commission has the broader responsibility of imposing such controls on production capacity developments as it deems necessary in the interests of security.

"In particular, the High Commission considers that it has the responsibility to ensure that the steel industry, including steel processing, should not lead to the development of a war potential, that the installation of new equipment for the primary processing of steel, or of rolling mills and forges, would be dangerous if it were not justified by peaceful ends, or if it implied an exorbitant extension of the means of primary processing out of proportion with the authorized level of production of crude steel. It is the intention of the High Commission to apply controls no more strictly than is considered essential.

"The High Commission has decided to require the licensing of blast furnaces and of equipment for the production of crude steel, that is to say, produced under present-day technical conditions by: Thomas converters, Martin furnaces, Bessemer converters and electric furnaces.

"The High Commission has also decided that it is necessary to control by measures to be determined by the Military Security Board certain equipment for primary processing of special importance of which particulars will be given you in the near future.

"The High Commission has no intention of intervening in the division among existing enterprises of the total production of 11,100,000 tons of crude steel fixed by the Washington Agreement for the whole federal territory . . ."

## Schleswig-Holstein Law

At its meeting on March 23, the Council of the Allied High Commission decided not to disapprove the Schleswig-Holstein state electoral law passed by the state legislature on Feb. 27. It did, however, define its attitude toward the electoral law and its views in this respect were transmitted to the minister-president of Schleswig-Holstein by the UK state commissioner, Mr. W. Asbury.

At its meeting:

'The council noted that in dealing with the question of state civil servants becoming members of the legislature, the law merely requires that these civil servants must obtain leave of absence from their official duties. The council believes that it would be wiser to lay down a stronger condition, namely, that civil servants who are elected to the legislature must actually retire from the service. The council, however, does not propose to intervene on this point, since a similar question is under consideration by the federal government and the council is content that the matter should be dealt with at that level.'

'The council also noted that the law requires that political parties (other than those representing national minorities) must have candidates in all constituencies in order to benefit from the state list and that electoral alliances in the shape of combined nomination lists are forbidden. It would appear that this restriction on the freedom of political parties might well be held to be contrary to the provisions of the Basic Law. Here again, however, the council does not propose to intervene, since it is content to leave this matter for decision by the German courts.'

The council's decision not to disapprove the law has been followed by repeal of the regional commissioner's Ordinance No. 1 on public servants in the state of Schleswig-Holstein, in order to allow the law to take effect.

## Restitution of Currencies and Securities

An extension of the time limit during which owners of certain types of non-German currencies or securities may apply for recognition of their title was announced March 24 by the Allied High Commission.

The High Commission is prepared to consider applications not only from eligible categories of persons outside Germany but also from bona fide victims of Nazi persecution resident in Germany.

Text of the announcement follows:

1. Under the terms stated in a press release issued jointly on Sept. 1, 1948, by the United States, United Kingdom and French Military Governments, all persons not subject to Control Council Law No. 5 who own non-German currencies or securities not of German issue held by the Military Governments under the provisions of Military Government Law No. 53, were invited to submit application for the recognition of their title to such currencies or securities. Applications could be filed with the appropriate office of Military Government up to Dec. 31, 1948.

2. Under an agreement of the Allied High Commission the time limit for submission of such applications has been extended to June 30, 1950. Applications which have already been submitted need not be repeated.

3. In announcing this extended period for submission of applications, the Allied High Commission draws attention to the fact

that persons (natural and juristic) in the following categories are included within the definition of "persons not subject to Control Council Law No. 5."

(a) German citizens outside Germany, if they submit proof that they have been residing outside Germany since before Sept. 1, 1939 and did not aid Germany during the war. A certificate from a governmental authority in the country or countries of residence establishing the above must be submitted with the application.

(b) Corporations organized under the laws of any country other than Germany, regardless of the percentage of German interest, if any, in such corporations. Corporations should present evidence of the amount of non-German interest.

4. The Allied High Commission also announces that it is prepared to consider applications from victims of Nazi persecution resident in Germany, provided evidence is submitted:

(a) That such persons were deprived of liberty pursuant to any German law, decree or regulation discriminating against religious or racial groups or other organizations, and

(b) That such persons did not enjoy full rights of German citizenship at any time between Sept. 1, 1939, and the abrogation of such law, decree or regulation, and

(c) That such persons did not act against the Allied cause during the war, and

(d) that their cases merit favorable consideration.

5. Consideration is also to be given to applications from corporations in Germany which are 25 percent or more beneficially owned by United Nations nationals or victims of Nazi persecution as defined in Paragraph 4 above, or which present proof of treatment by Germany as enemy or under enemy control.

