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INFORMATION

Bulletin

DEC 30 1949

University of Wisconsin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

ACHESON in BERLIN



THIS ISSUE:

Christmas Vignettes
Oberammergau

Germany Today
Report to the People



DECEMBER
1949



The dike which protected the island of Walcheren from the North Sea was bombed in October 1944 and for more than a year its fertile fields and meadows lay under six feet of salt water (top). When the island was drained with ECA aid funds, 3,000 houses, 250 farms and thousands of trees had been washed away and the once fertile land was covered with salt (above). Today counterpart funds are helping to rebuild the houses and farms, plant 500,000 trees and reclaim the soil to appreciably add to the Netherlands' agricultural production.

(ECA photos)



Information Bulletin

COVER PICTURE

ACHESON IN BERLIN—Meeting the American, Allied and German news correspondents of Berlin, US Secretary of State Dean Acheson made some general and personal observations on his visit to Germany. A report of his German tour appears on pages 38 and 39. Beside him at the press conference in the US Headquarters building in Berlin Nov. 14 was US High Commissioner McCloy. (PRD HICOG photo)

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

Editorial Offices

Headquarters Building, Room 263-A

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Editor H. Warner Waid
Editorial Writer Aileen S. Miles

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

December 1949

Christmas Poem	2
<i>Poem by Eugene Jolas</i>	
Christmas Vignettes	3
<i>Best Stories of Postwar Germany</i>	
Christmas Parties for Children	7
<i>Article by Margaret Sorenson</i>	
New Ideas for Women	9
<i>Article by Marjorie A. Yahraes</i>	
Oberammergau	11
<i>Article by Paul Freedman</i>	
Youth Forums Maturing	16
<i>Pictorial Story from Hans Lamm</i>	
Public School Reform	18
Report to the People	19
<i>Inauguration of AFN Broadcast Series</i>	
HICOG's Objectives	21
<i>Radio Speech by Maj. Gen. George P. Hays</i>	
Germany Today	23
<i>Interview by High Commissioner John J. McCloy</i>	
Five Nations Parade Arms (pictorial)	26
Bavaria's Progress	27
<i>Review by Murray D. van Wagoner</i>	
Hesse's Progress	29
<i>Review by Dr. James R. Newman</i>	
Cities from Ruins	32
<i>Digest of Expert's Survey Report</i>	
Rule by Law	33
<i>Digest of Speech by Capt. C. R. Jeffis (USN)</i>	
Agricultural Extension	35
<i>Article by George Kiem</i>	
Appraising Cost of Peace	37
<i>Statement by Senator A. Willis Robertson</i>	
Secretary Acheson Visits Germany	38
<i>Resume of Statements</i>	
For Better Understanding	41
<i>Address by Ambassador Robert D. Murphy</i>	
Challenge to Europe	43
<i>Address by Paul G. Hoffman</i>	
British Masters Shown in Hamburg	46
Christian Social Union	47
<i>Fourth in Political Parties Series</i>	
New Index of Industrial Production	50
Personnel Notes	52
Occupation Log	55
"So wohnt Amerika"	62
<i>Pictorial Review of "So Lives America"</i>	
German Editorials	68
Official Notices	73
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents	76

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

A Christmas Letter

By **EUGENE JOLAS**

We rove through alien lands and hear
The moon-blanch'd sound of mirth at night
Across the landscape far and near;
We watch the Milky Way in flight.

We're far away from friend and home.
An avalanche of rubble rains
Across our eyes. We tread the loam
Of strangers in a whorl of pains.

And we remember hallowed days
In festive prairie towns that dream
Of Indian lore and pioneer ways;
We see the sacred fire gleam.

From Brooklyn to great Oregon
The air is filled with hymns of peace;
The winter corn beneath the sun
Is rustling in the western breeze.


This is the season of good cheer;
We fling across the ocean miles
The elegy of our homesick tear;
We feel the wonder of your smiles.

Christmas Vignettes

— — Series of "Best Stories" of Postwar Germany

... And A Child Was Born

By COL. PAUL J. MADDOX
Chief, Chaplain Division
European Command

 ALL HAPPENED the first Christmas after the war ended in Germany—during the bleak, cold winter of 1945-46. An American Army sergeant was driving a jeep through the rubble of a street in heavily-bombed Munich. A sharp wind caked snow against the windshield, forcing him to stop every few minutes, get out and wipe the snow away.

Once, after he had climbed out to clean the windshield, he stood by the jeep and listened. There was no sound; only the light of the new day dawning seemed friendly. His eyes squinted against the icy wind—the same kind that had cut into his face the winter before in the frozen Ardennes during the Battle of the Bulge, where he'd earned his Purple Heart and gathered up a slug of steel in his thigh.

He stood staring, making out the jagged wrecks that were once buildings of downtown Munich. Their outlines looked less revolting, more fantastic as they became blurred, grotesque forms under the snow.

The sergeant glanced at his watch. It was five-thirty on Christmas morning, and there wasn't a note of good will or cheer in the whole lifeless world about him. The loneliness he felt in the silent ghost city made him want to get away fast. Climbing in behind the wheel he raced the motor.

Suddenly he peered through the windshield. In the thick snow sparkling in the glare of his headlights he could make out two persons—one a woman. Didn't they see his lights? They were walking right toward the jeep. He slammed the heel of his hand on the horn but they kept on coming. In a few more steps they were standing beside him.

THE WOMAN was slight and pale—there was a transparent frailness about her. The loose, threadbare coat she wore did not conceal the fact that she was pregnant. The man, a good bit older than the woman, seemed to be trying to rub warmth into the arm that was in a sling as he spoke to the sergeant in slow, German-accented English. His teeth chattered as he told of their plight, raising his voice because of the sound of the motor.

The sergeant frowned. So the man's wife was going to have a baby, the husband had a broken arm and they had no place to go! They can't find room at the inn! Well, it was the fault of people like themselves that Munich was *kaputt*. They could go and tell some Germans their troubles. The sergeant raced the engine, and pressed down on the clutch pedal. Did anybody think of him when

they assigned him to the Christmas Eve run—when all the other guys were out having a good time?

A short, sharp, agonized cry went up from the woman, and it made the sergeant cringe. He turned and saw her thin, blue fingers grasp her husband's wrist and her nails eat into his flesh. Then, while he stared, she collapsed into the snow.

WHEN YOU haven't planned to do something and suddenly find yourself doing it, you can't always remember just exactly how everything happened. Later, the sergeant could remember the reckless blind drive along the snow-filled road, then the frenzied pounding on the door of the *Gasthaus* (inn), but that was about all he could recall.

The husband and the sergeant were sitting by a small stove in the *Gasthaus* now, the husband telling, in his slow English, of his school-teaching days, how he and his wife had fled from the Eastern Zone and were on their way to a small Bavarian village and some of his relatives.

He became flustered as he told the rest of the story, glancing at his wife on the cot with every word. Was this the first baby the sergeant had ever delivered?

Yes, it was. The sergeant walked over to the cot and looked at the baby boy again. It all seemed like a dream.

THE THREE GI's who had come down from the motor pool when the sergeant phoned were bending over the cot, staring at the warmly-wrapped child nestled beside his mother. They had brought gifts with them—some rations, soap, blankets and a jug of hot coffee.

The little old German woman who had opened up the *Gasthaus*, who had also started the fire and complained to her husband when he was slow in hauling out the cot, turned toward the new baby just then and smiled faintly; suddenly the woman in the bed spoke, softly and slowly, studying the sergeant as her words filled the room.

The new father listened closely. When she finished he spoke to the sergeant, "I will for you translate what she has said." All eyes studied the tall, lean man, obviously one who had known better days.

"She has said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.'" The *Gasthaus* woman nodded, as if she had checked the translation, and approved it. The tall soldier who had brought the blankets nodded then, and said loudly, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

All eyes in the room, which by then were on the sergeant, seemed to suddenly set on the baby wrapped and nestled beside his mother. In the child they appeared to be seeing the new tomorrow, a tomorrow with peace on earth if the good will that had brought the baby into the world would be cherished and practiced by all. As the group continued to stare at the infant, soft and warm in his mother's arms, they were all filled with hope.

Symbol of Progress

By DR. JAMES R. NEWMAN
US State Commissioner, Hesse



AN INVESTIGATOR sent out by my headquarters in December 1946 to study conditions in Hesse and to tell us in Military Government the type of Christmas the Germans in the state could expect, brought back a grim story of human wreckage. It was the story of Kostheim, located but a few miles from Wiesbaden and Mainz. It told of babies clothed in rags barely surviving in a crowded, rain-drenched ruin of what was once a temporary shelter for day laborers. It described conditions that can only be called shocking and deplorable. The report concluded that the population was falling into nihilism and that children were sinking into moral decay and misery.

Kostheim was a town of a little more than 11,000 persons. Then, its population had increased some 50 percent since 1939 and, at the same time, its housing facilities had decreased 40 percent because of war damage. That Christmas 2.3 percent of the children came to school barefoot; 10 percent had no shoes and were able to attend school only if the mother, father or one of the brothers or sisters remained at home; 30 percent were going to school without any lunch; 13 percent went to school with empty stomachs, and 14 percent did not own a pair of stockings; 50 percent of the school children slept two and three in a bed and almost all had some ailment—50 percent had rickets and 25 percent were undernourished.

The report noted: "The homes of the school children are breeding grounds for vermin, contagious diseases and the decay of morals and decency among youth."

THAT WAS the dawn of Christmas 1946. That was but three short years ago. I can never forget those days, with lines of people, packs on their backs, searching the countryside looking for potatoes, bread, fat, almost anything worth eating. Store windows were empty; factory chimneys stood smokeless, like ghosts in the raw winter sky; clothing was old, tattered, threadbare.

Homes were dark, dank, dreary and cold with the wretchedness of privation and fear and pessimism. Coal, wood and other fuels were virtually non-existent. Housing was pitiable, with several families sharing war-torn dwellings and wearing inadequate clothing indoors as some protection against the biting, penetrating cold.

Schools expressed the Christmas spirit of the youth. Boys and girls with scrubbed faces stared out of desolate eyes, shivering under their inadequate garments, at an elderly teacher, herself suffering from the cold, while rain water dripped from her bomb-damaged ceiling.

Americans—troops, civilians and dependents—were quick to spot the Christmas in store for the Hessian youth and, reacting as Americans always do to misery, they pooled their economic resources, their time and their ability to make Christmas a little brighter—for the children, at least. Throughout Hesse, wherever there was an American, parties were held and gifts given to the children. American feeling, in 1946, was the only ray of brightness in that cold, miserable Christmas.

TODAY, ANY casual observer walking down any street in Hesse can see the difference. Store windows are heavily laden with welcome, quality commodities; factory chimneys are belching forth a continual stream of smoke; and youngsters are going to school well-shod and warmly-clothed. The expressions in the eyes of the children have changed. Well-scrubbed faces now look eagerly at a better-dressed, younger, better-trained teacher. Classrooms are heated. War damage has been repaired. While Hesse is not yet riding a crest of prosperity, there can be no question in any mind that the economic life has been bettered considerably. My investigators, this year, brought back no report such as the Kostheim report.

Christmas of 1949 looms on the horizon as the merriest and happiest in many years for the people of Hesse. The three years since the Kostheim report tell the story of German progress under US Military Government and the US High Commission. These three years tell the world of American generosity, help and encouragement. The three years constitute historic, recorded proof of the success of the policy of the United States Government, the Marshall Plan, and the men and women here in Germany who are, daily, devoting themselves to duty so that Germany may make those adjustments necessary for her to become a member of the unit of peaceful, democratic free nations of the Western world.

Christmas 1946 seemed to hold little room for "good will." Christmas 1949 holds more than just a promise of "good will to all men."

Year after Blockade

By GERTRUD BRANDSCH-BOEHM
14-Year-Old School Girl, US Sector, Berlin
(Translated from German)



CHRISTMAS TIME is nearing and I hope that this one will be quite different from the one last year. At that time we lived in Berlin like on an island, isolated by the blockade.

In the evening the family gathered at the table around a smoking kerosene lamp. We huddled together to be able to see and at the same time to keep ourselves warm. We sat wrapped in blankets and coats, for we could not afford a warm room with a coal ration of 25 pounds for the whole winter.

In school it was not possible to hold the pencil without gloves because of the cold. We were happy when we had fewer lessons due to the heavy cold. Thus we had more time to go sledding.

At noon it was always the same food that awaited us, dehydrated potatoes, dried vegetables, dried fruit and milk powder. Since gas consumption was limited, canned meat was advantageous.

In spite of all the difficulties, I was looking forward to Christmas and I was not disappointed. My greatest joy was the invitation to a Christmas party by the Americans. Here I had some unforgettable hours. I also brought home presents for my brothers and sisters.

This year everything looks different. In the shops almost everything is available. However, because of the double currency we cannot afford even the most essential. My father, like many others in Berlin, is earning only East marks and we need West marks to go shopping. These are worth six times as much as the East marks. Also in this respect we expect an improvement for Christmas this year.

Nevertheless, I enjoy the bright illuminated windows of the shops.

I am dreaming of finding some of the things on my gift table at Christmas. But I don't worry about that. I have the good luck to look forward to a Christmas time with my parents and four brothers and sisters. Many children all over the world do not have this privilege.

The Displaced Sergeant

By JOHN A. BIGGS

Public Relations Branch
OLC Bavaria



ERGEANT MICHAEL O'HARA was very unhappy. He was lonely, he hated Germany, and it was Christmas Eve! He hunched his shoulders against the cold and swore softly to himself about army injustices. "Taking a man from his wife and three kids just before Christmas," he said aloud, "and shipping him into a dump like this."

The sergeant tried to imagine what his good-natured, round-faced Molly and the three young ones would be doing now, but reducing the time discrepancy between Munich, Germany, and Trenton, New Jersey, was too difficult. He told himself it didn't matter and abandoned the idea.

He passed a crowded German beer hall and looked in. The warmth of the place, the loud Bavarian music and the happy laughter of the occupants goaded him. "Those Germans!" he said, as he backed into the street again. "If I go in I'll get into a fight and get myself into a pack of trouble." The sergeant wavered for a second as the cold wind bit through his thick overcoat. A group of Germans went by singing Christmas carols.

O'HARA THOUGHT of the *Buergerbraeu Keller*, the great beer hall where Hitler had narrowly missed death from an assassin's bomb in 1941. Since the war it had been converted into a Special Service Club and Snack Bar for GIs. "I'll go there," he said to himself. "It's a cinch I won't see no Germans and I'll get warm." He hailed an ancient lumbering taxi.

The low raftered room that had been Munich's biggest beer hall was alive with activity. Red and green paper streamers hung from the ceiling, and a big crowd of kids was milling around the room in a children's game to the tune of a tinny piano. At the far end of the hall hung a great white sign lettered in red: "Christmas Party for German Children, sponsored by the American Women's Club of Munich. EVERYBODY WELCOME."

"Everybody, that is, but me, Mike," the sergeant said to himself.

As he went back out in the street the sergeant felt worse than he had all evening. "I'll get out of here and go back to camp" he said, pulling viciously on his cigarette and then throwing it into the street. It had hardly settled into the freshly fallen snow before a small form darted out of the shadows and scooped it up deftly in a gubby hand that was blue with cold.

Sergeant O'Hara looked down contemptuously at the small figure. "They don't even behave like kids," he said. He grabbed for the boy and heard the sound of tearing cloth as he dragged the struggling child towards him. "Why ain't you in there playing with those other kids? Why ain't you, huh?"

THE KID was shivering. O'Hara wasn't sure whether it was from cold or fright, or both. He dragged the thin-faced, terrified youngster into the light and shook him with mounting indignation. "Answer my question, you! Why ain't you in there playing with those other kids?"

The boy stared at the sergeant. "Because I hate all of you Americans," he said in broken English. "I hate you because you're fat and rich. And you've never known what it means to be hungry." He stopped shivering for a moment and then suddenly sank his teeth into the hand of Sergeant Michael O'Hara. As the sergeant drew his hand away in pain, suddenly all the hatred and loneliness of the night went out of him.

The German kid was halfway down the street before the sergeant started moving. The boy ducked into an alley, but the small paper-thin shoes slipped on the icy ground and the sergeant was on him.

The boy whimpered softly as the sergeant lifted him to his feet. O'Hara looked down at the terror-stricken little face, too old for its years, and suddenly he laughed for the first time that night. He took off his coat and wrapped it around the frightened youngster.

"O.K., Superman. So our American hospitality isn't good enough for you, huh? Well, whether you like it or not, you're going to get yourself the best Christmas dinner you've ever had. And if that mess sergeant of ours has gone, I'll cook the turkey myself!"

As he dragged the now quiet boy out of the alley and looked up the street for a taxi, he was thinking to himself how much better Molly and the kids would feel when he wrote them about this.

A Christmas Carol

By PAVILS KLANS

Staff Writer of "Latvija"

Latvian DP Newspaper

Esslingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden



OU SMALL CHILDREN, come along and sing, because it's Christmas again." So go the words of a favorite Christmas song of the Latvian people.

And because Mrs. Kalnins, a Latvian displaced person in Germany, wanted music for her small son Harijs last Christmas, she is able to celebrate Christmas this year in the United States.

Mrs. Kalnins worked in the American Army kitchen at Seckenheim, where she used to fight off boredom and unpleasant thoughts by trying to hear melodies in the clanging of pots and the rattle of chinaware. Suddenly one day she felt a great need for a piano at home to make these melodies true.

She put an advertisement in the German newspapers of Mannheim. She asked: could she not borrow or rent a piano? No German would help her. As soon as Mrs. Kalnins spoke, the people would say: "Oh! You're a foreigner. You're from the foreigners' camp in Mannheim."

THEN CAME the German currency reform of mid-1948. Money in Germany again became real money. Mrs. Kalnins was able to rent a piano. Bringing the piano to the camp was a solemn procession. Not only the children and the aged people of the camp, but also the American soldiers across the street were watching it.

Mrs. Kalnins had a little son, Harijs. Every night after coming home from work, Mrs. Kalnins played for little Harijs folk songs and other melodies she remembered from her own childhood. They both were happy.

Then came the opportunity for her to be resettled in the United States. There were some strange but good people ready to give shelter to her and her child. That was fine. But all the time a thought hurt her: "Can I do it? What happens if my husband would return?" In 1941 he was deported by the Russians to Siberia. She could not get rid of the memory—the horrifying night in 1941 when secret police took her sick husband out of bed and dragged him away.

All the IRO and American authorities, who handled resettlement problems according to the letter of the law, asked the same question: "Have you any proof of the whereabouts of your husband?"

Mrs. Kalnins always gave the same answer, the truth: "I do not know a thing about him." The resettlement process was postponed, Mrs. Kalnins went on waiting. She really did not know for what she was waiting.

CHRISTMAS CAME last year while she still was waiting. Mrs. Kalnins lighted the candles on her tiny tree. She and little Harijs sat in their room, drank tea and Mrs. Kalnins could not but think how strange it is that Christmas becomes so very sad if you can not spend it the proper way.

Her thoughts went back to childhood, to school years, to Christmas of that time and then suddenly she remembered that somewhere in the bottom of a trunk she had a little book with Christmas carols. It had been there all these years. She never knew how it happened to come into the trunk among other things she had thrown together in a hurry when the Germans had ordered her from her home in Riga to work three years in a war factory.

But this was the first Christmas after many years when she could use the little book. This was the first time she had a piano again.

Mrs. Kalnins got the song book out. She started to play "Holy Night..." All the windows in the big barracks camp across the street were bright with candle

light. Still it was Christmas even for those who had lost their homes.

But when Mrs. Kalnins again closed the book, something dropped out of it. She started. It was an envelope with a stamp of the Soviet Union. And it clearly showed the date: June 16, 1941. Mrs. Kalnins had never noticed it before. She tore the envelope and read:

"This is to send you last regards from your husband, Jekabs Kalnins. He died this morning in the train of deportees. We proceed eastwards. Think of us. God help you. Andris."

MRS. KALNINS WEPT all Christmas Eve. Although she had got used to the thought that Jekabs, taken away ill, could not have survived, still she had not known it. Only after midnight did she realize that this letter could help her as proof. Now the resettlement authorities would permit her to emigrate.

Not many days later the black piano was moved out through the camp gate because Mrs. Kalnins no longer needed it.

This Christmas she probably will play again for little Harijs—this time somewhere in America. She certainly will play carols from the same book, and both will remember last Christmas Eve, when everything seemed so hopeless until the little tattered paper book opened the way.

Berlin Christmas, 1945

By SPERO GALANOPULO

AFN Berlin Commentator



IT WAS THE MONTH in Berlin that the number of "high point" troops dwindled down to several hundred and a quota of 9,000 young replacements had almost been reached. It was the month the big city's American community was getting set for its first gas rationing; young Pvt. Philip Cass forced his way through a crowd of terrified German onlookers to dive into the Friedrichsplatz fire reservoir to rescue an eight-year-old boy who had plunged through the thin ice; teddy bears, dolls and other items on sale for thousands of marks each in the Tiergarten black market; overseas phone service for occupation personnel was in the testing stage and Kreuzberg, largest of the six boroughs in the American Sector, was the first to be turned over to German control.

It was the month that a special seasonal display was set up in the American Sector featuring a New England village scene of life-size front replicas of a spired church flanked by a town hall and the home of the poet James Russell Lowell. The entire set symbolized Democracy's freedom of thought, expression and religion. There was a 60-foot tree with 1,500 colored light bulbs and indirect lighting and foot bleachers stretched in a semi-circle for a trained GI glee club and for everyone else who wanted to join in the carols.

And Maj. Gen. Ray W. Barker, commander of the 78th Division, parked his car a block away one evening, walked

(Continued on page 22)

GYA Christmas Plans

— — Yuletide Fetes Arranged at All Posts

By MARGARET SORENSON

GYA Section, OPOT Division, EUCOM Headquarters



IF GYA WERE to select a theme for this year, it would be a simple word—"Others."

"It is more blessed to give than to receive," said Christ, whose birthday we honor each Christmas Day. This year GYA, in cooperation with German citizens of every community as well as with the American personnel at every military post, is turning from a Christmas which is only a friendly handout to a Christmas which more nearly typifies the true meaning of Yuletide spirit, cheer and service for others.

During the last few Christmas seasons in Germany there was a greater need to make some sort of Christmas for every child because the stores were bare of gifts and goodies. This year, the Germans want to help provide a Christmas for their children. It is especially for the unfortunate children without parents, all those who are ill or disabled, that most lavish plans are being made by GYA.

In Wetzlar, a special GYA Craft Shop has been opened to make toys for orphans and other needy children,

and the girl's sewing classes are making garments to be given away. Groups of children will visit all of the hospitals and sing Christmas carols. Wetzlar also plans a big Christmas festival for the entire community.

The Bremen Port of Embarkation is preparing a Christmas play which will be presented for the cheer of hospital patients, and also plans Christmas pageants and musical festivals in Bremerhaven and Bremen which will be attended by both Germans and Americans.

IN FRANKFURT, special effort is being made to provide Christmas entertainment at all orphanages and old people's homes and to present the unfortunate with handmade gifts and sweets. A German-American youth committee in Stuttgart is working through GYA to bring Christmas cheer to 15,000 crippled, blind and sick children.

In the Heidelberg Military Post, a Christmas program is being organized to provide special parties for 35 orphanages and hospitals. Several staff sections of EUCOM Head-

quarters are each sponsoring a special party under the supervision of American personnel for one of these institutions. The GYA personnel are assisting hundreds of individual clubs and schools in the organization of their Christmas program.

German businessmen in Augsburg are donating gifts which GYA will use to bring Christmas cheer to the local hospitals and orphanages. Groups of children from the GYA Centers will present entertainment and Christmas songs to these orphanages and hospitals and make small gifts to the children. The American Women's Club is emphasizing the necessity of warm clothes and food rather than candy and nuts.

THE BERLIN Military Post is making provision to bring cheer to 65,000 to 70,000 children. The German Welfare Office is providing the GYA Christmas committee with the names of needy children in addition to those who are in hospitals and orphanages. Special Christmas parties will be held at each GYA Center, and groups of children participating in GYA will provide Christmas trees and small gifts for those children.

In Garmisch, clothing and toys are being made at the GYA Center for presentation to many of the children



Members of the Berlin Teenagers' Club collected toys—broken and new—to be given to needy German children at the Berlin Military Post's Christmas parties. The toys were taken to the All-American Service Club, where they are being repaired and painted by soldiers of BMP. L. to r. are teenagers Ralph Etzold, New York City; Florence I. Siebens, Toledo, O.; Pat Ashworth, Dallas, Tex.; Jimmy Cobble, Rouge River, Ore.; Freddy Martin, from Washington state; and Miss Ruth Parks, of Stoneham, Mass., Special Services hostess at the All-American Service Club in Berlin.

(US Army photo)



G.I's of BMP supervised the making of toys of every conceivable sort which were given to German children at Christmas 1947, when the 759th MP Bn. fed well over 3,000 boys and girls, which, it is believed, is the largest number so entertained by a single unit in the history of the occupation. (US Army photo)

in this small Bavarian town. On Christmas Eve groups of youngsters will serenade the Old People's Home and the Welfare Kitchen with Christmas carols.

In Nuremberg, a special fund is being raised by the Christmas committee to provide assistance for needy German and DP children. Representatives of military units in this area will visit the hospitals, orphanages and refugee camps during the season.

At Oberammergau, the GYA staff, the American Women's Club and the citizens of the community are working hand in hand to organize a Christmas program worthy of the occasion for all the people of that community. At the suggestion of Mrs. Joseph Shiebot, wife of the GYA officer, many of the American ladies of the community have already visited German families. In many cases this is their first visit in a German home.

When the ladies from two countries met each other as friends, they found that there was no difference in their

fundamental ideals. Maybe the dressed differently or there was some superficial difference, but these do not matter.

This is all leading to a gala community pageant, the theme of which will be religion in keeping with the real meaning of Christmas, all of which will be very fitting to the life of this community which next year will again present the Passion Play.

Personnel of Air Force Installations throughout the US Zone are each planning to bring Christmas cheer to all the needy youth within their communities.

In Munich and Wuerzburg, plans for a gala celebration with big community Christmas festivals are under way. The 1st Infantry Division and the US Constabulary units will take an active part in the season's celebrations.

In addition to the special provisions for the unfortunate, the boys and girls who have been regularly attending the GYA Centers' special

classes and groups will each have their own parties. Most of these parties will be planned and actually conducted by the children themselves. They will draw names to discover for which of their friends they will provide a gift. A Christmas committee of club members will plan the program, while another committee works out the details for refreshments.

Parents and relatives of the children will attend these parties and inspect the various exhibits of art, sewing and handicraft which have been made by their children. The entertainments will consist of plays, puppet shows, ballet, Christmas poems and group singing of Christmas carols.

THROUGH ALL of these activities the German youth will continue to learn how people live in a democracy. They will also learn that with the many privileges which are extended to them in democratic activities there are also responsibilities which each must accept.

Americans and Germans through their cooperative effort on behalf of the children are proving that even in this muddled world of today there is still a majority who have "Good will to all men." If peoples of this world would continue to work together as the Americans and Germans are doing to provide Christmas cheer for the German children, we would be able to better understand the true meaning of the Christmas Angel's message of "Peace on earth." + END

Christmas 1946 was brightened for these German kiddies by Yuletide meals and gifts donated by American occupation personnel, both service and civilian. Left, typical group of eager youngsters queue up outside a mess hall; right, Christmas carols at a tree party, a scene enacted at all military posts and GYA centers throughout the American zone each year since 1945.

(US Army photos)



New Ideas for Women

— — *Germans Inspired by Visits to US*

By **MARJORIE A. YAHRAES**

Information Bulletin Staff Writer

THE FIRST THING I noticed when I went to the United States was the absence of ruins; the second thing that impressed me was the lack of suspicion between people."

This was one of the many vivid impressions brought back recently to their compatriots by German women who this year traveled and studied in the United States. During a weekend of informal discussions and round-table conferences, sponsored at *Haus Schwalbach* by the German-American Women's Club of Wiesbaden more than 200 American and German women talked, ate and lived together, discussing with the newly-returned Germans how mutual home and community problems could be solved.

During the more formal part of the program, a baker's dozen German women—persons who had studied US prisons, education, labor relations, farm extension work and community life as part of the US cultural exchange program—gave their views, interrupted by many questions and interpolations from the listeners. Beginning hesitantly and always with an apology for their knowledge of English, although many of them spoke fluently, these women decried customs common in democratic

nations as voyagers must have related two centuries ago the new ways of living observed in the Far East.

PERHAPS THE most confusing aspect of their reports was the inability of both visitors and audience to grasp the size and complexity of the United States. Each visitor had been to America for two to three months; yet several were inclined to think their own experiences and observations were typical of the whole country. For example, when a trade union lawyer reported that the average worker's salary in the United States is \$53 for a 40-hour week, it was very difficult to convince a listener later that a Tennessee cotton picker may not get that amount in a whole month. Isolated examples of high living standards attained in the United States discouraged some as impossible goals to reach in Germany.

In spite of seeing too little too briefly, however, the Germans returned with a rich fund of information and new ideas on how US ways could be applied constructively in their own communities. One visitor suggested that Europeans must forget their own standards and customs in order to understand America.

"In Germany tradition is considered sacred," she said, "but Americans are not burdened with the past. They consider tradition that which tries to limit them."

THERE WAS unfeigned admiration for social attitudes they had observed in America. One woman summed up her remarks by saying that US life "is so much easier and practical than that in Germany. People have more time for group activities, and they have more time because they cooperate in group life."

One thought the reason for the high standard of living was the ideal balance between collectivism and individualism. Another reported that she "never before realized there could be such a high percentage of citizens in a country who were interested in what they can do to make the world a better place in which to live." She was particularly interested that idealism was combined with an attitude of realism or practicality.

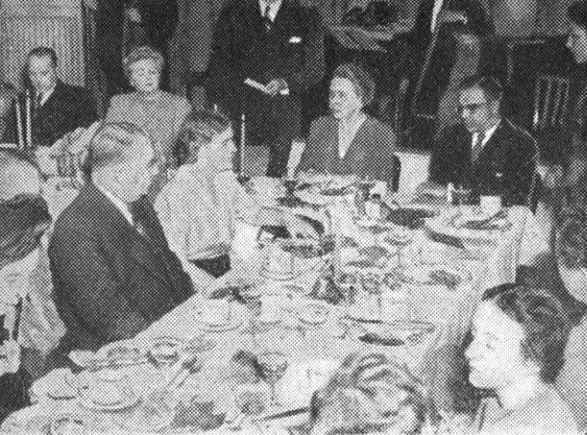
How American citizens attain these traits deeply interested all those present. The director of a Frankfurt kindergarten thought she had learned the answer. "The aim of US education," she observed, "is inner security. This will stand when material security goes. The groundwork for this inner security must be laid in early childhood and it is in the American kindergarten that this element is established. The child is given a sense of belonging because the parents respect the child as an individual. The teacher, on the other hand, believes each child will be a better individual if he is trusted. This attitude of trust remains when the children have grown into adults."

In an American child's early school experience the teacher stands in the background, respecting his individuality. "But," she added, "the child is trained to listen. While one

Typical of the international gatherings of women in postwar Germany is this meeting of women leaders for discussion at Haus Schwalbach in Wiesbaden, Hesse, recently. Speaker at moment is a Frenchwoman.

(PRB, OLCH photo)





Fifth convention of Federated German-American Discussion Clubs is addressed at Wiesbaden Nov. 4 by Dr. James E. Newman (standing), state commissioner for Hesse, who indirectly attacked Soviet indoctrination of German youth and called on the federated clubs to work for peace and freedom of the youth of the world. At speaker's table (l. to r.) are Helga Kieger; Wiesbaden's Mayor Hans Redelhammer; Louise Fullmer, president of the federated clubs; Newman; Ruth Woodsmall, HICOG Women's Affairs chief; and Samuel E. Combs, chief of Field Operations, OLCH. (PRB, OLCH photo)

describes his little experiences, the others are disciplined to listen carefully, to understand and see upon which points they agree. Then, after seeing the points of agreement, they may state the issues upon which they disagree. Agreement and listening to the other person's opinions thus become an early part of an American child's training."

The smooth transition between kindergarten and first grade in the United States is not common in Germany, where kindergartens are separated from the schools and the school system. This transit should be made easier, she believes, in order that what is taught in the all-important first years will mesh together.

FOR THE FIRST time the idea of coeducation is being discussed as a possibility for German public schools. While some women from the audience reported that girls and boys could not concentrate so well or devote themselves so seriously to their studies in mixed classes, others maintained that it was a healthy arrangement for children to be in mixed groups as they would be in later life.

Problems of adult life were also discussed, including conditions in

correctional institutions, public health and, in particular, women's problems in postwar Germany. Until 1933, German prisons were up-to-date, but since then the penal system has fallen back while other countries have gone ahead. "The United States is first in the practice of new, improved ideas," reported a director of a Frankfurt women's prison. "We must encourage in Germany the attitude in institutions of helping people instead of punishing them. Inmates must be enriched spiritually if they are to improve."

She cited the advantages of using psychiatrists to classify prisoners according to their abilities and their needs. The parole system in force in the United States

was also a plan which she favored for Germany. Although the parole is used to some extent already in Germany, the director pointed out that German prisoners must serve longer

before applying for parole and that more careful, understanding help is needed for persons leaving their regimented life for the outside world.

Through the American schools is also developed an understanding of the principles of public health which a returning German doctor thought should be instilled in the German population. One of the visitors remarked upon the excellent friendly relations between US school children and the public health doctors and nurses who came to treat and examine boys and girls at the schools. It was suggested that "a close contact between physicians in the United States and Germany is especially important in bringing Germany up-to-date in medicine and public health."

ABOVE ALL, the German women gathered at *Haus Schwalbach* were interested in the woman's place in postwar Germany—how she can lift herself from the drudgery of the ill-equipped home and farm and find time to take an active interest and part in the life of her community and nation. Lacking experience in group activities, the women complained that they were afraid of public speaking and were unfamiliar with the basic principles of group organization.

On the other hand, they showed an awakening sense of responsibility and an eagerness to take part in improving community life. Until the housewife can free herself from some of the old-fashioned time-consuming equipment and routine, however, such community participation was felt to be impossible for the majority of German women.

Visitors to the United States were impressed particularly by the modern equipment made available to women for their work. They observed that most US working women are married, in contrast to those in Germany. They found that US women work both to improve the financial status of the family and because of a pride in accomplishment. One woman remarked that "professional women in the United States look well-groomed; they have personality and femininity along with their careers."

Such a dual role of worker and housewife was possible, they found,

(Continued on page 15)

This is the final article written by Mrs. Yahraes as a member of the editorial staff of the Information Bulletin. Mrs. Yahraes first joined the editorial staff of the Information Bulletin in January 1947 and continued until September when she returned to the United States. She was brought back to Germany in August 1948 to resume her work on the Information Bulletin. Previously she had been a feature writer for Philadelphia newspapers, member of the editorial staff of *En Guardia*, State Department-sponsored magazine for South America, and correspondent for an American news magazine in Mexico City.

During her service on the Information Bulletin, Mrs. Yahraes wrote several bylined articles, but her principal responsibility was to obtain, rewrite and adapt to magazine style the manuscript of articles. Among her bylined articles have been:

Leipzig Fair, Issue No. 84 of March 17, 1947.

Show Windows of Bizonal Exports, Issue No. 112 of Sept. 29, 1947.

Four Christmases, Issue No. 150 of Dec. 14, 1948.

Glass and Ceramics, Issue No. 163 of June 14, 1949.

Leather Industry, Issue No. 166 of July 26, 1949.

Textile and Clothing Industry, Issue of November 1949.

Oberammergau

— — To Present Passion Play in Holy Year

By PAUL W. FREEDMAN

ON SCAFFOLDINGS in the winding streets of Oberammergau the plasterers and housepainters, who are busily at work renovating the colorful murals that adorn so many house fronts, sport beards and sideburns. So do the gas station attendant and the mailman. The Passion Play is less than six months away and since last winter all male participants, 1,000 in all, have had to forego use of the razor and of the barber's shears.

The barber, who is letting his own hair grow wild, is not worried. As in every tenth year, the communal treasury subsidizes him during his period of slack business. The village fathers know that customers must stay away from his shop if the village is to be prosperous, because its prosperity hinges on the Passion Play.

And if the play is to be a success, bearded villagers must help to provide the proper atmosphere. What is more, in the sharply revealing light of a daytime performance, which has to go on even when the rain deluges the open air section of the playhouse stage, artificial beards might be embarrassing for patriarchal roles.

TO UNDERSTAND what makes this village and its amateur players one of the world's leading

tourist attractions and the focus of deeply-felt religious experience, we must go back more than three centuries. Not even in 1945 was Germany so completely devastated as towards the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1634.

It was not battles and famine only that laid waste whole provinces. The dreaded plague was sweeping the

country. Prospering townships turned into deserted ghost towns. There were districts in which not a single peasant remained alive. From the valleys of Bavaria the epidemic of "Black Death" stalked upwards along the Ammer river, where foothills grow into the Tyrolean Alps.

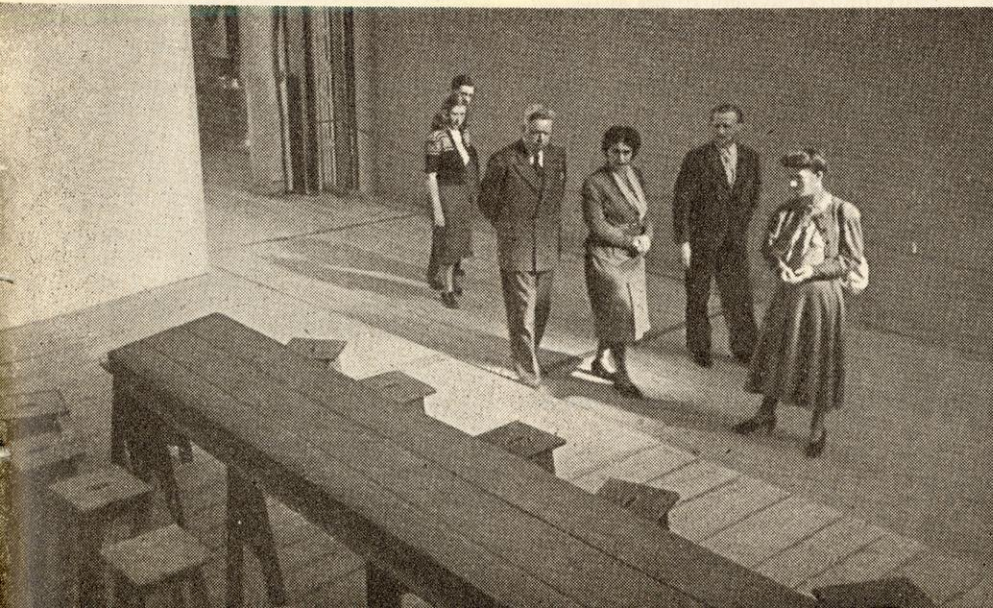
There, in a scenic beauty spot, nestles Oberammergau. By blocking off all roads, the citizenry hoped to quarantine the picturesque village. It was to no avail. Quickly, 84 of the 300 residents died. The symptoms of pestilence had thrown many more on a sickbed from which they were not expected to recover. The sign of death was upon Oberammergau.

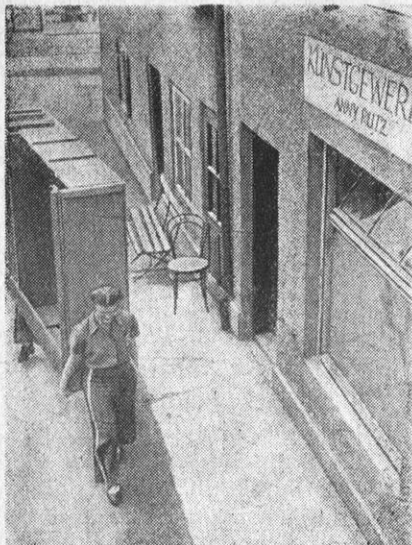
IN THIS EMERGENCY the village council assembled in the church and made a solemn vow. They pledged that if He, who had sent the plague, were to save the village from it, they would every tenth year perform a play depicting the sufferings of Christ. And, so the ancient chronicles report, there were no more victims. The next year the passion of the Savior was re-enacted for the first time. The pledge has been honored every decade since. Only during the Napoleonic troubles, in the economic crisis after World War I and during

Mr. Freedman has been associated with US occupation operations in Germany since the war. Formerly with the intelligence service of the US Army, he joined the US staff of the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg as a senior research analyst in screening and evaluating documents used in the prosecution of the top Nazi war criminals. Later he joined OMG Bavaria as editor of the daily intelligence report and of "Trend," biweekly report on Bavarian political activities. In October 1948, he joined the staff of the US-published Die Neue Zeitung in Munich as associate editor and later became text editor of HEUTE, US-published German-language pictorial magazine. He is now with the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG.

Photographs from HEUTE

Table for The Last Supper scene in Passion Play. Right, boy woodcarver.





Anny Rutz, Virgin Mary of 1930.

World War II was the 10-year schedule disrupted.

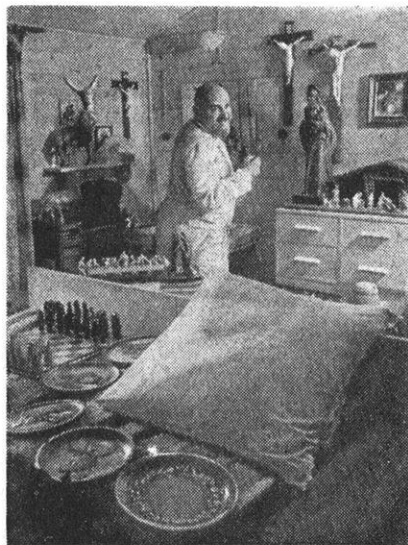
At first, only passages of the New Testament were read aloud, with villagers reciting the words of God the Father, of Mary, of Christ and of his disciples. But the natural acting genius that is an inborn trait of the play-loving, temperamental natives of southern Bavaria led local playwrights to produce scenarios for elaborate performances. The present musical score dates from 1810, the text from 1850 — when performances were advanced by four years, from 1850 to 1854, so that they would always take place at the end of each decade. Only



Typical Bavarian products.

in 1934, to celebrate the 300th jubilee, was the Passion Play returned to its original cycle.

In the last few generations the world began to hear of the Passion Plays, which until then had been a mere local tradition for the devoutly Catholic villagers and their neighbors. It had become big business. There were more than 400,000 visitors during each of the last two seasons, in 1930 and 1934. Upon them, the impact of this re-enactment of the story of Jesus Christ is still a religious one. Innumerable spectators have considered it one of the spiritual high points of their lives.



Stocking up for Holy Year.

FROM 8.30 in the morning until 6 in the evening, with a two-hour break for lunch, the gospel story unfolds in the playhouse. In the morning it spans the time from Christ's entry into Jerusalem to his arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane. In the afternoon, the first tableau shows the court scene in the palace of Annas the high priest.

Most moving scene is the crucifixion, when the player who enacts the role of Christ staggers under the weight of an 80-pound cross on the way to Golgatha and remains suspended upon it, grasping two bent nails that appear to protrude from his palms, for 20 minutes. With the triumphant resurrection the performance reaches its climax, while the

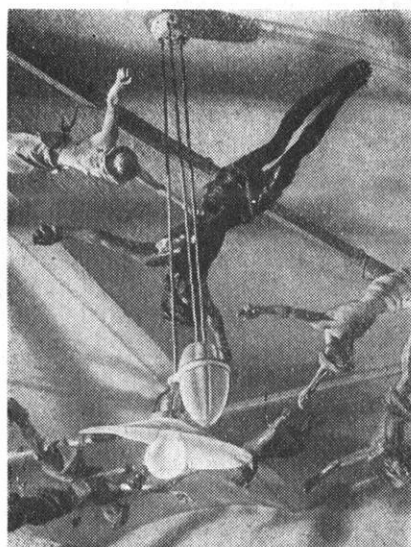


Prospective players.

choir sings: "Halleluja! Praise, Fame, Adoration, Power and Glory be Thine for ever and ever."

Tradition prescribes that all participants — with the technical staff, they number approximately 1,700 — must be natives of Oberammergau, or must have resided there for at least 20 years. Anyone remaining absent from the village for more than five years disqualifies himself. Girls playing the female roles must be unmarried and under 35. The one chosen to portray Mary must enjoy "unsullied reputation."