6. Filing of a claim with the Allied High Commission does not imply recognition of title, or that title will subsequently be recognized. Moreover, recognition of title by the Allied High Commission does not imply recognition of the applicant's claim by the country of issue or the current validity of securities or currencies in the country of issue.

7. A person desiring recognition of title to securities or currencies will be required to submit evidence to demonstrate exclusive ownership of the currencies and securities involved and the freedom of such currencies and securities from claims for external or internal restitutions.

8. External restitution claims are those filed by governments eligible for restitution to cover property removed from such countries during their occupation by Germany. Exemption from external restitution may be shown by submission of proof that the property has been owned exclusively since Sept. 1, 1939, and was not removed from a country occupied by the Germans during the German occupation. Internal restitution claims are those filed by persons for recovery of property taken from them under duress in Germany for racial, religious or political reasons at any time after Jan. 30, 1933. Exemption from internal restitution may be shown by proof of continuous ownership since that date.

9. The Allied High Commission has further agreed to permit removal from Germany of foreign currencies and foreign securities title to which has been recognized when the recognized owner is not a resident of Germany.

10. Applications should be addressed in the US Zone of Occupation, to:

Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany,  
Office of Economic Affairs,  
Finance Division,  
Foreign Securities Section,  
APO 742.

In the British Zone of Occupation, to:  
HQ Investigation Branch  
(Office of the Financial Adviser),  
c/o Assistant Commissioner's Office,  
Duesseldorf, BAOR 4.

In the French Zone of Occupation, to:  
Caisse Centrale des Titres Etrangers,  
Landau, Pfalz.

## Statement by Dr. C. D. Winning

The following statement was issued March 6 by Dr. Charles D. Winning, chief of the Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria:

On the 4th of February, 1950, at the request of Landtag (state legislature) committees, I presented the official opinion of the Office of the Land (state) Commissioner for Bavaria concerning a draft of a proposed law on the Organization of Elementary Schools for Bavaria. The opinion which I read was given wide publicity in more than 300 Bavarian papers, and, in general, received fair treatment and in some influential papers favorable editorial comment.

Despite the clear presentation made by the press in general, some news stories, public speakers and radio comments have so distorted or slanted the facts as to create wrong impressions in the minds of those who read or heard them. I am not implying that this misrepresentation was wilfully done, but I believe that in the interest of clarity and accuracy, a few direct statements of fact are necessary.

The first fact is that I was merely answering the question of the Landtag (state legislature) concerning the proposed law. No orders were given in the reply; no demands were made; no effort was exerted to impose any system of education upon the Bavarian schools. Those sections of the law which were regarded as unfair under the Bavarian Constitution were specifically indicated.

The second fact is that I stated that "The Bavarian Constitution provides for the establishment of confessional schools, and under the Constitution this right must be defended." It is difficult to understand how that statement can be interpreted as an attack upon the confessional schools. It is, in fact, exactly the opposite. The legal relationship between the state and the church in Bavaria is made perfectly clear by the Constitution and the Bavarian Concordat. I attempted to indicate only wherein the proposed law appeared to ignore that legal relationship.

The third fact is that we believe the law is discriminatory in several particulars and that it does violate the Bavarian Constitution which provides, generally speaking, for equal treatment of all persons regardless of religious belief or race.

The fourth fact is that we did not in any way so much as suggest that teachers should be made *Gemeinde Beamte* (community officials) or that elementary and vocational schools are solely the responsibility of the *Gemeinden* (communities). The entire educational and school system

# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

**Readers' Evaluation of the U. S. Overt Publications**, Report No. 2, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Jan. 6, 1950.

**West German Republic Vs. East German Government**, Report No. 3, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Jan. 18, 1950.

**Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 1, Zusammenfassende Uebersichten** (The Foreign Trade of the German Federal Republic, Part 1, Summary Statements), Bizonal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden, January 1950.

**RIAS and its Listeners in Western Berlin**, Report No. 4, Series No. 2, Feb. 8, 1950.

**Internationale Arbeitsmitteilungen** (International Trade News), II-51, OLA HICOG, Feb. 24, 1950.

**Twentieth Report for the Public Advisory Board**, ECA (Washington), Feb. 28, 1950.

**European Recovery Program**, Second Report of the O. E. E. C. (Paris), February 1950.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 214, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 16, 1950.

**Industry Highlights Report**, No. 21, PRD HICOG, March 15, 1950.

**Reactions Toward the Wuertemberg-Baden Denazification Affair**, Report No. 8, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 17, 1950.