But this year the rigid eligibility rules have had to be relaxed some-



Carvings of the Crucifixion.

what. For one thing, the war and PW camps had kept many a native away for longer than five years. They may take part, and so may all children attending elementary school. This is considered a major concession, because almost half of them were not born within sight of the Alps. Their parents are ethnic Germans expelled from eastern Europe, refugees from the Soviet Zone or evacuees from the big cities.

Among Oberammergau's 5,200 inhabitants, 2,000 newcomers loom large. They are a perpetual reminder of the Hitler-generated tempest that has tossed scores of millions of human beings across the face of Europe like leaves in the wind. Not only in bomb-damaged cities, but in remote villages such as Oberammergau which the war has passed by and that remain steeped in tradition, established patterns have been upset. The sociological and national composition of the population has undergone fundamental changes.

WITH THE HELP of Marshall Plan funds, Oberammergau was recently granted a credit of DM 1,000,000 (\$238,000) after long and difficult negotiations. It is an enormous sum in the credit-starved postwar German money market, and enables the village not only to repair its streets, modernize its public utilities and

Mass production of wooden figurines has come to Oberammergau, which entertained 400,000 visitors in 1934. Carver at left applies deft finishing touches to conveyor-belt products.



refurnish its hotels, but to build houses for the expellees so that they can be moved out of the hotels and guest houses in which many are still billeted. Because residents will rent out their own rooms, the village will then be able to provide more than 3,000 beds for the expected tourist influx.

Within a radius of 20 miles, which includes such resorts as Garmisch and Mittenwald, another 8,000 beds await tired Germans and non-military foreigners with money to spend.

What about accommodation for occupation personnel? The only US installation within the confines of the Oberammergau Subpost is the 7712 EUCOM Intelligence School. Officer and EM students come to its compound, which has a breathtakingly beautiful view of mountains and valley, to take G-2 and MP courses. Built in 1937 as German army barracks, this secluded group of buildings was taken over as engineering headquarters of the Messerschmitt aircraft works after 1943. Col. Arthur Roth, the acting commandant, points out that no billeting facilities are available in Oberammergau.

Fortunately, the Garmisch recreational center, with its many facilities and its nine hotels reserved for occupation personnel and their families, is only 11 miles away. While detailed plans are still in the discussion stage,

it may be expected that a substantial proportion of the recreational center's 1,000-bed capacity will be made available to the officers, enlisted men and HICOG or DA civilians who are expected to converge upon Oberammergau from every post between Berlin and Trieste.

THE FIRST Passion Play performance since 1934 has been announced for Sunday, May 21, 1950, the second one for Whit-Monday, May 29. There will be performances on each of the three following Sundays. From June 21 to Sept. 17, the play can be seen each Wednesday and Sunday. If the number of visitors warrants it, extra performances will be added on other weekdays.

Should the dream of village hotel-owners, storekeepers and wood-carvers, of Bavarian tourist promotion officials and of economists with an eye on Germany's foreign trade deficit come true and multitudes comparable to the 400,000 enthralled visitors of 1930 and of 1934 stream to the playhouse, there may have to be performances almost every day.

Tickets range from DM 15 to DM 5 (\$3.57 to \$1.19 at current official rate). The mayor of Oberammergau, Raimund Lang—no less than 31 families named Lang live in the village and constitute its elite—has tentatively agreed to reserve blocks of 200 tickets per performance for US



and British occupation personnel. If there are enough applicants this number might be increased. No arrangements for their distribution to US personnel have been made as yet, but it is anticipated that Special Services, EUCOM, will devise a program for seat procurement, billeting and a shuttle transportation service from Garmisch.

It is also possible to reserve tickets and, if desired, room and board in German hotels and boarding-houses by writing to the *Verkehrsamt Oberammergau*, or by making arrangements through American Express, Thos. Cook & Son, or the *Deutsches Reisebuero*.

HOW DOES ONE get to Oberammergau? It is only 60 miles from Munich. Drivers take the Munich-Garmisch highway and turn off at Oberau, five miles before reaching Garmisch. From Oberau, it is six miles up a winding serpentine road in excellent condition. The seeming cutoff at Murnau is actually the same distance and not to be recommended, as the road is rather bumpy. From Augsburg, Oberammergau can be reached by way of Schongau (60 miles), and from Lindau by way of Fuessen (112 miles).

The German railroads get there from Munich via Murnau in two hours, from Nuremberg via Augsburg in five. However, it is best to take a leave train to Garmisch and hop a bus from there.

Even before the Passion Play season has set in, Oberammergau is a worthwhile vacation spot to visit. Bearded players look up from their daily tasks

to greet the tourist. Guides show the playhouse, which was built in 1900 on an arena where performances had been given since 1810. The open air stage, with its view of the mountains, dates from 1929. But Oberammergau has other attractions. It is a center of woodcarving craftsmen who whittle out of soft wood graceful figures of Christ and the Apostles, of mangers showing the scene of the nativity, and of animals.

There is a well-equipped trade school to train young woodcarvers, and a museum devoted to the development of the art. The *Herrgottschnitzer*, as they are called because they usually turn their skill to the production of religious figurines, do not mind when tourists drop in to watch and photograph them at work. They except to sell their wares to tourists, especially to Americans, in the Passion Play season. Business is slow at other times. There were gifted artists among local artisans, but even in this field of craftsmanship commercialization is taking its toll. Although frowned upon, milling machines buzz in many shops. The figurines of saints and of Christ sold in some local souvenir stores come off conveyor belts.

THERE IS excellent skiing in winter. In summer, the people of Oberammergau boast about their modern swimming pool, the Alpenbad. Nearby are Ettal Monastery, where the monks conduct an excellent boarding school and distill a famous liqueur: Castle Linderhof, one of the magnificently ostentatious showplaces of

Bavaria's mad King Ludwig II, where priceless treasures adorn the walls; and Wies Church, Germany's most beautiful rococo church.

The Garmisch recreational area, only 11 miles distant, is, of course, famous in its own right. Capped by Germany's highest mountain, the Zugspitze, it is a year-round playground boasting scenic beauty and the picturesque native costumes seen everywhere.

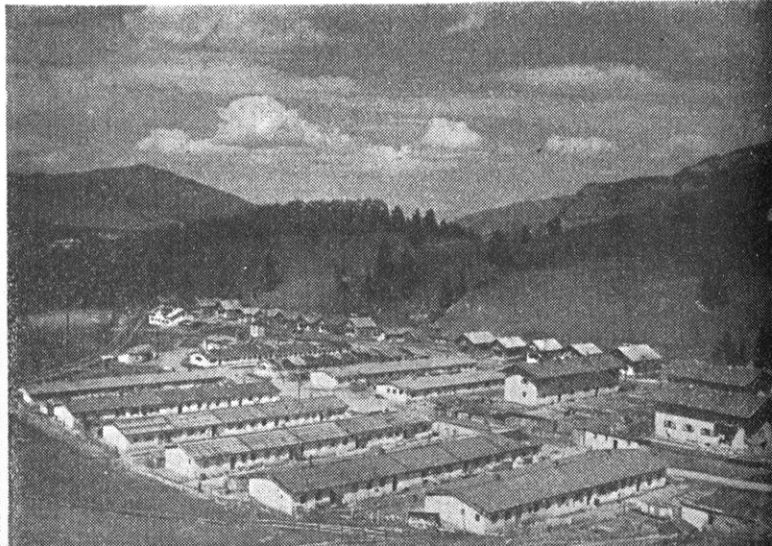
Special Services has equipment available for all winter and summer sports. The Casa Carioca night club, built by the Army with a roll-back dance floor and a roll-back roof, delights visitors with its lithesome, quick-moving ice show. All the usual facilities—PX, snack bar, Red Cross club, barber and beauty shops, etc.—strive to make the occupation visitor's stay pleasant. +END

Milk for Sick Children

SAFE (Save A Friend in Europe), a charitable organization which has sent relief supplies ranging from emergency food packages to coal to postwar Germany, is now coming to the aid of tubercular children in Heidelberg.

Answering the plea of Prof. Karl A. Geiler, president of the University of Heidelberg, to alleviate the suffering of tubercular youngsters, and working with the "Heifer Project committee," a non-profit organization designed to bring milk and dairy products to areas in great need, SAFE has arranged to bring a heifer from the United States to Heidelberg.

Oberammergau, ever a focal spot for tourists not only from Europe but all parts of the world each decade when the Passion Play is enacted, is one of the scenic spots of Bavaria. This year its inhabitants have discarded their razors to provide the proper "atmosphere" for re-enactment, next May and all summer, of the Crucifixion. Thus, Oberammergau continues to honor a vow made three centuries ago when its remaining inhabitants survived the Black Death epidemic which scourged Europe, wiping out innumerable towns and villages completely.



New Ideas for Women

not because of domestic help available but because of careful planning of time and good equipment—highly-efficient kitchens, washers and electrical cleaning apparatus.

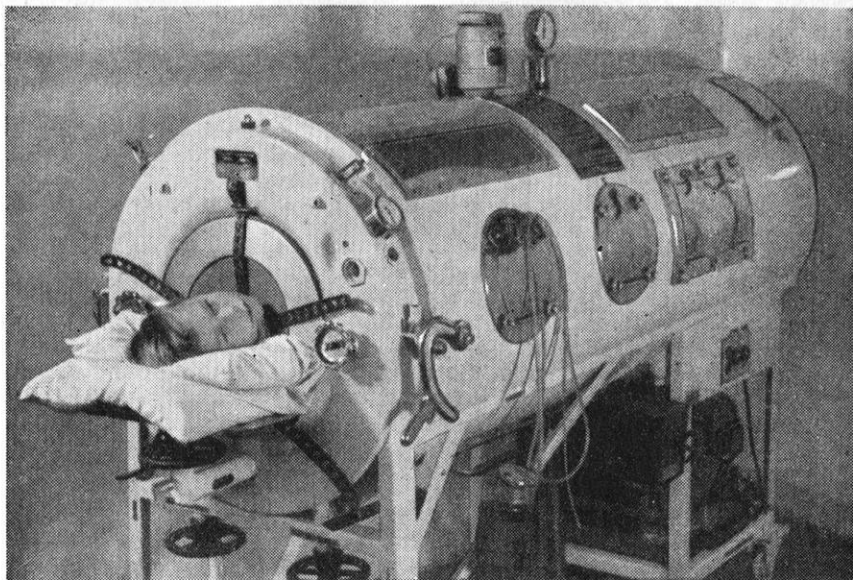
On farms, where German women are especially burdened with primitive working conditions, the visitors found that equipment was very similar to that of the urban population. Home demonstration experts, whose numbers the women felt should be increased in Germany, meet regularly and work with the farm women. They help with practical ideas based on the kitchen and farm equipment at hand.

In addition, the visitors were impressed by the semi-prepared food available. One woman reported that she wanted to serve canned vegetables and fruit because of the amount of time saved, but her German husband complained the processed food was deficient in fresh food elements. Because the visitors had seen great canning plants and understood the processing of food they were able to discount the German belief that canned foods lack essential vitamins.

WHEN THE AUDIENCE complained that it was impossible for German women to have such equipment and thus operate their homes more efficiently, visitors to the United States cited community canning enterprises and community deep-freeze lockers which could be established in the German villages and towns through cooperation.

But there was another factor German women noted in the United States which went beyond mere modern equipment in freeing housewives from the drudgery of the home. This was the attitude of American men toward the dignity of women. Beginning in the kindergarten and in the home, German women reported, little boys were taught to keep their rooms clean, help wash and dry dishes and in general treat their mothers with tenderness and respect.

In kindergarten, they learned how to operate equipment around a home, what constitutes a good diet and even



Eight-year-old Johann Leitner, polio victim, was reported in satisfactory condition Nov. 9 by doctors at the Munich Children's Hospital after he had been a week in an iron lung, one of six donated by CRALOG. The other five are in Berlin, Bremen, Frankfurt, Heidelberg and Wuerzburg. (PRB, OLCB photo)

to cook a good meal "so that when we're away at Boy Scout camp we'll know how."

This, the speakers suggested, produced men who like a comradely relationship with their wives and who wish to free them from monotonous work. In contrast to the German husband who buys first the equipment which he thinks he needs, these German women found that the American man takes pride in making his wife's work as efficient and easy as possible.

In the home itself, several of the German visitors reported, American husbands did not look down upon home chores and helped their wives with housework—a report which delighted and amazed the audience of women. One listener burst out, "I think we should educate our husbands to do the same," and the rest of the women clapped their approval.

AS GERMAN WOMEN learn of ways in which they can live freer, more useful lives, one of the speakers pointed out that they will wish to take part more in the operation of their government to see that these ways become realities.

Beginning through the homemaking administration in each state they can work for their goals which gradually

will branch out into all phases of community life. This can be achieved, she suggested, when German women seek and find a synthesis between tradition and progress in homemaking. †END

ADAC May Get Carnets

The Bipartite Control Office granted permission to the German Automobile Association (*Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobil-Club* — ADAC) to apply for membership in the Alliance Internationale de Tourisme, Geneva. Such membership will establish the ADAC as a recognized agency through which automobile owners in western Germany may obtain for their vehicles "carnets de passage" to cross the various frontiers with a minimum of delay and administrative procedure.

The leading automobile clubs of most western European countries are authorized by their governments to issue the carnet de passage, which is recognized as an official customs document for the temporary export or import of motor vehicles. Allied businessmen, tourists and occupation personnel may also become members of ADAC at a fee of DM 30 (\$7.15) for automobile owners and DM 20 (\$4.75) for motorcycle owners.



Youth Forums Maturing

— — *Young Bavarians Learning to Speak Minds*

By HANS LAMM

GERMAN YOUTH, traditionally silenced by the rigid discipline of home and classroom, are learning how to speak their minds on public affairs through forums arranged primarily for young people.

Youth leaders attending a series of Youth Forums in Northern Bavaria last spring and this fall forgot their ingrained awe of officialdom and vociferously demanded that elected officials pay heed to their opinions.

Questions fired at officials ranged from why was meat rationing unsuccessful in Bavaria, and why are ERP funds being used to build highways, to what does the city council do to aid artists and actors in distress?

The forum series was initiated in Hof last March and attended by youth leaders representing various organizations including religious, political, labor and independent groups. In April, another forum in Nuremberg attracted more than 300 youth leaders from more than 40 different Bavarian localities. This fall, the third forum in the series, held in Nuremberg, included guests from France, the United States and other foreign countries, lending an international flavor to the meeting.

The youth forums were designed to introduce the town hall tradition into the system of German education. Sponsored and conducted by the German-American Youth Club, the fo-

Hans Lamm, a member of the Board of Review, highest court for Restitution law, who wrote the accompanying article, has been the American chairman of the Nuremberg German-American Youth Club since 1946.





Left to right, clockwise, photos show Army truck transporting forum group; lunch outdoors; informal discussion in full swing; girl poses thoughtful query at a Nuremberg forum; summer camp; campfire session; an evening of relaxation; washroom closeup; and an afternoon hike.

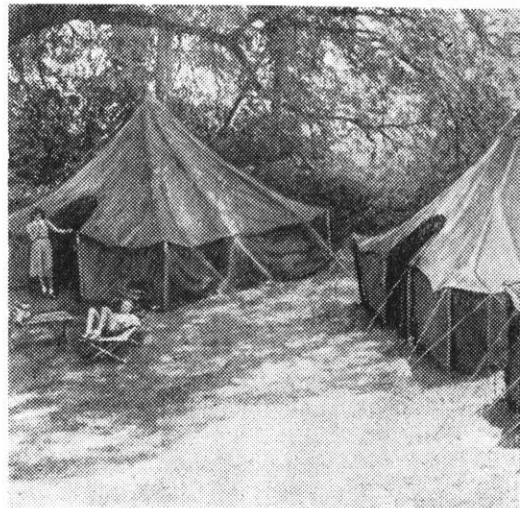
(Photos by Bayer Bilderdienst & K. H. Mentzner)

rums receive financial support from various sources including a Nuremberg newspaper (*Nuernberger Nachrichten*) and the German Youth Activities (GYA) organization.

The cost of transportation to the forum cities is the only expense borne by the young people themselves. However, reduced railroad fares for the occasion substantially lessen even this expense.

Speakers at the forums are drawn from various fields, the majority of them being German government officials, US occupation authorities and German press representatives. American observers at the forums expressed amazement at the maturity and interest of the participating youth leaders and at their tolerance in accepting different viewpoints.

The program's success can be measured in the stimulation it has given to numerous youth groups to arrange local forums in their own cities. Similar town meetings for young people are now springing up in large numbers of North Bavarian cities. +END



Public School Reform

— — Better Schools for Workers' Children Needed

STRONGER SUPPORT by the German trade unions of public school reform, designed to provide better schools for the children of workers, was urged in a report prepared by Irvin R. Kuenzli following a survey of trade unions and public education in western Germany as a special consultant for the Manpower Division, OMGUS. The report was made public by the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG.

Two reforms specifically recommended by Mr. Kuenzli were extension of the period of basic schooling from four years to six and improvement of the quality of teaching in the elementary schools.

In contrast to the labor movement in the United States which has traditionally carried on a battle for better schools, the German trade unions, even before their suppression by the Nazis, never looked upon support of public schools as an inherent part of their program, the report stated.

TODAY, THE report continued, there is evidence that the new German labor movement is awakening to the fact that a free public school system, controlled largely by the people of the community, is essential to a democratic government, and many labor leaders in Germany are now thinking and talking along these lines.

"If this thinking is crystallized into action," the report said, "the public schools of Germany will have found a powerful new ally which should render valuable assistance in bringing democracy to the schools of Germany."

"There is evidence of a widespread movement to prevent the implementation of the school reform program and to establish the schools on the antiquated basis which existed in 1939," the report said. "If these efforts are successful, the future of organized labor in Germany will again be placed in jeopardy.... A sound system of free education is

essential to a free labor movement as well as to a successful democratic government."

THE REPORT deplored the status of elementary school teachers in Germany. It urged trade union support for a single salary schedule for all teachers based on years of training and experience, and the elevation of the level of training for elementary school teachers to the same level as that of the high school teachers.

Mr. Kuenzli pointed out that German teachers have been isolated from the teachers of the rest of the world for more than a decade and recommended that they be represented in international educational meetings to put them in touch with the progress in educational methods during the period of their isolation.

Mr. Kuenzli has served for 13 years as national executive secretary of the American Federation of Teachers and prior to that he was a teacher, principal and superintendent in several school systems in Ohio.

IN A FOREWORD to the report, Harvey W. Brown, director of the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, pointed out that Mr. Kuenzli has attempted in his report to indicate why trade unions in Germany should redouble their efforts to strengthen and improve free and public education based on and administered in accordance with democratic principles.

"It is my firm belief," he said, "that the German trade unions will meet this challenge despite the many great and pressing tasks which confront them today." +END

Customs Tightens Control Measures

The US Customs Group has initiated several measures to tighten enforcement controls in the US-occupied area.

Strict controls on the import of commodities in excess of reasonable amounts for personal use by members of the occupation forces were imposed by the European Command. Certain items which are listed as scarce within the German economy may be imported only in restricted amounts.

In addition, a renewed drive was instituted to prevent the import of such forbidden items as cigarettes and spirits. Monitoring of transit shipments through Germany by the Intelligence Branch and the Central Clearing Center resulted in the confiscation of a number of illegal shipments which involved millions of cigarettes and prohibited war materials.

The interim procedure for licensing diplomatic imports was approved. Under this procedure diplomatic missions and consulates were permitted to import duty free all items needed

for their subsistence requirements. The necessary license was to be issued by the US Customs Group only after the Office of the Political Adviser approved the import request. Representatives of some 30 nations were affected.

Similarly, an interim procedure for exports by the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and its affiliates was approved. After appropriate certification, the US Customs Group was to permit the export of goods which have been properly acquired by the IRO and its affiliates in Germany.—*from US Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 49.*

Control Points Speeded Up

The German Central Customs Office at Bad Homburg, Hesse, has been given authority to issue to international carriers serving Germany blocks of currency control books for presentation to passengers prior to arrival at customs control points. This step will expedite the clearance of customs by incoming travelers.

Report to The People

— — Series of Monthly Broadcasts over AFN

THE AMERICAN Forces Network presented on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, a half-hour program on the phase-out of the US Office of Military Government. However, Military Government did not pass quietly from the scene leaving no successor. That successor was HICOG, popular abbreviation for "The Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany." Back as far as June of this year, provision was being made for the new phase of occupation in Germany. On June 6, an executive order went out from the White House. The first paragraphs read, in part:

"Executive Order establishing the position of US High Commissioner for Germany. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

"1. There is hereby established the position of US High Commissioner for Germany, which position shall be that of Chief of Mission, Class 1, in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

"2. The US High Commissioner for Germany shall be the supreme US authority in Germany. The High Commissioner shall have the authority under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State, subject, however, to consultation with and ultimate directive by the President, to exercise all of the governmental functions of the US in Germany other than the command of troops, including representation of the US on the Allied High Commission for Germany when established, and on the exercise of appropriate functions of a chief of mission within the meaning of the Foreign Service Act of 1946."

IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER the President announced his appointment for the newly-created post of High Commissioner. He was energetic, 54-year-old John J. McCloy, eminent lawyer and former president

of the World Bank. He was remembered as the investigator of the famous "Black Tom" sabotage case during World War I, and as assistant secretary of war during World War II, when he had supervised the planning of the original Military Government organization for Germany.

Mr. McCloy arrived in Germany in July, and began a whirlwind tour of the US Zone and Berlin to familiarize himself more completely with current problems and activities. One such activity was even then in progress, as the German political parties were in full swing in their campaigns to capture the people's vote in the elections scheduled for August 15.

With this auspicious background, the framework of the HICOG organization began to take shape rapidly. The overall plan called for a cabinet of the chiefs of the 10 major operating agencies of the headquarters. These included the offices dealing with economic affairs, political affairs, military security, labor, intelligence, public affairs and administration, as well as a general counsel's office, a secretariat and a field division.

At the same time, reorganization began in the state Military Government offices, now to be known as the Offices of the US Land Commissioners, "Land" here being used in the German sense of "state," rather than in the American meaning of territory. The Military Government Liai-

This summary is taken from the initial program in a new series of monthly broadcasts entitled "A Report to the People," presented by the American Forces Network in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany, beginning Nov. 11. The programs are designed as an official report on HICOG operations to enable US personnel in Germany to keep abreast of the history of the Occupation as it is being written.

son and Security Officers were to be retitled "US Resident Officers."

In the middle of August of this year an amazing 80 percent of the German electorate went to the polls and elected their representatives to the lower house of parliament (*Bundestag*) and the state governments named their delegates to the upper house, or *Bundesrat*. The right wing parties, led by the powerful Christian Democratic Union, attained a slight majority and in turn elected Dr. Theodor Heuss, a Stuttgart professor, the first Federal president. One week later Konrad Adenauer, also CDU, was chosen Federal Chancellor. The new German state, the *Bundesrepublik*, was in operation.

ON SEPT. 21 the Petersburg Hotel in Bonn was the scene of an impressive ceremony. Dr. Adenauer, representing his government, met with the three High Commissioners for Germany—Sir Brian Robertson, British Zone; M. Andre Francois-Poncet, French Zone; and Mr. John J. McCloy, US Zone. Dr. Adenauer announced the formation of his government.

Later in the day the High Commissioners signed a declaration of the entry into force of the "Occupation Statute," and with the signing of this document two important events occurred simultaneously—one, the Allied High Commission for Germany officially took office and, two, the people of Western Germany had at long last taken a firm step in the direction of democratic government.

With the signing of the activation document, the High Commission immediately went to work, passing six laws in the first session. Included in these initial documents were items such as those pertaining to German possession of military currency, wearing of military insignia by Germans, authorization of an official gazette, and the establishment of the right of the High Commission to quash any resurgence of national socialism or militarism in the fields of infor-

mation or entertainment, those important twin molders of public opinion.

WITH THIS ACTION out of the way, the Commissioners plunged into one of the hardest economic nuts to crack in the German state since currency reform. Earlier in the month Great Britain had devaluated the pound, and all over the world governments were marking down their currencies to equalize them with the new exchange levels. The 30-cent German mark was now too high, and as a result German exports were not being sought in world markets due to their excessive price.

The High Commissioners and their financial and economic experts studied the problem from every angle, discussed it in many meetings. The German government was consulted. Mr. McCloy personally discussed the French Government's views with Foreign Minister Bidault in meetings in Paris.

Although the German government's recommendations were carefully considered, it was felt that they desired an excessively low peg for the mark, and the rate was finally established as 23.8 cents, somewhat above their original request. German coal prices, a tremendous item because of the large demands from other European countries, were marked as a subject for future discussion with a view to readjustment by the first of the year.

The mark devaluation, incidentally, provided a convenient guinea pig for testing the efficiency of the Allied High Commission. Here was a problem in which none of the three powers, or the German government, for that matter, had coinciding views. What would be the result? Wangling, disputes — possibly a complete falling out? No, despite the divergence of opinions, a tripartite agreement was reached with a minimum of delay—a refreshing change from the old four-power control council days, with its recalcitrant Soviet member. It was therefore quite apparent here that the Commissioners could and would work with each other—to the benefit of everyone.

The devaluation seemed to speed up a peculiar phenomenon in the East—the formation of a government in the Soviet Zone. We say “pe-

culiar,” in that it was created without benefit of elections or democratic procedures. A prompt and positive reaction was forthcoming from the Allied High Commissioners. Said they: “The so-called government of the German democratic republic is the artificial creation of a ‘popular assembly’ which had no mandate for this purpose. The chamber which set itself up without any consultation of the popular will at once decided to postpone the elections for a year. The intention of this postponement is evidently to insure that the elections, when they are held, shall follow the pattern already set in other satellite states. This so-called government, which is devoid of any legal basis and has determined to evade an appeal to the electorate, has no title to represent Eastern Germany. It has an even smaller claim to speak in the name of Germany as a whole.”

The High Commissioners also pledged to continue their efforts for the unification of all Germany under a democratic federal government within the community of European nations, and assured the people of Western Berlin of continued political and economic freedom.

AS THE MONTH of October closed, the report of the High Commission showed many concrete accom-

plishments, such as the approval of the establishment of a German Tourist Bureau in New York, extension of German authority over more phases of foreign trade and payments, and an invitation for the German state to send delegates to important tariff conferences. The list is being added to even as these words are being spoken.

Each high commissioner, in his own zone, is implementing the desire of his government to return Germany to the family of democratic nations. In our own zone we have seen the lifting of travel restrictions for Germans, authorization for the establishment of a German Patent Office, and dozens of other activities, on down to more or less individual efforts such as the promotion of town meeting programs, public forums and the like by officers in the field.

HICOG wants the citizens of the new German state to feel its influence, not as an overlord, or driving boss, but rather as a guide and helper, for until such time as the German public can stand on its own democratic feet, there must be supervision of one sort or another. The peoples of the world would tolerate no return to the “thousand-year Reich.” +END

Progress Replaces Chaos, Shortages

Rep. Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, said in Frankfurt recently the economic progress made in Germany during the past two years, coupled with the establishment of the federal government, “gave good hope that a new Germany will demonstrate its capacity and willingness to contribute its full share to a peaceful and prosperous world.”

Mr. Wigglesworth, member of the House Appropriations Committee, toured Europe to “obtain all possible information with reference to administration of ERP and related problems.”

“My last visit here was almost two years ago when I traveled extensively through the country, including a visit to the Ruhr where there was opportunity to talk with labor leaders, with workers in the mines and in the factories, and with their families

living in the plant housing units,” Mr. Wigglesworth said.

“No one who saw conditions prevailing at that time, including the lack of food, clothing and industrial production, and the chaos in the field of banking and currency, can fail to be impressed by the very great progress made in the past two years.

“That progress is reflected in industrial and agricultural production now approaching prewar figures and about 75 percent in each case of the goals which have been set for 1952.

“It is reflected in an increase in exports which, though still only 30 percent of prewar, amount to well over 200 percent of exports a year ago. It is reflected in a stable currency and in other ways contributing to the improved standards of living and general welfare of the people.”

HICOG's Objective

— — Democratic Processes through Practice

Statement

By MAJOR GENERAL GEORGES P. HAYS

Deputy US High Commissioner

IT GIVES ME great pleasure to participate in this first broadcast of the AFN monthly series on the activities of the High Commission. These programs will fill a vital need and AFN is to be commended for its public service in producing them.

The operations of HICOG are highly complex and diversified. They are compounded of the activities of 1,400 individuals, ranging all the way from the efforts of the US Resident Officers to promote democratic action among the average German citizens to the activities of our top advisers at Bonn who are carrying out highest policy with our French and British allies.

There is a great geographical spread as well as a broad functional range to our organization. And it is going to be difficult for all the men and women in it to acquire even a general knowledge of all the developments and policies in our diversified fields. Yet we will need that knowledge if we are to achieve the tight teamwork essential to carrying out our challenging task.

At the same time it is just as important that the men and women of EUCOM and other occupation agencies have at least a fundamental knowledge of our purposes and projects. In many different ways we are all driving at the same objectives—to create a viable and democratic state out of this geographic keystone to a peaceful Europe.

THIS PROGRAM will keep us all apprised of at least the major developments in HICOG from month to month. It will therefore play a vital part in helping to achieve a unity of understanding and purpose among all of us in HICOG as well as attracting the interest and aid of many in other American organizations in Germany.

However, in facing our problems on all levels of HICOG, we must never forget that we are backed by the moral power of the United States—a power stemming from the unprecedented example of a modern state contributing vast economic, political and cultural aid to a defeated foe.

By that power, we wield enormous influence in Germany. Through it we can encourage the Germans to act for themselves, to participate in public affairs and to recognize the mistakes of the past and the reforms that should be put into effect for the future.

This does not mean we will be less prompt to act under our reserved powers of the Occupation Statute if renewed totalitarian tendencies threaten democratic growth. But we must allow the German people enough freedom to develop the basis for a strong democratic tradition of their own.

They may not adopt all the democratic institutions and procedures that we would like to see established. But each time we must take direct action, we remove from the German authorities the opportunity to work out a satisfactory solution for themselves. It

is more important that we supply the guidance and advice and permit the Germans to develop self-confidence and familiarity with democratic processes through practice.

OURS IS A complex and often frustrating task. But in the long run it is the surest way of creating a genuine, indomitable tradition for freedom and tolerance. If we cannot develop that permanent foundation in Germany, then all the finely-wrought democratic structure is built on sand.

I am one who believes that this tradition is growing in Germany today, and that with our help and that of our British and French allies Western Germany will develop into a peaceful and productive member of the community of nations.

But we have still a long way to go. The task is far from completed. It will continue to require the utmost endeavor of every one of us, if we are to succeed. + END

Munich Launches Rubble Cleanup Drive

Munich's one-day rubble-clearing drive was described by Clarence M. Bolds, acting US state commissioner for Bavaria, as evidence that Bavarians have turned their attention from a dismal past to a more objective future.

More than 9,000 inhabitants of Munich, aided by residents of surrounding villages, volunteered their time and efforts on Oct. 29 in a gigantic all-day drive to remove gaping rubble heaps that blight the city. The cleanup program was sponsored by German civic leaders with the cooperation of American military and civilian offices in Bavaria.

AFN to Air HICOG Reports Monthly

This is the full text of the radio speech delivered by General Hays at the close of "A Report to The People" (see pages 19 and 20), as broadcast over Station AFN on November 11. The series of broadcasts reporting HICOG progress in attaining Occupation objectives is to be continued on a monthly basis, with these "Reports to The People" emanating from AFN Frankfurt.

Berlin Christmas, 1945

to the scene where several hundred troops were singing out their homesickness in the simple songs of the season. Barker mingled unobtrusively with the men and got off several fairly steady baritone choruses before he was recognized. His discovery led to at least 100 handclaps and seasonal best wishes and he stayed for one more thunderous chorus which, surely, could have been heard back home in any one of the 48 states.

SO IT WAS Monday night, Christmas Eve, 1945.

Work was finished late that night and I left the printshop definitely in need of a long walk in the not-too-cold but crisp evening.

It was a comfortable feeling walking down deserted streets ... something like the financial district of New York around two in the morning on Sunday after a Staten Island ferry ride. But this was different. People had lived in what now were rubble piles of badly-made brick and tile. Out of the heaps here and there a twisted girder stuck out an arm like a rigid reproduction of a modern ballet movement.

Somewhere on what I now believe was near Barbarossa Strasse I stopped to look over the acres of absolutely uninhabitable piled ruins and stark walls not too clear in the silence of a neighborhood that was no longer a place where youngsters played and folks wheeled baby carriages.

These were empty neighborhoods. I could have wagered my highly inadequate weekly cigarette ration that no living thing had been here ... ever.

Then I saw the youngster climbing carefully up into the shadows of a half-wall silhouette that challenged the almost full moon.

"Hey!" I called.

THE BOY STOPPED and turned around. He paused and then came down the irregular slope of rubble and brick and oddly twisted metal. He paused this time halfway down the heap, still about 20 feet away and looked at me quite blandly. For a moment there were many things fresh in my mind about the current season and where youngsters should be on Christmas Eve.

"It's almost midnight," I said, "and time a young man like you should be at home on Christmas Eve."

"The people who make rules like that," the youngster said, "are the same people who have destroyed Christmas Eve all over the world."

There was something in the lighting of the scene and something in the boy's manner that made it impossible for me to ask a natural question: Did he speak English? His voice was clear. I certainly spoke no German other than that necessary to get another piece of butter at the mess hall. Yet I understood every word he said and he apparently was having no difficulty with English.

"What's your name," I asked, "and how old are you and what are you doing here and where's your home?"

The boy chuckled and adjusted his stance and for a moment I thought he had been absorbed by shadows.

"My name is Gerd," he said. "I'm 10 years old and I'm just walking around like you are... thinking... and my home is near."

A GAIN THAT peculiar feeling that the language we were speaking was not English, but I knew no German and Gerd was a German name... yet we understood each other perfectly. "At the age of 10," I said, "you must have plenty to think about... in this city... where there hasn't been a real Christmas in such a long time."

"Believe me," he said, "there are times when I think it isn't worth it... but then there are times when I feel that the 10-year-old kids in lots of countries are possibly thinking the same sort of things I think about."

"That would be normal," I said.

"Possibly," the youngster said.

"But don't you think you should be home on Christmas Eve?" I asked.

"Home?" Gerd asked.

"Yes, home," I said because I was personally convinced.

GERD SCRAMBLED up the rubble heap and seemed to be looking around from that vantage point.

"Home for youngsters like myself in a postwar world," he said "isn't that simple... either for me or the kids in India or Malaya or the Balkans or wherever the war has left an imprint."

"Remember, what we do during this short season," he said, "has a lot to

do with the shape of our own personal futures as well as the relationships possible between peoples of all kinds... creeds, races, nations and so on."

This was too much for me. "Gerd," I asked, "where did you pick up all this sort of thing about... er, relationships, and so on?"

"Auf Wiedersehen," he said over his shoulder as he started to move back slowly up over rubble heaps into the shadows where skeletonized walls etched out dark areas blotting out the moon. "Auf Wiedersehen," he said again, "and Merry Christmas..."

"Merry Christmas," I called up to him. "Merry Christmas!"

THEN HE WAS gone and I thought if I got home soon I could heat up some water and have some Nescafe with crackers and cheese.

Suddenly from partly behind me a woman's voice said in German: "Excuse me, please..." and I turned and saw a small, stooped old woman whose eyes glistened wide and shimmery in the shadows. Still in German she said: "My grandson Gerd..."

This was 1945 and too early for my German. "Nix firshstay," I said politely.

"Ach so," she said and I thought she smiled, then in English: "My English is Schule English—but my grandson Gerd..."

I reassured her. "He's fine, he's fine! He may be out a bit late tonight, but he's a fine kid... very intelligent... good sense of humor—please, don't worry about him!"

THE GLISTENING shimmer in her eyes stopped. She didn't move. She was part of the shadows and the half light.

"Please... please don't joke with me... bitte... bitte, keine Scherze... keine Scherze..."

She took a step toward me and I could see the plea in the aged face.

"Please," she said, "perhaps you are being kind... but please, no jokes... Gerd, little Gerd... look, for three Christmas Eves I have been coming here, to this very spot... this very spot where little Gerd, poor little 10-year-old Gerd, was buried deep beneath this big building after an air raid... it is my one tie with him... after these years... please, make no jokes!"

†END

Germany Today

— — *Is Making a Determined Effort*

Interview

By **US HIGH COMMISSIONER JOHN J. McCLOY**

(Reprinted from US News and World Report)

MR. McCLOY, you have been in Germany for several months and I wonder if you can give us some of your impressions—just what sort of a country do you find West Germany to be?

I find it a country which is arising out of a period of heavy damage, both economic and spiritual, damages, resulting from the abuses of power and the consequences of war. It is also a country which, in my judgment, is making a determined effort to become a contributing and peaceful factor in the world community.

It is still beset by conflicting interests and confused thinking, but I believe through it all, the aim of the German people and the Western Government is sincerely to seek a fair solution of Germany's problems in the interest, not only of the German people, but in the interests of the European community as a whole.

Will the German people be able to feed themselves?

Germany, and particularly Western Germany, has never been able to feed itself. By that I mean grow all the food that the people consume. Since the war, this situation has been greatly aggravated by the enormous increase in the West German population. The population has increased by approximately one-fifth and the prewar agricultural level has not yet been reached.

I should say that the outlook is that Germany will never be self-sufficient in food; that large food imports will always be necessary. This means that Germany will have to export enough to pay for her food imports by the time Marshall Plan aid ends in 1952.

That is one aspect of the problem. The other is to increase German agricultural output to the greatest extent possible so that this great gap

can be closed or at least become manageable.

Do you think ultimately West Germany will be able to export enough to pay for its necessary food imports?

I think that it will. The Germans are industrious people. They have in times past proven that they can make many goods that others want. The extent to which they will be able to achieve a sufficient export level will depend to a large extent upon the freedom with which German goods are received in outside markets.

What are the Germans making now in the way of chemicals, machine tools and other things that were important before the war?

The chief chemicals now produced are potash, which is used for fertilizers, and certain others of the basic chemicals—sulphuric acid, caustic soda, calcium carbide. In prewar years, Germany, of course, had very large sales of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals. Dyestuffs, although considerable at present, are not up to prewar rates of production and the pharmaceutical output is greatly diminished, mainly because markets have been lost to Germany because of the war.

Generally speaking, however, all

German production is approaching prewar levels. For example, chemical production for August was 87 percent of the 1936 level, and for the corresponding month of last year, was 68 percent. The total of all industries for August was 91 percent of the 1936 level. The increase in German production has been spectacular during the last year, particularly since the monetary reform, but we must not lose sight of the fact that the increase was from a very low level.

Where as production was up to, let us estimate, 91 percent of the 1936 level in Germany, other countries, competitors of Germany and neighbors of Germany, have increased their production in many cases far above the 1936 level. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, are all far above the prewar levels and I think it may be pointed out that a number of these countries that I have just mentioned, with all of the greatly increased production, are still in economic trouble.

The figures I have referred to are for production. When we compare the export figures, the difference between the German economy and the neighboring economies is even more marked. It is difficult to estimate just what exports from Western Germany are now in relation to what they were prewar. A number of resump-tions have to be made in making such an estimate, but what I feel are fairly reliable estimates indicate that Germany—Western Germany—is only up to, say, 35 percent of her prewar exports. Britain is now at something over 150 percent and still finds the going heavy.

I refer to this because I have heard that there is a good bit of concern expressed over the fear that German industry was coming along too fast.

US High Commissioner McCloy granted this interview to Robert Kleiman, central European editor of US News and World Report, a weekly journal published in Washington, D.C. World copyright is reserved by US News and World Report, Inc. Special permission given for republication in the Information Bulletin. Full quotation is authorized provided credit is given the original publication. Mr. Kleiman's questions are in italics.

I do not believe it has revived far enough for its own good or for the good of Western Europe.

You spoke earlier about German goods being received in world markets. Could you expand a little on that? Do you think the Germans will provide serious competition for other countries?

German goods will certainly be in competition with the goods of other countries. The seriousness of the competition will depend, as it does with other countries, upon the quality of the goods, the price, sales promotion methods and certain other supplementary factors. The recent revaluation of the mark, even though the mark is still not freely convertible, should make Germany's products available to foreign purchasers at more attractive prices.

No one, in my judgment, could or should prevent a German exporter from offering his goods at a lower price than his foreign competition, provided he deals fairly and makes his cost and a reasonable profit. We must on the other hand be on guard against the reintroduction of subsidies, dumping and discriminatory trade practices which placed Germany in an unwholesome, dominating position in European trade and, indeed, in world trade, during the period of the preparation for war.

Do such practices exist now?

At the present time, Germany is selling her coal to domestic consumers at a considerably lower price than she is selling it abroad even though her export price is lower than the world price. The devaluation of the mark in conjunction with the devaluation of other currencies tended to increase this differential.

As this practice tended to create a considerable advantage to the domestic consumers of German coal, particularly the steel people, as against foreign steel manufacturers, this entire subject was made the object of a review by the (High) Commission and it is contemplated that action will be taken to make necessary adjustments to eliminate unfair advantages, particularly in coal prices, by the first of the year. Certain interim action has already been taken by the new German Government.

The willingness of the new German Government to recognize this situation and to be prepared to make adjustments is, to my mind, a most hopeful element. It is an expression of the German attitude toward the liberalization of European trade and toward her willingness to cooperate in steps leading to that end.

Will the spread between Germany's domestic coal prices and export prices for coal be eliminated by the first of the year?

I do not know that the entire spread will be eliminated. Some spread may be entirely justifiable. The objective will be to eliminate any unnatural or unfair spread.

Are the Germans going to trade with Russia and Eastern Europe on a large scale?

I don't know how large this scale will be. Thus far, the scale has not been large, but again, in my judgment, I believe that there should be and really must be an active trade between the West and the East. I wish to point out that at the present time Germany—Western Germany—does have trade agreements with a number of the countries to the east.

How close a check do the Allies plan to keep on this sort of thing and for how long?

The checks and controls that we are now exerting relate to security. It is sometimes difficult to draw the line between supplies which can only be used for peaceful purposes and those which tend to build up a war threat. An attempt has been made to strike a balance between the two. In the category of war goods, or goods particularly useful for war or its preparation, we will continue to exercise controls over shipments.

Will some further action be taken by the Allies to liberalize the controls or are they satisfactory now in preventing war potential shipments and permitting other types of trade?

I think the list is always subject to review. It is a very technical determination which establishes such a list today. We have so many complaints both ways: namely, that the list is too large, on the one hand, or too small, on the other. Some of

the items on the list are being criticized, but generally speaking, I should say that we do not foresee any major change for the time being.

What do you find since you have arrived in Europe about the feeling between the Germans and the French?

I have naturally been in contact mainly with the French and German leaders. I have not had wide opportunity to test public opinion as a whole, but I can say from recent public statements, as well as statements made to me personally by responsible French and German leaders, that I am convinced there is a sincere desire on the part of both groups of these leaders to cooperate in an effort to bring about a solid understanding between France and Germany. The recent statement of Chancellor Adenauer, I thought, was particularly encouraging on this point.

What did he say?

The Chancellor said that "the foundation stone of Europe's unity must be friendship between Germany and France. A wealthy Germany and a flourishing France are the best guarantees for a French, German and European peace."

"France and Germany," he said, "need each other. There have been serious difficulties, but there is a historical necessity for letting the past be the past."

If this objective is to be realized, it will be the duty of Germans to take all means within their power to see that the French are satisfied that they need no longer fear any menace to their security from across the Rhine.

What is the viewpoint of the French toward Germany's recovery and return to self-government?

I cannot speak for the French, but my feeling is that the French will look with favor upon Germany's recovery and return to self-government provided they can be assured that their security is not threatened by a revival of a German aggressive spirit.

In this connection there has recently been some discussion of calling a halt to the dismantling of Germany's war industry and making changes in the level of industrial

capacity permitted to Germany. Could you discuss that a bit?

The dismantling program is a product of the reparations agreements and the security measures which were taken by the Allied governments after the close of the war. The program has been reviewed and certain of the agreements and adjustments which were made after the war have been modified. There still remain a number of plants scheduled for dismantling connected both with the security and the reparations programs.

The program is one which has been reached upon the basis of government agreements. Any modification of the dismantling program requires a reconsideration of the reparation agreements, the security measures and the so-called "level of industry" agreements. Here again the subject is a very technical one.