**Industry Highlights Report**, No. 22, PRD HICOG, March 21, 1950.

**Press Reaction to Radio Frequency Reallocation Pursuant to Copenhagen Plan**, March 15, 1950, Special Report No. 4, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 22, 1950.

**German Economic Press Review**, Series II, No. 13, OEA, CCG (BE), March 23, 1950.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 215, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 23, 1950.

**Industry Highlights Report**, No. 23, PRD HICOG, March 28, 1950.

**Germans View the U. S. Reorientation Program, I. Extent of Receptivity to American Ideas**, Report No. 10, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 30, 1950.

**Germans View the U. S. Reorientation Program, II. Reactions to American Democratisations Efforts**, Report No. 11, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 30, 1950.

**Germans View the U. S. Reorientation Program, III. Opinions on the Cultural Exchange Program**, Report No. 12, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 30, 1950.

**Combined Steel Group**, Press Survey No. 13, Week ending April 1, 1950.

**Industry Highlights Report**, No. 24, PRD HICOG, April 5, 1950.

**Information Bulletin**, PRD HICOG, April 5, 1950.

**Weekly Publications Analysis**, No. 218, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Apr. 13, 1950.

**Daily Press Review and Radio Survey**, Nos. 60 to 79, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 16 to April 14, 1950.

Copies of Instructions listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

is and should be under the supervision of the state, but the law is vague in that many matters of importance are left to the as yet undisclosed administrative regulations which in turn might result in delegation of excessive powers to the executive.

The fifth fact is that the Constitution provides municipalities the right of self-government within the limits of the law, but those functions of the elementary and vocational schools that fall within the sphere of local self-government appear to be disregarded in some respects by the proposed law.

A concluding fact is that the comments on the proposed law were made at the request of the *Landtag* Committees, and that the comments were all designed in an effort to fulfill the *Land* Commissioner's special responsibility in respect to education and to maintain respect for the Basic Law and the Bavarian Land Constitution.

rent, servants, electricity, gas, water, fuel and maintenance in Deutsche marks.

Present practice of assignment and occupancy of requisitioned houses will be continued until July 1, 1951, except that assignments will be to organizations rather than to individuals.

Organizations may negotiate private leases with German owners through proper authorities under derequisitioning agreements at any time prior to July 1, 1951. These leases must be approved by the administrative officer of HICOG before concluded. No transfer of leases or sub-leasing may be made unless authorized by HICOG. Requisitioned or Quarter-master furniture may be purchased or rented by occupants subject to approval by parties or agencies concerned.

Other provisions of this program grant dollar facilities to correspondents on a reimbursable basis until April 1, 1951, 'and thereafter so long as conditions warrant,' except that purchases in the European Exchange Service 'continue on the present basis;' commissary purchases and APO privileges are scheduled to terminate October 1, 1950. Special provisions are made for the welfare of press clubs.

Accreditation, travel facilities and travel orders are affirmed as the responsibility of Public Information Division, Headquarters, European Command.

The procedure for correspondents to obtain housing in Bonn is through German channels in that area, but dollar facilities will be extended correspondents of American information media in that area on the same basis as in Frankfurt or Berlin.

The same procedure which will apply to correspondents in Frankfurt will be adopted in Berlin, 'except in such instances where conditions make it impractical.' No conditions are known to exist at the present time to make it impractical to extend the zonal procedure fully to Berlin."

## Official Announcements

### Correspondents to Go On Reimbursable Basis

A procedure placing accredited correspondents in the US Occupation Zone of Germany on a reimbursable basis effective July 1, 1950, was announced by Ralph Nicholson, director of the Office of Public Affairs.

'The action is in accord with a tripartite agreement requiring press personnel in Germany on and after July 1, 1950, to pay the full cost of accommodation, services and other facilities provided through requisitioned or mandatory demands on German authorities,' Mr. Nicholson stated.

'Therefore, houses occupied by press personnel in the American Zone will be placed under nominal requisition on July 1, 1950, and tenants will be required to pay the full cost of this housing, including

rent, servants, electricity, gas, water, fuel and maintenance in Deutsche marks.

Present practice of assignment and occupancy of requisitioned houses will be continued until July 1, 1951, except that assignments will be to organizations rather than to individuals.

Organizations may negotiate private leases with German owners through proper authorities under derequisitioning agreements at any time prior to July 1, 1951. These leases must be approved by the administrative officer of HICOG before concluded. No transfer of leases or sub-leasing may be made unless authorized by HICOG. Requisitioned or Quarter-master furniture may be purchased or rented by occupants subject to approval by parties or agencies concerned.