For my own part, and I wish to emphasize that I am speaking purely from a personal point of view, I would hope that in some way this entire dismantling problem could, with the help of the Germans, be resolved in such a way as to bring about a stronger European economic unity.

How might that be done?

More countries are involved in this question than merely the occupying powers, and their rights and interests as well as those of the occupying powers must be considered. Firm and complete adherence to the rights and obligations of the Ruhr Authority may be one evidence—on the part of Germany—of the cooperation that I am speaking about.

There are other important steps that might be taken, but it is not only preferable, it is I should say essential that they should be proposed by the German Government. If the Germans seek to avoid the dismantling, which is the consequence of former German aggression, it is the Germans who should come forward with serious proposals to avoid that consequence.

On the security question, do you think that the Germans ever will be permitted to have an army again?

It is quite clear that the policy which the Allied High Commissioners

are directed to administer does not permit the reconstitution of a German military or paramilitary force. It is the mission of the Commission to see that Germany remains demilitarized and we have a Military Security Board which is charged with that particular responsibility.

In that case, how will the country be policed and defended?

Naturally, there has to be a German civil police system. Such German police forces as there are must, under Tripartite agreement, be so decentralized that they cannot take on the character of a paramilitary force under the guise of a police organization. Other precautions must be taken to see that the methods of a gestapo are not revived, but in my judgment it is entirely compatible with the functioning of a democratic state that it should possess an efficient, well-distributed police force.

And in terms of defense against external aggression, how will Western Germany be defended?

I think one has to answer that question by pointing out that the Allied armies are now in Germany and are presumably prepared to maintain the peace and security of the areas they control. What will constitute the ultimate security of Germany after peace treaties are consummated and other security measures taken which justify the withdrawal of all occupation troops, can only be determined as of that time.

Does the creation of a paramilitary force in eastern Germany alter our problem in this regard?

I think it is an element that we have to take into account, but I am sure we would be most reluctant to set up a similar force in western Germany as a counter to such a move in the east.

Now that an East German state has been created following the establishment of a West German state, what do you think the chances are, soon or eventually, of eastern and western Germany being rejoined into one country?

I doubt whether the creation of the Eastern German state accelerates

that event. I feel that the manner in which the Eastern German government was hand-picked, the absence of elections, and the general Communist procedures under which it was set up are so antagonistic to the concepts of the West that I see no chance of unity with this particular type of government.

The policy and influence of the Western Powers and of the German people as a whole should be constantly toward the unity of the entire German people on the basis of free institutions, free speech, free elections. That is the basis of unity; it is the one for which the Allies stand, and one which holds the best and only hope for Germany. The other is no more than the unity of the bear hug.

The Russians have made a number of statements indicating that they may withdraw their occupation troops. Some Germans have advanced the thesis that a withdrawal of the Western occupation troops, following Russian withdrawal, would enable the East and West German governments to negotiate the unity of Germany. Do you think this offers anything?

I do not think that we should determine the withdrawal of the Western occupation troops upon any particular measures taken by the Soviet troops unless we are convinced ourselves that it is a wise and appropriate thing to do.

I wish to emphasize here again that this is a governmental question rather than a Commission question, but my view would be that the maintenance of the Western occupying troops in Germany should be determined by whether it is felt their presence is contributing to the achievement of the mission for which they came.

In this connection, how long do you think American troops will have to remain in Germany?

They will certainly remain, in my opinion, as long as the peace and security of Europe require their presence.

How are your personal relations with the Russian officials you encounter?

Well, so far, they have been brief but pleasant. They were more social

than political. However, I have gone out of my way to make it clear to the Soviet authorities that I am available and eager to talk with them on any occasion they wish. Immediately on my arrival in Berlin, I called upon General Chuikov to pay my respects and meant it when I said I was anxious to carry out the spirit of the Paris negotiations.

I will be glad to receive him or any other Russian official at any time and would not hesitate to seek contact with them myself whenever the occasion seems either to require it or make it desirable.

There has been some talk about the rise of nationalism and the return of Nazism in Germany. What do you think about this?

I am glad you mentioned that. I intended to touch on it earlier. It is not easy to evaluate accurately the German mind, even in normal times. The German seems to me to be a peculiar mixture of individualism and subservience to authority. In this period of Germany's emergence from chaos, German opinions as to the best course of action, politically and economically, are bound to vary greatly.

It is very difficult to distinguish between honest patriotism and irrational nationalism, but I think the overwhelming majority of Germans are tired of a philosophy of hate and are pretty thoroughly cured of any desire for another totalitarian experiment—no matter by what name you call it.

I hear from time to time that former Nazis are back in the saddle again, or that such and such a percentage of employees here or there are former Nazis. The fact that perhaps 30 percent of Germany was Nazi, and that this group has been tried before the German courts, convicted and sentenced, or exonerated, is sometimes forgotten.

It is ridiculous to say that you can exclude all these people forever from the economic, political and social life of the community. Certain categories certainly are to be excluded and others watched, but the employment of the former "follower" types is not synonymous with the rebirth of Nazism. My point is that the Commission is charg-

ed with preservation of democracy and will watch all trends and action that might threaten this—from former Nazis or other sources.

I myself believe that in so doing you must give the Germans the feeling that they are being trusted or they will never trust themselves. Moreover, as I have said on previous occasions, we are in a period where we must judge people as well by their present attitude as by the attitudes they assumed 10 or 15 years ago unless their old attitudes were either criminal or perverse.

There is always a tendency on the part of some writers to generalize and sensationalize a condition—particularly a political condition.

We shall have and probably continue to have statements to the effect that great national efforts of one sort or another are gigantic failures. It has been said of the occupation of Japan. It has been said of the occupation of Germany. It has been said of the Marshall Plan. On several occasions during the war it was said of the conduct of the war though a succession of tangible victories have made us all but forget some of these analyses.

For myself I do not know whether the occupation is a great success or great failure or something in between. I do know that I have had in the midst of some disappointments some very bright spots indeed in my experience in Germany thus far to indicate that the average German is thinking more about his responsibilities as a citizen and of the meaning of democracy than he has for the last 100 years.

The situation in Germany, as I said at the beginning of this answer, is extremely complex and extremely difficult to assess. Let me give you one example. In Offenbach, a town in Hesse, the other day a Jewish doctor who had been in a concentration camp was kept from an important hospital office by the *buergemeister* (mayor) because, said the *buergemeister*, he could not trust a Jewish doctor who had been subjected to such brutalities to have a considerate attitude toward German patients.

Only an aberration induced by an innate stupidity or a Hitlerian in-

doctrination could have produced such an attitude, but the response was immediate. The *buergemeister* was thrown out by the Germans themselves and the whole town was in an uproar about it—without any stimulation or intervention.

Only a new attitude could have produced this reaction—to an event no one would have dared to oppose a very few years ago. Which is more significant of Germany today, I do not presume on the basis of my present knowledge to say—but I do say there is hope.

Does the average German citizen seem to be aware of how much help the Germans are receiving from the United States?

I doubt whether any of them really know the full extent and significance of the aid we give, but I doubt whether the citizens of any of the recipient countries have quite that realization. However, I do feel that there is a very substantial realization on the part of the individual German citizen of the aid that he is receiving from the United States.

Our surveys indicate this and I also think that they indicate that if anything a larger percentage of the German citizens are aware of the general benefits they are receiving than is the case with some of the countries whose economy is perhaps further advanced than that of the Germans. Incidentally, I suppose largely because of the airlift, the surveys from Berlin indicate a greater consciousness there of American aid than in any other area, certainly in Germany, if not in Europe.

How much is Germany costing the American taxpayer a year now?

In the last year, the total amount of United States appropriated funds for Western Germany was something less than \$1,000,000,000. This includes ECA aid. For the present year, although the appropriations and allocations have not been finally decided upon, our best estimate is that the combined total will be in the neighborhood of \$760,000,000.

How long will this expense to the US continue?

The answer to this question rests with the American people and the Congress. +END



Bavaria's Progress

— — Quest for Decent Way of Life

Review

By MURRAY D. VAN WAGONER

*Retiring State Commissioner for Bavaria**

TWO YEARS AGO, Bavaria, like the rest of Germany was literally dragging her feet. A virtually worthless currency gave little impetus to the masses' struggle for survival. Despair and chaos were everywhere. The political, economic and social reconstruction of Bavaria was forced to take a back seat to more pressing needs. People were hungry. Housing was in a deplorable state. The people were shabbily dressed.

The Reichsmark then was worth only 1/5th to 1/100th its face value. Production lagged and goods were hoarded because manufacturers and shopkeepers were unwilling to sell worthwhile goods for worthless money. There was only one pair of shoes for every four men. Many industries were stymied from want of necessary raw materials, such as coal, and essential imports like cotton, wool and hides.

The tendency to withhold available goods was stepped up in the wake of rumors of pending currency reform.

Newspaper headlines two years ago mirrored the uncertainty of Bavarian life. These were some of the typical headlines:—"Fearful Munich—Serious Food and Heating Materials Shortages;" "Farmers Deliver Only Half Their Potato Crops;" "Indescribable Refugee Misery;" and "Bread and Fat Rations Reduced."

WITH THE ADVENT of currency reform and the European Recovery Program, life in Bavaria became less grim. The new money could buy life's necessities. Fresh hope and courage came to a tired and dis-

couraged people. Shop windows were filled with almost forgotten wares. The urge to make an honest living was revived.

And as Bavarians ate better, dressed better, were able to visit barbershops more regularly, they had a chance to turn their attention from a mere struggle for individual survival to probe into and seek to better their community life, to give greater attention to civic affairs, to express opinions and take action on school reform, to look around for qualified men and

women to represent them in their council halls.

In other words, these last two years have seen a revival in free thinking and democratic action in getting the things Bavarians and Bavaria require in their quest for a decent way of life.

I would like to review briefly the task we set out to accomplish two years ago.

IN THE FALL of 1947, Bavaria's economy had recovered only slightly from the chaotic conditions existent at the end of the war. Internal trade was stagnant. All branches of industry were in dire need of additional labor. Average production per worker was only about 40 percent of normal. Absenteeism was as high as 30 percent. Food supplies were critical—the normal consumer receiving a ration of only 1,350 calories per day of low quality food. Today, the picture has changed somewhat.

Production estimates for last month (September) are 99.2 percent of the 1936 index. We look forward to becoming the first state in Bizone to reach 100 percent. Most normal civilian and industrial needs now can be supplied from present production and imports. Export shipments have tripled since 1947.

Grain production has increased 60 percent, potatoes 25 percent, milk 10 percent, and the hog population 68 percent. Land reform has been stimulated. Democratization and self-expression among farm people have

Germans Given Five Musts to Remember

Your present form of government requires from you certain acknowledged responsibilities. In fairness to yourselves and your country you cannot bypass these.

You must be ever on the alert against violation of your constitutional rights.

You must maintain a lively interest through the media of press, radio and other means in what your government is actually doing.

You must remember that you, as voters, retain the basic foundation of your government's power and that in the last analysis its very power to act is only by your will.

Above all, you must labor continually in the vineyards to win other converts to this most important cause.—from Mr. Van Wagoner's farewell address over Radio Munich to the Bavarian people.

* See Personnel Notes on page 52.

been promoted. A brighter economic outlook.

But a still further increase in industrial production and foreign trade is necessary if we are to provide a self-sustaining economy and fulfill the needs of a growing population. Further increases in agricultural production also are imperative. We can help accomplish this through continued dissemination of information regarding problems that now prevail and their remedies, and through the development of self-expression among the people.

In our field operations, strong emphasis has been placed upon the development of good citizenship among the German people in general and more responsible governing by those in public office. The groundwork has been laid for continued healthy participation by the citizenry in the affairs of government. The various phases of the reorientation program have been developed from an almost negative report in 1947 to the point of reaching well over 500,000 Bavarians a month.

CONTINUED EFFORT, however, still is required before we may say that we have established principles of democracy in Bavaria. Before we can say that we have a sufficiently alert and interested citizenry, before we can say that civil servants and public office holders have come to appreciate their role as servants, rather than master, of the people, we will have to continue to advise, to persuade, to teach both by word and example.

Bavaria, the birthplace and a center of Nazism, was in a shambles in the legal field at war's end. Almost 95 percent of personnel connected with administration of justice were Nazi party members. Legislation had to be overhauled. By 1947 efforts toward rehabilitation had progressed considerably. While legislation prepared by the state legislature has shown improvement in late drafts over those originally submitted, indefiniteness in legislative enactments has been a weakness of the German legislative process.

Denial of due process of law, unlawful arrests of persons and unreasonable searches and seizure of property

occur frequently. From time to time racial, political and religious discriminations are brought to our attention.

EDUCATION AND Cultural Relations (Division) has had many challenging problems within the last two years. Among the most important of these has been an intensive program to continue the denazification and democratization of schools and to promote school reform. In order to achieve this latter, experimental centers have been established to try out Bavarian educational reforms.

In addition, three education service centers have been opened in Bavaria to aim at the redirection of Bavarian education. Other projects which have done a great deal to help renovate obsolete educational methods include community education which takes up almost every form of adult educational activity, group activities for women, adult evening schools and forums and discussions designed primarily for youth, including a school established at Starnberg to train youth leaders.

In concluding this particular program, it is interesting to note that several thousand Bavarians have been sponsored for travel abroad during the past two years and approximately 2,000 European and American specialists were sponsored for entry into Bavaria for cultural purposes.

IN THE FIELD of information services we have sought, and have succeeded, in part, to bring home to Bavarians the democratic advantages of information media geared to the needs of a people and nation. We continue to carry out this program relentlessly via the press, publications, radio and film. We are encouraged by the results today.

For example, since licensing controls were dropped last August, about 125 new newspapers, plus sub-editions, have appeared in Bavaria. However, the democratically-minded editors and publishers have established a solid core of independent and democratic news and views that so far has been able to withstand the competition of the fly-by-night newspapers that have anything but the democratic Bavarians at heart.

Civil Administration Branch's manifold functions also were pursued with

vigor these last two years. The denazification program in Bavaria has been virtually completed. A positive program of reorientation in government was pushed. Political activity was encouraged. Positive steps were taken to insure truly democratic elections. The legislature's election law of 1949 established for the first time in Bavaria the principle of single constituency representation and introduced the majority system in selecting these candidates.

Military Government worked close with German public health officials in a common offensive against disease. Today the German death rate can be compared favorably with rates in the United States.

Here workable programs have been devised in dealing with such problems as public relief, youth, refugees, returning prisoners of war, expellees. Both positive and negative results have been obtained.

IN THE FIELD of labor, we have had our difficulties. True, employment is relatively high, but so too is unemployment. However, with food more abundant, consumer goods readily available, and a sound currency, the situation presents no alarming aspects for the foreseeable future. Trade union membership has grown from 630,000 in 1947 to more than 800,000 today.

At the same time, employer groups have become better organized and more active. That job is not finished. And it will not be finished until the task we set out to accomplish at war's end has been completed, until the grim specters of unemployment, homeless people, bulging shops and little money to buy have disappeared.

True, we have seen a moral, political and economic reawakening. And Bavarian newspapers reflect progress that has been made with such headlines as "Highest Postwar Butter Production;" "Mushroom Growth of New Apartments," and "Old-fashioned Octoberfest, Record Crowds, 14 Percent Beer." However, some headlines still reflect trying times. A recent one read, "Overflowing shopwindows—Little Money."

Bavarians have proven astute students in fashioning their endeavors

(Continued on page 31)

Hesse's Progress

— — *Newest State Is Four Years Old*

By **DR. JAMES R. NEWMAN**
Land Commissioner for Hesse

ANNIVERSARIES PERMIT one to pause and to reflect upon the efforts made by men and women to bring about the events now commemorated and, as history is the only guide for the shaping of the future, to evaluate that which has been done and that which has transpired since the date of the event. Then, when we have paid our tribute to the past and evaluated the progress since made, we can rededicate ourselves to the task that lies ahead.

The events leading up to the creation of the government of the state of Hesse were not mere accidents. Each step had been well planned and executed by men experienced in their tasks and imbued with the spirit of bringing to war-torn Germany the blessings of a free and democratic way of life.

The events which took place on Oct. 16, 1945, were not the result of an accident or a series of accidents. They were brought about by the officers and men of the Military Government detachment under my command. We were all the products of the system of training given to us in preparation for the carrying out of the plans of the United States for the occupation of Germany.

It was the organization under my command, with a background of experience in civil affairs in France and Military Government in the French Zone, that created the first postwar regional government for Germany. This first civil govern-

State Commissioner James R. Newman.



ment, inaugurated at Neustadt in the Palatinate on May 18, 1945, comprised the Saar, Trier, Koblenz, Hesse west of the Rhine and the Palatinate.

ON JULY 10 of the same year, we turned this first civil government over to the French occupation authorities. The French retained in office the German officials that we had selected. This was no accident, for these officials had been chosen only after a careful screening of more than 200 candidates for the various governmental positions.

Following the turnover to the French, on July 16, 1945, we moved from Neustadt across the Rhine into Wiesbaden, where, just one month later, we installed the first president of the Administrative District (*Regierungsbezirk*) of Wiesbaden.

Development upon development brought us to that memorable day in October 1945 when the government for the state then known as Greater Hesse was established and the minister president and his cabinet were installed in office. A little more than a year later, the people of Hesse, in a free and popular election, ratified a constitution and under its provisions chose their own governmental representatives.

FOUR YEARS have passed since those first hectic days when Military Government commenced the task of bringing order out of the chaos created by and immediately following a total war. Four years have passed since Military Government worked day and night to screen potential candidates for appointive offices. During those years we, being so close to the job, have hardly paused to evaluate results.

Let us then look back for a few moments in an effort to see just how far the German people have gone in the intervening time, down the highway of reconstruction, a journey during which their guide was Military Government.

When we first entered Germany, the country was in a shambles. Roads were blocked with the ruins and rubble of war. Sanitation was nil, and an epidemic was about to run rampant. Hunger was omnipresent, and the people were in a state of shock. Fear was everywhere, and only a few optimists were willing to look to anything but a future of privation and subjugation.

At random, I have picked a few headlines typical of the period from a collection of newspaper clippings of those early days:

"All Civilian Autos Pooled in Wiesbaden District for Use Only on Essential Trips."

"Ring of Nazis Broken Up in Wiesbaden."

"Border Police Unit Formed to Prevent Illegal Crossings."

"Guards to Halt Food Seekers at Zone's Edge."

"Housing Shortage Critical."

"Fuel, Food Get Prior Attention, Newman Says."

"German Towns' Economic Ruin Held Shocking."

"Newman Asks Hesse to Grow Own Food."

"Next Four Months Termed Extremely Critical for Hesse."

"US Food Aid on Way."

Those were the headlines of the day. They truthfully reflect the tenor of the times. Compare them with your news of today, and you can

judge for yourselves the progress that has been made.

OUR TASK in Germany today is basically the same as it was when we first came into this country. The manner of performing that task has changed. The degree of expressing authority has changed. The basic mission, however, remains the same and is inextricably woven into the whole pattern of what the Government of the United States is doing for all of western Europe.

The so-called German problem cannot be separated from the broader problem of assuring security and peace for the free nations of the world. No attempt at solving the problems of Germany can be deemed adequate unless the solution recognizes the relationship of Germany to the other countries of free western Europe.

The desire to aid all the free people of Europe has been manifested many times, and our efforts to help them help themselves toward reconstruction and recovery have been made most clear. Apparently then, it is the ultimate objective of the United States that the German people be integrated into a new common unity of the free people of Europe, and to share, in due course, as equals in the security and the obligations of this new structure.

It has been our aim to teach and encourage that way of life called democracy, not by decree or by order, but by example. We have made great strides in that direction. Let me cite one outstanding example.

DURING THE EARLY part of the year, the state legislature brought into existence a new school system so that all children in Hesse will hereafter be given equal opportunity to obtain an education. Military Government could have decreed this type of legislation early in the occupation. Instead, we chose to inculcate the Hessian educators, as well as the Hessian people, with a feeling for necessary reform, a feeling which within themselves would create a desire to give the Hessian children a greater equality of educational opportunity.

Order by Eisenhower Created Hesse

The reconstruction of Hesse, the new German state, was described by Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, in a speech over Radio Frankfurt on the occasion of its fourth anniversary.

On Oct. 16, 1945, Dr. Newman, then a US Army colonel, swore in the first government for the state created by order of General Eisenhower. The government chosen by Dr. Newman was selected from several hundred candidates. Headed by Dr. Karl A. Geiler of Heidelberg University, who belonged to no political party, it was a coalition in which the four licensed political parties were represented.

After the first statewide elections in 1946, which saw the SPD gain a narrow victory over the CDU, the cabinet was changed slightly. SPD leader Christian Stock became minister-president, but his SPD-CDU coalition cabinet was essentially the same cabinet picked by Dr. Newman.

In his talk Oct. 16, Dr. Newman reviewed conditions as they were four years ago and the progress made since then.

I am happy to say that the democratically thinking educators of Hesse were the first in Germany to recommend this school reform — another first for Hesse on its road to progress in freedom and democracy.

When I speak of democracy, I do not mean Swiss democracy, British democracy, Danish democracy, or American democracy. I mean that broad doctrine, that philosophy of social and political thinking, whatever its form, that recognizes the dignity of man, his inherent rights as such and the principle of a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

DEMOCRACY is not a creed; neither is it a formula. I would rather consider it as a way of life, wherein those living it believe that

extraordinary accomplishments can come from ordinary individuals.

Democracy fosters a form of government where the people are the governors, and their freely elected officials serve them. Laws emanate from the people, and reflect their desires. Any other form of government is not democracy.

In a totalitarian regime, a minute hierarchy rules, and the people serve.

A democratic state makes no differentiation between men of different religions, different political opinions, or different backgrounds; all have the equality of opportunity and are equal in the eyes of the law.

In a totalitarian regime there is but one accepted political opinion, one accepted religion, if any, and one accepted background for the behavior of its people. Opportunity and justice become a farce, and, for liberty and justice, there are substituted tyranny and fear.

WE IN OUR MISSION over here hope to instill within the Germans that love of liberty and freedom that we, as Americans, take for granted. We wish to help the people of Germany think for themselves, express themselves, and lead themselves. For without freedom of expression, there can be no freedom and no truth.

We realize that the form and pace of this development of democracy, of freedom of expression, and security are mainly matters that must be determined by the Germans themselves. We also recognize that the sound integration of Germans into the European family of peaceful nations depends, in large measure, upon the belief in collective security and well-being which will come from a joint endeavor, willingly made, on the part of all free men.

Germany's entrance into this family can only be insured if there can be set into motion in Germany those forces which will create and maintain a governmental system dedicated to the preservation of basic human freedoms through democratic procedures.

The constructive forces can derive their strength only from the re-

newed vitality of the democratic elements of Germany. This implies a concept of government by the people, where there is no room for the domineering, arrogant public official or a totalitarian hierarchy, be it right or be it left. The concept itself is based on the understanding of common benefits to be derived from cooperative effort.

OUR GOAL, then, is the same as it was four years ago. We must continue to help the Germans in making those indispensable adjustments and to find a way towards the reorganization of their national life on a democratic basis. We must help them make their full contribution to world progress.

It is important, however, to remember that only the Germans them-

selves can make these adjustments, as a product of their own will and their own spirit. All we can do is lay the foundation, provide the framework, and create the atmosphere in which they may be made. +END

(Continued from page 28)

Bavaria's Progress

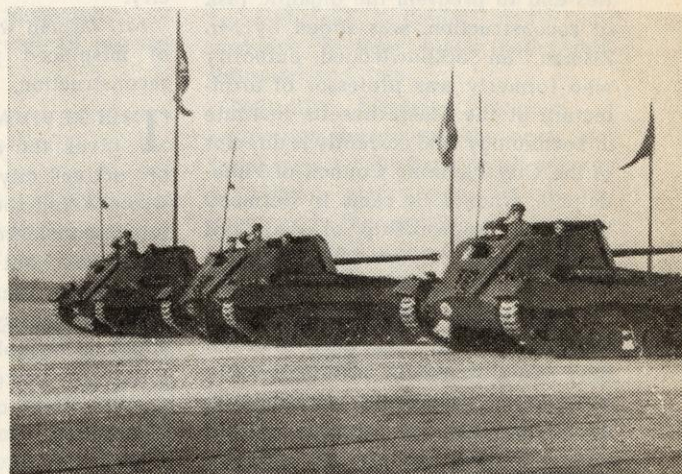
along democratic lines, as attested by their vigorous participation in community affairs. They have moved a long way since the years they were trampled by dictatorial suppressors.

WITH ASSUMPTION of greater responsibility in state and federal affairs, their own task is magnified. The reshaping of their own future is more and more being placed in their hands. But I am con-

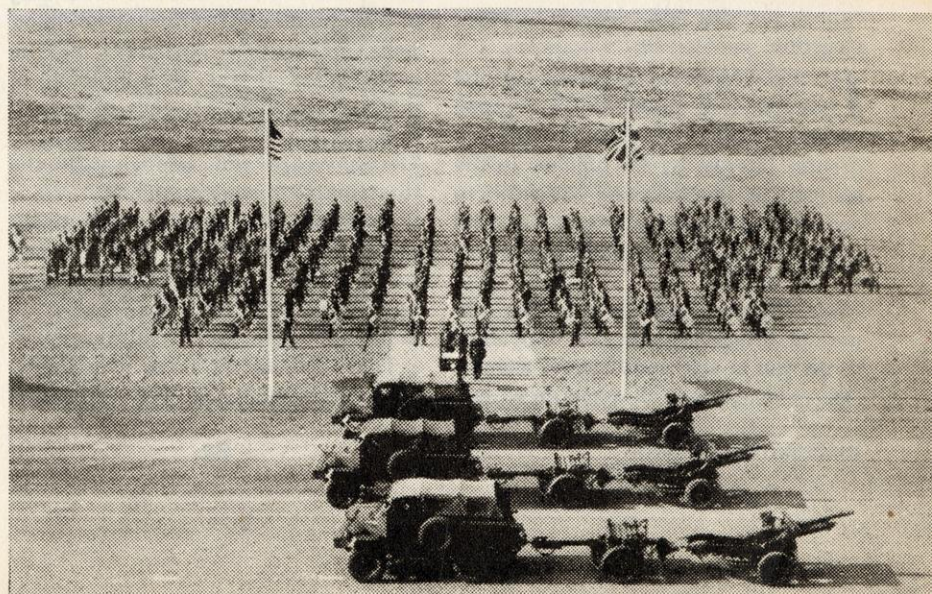
fident that Bavarians will rise to the occasion—will meet the challenge by redoubling their efforts toward betterment of their state and country; that they will zealously guard against the encroachment by would-be ruling minorities whose own survival is possible only through a controlled state.

Democracy's best safeguard is freedom of action, the right to live in a free society; the right to make a decent living and with the resultant wages, to buy the things man needs for his peace and happiness. The Bavarian is one of the most industrious workers. He's one of the hardest workers I've ever seen. He will work for right and justice. And I'm certain he will prove to the world that America's faith in him was well-founded. +END

FIVE ALLIED NATIONS PARADE ARMS



More than 20,000 troops were inspected by British War Secretary Emmanuel Shinwell during British Army of the Rhine exercises at Sennelager in which US, French, Belgian and Norwegian units also participated. Above, RAF Hastings transports fly over 14th US Armored Cavalry tanks; (top right) self-propelled anti-tank guns of British 10th Anti-Tank Regiment salute; (right) Pipes and Drums of 1st Battalion The Black Watch and 1st Battalion The Royal Scots Fusiliers. (BAOR photos)



Cities from Ruins

— — City Planner's Views on Reconstruction

HOUSING REPRESENTS the most critical building need in Germany today and is a problem that is being met far from satisfactorily in its bombed-out cities, said Sam B. Zisman, eminent Philadelphia city planner and architect, following a recent three-month survey in a report now under study by the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Greater attention to new sites, with greater attention to new types of structures rather than the uniform four- or five-story housing so characteristic of many cities in Germany, was recommended by Mr. Zisman, who favored a mixture of apartments, row housing and single family units.

"A new and bolder approach" on the part of German authorities to overcome failures to establish priorities and to program the gigantic task of reconstruction, was urged by Mr. Zisman, an acknowledged authority who formerly was professor of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and currently is director of the City Planning Council of Philadelphia, whence he came to Germany under the sponsorship of the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS.

Mr. Zisman wrote his report after extensive study and numerous conferences in the US occupation area not only with mayors, architects, city planners and engineers, but also with countless ordinary citizens whose needs and views were carefully studied by the visiting American expert on city planning and reconstruction.

IN ADDITION to pointing up the failures and problems in German reconstruction, Mr. Zisman urged a greater interest by US officials in the subject as contributing directly to economic recovery in Germany, and developing sound democratic practices by the people.

Mr. Zisman found that "the abnormal situation and the difficulties of the job in size and finances suggest the development of some new and

bolder approach," which, he said, is lacking. Although city planning has been a well-established part of German city government, he continued, the responsibilities for planning and reconstruction have been divided among many agencies, and in few cases was there a comprehensive, correlated organization for city reconstruction.

"The general picture is: planning as usual, and not much unusual," Mr. Zisman reported. "... Good planning techniques require the setting up of both immediate and long-range objectives, one related to the other and formulated in terms of time and cost. This aspect of planning seems to be missing in German practice. The picture is rather one of rebuilding and continuing an old pattern and old city."

Mr. Zisman was particularly critical of misplaced priorities in German reconstruction.

THE REVIVAL of building activity gives the superficial appearance of active city reconstruction," he wrote. "And there is the appearance, too, of considerable progress in rubble clearance. But closer examination reveals that there is grave question of meeting priority needs such as housing and schools and there is room for grave concern over the direction in which reconstruction has been moving.

"One must question the use of resources in relation to the rebuilding of such things as government buildings, banks or churches. And there may be question as to the over-building of stores and shops. In any event, it must be reported that the people of Germany are not happy with the direction of reconstruction."

He emphasized that available finances were only enough to do a small part of the job, and therefore a sound system of priorities was needed to make the best use of all resources.

The dominant problem of planning and reconstruction is that of finance,

he said, "and must be dealt with at a higher level in relation to the total economy."

AS OTHER MAJOR problems in planning Mr. Zisman cited land policy, housing, schools and traffic. He pointed out that owners of small lots, even in bombed out areas, can hold up programs beneficial to a large number of people. He said that satisfactory methods must be worked out to take over land and compensate owners to avoid economic losses.

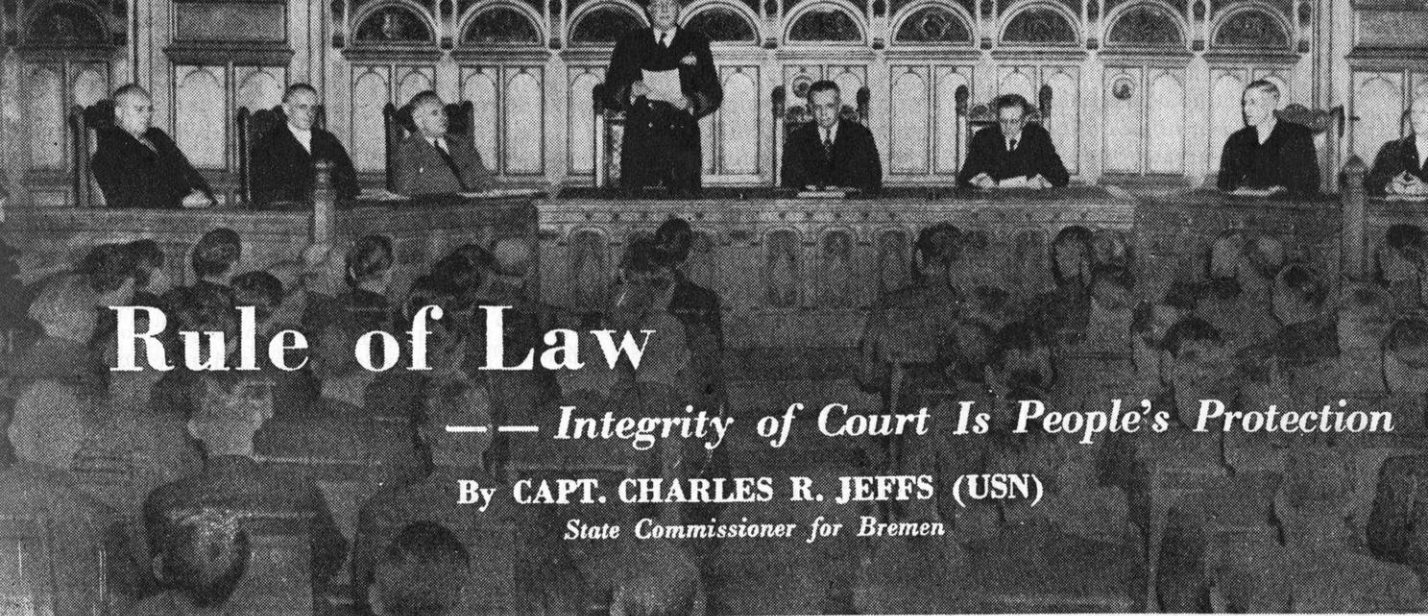
Housing represents Germany's most urgent building need, and one that is being met far from satisfactorily, he said. He urged greater attention to new sites, with a mixture of types — apartments, row housing and single family units — rather than uniform four- or five-story housing.

The problem of school reconstruction was one of the most important to the occupation and "has probably suffered the greatest neglect," Mr. Zisman continued. Top priority should have been urged for schools, and "the relatively greater attention given governmental buildings, churches or banks must be seriously questioned."

Although not of highest priority, steps should be taken now to meet future traffic questions, Mr. Zisman added. Greater emphasis should be given to the principle of traffic separation and the street plan should anticipate increased vehicular traffic.

He recommended that the exchange program be broadened to include others in addition to officials and architects, with special emphasis on sending young German instructors in the planning and construction field to US institutions, so that the benefits could be multiplied by later contact with students.

He also recommended that HICOG support and sponsor a number of planning projects which would serve as examples to all German authorities as to what could be accomplished with the limited means at their disposal. + END



Rule of Law

— Integrity of Court Is People's Protection

By **CAPT. CHARLES R. JEFFS (USN)**

State Commissioner for Bremen

AMERICANS PLACE great emphasis on the rule of law to govern our common conduct and relationships, in distinction from arbitrary rule or the practice—in effect in some quarters—of merely indicating what is aimed at for accomplishment by a law, and leaving the administration of that law to the discretion of a designated individual or of a governmental agency made up of a relatively small number of officials. Indeed, we have stated officially here in Germany the American conviction that the "rule of law" is to be recognized as the individual's greatest single protection against a capricious and wilful expression of governmental power.

It follows, of course, that this must be the people's law, formulated in the people's name and with their full knowledge, by their own legislative body, setting forth completely and in positive terms what the people consider to be right in the abstract sense of right and justice for all men without distinction as to sex, race, color, creed—or even position in the government.

If the courts have for their administration a law which states what is right, then we may look to and hold the courts responsible for determining who is right in any specific instance. Obviously there must be integrity in such a court system and the integrity of the courts, it should be equally obvious, is not

promoted by considerations of political party politics. The appreciator and love of a people for their political freedom might well be measured by the zeal with which they protect their court system against political influence and by the unwavering strength of their demand for impartiality of judgment under any and all circumstances.

THE REASON we have such confidence in the principle of the rule of law of the people is our abiding faith in the fundamental democratic concept that the majority of the people, well informed, are

This article is a digest abstracted from the text of the speech delivered by Captain Jeffs (standing in above U.S. Army photo) at formal ceremony Oct. 25 for the admission of 95 German lawyers of the State of Bremen to practice before the new US Court for Germany. Presiding Judge Robert W. Guthrie of the First Judicial District, comprising the State of Bremen, presided at the swearing-in ceremony. Other speakers were US District Judge William R. Reichert, Dr. Theodor Spitta, Bremen senator for law and constitution; Robert W. Johnson, chief of the Legal Affairs Division, OLC Bremen, and Dr. Lahusen, president of the Bremen State Court.

capable of determining their own destiny wisely. A corollary of this, of course, is that, however capable the people may be of determining their own destiny wisely, they must be politically free to do so. The mere mention of an "iron curtain" should be sufficient reminder of the importance of their being both well-informed and free.

Naturally therefore, freedom of expression, freedom of the press and free access by the press to all sources of official information are of importance to the people's ability to intelligently decide important issues and to appraise the performance in office of their chosen representatives. Privilege-seeking groups are, of course, always to be watched with a suspicious eye.

We read in the newspapers of agitation in certain quarters for a return to the old German civil service system, despite the provisions for liberalization of that system contained in the still-valid Military Government Law No. 15. As of particular interest to this body, you will remember that, among other provisions of the old German civil service law, it provides that no one without legal training may occupy the post of *Beamte* (permanent official).

Appealing to your sense of what is right and just, as distinct from who—in this case lawyers—might, with legal right, enjoy special privilege, I

ask you if, in the present state of the world's scientific development and in view of the many fields of activity in which civil servants today engage, such a provision as this can possibly be in the public interest. Such action in Bonn is discouraging to our local Bremen officials who have a liberalized and modern civil service code for Bremen ready for presentation to the (Bremen) *Buergerschaft* (legislature).

IT IS WORTHY of note also, in this connection, that the Hindenburg decree of 1931, the so-called "Insult Law," which provides for more severe penalties in the case of a citizen found guilty of knowingly making incorrect statements about the conduct or personality of a public official than it does in the case of a citizen committing such an offense against another citizen not a public official, is still in effect although, it is to be observed, it is fortunately not as often invoked these days as was formerly the case.

Any law which, either by reason of its content or its manner of execution, discourages healthy criticism of public officials, obviously protects malfeasance in office, especially when it is coupled with a special-privilege civil service law and attended by restrictions on information to be made available to the press.

The newspapers also reported steps being taken by the Bonn government to control information given the press by and relative to governmental agencies, thus making it more difficult for the press to keep the public well-informed. These reported measures would also seem to betray a realization, on part of the authorities ordering them, of the increasing growth in assurance and important effect of German public opinion—when it is well-informed. It is seldom in the public interest to conceal or withhold news of the policies and official activities of the people's elected representatives in office.

THIS INCREASING consciousness of political power on the part of the German people need surprise neither Germans nor Americans. Democratic ideals and understanding are not strangers in Germany, however long

and assiduously they have been repressed, imprisoned and rendered impotent by autocratic rulers.

A great deal remains to be accomplished in Germany today. There are few problems of greater magnitude or importance than those having to do with the reconstruction of homes and the rehabilitation of schools. In both of these fields, there is great opportunity for the demonstration of democracy in action, since they importantly affect the individual life and interest of almost every citizen of Germany today:

These problems are not to be solved by the efforts of architects, city planners and governmental agencies alone,

no matter how capable they may be, nor no matter how energetically and conscientiously they strive for their solution. Vision and boldness in planning and financing are required, of course.

These can be given proper direction and effect, however, only through frank and complete discussion and exchange of planning and other information between citizen and government; through mutual understanding and confidence, two-directional loyalty and through cooperative effort; in other words, through democratic process and action. Any other course can only result in disappointment and disillusion. +END

Plows and Soya Beans Under Study

SIX GERMAN agricultural machinery specialists are in the United States to make a four-month study of the latest developments in the production and use of agricultural machinery in the United States, and two American agricultural experts are in Germany to advise German agricultural groups on the cultivation and utilization of soya beans.

Making their six-week visit under the ERP technical assistance projects, the two American specialists are George M. Strayer, secretary-treasurer of the American Soya Bean Association of Judson, Iowa, and Dr. J. L. Cater, of the US Department of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill.

German authorities have pointed out that any improvement in current levels of food consumption must come primarily from more intensive use of existing farm land. In addition, extended use of the most efficient agricultural machinery will automatically reduce dependence on animal power and thereby release land now used for growing animal fodder.

As a producer of farm machinery and equipment, Western Germany manufactures wheel and crawler tractors, plows, thresher and fertilizer distributors. However, there has been no significant improvement in design or efficiency of German agricultural machinery in the last 10 years. Further, much of the farm

equipment now in use is worn out or obsolete.

The soya bean project was requested as a result of the introduction of various soya bean varieties into western Germany. There is a vital need in Germany for more proteins and fats, and these could be supplied in part through the cultivation of soya beans. In addition, soya beans, a foodstuff with a very high nutrition value, could provide a vegetable supplement to the German food supply.

Kitchen Tours Rhineland

One of the first attempts in Germany to bring the benefits of modern advisory services to small communities has been made by the state ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry of North Rhine-Westphalia in the form of a traveling demonstration kitchen.

The teaching staff which accompanies the kitchen has conducted classes in cooking, baking, slaughtering, laundry, health, child care and citizenship.

Before the kitchen leaves a county, a meeting attended by all people who have participated in the classes, the teaching staff, county authorities and representatives of the ministry is held to discuss the work done and to make plans for a "follow-up" program as well as to consider individual problems and their solution.

Agricultural Extension

— — Developments in Wuerttemberg-Baden

By JAMES F. KEIM

The Agricultural Extension Service centers around the farm as well as the training of the farmer in technical and special agricultural fields. However, one should bear in mind that man himself is the most important factor. The extension worker must gain the confidence of the farmer and farm woman.

A prerequisite for greater and lasting success is extension work throughout the year. The extension work of the German Ministry is not adequate because it is dependent upon the agricultural school, which requires a break in extension work for half a year. It is during the winter time, particularly in regard to work with farm women, that extension is most useful. Therefore, the testing system of agricultural and home economics extension work or, let us say, advising by the ministry of Agriculture needs to be enlarged and strengthened.

THESE PARAGRAPHS are from a special report prepared by a farmer and a farm housewife, appointed as a special committee of two to determine the future of the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Demonstration program in Wuerttemberg-Baden. This program, an educational activity which began under the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, now OLC W-B, has been in action since Sept. 13, 1948, and in that brief space of time has won the confidence of farmers throughout the state.

The main objectives of the extension program are:

(1) To establish an agricultural and home economics extension program in Wuerttemberg-Baden; to bring to farm people as well as farm leaders the demonstration method of education.

(2) To bring about greater participation by the farmer and his family in planning farmers' home programs. Thus the tremendous gap will be bridged that now exists between the work of experimental stations, colleges of agriculture and research institutes and the application of the results of this work.

(3) To obtain a wide dissemination of scientific data and information in agriculture, home making and rural life in general.

(4) To make sure that the farmer and his family take part in developing the program.

(5) To encourage organization of rural youth groups similar to

American 4-H clubs and thus enable German rural youth to find an accurate evaluation of agriculture as a possible life work. In the long run this would mean greater agricultural efficiency. Farm life would not be deserted by young people and the standard of living of farmers in Germany would be improved.

(6) To teach rural people through county committees and district working groups how to work together and help themselves. This quickening of the community spirit would make democratic processes more meaningful to Germans as they observed it in their everyday life.

A WRITTEN constitution, to which all interested people agreed upon, is the basic document providing for the establishment of the Extension Service. Members of the board of directors representing the ministry of agriculture, ministry of culture, farmers' and farm women's associations, agricultural experiment stations, cooper-

In the accompanying article, James F. Keim, agricultural extension specialist of the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch of the Office of the State Commissioner, Wuerttemberg-Baden, describes the great efforts being made to bring the "Demonstration Method of Education" to the farm folk of Wuerttemberg-Baden, and the growing needs and requests for the expansion of the program, which got underway in Wuerttemberg-Baden one year ago. His article reveals a constantly growing interest on the part of farm people in the extension program now satisfactorily progressing in Wuerttemberg-Baden.



Schillingshof, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, displays kitchen stove repaired in demonstration during fuel saving course.

(Photo by R. Meisinger)

atives, farmers and farm housewives as well as the public at large were appointed by the minister-president to manage the affairs of the foundation, as it is officially called.

The central board for agricultural extension has been given monthly grants-in-aid from Military Government to bring the latest results of experimental work and research to farm people in the shortest possible time. Under the board's supervision a central office for the Extension Service was established at Hohenheim Agricultural College.

A director was employed as well as specialists or home economics and youth activities. An assistant director, who acts as livestock extension specialist, was also selected. In five counties of Wuerttemberg-Baden, demonstration county extension offices were established with a man and a woman employed in four of them and a man assigned to the fifth

county. These workers devote all their time to agricultural and home economics extension activities.

An extension worker without transportation is helpless and much of the success achieved by this small staff can be attributed to the fact that the Automotive Section, OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, was able to make transportation available to both central extension specialists and county representatives employed by the board.