### Border Crossing and Customs Control

Change No. 1 Circular No. 68, Hq EUCOM, subject same as above, dated April 25, 1949, is quoted for all concerned:

#### 1. Movements of Property and Effects Having General Authorization.

Persons subject to this circular may, by transporting such property on their persons or in their possession, import into the US area of control from outside the Western Area or export from the US area of control to any point outside the Western Area, the following property:

(1) Ordinary personal effects.

(2) German currency in an amount not in excess of 40 Deutsche marks.

(3) Currency other than German currency, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed 100 US dollars or the equivalent at the legal rates of exchange.

(4) United States Postal Money Orders, checks (including travelers checks), drafts, and letters of credit, if such checks, drafts, and letters are expressed in currency other than German currency.

(5) Tobacco in a quantity not in excess of 400 cigarettes, 50 cigars and one pound of smoking tobacco.

#### 2. Movements of Property and Effects Requiring Special Authorization.

(1) Property classified as RESTRICTED may be imported or exported only when properly licensed for such import or export.

(2) The movement of firearms and ammunition into and out of Germany by individuals is authorized only in accordance with the provisions of Circular 87, Hq EUCOM, 17 May 1949, as changed.

(3) Property and personal effects may be imported and exported under the provisions of Circular 76, Hq EUCOM, Aug. 26, 1948, as changed, when processed and moved in other than the personal possession of the owner.



### Vocational Training for Youth of Europe

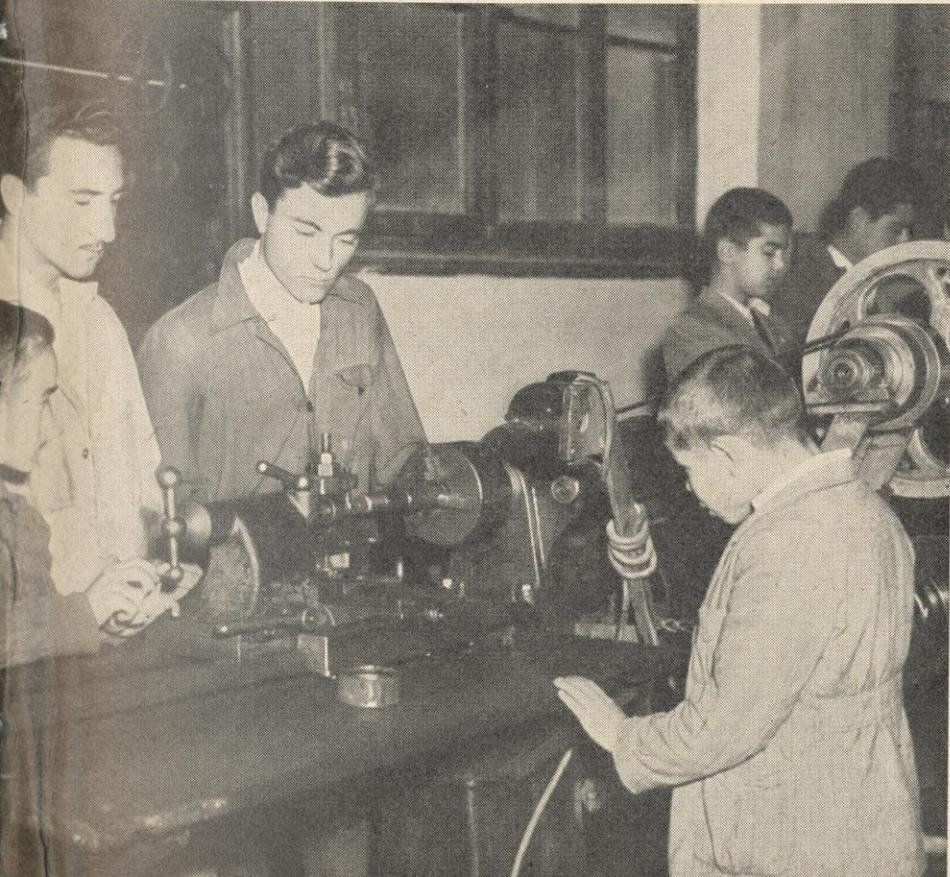
Training youth to take its place in the reviving industries of Europe is an important phase of the European Recovery Program. Apprentices are being schooled in every branch of industry and agriculture to help their nations to greater productivity. Government expert (above) shows Turkish boys how to service heavy new farm equipment. Students in Greek trade school (below) learn some 40 different trades.



836 Austrian youngsters learn agricultural techniques through 4-H Clubs.



British youths learn mining (above), while Trieste students learn fishing.



# M A Y

S		7	14	21	28
M		1	8	15	22
T		2	9	16	23
W		3	10	17	24
T		4	11	18	25
F		5	12	19	26
S		6	13	20	27