THE ENERGY, devotion to duty and enthusiasm of the staff itself have been highly praised. From each county reports are continually made on the respect these workers have won from the farmers. In counties where extension work is being carried out, representatives of the ministry of agriculture, farmers' and farm women's associations, cooperatives, rural youth and farmers and farmers' wives serve on the extension committees.

The director of the Extension Service recently reported:

"Members of the county advisory committee participate actively in the work of the advisors and take a lively interest in the county extension workers' program. Manifold suggestions for the shaping of the advisory work have been made and activity of the advisors has been thoroughly discussed."

An idea of the many activities of the home economics extension representatives can be gained from a recent comment of the extension specialist:

"We discussed with shopkeepers in Karlsruhe and Buchen the right kind



J. O. Knapp, director, Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service, West Virginia, addresses German Agricultural and Home Economics Extension staff workers' conference to give them an expert's pointers on their work.

of utensils for the home and the women's attention will be drawn to these articles by the advisory service."

ANOTHER STAFF MEMBER reported on his work:

"I addressed the farmers working in the fields and talked with them on their ways and plans of cultivating. About 60 individual farms were advised. One village was won over almost as a whole to cultivate seed potatoes. Experiments on fertilizer for potatoes for sugar beets were initiated."

The assistant director and livestock specialist commented on recent progress:

"A booklet on stable ventilation has been finished for printing. Elaboration for the booklet has been taken up by discussions with experts. The county of Crailsheim, as a result of meetings with farm leaders and veterinaries arranged by the Extension Service, will take up the problem of sterility of cattle.

"Numerous bulletins have been prepared and some already published.

At home economics demonstration in Heidelberg county, Mrs. Leonie Lorek, Home Economics worker, explains details of remodelling poultry house to Mrs. Friedel Seitz of Meckesheim community.

(Photo by R. Meisinger)

Radio talks on the extension program, its aims and objectives, as well as numerous press articles have been written. Students at Hohenheim College have traveled by special bus to visit two of the demonstration counties, and observe the work of the county representatives."

The youth specialist has developed a bulletin for the use of youth leaders and has advised and worked with youth groups already organized. Some new group activities have been developed to supplement those already organized. Reporting on one phase of his work, he wrote:

"At Bondorf, County Boeblingen, I arranged with the village authorities for the cultivation of 300 cherry trees as a project for youth work. We started preparation for a course of instruction for vocational leaders of youth."

The activities of the Extension Service have been planned on a seasonal basis. Last spring a short course on extension technique, mechanization of agriculture, control of plant diseases and farm management problems was given over a period of two weeks, each session lasting about three days. This was attended by extension workers employed by the board as well as faculty members of the Agricultural Winter Schools,

(Continued on page 42)



Appraising Cost of Peace

— — Effectiveness of US Foreign Aid Studied

Statement

By **SENATOR A. WILLIS ROBERTSON**

Member, Senate Appropriations Committee

IN ORDER that the people of this country (Germany) may better understand the purpose of our visit, it might be helpful if we . . . indicate the authority under which we are acting on this as well as the purpose for making it . . .

The members of our group are members of the Senate Appropriations Committee and we are visiting Europe . . . under the authority which the Appropriations Committee has always possessed to investigate projects for which we have appropriated or expect to appropriate public funds.

Throughout the years members of the Senate Appropriations Committee have investigated projects in the United States for the development of which expenditures had been authorized but we now find ourselves in a situation in which expenditures authorized to be made in foreign countries are larger than the total of all expenditures authorized to be made in our own country prior to 1933.

WE ARE MAKING this trip primarily for the purpose of getting first-hand information concerning those expenditures. The largest of those expenditures is the ECA aid to friends and allies in western Europe.

Owing to an extended session of the Congress, we could not leave New York before Oct. 14 and must be home before the Congress convenes next January. In order, therefore, to visit in that limited time all of the Marshall Aid countries, our stay in each country is necessarily short. We realize that in two or three days we can get no full and first-hand information concerning how the ECA program is functioning.

But we can in that time supplement information given us before leaving Washington by conferences with the

field representatives of the State Department and ECA and by private conversations with the nationals of the countries being visited, including some representatives of the government.

BECAUSE the United States is large in area, rich in natural resources and highly industrialized, there are many in Europe who are inclined to believe that our wealth is relatively inexhaustible. Such is far from the truth.

In times of depressed values in 1933 our total wealth was estimated at \$400,000,000,000. In terms of present inflated values our total wealth is estimated at \$600,000,000,000. But when our wealth was estimated at \$400,000,000,000, we had a national debt of only \$35,000,000,000 and now we have a national debt of \$254,000,000,000, to which possibly \$4,000,000,000 more will be added before June 30, 1950.

Before World War II we contributed to government in taxes about 10 percent of our national income. We are still paying most of the taxes imposed to finance World War II and they amount to slightly more than 25 percent of our national income. After spending thousands of precious lives and billions of dollars in fighting World War II, the American people wanted and expected peace and relief from wartime taxation.

It has been more than four years since the war ended and they have neither.

With the hope of a program of freer international trade, economic rehabilitation of western Europe through ECA, and the strengthening of democracies to resist aggression through the Atlantic Pact, the Congress this year renewed the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act and appropriated about \$5,000,000,000 for rehabilitation and about \$1,300,000,000 for military aid. (Continued on page 49)



Studying the effectiveness and progress of US foreign aid programs, members of the appropriations sub-committee of the Senate Armed Services Committee visited Frankfurt Nov. 2 and were welcomed by Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy high commissioner. L. to r. are Senators Edward J. Thye (R-Minn.), John J. McClellan (D-Ark.), John C. Stennis (D-Miss.); General Hays; Senators Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.), chairman of group, A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.), who wrote the accompanying statement, and Dennis Chavez (D-NM.). (PRD, HICOG photo)



Secretary Acheson Visits

— — Reaffirms US Policy

SECRETARY OF STATE Dean Acheson, after completing his conferences on German questions with the British and French foreign ministers in Paris early in November, came to Germany to observe the progress being made in the country and to meet "the figures who are leading . . . Germany forward." At Bonn, he said: "I shall leave Germany greatly encouraged."

Visiting the divided former German capital city of Berlin on Nov. 14, Mr. Acheson told his press conference, "Berlin has been throughout its history a symbol of many things. Most recently it has been a symbol of a great spirit and a great demonstration of courage—courage on behalf of the men of the airlift and courage on behalf of the population of Berlin." He continued:

"When as a result of the discussions which began in New York between Mr. Malik and Mr. Jessup (Soviet and US delegates respectively to the United Nations) a way was found to terminate the difficulties which had necessitated the air lift, many of us, I believe, began to believe it had come true that that was the end of all problems and all difficulties in Berlin. Of course that was not the case. So perhaps it is a symbol of something else.

"It is the symbol now of the continuing struggle which must go on in Germany and which calls for firm effort and resolution on the part of the





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Germans. That effort and resolution will be responded to so far as the United States is concerned, and I believe this is true of the other occupying powers, by continued and determined help."

MR. ACHESON told the American, Allied and German correspondents in Berlin: "Neither the United States nor all the occupying powers can substitute their will, their purpose, their energy, their determination for German will, purpose, energy and determination. The United States can help those people who are determined to help themselves."

Pointing out that the present situation in China "was not the failure
(Continued on page 40)

Top, left to right, clockwise. (1) Mr. Acheson debarks at Rhine-Main Air Base, escorted by High Commissioner McCloy. (2) At Bonn residence of President Heuss. (3) In Heidelberg with (l-r) Gen. Huebner, Mr. McCloy, Gen. Handy, Ambassador to UK Douglas and Gen. Cannon. (4) At Tempelhof, Berlin, with Gen. Taylor, Mr. McCloy, Col. Duke and Col. Barr. (5) Signing Visitors' Book at Rhine-Main. (6) Chatting with Gen. Sir Brian Robertson. (7) At HICOG, Berlin, HQ press conference. (8) At Bonn with Mr. McCloy, Chancellor Adenauer and President Heuss. (9) Frankfurt press conference. (10) Leaving Kaiserhof, Bonn.

(PRD, HICOG and US Army photos)



Acheson in Germany

of American policy in China" but the "failure of Chinese policy in China," Mr. Acheson continued, "If a nation has got within itself resources of mind and spirit and energy to solve its own problems, but is faced with some difficulties which are too much for it to overcome alone, then the United States can help. But if that situation does not exist, then all the help in the United States will not achieve the result.

"We are now seeing in Berlin and in Germany that when some difficulties have been overcome, when liberty has been preserved, when opportunity has been preserved, there are still problems to be met," the secretary stated. "Those problems have got to be met every day in every possible way by the same kind of courage, the same kind of energy which was brought out so dramatically during the period of the blockade."

SPEAKING TO the German audience, he continued: "It is something which happens not merely in governmental circles but it must happen in your press, over your radio, in your schools and colleges, in the labor unions, and consequently it must be through this effort that you must nurture and develop the liberties and opportunities which are now yours and which over a period of time you can bring to great fruition.

"We are all entirely conscious of the difficulties which are faced in Germany and in Berlin. Those difficulties are going to call forth help from us.

"We understand perfectly well the obstacles which are being put in the way of recovery in Germany. Those obstacles we are as determined as you are to meet with complete resolution and without wavering of any sort, at any time. That is the attitude of mind which I believe is held in the United States about Germany and the message I wish to bring to you..."

In answer to a correspondent's question about his reference that "the Germany people should have determination to overcome their

various problems and obstacles," Mr. Acheson said:

"I think that if one looks not merely at German problems, but if one looks at the problems of the world at the present time, one will see that they fall into two general categories.

"There are those problems that exist because a group of powers, led by the Soviet Union, is attempting to make thrusts in various directions which interfere with the whole environment of freedom and liberty which many nations still have and intend to keep. Now those thrusts have to be met where they occur. That is one type of problems, and a great many individual matters of policy fall into that area.

"Then there are problems which exist in the world and which would exist whether the Soviet Union existed or not. Those are great problems of economic recovery in Britain, France, in Germany, in Southeast Asia, the entire Middle East. Those problems call for what we might describe as the most constructive part of domestic policy here and of American policy abroad."

MR. ACHESON'S visit to Berlin completed a busy four-day tour of Germany, visiting HICOG headquarters in Frankfurt, EUCOM headquarters in Heidelberg, the present German capitol in Bonn and the US headquarters in Berlin. Besides his press conferences in each city, he met principal officials of the US High Commission and Armed Forces in Germany, representatives of the British, French and Soviet occupation authorities, leading German governmental and political officials.

During a motor tour of Berlin, he was taken through the Brandenburg Gate, passed the ruins of the American Embassy building and down Unter den Linden, historical street in the Soviet Sector. He left Berlin Nov. 15 by plane for Washington.

On his arrival Nov. 11 in Frankfurt, Mr. Acheson told newsmen, "The United States has in Germany its initial spokesman, the High Commissioner, Mr. McCloy. He has the complete confidence and the full support of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, and,

therefore, when it becomes necessary to speak for the United States in Germany, that will be done by Mr. McCloy."

He emphasized this statement at the Berlin press conference, saying "Mr. McCloy represents all the policies of the United States government here and he will be the spokesman."

AFTER MEETING the president of the German Republic, the chancellor, members of his cabinet and party leaders in Bonn, Mr. Acheson said, "I hope as much as one can that in so short a period we have done something to establish between us relations of trust and confidence and relations of personal regard. We have had very satisfactory talks."

Concerning the foreign ministers' conference a few days earlier, he said, "I have explained that in the meetings in Paris the three ministers gave to the high commissioners authority over a great field and the high commissioners will go forward with that authority. I hope that their actions will, as they will develop over the immediate future, contribute mightily towards the development and the recovery of Germany.

"I hope that I have been able to carry conviction to the chancellor and the members of his cabinet on the part of the United States...", the American secretary declared. "But we know that our help can only be what we might call marginal help.

"The real, the substantial effort, must come from the German people and the German government. We have no desire and it would be impossible if we had the desire, to substitute our will for the will of the government of the Republic. We cannot substitute our energy for the energy of the German people. We can help and we are anxious to help, but we can only help those who are doing everything in the world to help themselves."

Saying that he was greatly encouraged in his talks with the German leaders in Bonn, Mr. Acheson stated, "I feel that on the part of the government and on the part of the party leaders there is energy, there is understanding and there is a desire to move forward with vigor and with great resolution." +END

For Better Understanding

— — Exchange Program Paves Way

By **AMBASSADOR ROBERT D. MURPHY**

IT GIVES me great pleasure to extend to you today the welcome of the Department of State. After having first been introduced to the judiciary you are now meeting with representatives of the executive branch in which the Department of State is the oldest agency. As you know, with the Congress, our legislative branch, these three pillars of the United States Government guard, in competitive union and in jealous responsibility the tenets of our Constitution.

It is the particular responsibility of the Department of State, of the *Auswaertige Amt* (Foreign Affairs Office), to perform its part of this common task in what today has become perhaps the most delicate, the most difficult and possibly the most decisive field of political action, namely, the field of foreign or international relations. The record of the United States in the field of international relations may seem brief to Europeans. It is, in fact, the history of a young people who, in years gone by, have regarded it a more urgent task to put their own house in order, rather than seeking contact and gain, in traffic with other peoples.

However, in the past decade great changes have occurred in the traditional thinking of the American people. Technological progress, political change and the wisdom that comes from hard and deep personal experience has widened the frame of United

States policy and has buried forever that feeling of fake security which, in former years, has been the backbone of the policy of isolation. Today, the United States, with its own house resting on firm foundations, is helping build many houses in other countries.

RECONSTRUCTION HAS become a "Leitmotif" of United States action abroad. Aside from political and economic considerations which have determined and will always determine the course of international relations, United States foreign policy today is imbued with a social purpose—a purpose which in the words of a great American of our century is predicated on "the chance to help create a new society in which men and women the world around can live and grow, invigorated by independence and freedom." It is to the protection of this freedom from wanton interference, oppression and attack that the foreign policy of the United States is dedicated today.

You, who are the delegates of the German law profession, have a permanent opportunity to observe the effects of the policy of reconstruction in your daily life. You will now have an additional opportunity to meet the men and women in the United States who make, execute and support this policy.

The very fact that you are sitting here with us today is another manifestation of this policy. The exchange of persons, of skills and of knowledge with other peoples is part of a new foreign policy which believes that international relations are not merely conducted on the level of high diplomacy but likewise, and in increasing measure, in day-by-day contacts of people with people.

IN THE COMING year a large number of your compatriots will reap the benefits of this development. The policy of the United States Gov-

Ambassador Murphy delivered this address at a luncheon given by the US Department of State Oct. 5 in Washington for 15 German lawyers visiting the United States under the US Exchange Program. Mr. Murphy had been political adviser to the US Military Governors in Germany from August 1944 to March 1949, when he was transferred to Washington as acting director of the newly-created Office of German and Austrian Affairs in the State Department. Recently he was named ambassador to Belgium.

ernment and the active interest of American citizens will make it possible for Germans of various ages and in many walks of life to come to the United States, to study, to observe and to learn, as we say colloquially, what makes this country "tick."

You will find many answers to your questions. But you will also see a great likeness and cohesion among the many elements that make up this democracy of ours. If you study us, with care and without bias, you may be able to discover the truth in the definition of a great living American that "democracy is the only way, rough as that way may be, to a civilization that adequately respects and thereby helps to unfold the richness of human diversity."

It is our hope that you, and those of your fellow citizens who will follow you to the United States, will derive a full measure of satisfaction from your visit. We are certain that the exchange program can be successful and beneficial to both of our countries, if the selection of visitors is a wise one and if it is made in accordance with the high principles of an enlightened forward-looking policy which places human values above all other considerations.

Although the program is larger than any similar program ever undertaken

Ambassador Robert D. Murphy.



by this government, it has its limits. Within these limits, preference must be given to those who are today in a position of political, social or professional leadership or who will be called upon to assume leadership in days to come. That places the accent on youth. While due credit must be given to scholastic merit, we believe that scholarship alone is not a qualification sufficient by itself. Equal, if not more, emphasis must be laid on the individual's ability and willingness to use his intellectual talents to the welfare of the community as a whole. Those who have contributed sincerely to the democratic reconstruction of their homeland, have a right to expect that their contribution will be recognized and that they will be helped in their efforts to continue their work.

UNDoubtedly, THE German lawyer has a right to be counted among those who by virtue of their position and function will play a large part in the rebuilding of the German community. The sincerity and the success of Germany's return to a normal and healthy political life and of sound and peaceful relation with other nations will be judged, by many Americans, by the way in which justice will be administered in Germany and by whom. It was the collapse of justice that prepared and sealed the doom of the German Republic. Nothing but a society in which the cause of justice is served, without fear or favor, by free, independent men and women can hope to achieve duration and will find the recognition of other free and independent people.

It is my wish and the wish of my colleagues that your visit to the United States will benefit you and your American colleagues with whom you will come in contact, that it will help pave the way for better understanding and continuing contact between you and them, and that it will provide you with some of the tools which will help you, upon your return, build the kind of democratic society in which we all will be happy and proud to live. +END



Exhibition depicting activities of German Youth self-help organization (Jugendaufbauwerk) was held at Grand Hotel, Bad Nauheim, recently in cooperation with the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. Attendance by old and young alike was excellent. (PRD, HICOG photo)

(Continued from page 36)

Agricultural Extension

which devote at least seven months to agricultural advisory work.

IN EARLY SUMMER, large well-planned demonstrations of labor-saving methods in planting potatoes were conducted cooperatively throughout Wuerttemberg-Baden by the ministry of agriculture and the Extension Service. Home economics extension workers and home economics teachers in the various winter schools also held a short course on fuel saving and proper utilization, design of heating equipment and practical demonstrations on stove repair.

German women on the farm not only must care for the house and family but also must spend many hours in the fields. It is essential that they be taught all possible labor-saving methods.

With results developing so favorably, the minister of agriculture approved the continuation of the demonstration counties for another year. The ministry is anxious that efforts be intensified to effect a genuine coordination and integration of this program with that of the winter schools carrying out agricultural advisory work done by the ministry.

Integration will be difficult, however, as the winter schools are old, well-established institutions with many friends and have done creditable work. Naturally, some of their leaders look upon Extension Service's "grass roots approach" with foreboding.

From the first it has been the wish to "extend" the already existing program, and this approach will be continued with tact and good will. It is not the plan to duplicate or compete. Instead, the basic aims of developing rural leadership and community cooperation through better living methods will go forward on a cooperative basis. +END

RIAS Only US Station

As the sole remaining US-managed station in Germany, RIAS services the city of Berlin as a medium of information and discussion and as a means for Western Berlin leaders to express the democratic point of view to the population of the divided city. In addition, RIAS functions as the outlet for US statements and special programs to the German people throughout the US-occupied area and also provides facilities for relay of special "Voice of America" German-language programs to the Eastern Zone of Germany.

Challenge to Europe

— — Hoffman Urges Action to Combat Inflation

Speech

By PAUL G. HOFFMAN

Administrator, Economic Cooperation Administration

IT HAS BEEN 15 months since I had the privilege of meeting with this Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). In that period Western Europe has made truly amazing progress in restoring its industrial and agricultural production. That progress is the result of work—hard work—on the part of millions of Europeans. That is the human story behind the cold statistics of production increases.

We applaud the success of your efforts. We in the Economic Cooperation Administration, and you in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, have come to know each other well. Through working with you toward our common objectives, we have come to hold the OEEC in high esteem, and our feeling toward its members is one of deep friendliness. I am delighted to be here, and I am pleased to note the presence of the representatives of the German Republic as full partners in your organization. It is as an admiring friend of the OEEC that I speak to you today.

Since 1947, we have confounded both the Communists and the other cynics by proving, first, that together we could successfully start economic recovery in Western Europe and, second, that we could join in laying the foundation for security against attack upon our Atlantic community. We have seen anxiety give way to hope. Today I am asking you to turn hope into confidence.

THE EUROPEAN Recovery Program is now approaching the halfway mark. The time has come to consider carefully what more must be done to hold the ground already gained and to assure the further progress that is vitally needed. We must

now devote our fullest energies to two major tasks.

These tasks are: First, to balance Europe's dollar accounts so that Europe can buy the raw materials and other items which mean employment and better living.

The second, is to move ahead on a far-reaching program to build in Western Europe a more dynamic, expanding economy which will promise steady improvement in the conditions of life for all its people. This, I believe, means nothing less than an integration of the Western European economy.

The first of these tasks can be achieved only through vigorous and effective action by this organization and by every participating government. Unless dollar earnings rise dramatically between now and June, 1952, Europe's trade with the Americans will have to be balanced at so low a level that it will spell disaster for you and difficulties for us. The readjustment of exchange rates which occurred in September paves the way for a larger expansion of dollar earnings, but devaluation by itself is obviously not enough.

I want briefly to mention two specific fields of action which seem to me especially relevant to this objective.

ONE CONCERNS domestic fiscal policy. As was clearly foreseen by your governments, devaluation, essen-

tial though it was, gave new impetus to inflation. If, as a result, the past year's efforts at stabilization are undone and your costs and prices are allowed to rise, the potential benefits in dollar earnings will never be realized. This should not be allowed to happen. Unpleasant though it may be, action—particularly budgetary action—to prevent inflation is imperative.

The other field of action I have in mind is the provision of direct incentive to private exporters. Practically all Europe's exports are furnished by private producers. Governments may set targets; they may exhort; but unless sales in dollar markets bring adequate rewards to sellers, the great effort required to enter and hold those markets will never be made.

Urgent as I regard the first major task—that of balancing Europe's trade with the dollar area—its performance will not be meaningful unless we have come to grips with our second task—the building of an expanding economy in Western Europe through economic integration.

The substance of such integration would be the formation of a single large market within which quantitative restrictions on the movement of goods, monetary barriers to the flow of payments, and, eventually, all tariffs are permanently swept away. The fact that we have in the United States a single market of 150,000,000 consumers has been indispensable to the strength and efficiency of our economy.

THE CREATION of a permanent, freely trading area, comprising 270,000,000 consumers in Western Europe would have a multitude of helpful consequences. It would accelerate the development of large-scale, low-

This article gives the full text of the important address delivered to the Council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation by Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration, in Paris on Oct. 31.

cost production industries. It would make the effective use of all resources easier, the stifling of healthy competition more difficult.

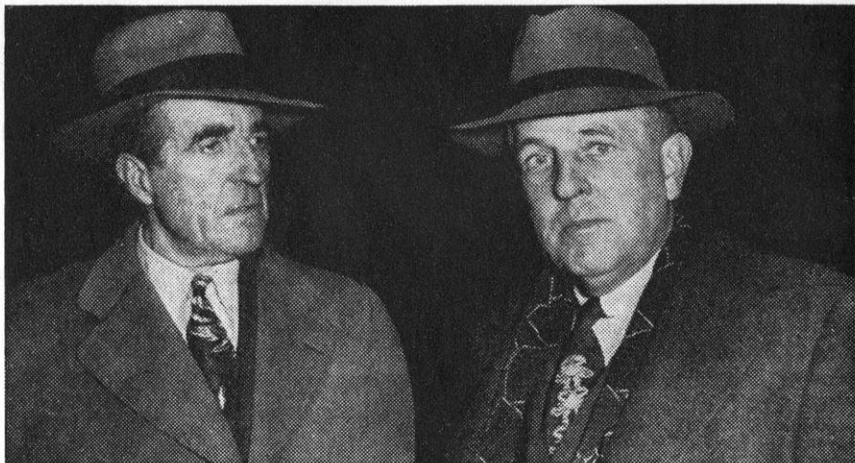
Obviously, such a step would not change the physical structure of European industry, or vastly increase productivity overnight, but the massive change in the economic environment would, I am convinced, set in motion a rapid growth in productivity. This would make it possible for Europe to improve its competitive position in the world and thus more nearly satisfy the expectations and needs of its people.

This is a vital objective. It was to this that Secretary Marshall pointed in the speech which sparked Europe to new hope and new endeavor. It was on this premise that the Congress of the United States enacted the ECA act. This goal is embedded in the convention of the OEEC.

I know that the difficulties which stand in the way of its achievement will spring all too readily to mind, but before integration is dismissed as a merely romantic possibility, too remote to have any bearing on practical, immediate decisions, I invite you to weigh the alternative.

EVEN ASSUMING brilliant success in overcoming the dollar deficit in the next two years, the end of ERP in 1952 will at best leave Europe in only a precarious balance with the dollar area. Monetary reserves will be inadequate, and it is plain that dollar shortages will recur in one country or another the first time the European economy is subjected to serious pressure. In the absence of integration, nations would each separately try to protect their dollar reserves. They would attempt to earn dollars from each other by restricting imports. The vicious cycle of economic nationalism would again be set in motion.

The consequences would be the cumulative narrowing of markets, the further growth of high cost protected industries, the mushrooming of restrictive controls and the shrinkage of trade into the primitive pattern of bilateral barter.



ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman (right) was a Frankfurt visitor Nov. 3 after the OEEC meeting in Paris at which he warned Marshall Plan countries of the need for international economic cooperation. At left is Robert M. Hanes, new head of the ECA Mission to Western Germany. (PRD, HICOG photo)

This course spells disaster for nations and poverty for peoples. This is why integration is not just an ideal, it is a practical necessity.

This being so, it is your job to devise and put into effect your own program to accomplish this purpose—just as it was your responsibility, which you carried out so ably, to take Secretary Marshall's original suggestion and give it life and breath.

IN A PROGRAM designed to accomplish effective and lasting integration, certain fundamental requirements suggest themselves. First, means must be found to bring about a substantial measure of coordination of national fiscal and monetary policies. Trade and payments cannot long continue free among countries in which there are widely divergent degrees of inflationary, or deflationary, pressure. The development of such differences in financial pressures among different countries will inevitably force the reimposition of restrictive controls.

Unless individual countries accept the necessity for some coordination of domestic financial policies, the prospects for eliminating even the most restrictive types of controls over international trade will be dim indeed. Coordination of these vital national policies need not result in identity of policy. Coordination need only go so far as to insure that poli-

cies will not diverge so drastically as to break down the whole structure of European unity; but it must go at least that far.

Another essential of your plan, I believe, is that it should provide means for necessary exchange rate adjustments, subject, of course, to the general supervision of the International Monetary Fund, where these are the only feasible alternatives to imposing direct exchange controls within Europe. This is necessary because there will be occasions when, either for reasons of policy or as a result of circumstances beyond the control of government, prices and costs in one country will diverge from those in other countries too far to be brought into line through internal financial measures alone.

Even when effective means are found to coordinate financial policies and to promote needed exchange rate changes, there are still bound to be temporary disturbances in the flow of trade and payments between countries. Their whole impact should not be allowed to fall upon the gold and dollar reserves of the individual countries. I believe, therefore, that a third essential of any plan you devise must be a means to cushion the effect of these inevitable temporary disturbances.

Fourth, means must be found to insure that severe strains are not imposed upon the maintenance of inte-

gration through conflicting commercial policies and practices. Such strains might arise from disguised barriers to trade within an area or from radically divergent policies toward external trade.

THIS BRINGS me to our final suggestion, which has to do with the path by which this goal of integration may be reached. I have repeatedly referred to the creation of a single European market. Many of the immediate steps that need to be taken toward this goal can, and will, involve the whole group of the participating countries. But there are other arrangements, some already in prospect, involving smaller groups of countries which, I am convinced, will also turn out to be steps towards the same objective.

I do not believe that any path toward integration should be left unexplored. It seems to me absolutely essential that arrangements arrived at within groups of two, three, or more countries should be in harmony with wider possibilities of European unity and should, under no circumstances, involve the raising of new or higher barriers to trade within Europe than already exist.

I feel, therefore, that, while pressing forward to the broader objective of economic integration of all the participating countries, we should not slacken our efforts toward establishment of close economic arrangements within one or more smaller groups of countries—always with the intention that these should contribute toward, and not be turned against, the integration of the whole of Western Europe and its overseas territories.

I have made a number of references to the urgency of starting immediately on this program of integration. My conviction on this point is based, in the first place, on the acute realization of the very short time still remaining during which American aid will be available to cushion the inevitable shorrun dislocations which a program of integration will involve.

There is another very important reason for speed. The people and the Congress of the United States, and, I am sure, a great majority of

the people of Europe have instinctively felt that economic integration is essential if there is to be an end to Europe's recurring economic crises. A European program to this end—one which showed real promise of taking this great forward step successfully, would, I strongly believe, give new impetus to American support for carrying through into 1952 our joint effort toward lasting European recovery.

FOR ALL THESE reasons—but particularly because of the urgency of the need—I do make this considered request: That you have ready early in 1950 a record of accomplishment and a program which together will take Europe well along the road toward economic integration.

By accomplishment I mean really effective action to remove the quantitative restrictions on trade on which you have recently made a start. I also mean the elimination in Europe of the unsound practice of double pricing—that is, maintaining export

prices for fuel and basic materials at higher levels than domestic prices. This practice results in higher production costs throughout Europe. It cannot be squared with your pledges of mutual aid.

By a program, I mean a realistic plan to meet the fundamental requirements I have described. Perhaps you will accomplish this through adaptation of existing institutions. Perhaps you will find that new control institutions are needed.

We are together playing for high stakes in this program. The immediate goal is a solidly based prosperity for an economically unified Western Europe—a goal which President Truman reaffirmed to me just before I left Washington. Beyond that lies what has been the hope of all men of good will during your lifetime and mine, an enduring peace founded on justice and freedom. That high hope can be realized if we, the people of the free world, continue to work together and stick together. +END

US-World Trade Badly Unbalanced

Trade of the United States with western Europe and the rest of the world is so badly unbalanced that the United States, in its own interest as well as that of Europe, must seek a fundamental solution, said a report made to Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman by a special ECA-Department of Commerce Mission sent to Europe last May to study trade problems.

Pointing out that the US is not importing enough from ERP countries for them to earn sufficient dollars to pay for what they must buy from the US, the report stated expanded sales in the US are necessary to bridge the dollar gap, which is acting as a brake on European recovery and a drain on American taxpayers.

Because of the European dollar shortage, the report said, US exports have been maintained by subsidies at \$49,000,000 in grants and \$19,000,000 in loans to foreign countries from July 1941 through 1948. Foreign aid programs, it con-

tinued, have been necessary to prevent chaos and keep free institutions alive.

Expansion in US purchases from Europe and its dependencies, the mission's report said, is most likely in the fields of tourism, raw materials and manufactured goods designed for specialized purposes or requiring special skills or unique raw materials for their production.

"Realization of full import potentials will require the elimination or substantial lowering of existing barriers and other obstacles to the import trade as well as the reform of many existing trade practices," the report continued. "Concurrent action by European and US businessmen meshed with and supported by action of their respective governments for the elimination of barriers and for the improvement of business practices is necessary to create the favorable economic climate in which high level US import trade can flourish."

At right are (top) "Mrs. Bruce of Arnot" by Allan Ramsey, owned by the National Portrait Gallery, Scotland; (center) "The Family of Sir William Young," (C. 1760) by Johann Zoffany, from the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool; and (bottom) Samuel Scott's "The Arch of Westminster Bridge," lent the exhibit by Lady Lucas and Dingwall. (BAOR photos)

British Masters Shown in Hamburg

An exhibition of British art entitled "Masterpieces of British Painting from Hogarth to Turner," considered the most important collection of British pictures to come to Germany since 1905, was shown in Hamburg from Oct. 15 to Nov. 12.

The exhibit, presented under the patronage of King George VI, of England, consisted of 150 paintings and drawings of the 18th and early 19th centuries and included a number of world-famous masterpieces. Among the outstanding works of art were Constable's "Flatford Mill;" Gainsborough's "Portrait of Robert Andrews and his Wife;" Hogarth's picture of his servants' heads; Reynolds's "Portrait of Two Gentlemen;" and 18 pictures by Turner.

All of the major works, assembled from both private and public collections in England, were shown in Germany for the first time with this exhibit.



Outside World Continues Relief Assistance

Western Germany and the outside world have not forgotten the needs of the Berliners. Since the end of the blockade more than 1,000 gift parcels and 10 tons of bulk relief supplies have reached the city daily, according to public welfare officials of HICOG's Berlin Element.

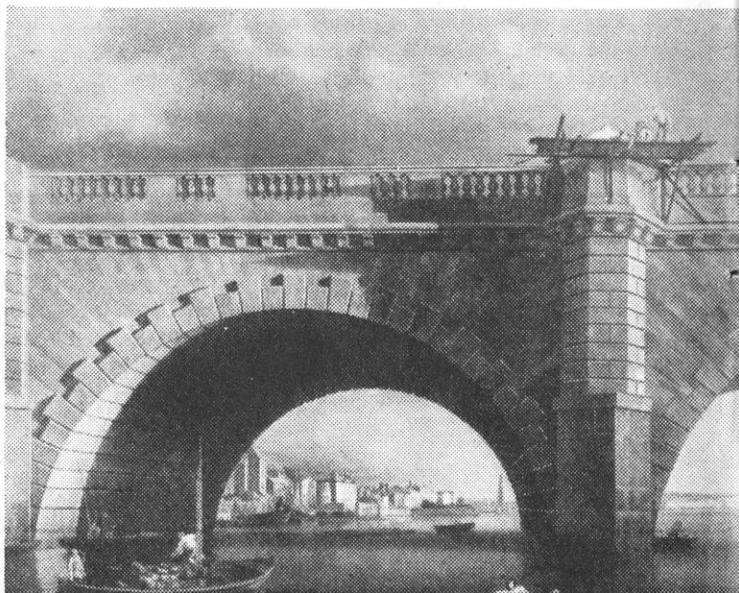
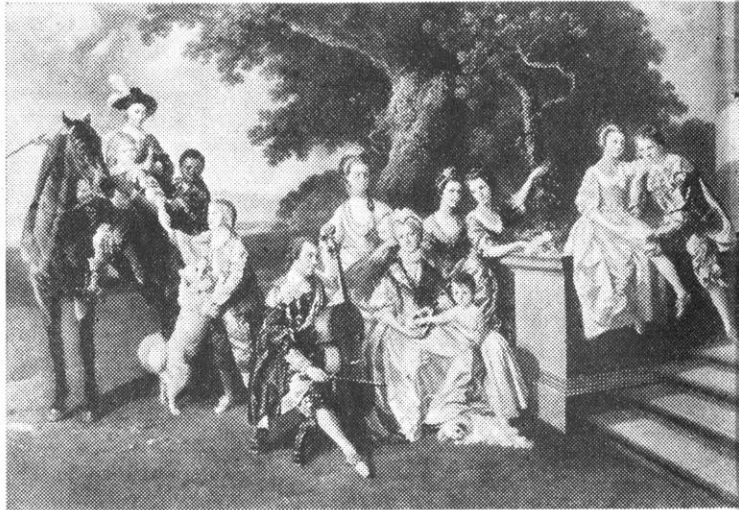
The quantity of gift parcels reaching the city during the past six months has continued at almost the same level as during the 11-month blockade. Bulk relief supplies, on the other hand, have increased almost seven-fold.

From the end of the blockade on May 12 to Sept. 31, CARE brought into Berlin 122,600 food parcels and 7,264 clothing parcels. During the same period, CARITAS shipped 22,631 food parcels and Colis Suisse (Swiss Parcels) shipped 30,000 food parcels: a total of 182,495 individual parcels. These figures exclude the food and clothing parcels shipped by individuals through parcel post.

Food, clothing and other parcels shipped in bulk for relief distribution in Berlin since the end of the blockade total 1,562 metric tons. Largest contributor was the Berlin Action (*Hilfswerk*) Committee, a German organization operating in the western zones, which brought a total of 677 tons of supplies to the city.

Other contributors of bulk relief supplies included CRALOG, with 580 tons; LICROSS 14 tons; Adventists, 34 tons; Mormons, 150 tons; International Red Cross, 60 tons; and UNICEF, 37 tons (cod liver oil).

During a similar five-month period during the blockade, 195,000 individual gift parcels and 228 tons of bulk relief supplies arrived by airlift.



Christian Social Union

— — Part IV of Series on Political Parties

THE CHRISTIAN Social Union and the Center Party are both closely related to the Christian Democratic Union. All three of these parties are direct heirs to the prewar Catholic Center Party.

The CSU is much more closely connected to the CDU, however, than is the Center Party. For the CSU is the Bavarian branch of the CDU and does not compete with the CDU for votes as the Center Party does in some states. The two parties cooperate closely at election time and have worked together in the Bizonal Economic Council in Frankfurt and in the Parliamentary Council in Bonn. Often they are designated together as the CDU/CSU. There are, however, marked differences between the two parties.

Until the close of World War I in 1918, most German Catholics gave political allegiance to the Center Party, which existed in all parts of Germany. But when the Weimar Republic was established, the Bavarian Catholics broke away from the Center Party and formed a confessional party of their own. This was called the Bavarian People's Party and was the dominating party in Bavaria until the Nazis gained control in 1933 and suppressed it.

IDEOLOGICALLY, the Bavarian People's Party had much in common with the Catholic Center Party. The main difference between them was that the former emphasized Bavarian state rights and the federalist structure of the constitution, whereas the latter, as an all-German party, was not interested in any such regional policies.

The CSU is largely the creation of Dr. Joseph Mueller, one of the principal figures in the underground German resistance movement during the war. When he returned to Germany in the summer of 1945, after being liberated by the Americans from a prison camp in Italy, he set about forming a political party. It was his ideal that this party should

be based on the principles of evolutionary Christian Socialism, to form a barrier to the materialist Marxist collectivism embodied in the Communist Party.

What Dr. Mueller had in mind was the formation of a sort of German equivalent to the British Labor Party, by establishing a coalition of liberal-minded men of the old Bavarian People's Party and the SPD. He had talked these ideas over with Adam Stegerwald, veteran leader of the Christian (Roman Catholic) trade unions of the Weimar epoch, and obtained his agreement. Similar ideas were leading Jakob Kaiser and Andreas Hermes to form the Christian Democratic Union in northern Germany.

HOWEVER, MUELLER'S plans were wrecked by the refusal of the SPD leaders to cooperate. Baffled in his original plan, Mueller then decided to organize a party based on Christian culture. He wanted it to consist of both Protestants and Catholics, but encountered sharp opposition from Dr. Fritz Schaeffer, then Bavarian minister president, and Dr. Alois Hundhammer, the present Bavarian minister of culture, who wanted to revive the old Bavarian People's Party, which was a purely Catholic organization.

The younger elements of the electorate rallied, however, to the side of Dr. Mueller. Accordingly, in September 1945, the CSU was founded in Munich on the principles he championed. Among those who took part in organizing the new party,

apart from Dr. Mueller, were Michael Horlacher, now president of the Bavarian legislature; Alois Schloegl, the Bavarian minister of agriculture; Joseph Baumgartner, now leader of the Bavaria Party; Anton Pfeiffer, member of the CSU delegation to Bonn, and August Haussleiter, deputy CSU leader.

The principal difference between the CDU and the CSU lies in the fact that the CSU is a Bavarian party. It, therefore, accentuates state rights whereas the CDU favors a strong central government.

Bavaria's CSU draws its heaviest vote from the rural districts where farm economics and the Catholic Church are decisive influences. The Bavarian farmer is skeptical of a central government because he feels that the Bavarian government can look after his interests better.

ALL THE BAVARIAN farmer's complaints during the past few years (cattle collection quotas, food price controls, grain deliveries) have been expressed by Bavarian leaders against the Bizonal Administration, which has been pictured as representative of centralist oppression. Furthermore, the Catholic Church is extremely suspicious of any central German authority whose spokesmen—the men at Bonn—would not renew the Reich Concordat of 1933, guaranteeing certain Catholic Church interests in education. These are the key reasons why the CSU has made such a strong stand for state rights at Bonn.

Accordingly, the CSU delegates at Bonn voted against the Basic Law and the CSU took the lead in getting the Bavarian legislature to turn down the constitution when it came up for a vote in that body. As Dr. Hans Ehard, the Bavarian minister president, put it, the CSU rejected the Basic Law for four reasons:

1. Legislative powers of the federal government are too extensive, permitting it too much interference in state affairs.

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

2. The Federal Council has had its powers reduced too far in that it is not permitted to retain its veto right over all legislation.

3. The financial power granted to the central government is so great that it makes the state governments dependent on the central financial administration.

4. There has been no proper solution of the "cultural question" in that the maintenance of state-supported confessional schools is not guaranteed.

JUDGING BY VOTES and party leader utterances, the CSU has resisted more strongly than the CDU the encroachments of the German Bizonal Administration in Frankfurt upon the powers of the states. A notable example of this resistance was the attempt of the CSU, under the leadership of Dr. Mueller, to bring about the dismissal of Dr. Hans Schlange-Schoeningen, the director of agriculture in the Bizonal Administration, in the autumn of 1948, for refusing to relax price controls on important foodstuffs Bavarians sell.

The efforts of the Bavarians to secure his dismissal failed with the refusal of the CDU to join in the campaign. This rift almost broke up the working partnership between the two parties at Frankfurt.

It is also the federalist attitude of the CSU that is largely responsible for the loose organizational connection between it and the CDU. The latter party is organized on a zonal basis in the British zone. Dr. Adenauer would like to see the two parties firmly linked on an interzonal basis, as are the SPD and the FDP. His endeavors have been frustrated, however, by CSU opposition.

The CSU and CDU agree, however, on most of the other current political issues and are particularly in close accord on religious, educational and cultural questions.

UNTIL 1948, the CSU was the strongest party in Bavaria. At the legislature election of Dec. 1, 1946, it polled a clear majority, getting 1,592,880 votes or 52.3 percent of the votes cast. The party as a result holds 103 of the 180 seats in the Bavarian legislature. After forming for a while a coalition government

with the SPD, the CSU now rules Bavaria with a strictly party cabinet headed by Dr. Erhard.

The party's control of the state, however, is threatened by internal dissension and by the competition of the Bavaria Party. This rivalry became serious when the Bavaria Party was licensed for the first time as a political organization in March 1948, and when Dr. Joseph Baumgartner, minister of agriculture, bolted from the CSU to the new party.

The Bavaria Party took the field for the first time in the municipal and county elections in Bavaria in April and May 1948. It polled 8.7 percent, compared with the CSU's 37.8 percent. The CSU may thus lose its majority in the state.

The CSU, too, has suffered from a long and bitter internal dissension between the supporters of Dr. Josef Mueller and those of Dr. Alois Hundhammer. The former place emphasis on the unity of Bavaria with Germany, the cooperation of Protestants and Catholics, and a liberal and progressive social program.

Dr. Hundhammer and his followers, on the other hand, embody to a large extent the policies of the pre-war Bavarian People's Party. They stress traditional Bavarian state rights, the interests of the Roman Catholic Church and strictly traditionalist social and cultural programs. They have much in common with the Bavaria Party of Dr. Baumgartner.

THE STRUGGLE between these two wings of the CSU came to a head at the annual party meeting at Straubing May 27-29, 1949. In order to preserve the unity of the party, Dr. Erhard stepped into the breach and agreed to be a candidate for election as chairman of the party. He received 396 votes against 151 for Dr. Mueller. Dr. Erhard's election was generally interpreted as a victory for the Hundhammer faction. It was this consideration that caused Dr. August Haussleiter, the leader of the Protestants of Franconia in the party, to resign from office as deputy leader.

The present organization of the CDU-CSU is so loose that it almost baffles description. The two parties are now linked together in a relationship that is described as a "working

partnership." This grouping dates back to Feb. 4 and 5, 1947, when CDU and CSU leaders from all four zones met at Koenigstein, near Frankfurt, and formally founded the partnership.

An executive board of eight persons was set up to act as their national leadership. It consisted of Konrad Adenauer and Friedrich Holzapfel for the British Zone; Josef Mueller and Erich Koehler for the US Zone; Peter Altmeier and Ulrich Steiner for the French Zone, and Jakob Kaiser and Ernst Lemmer for the Soviet Zone.

This body was in the habit of meeting quarterly to coordinate party policies until, on Dec. 20, 1947 the Soviet authorities engineered the removal of Kaiser and Lemmer from the leadership of the CDU in the Eastern zone. Relations with the CDU in the East thereafter became strained, although Prof. Hugo Hickmann, chairman of the party in Saxony, attended a meeting of the national executive committee as late as April 1948. But when the CDU in the Soviet Zone elected Otto Nuschke chairman of the party at its annual meeting in Erfurt, Soviet Zone, on Sept. 17, 1948, the working partnership formally announced severance of all connection with the eastern body.

THE OLD working partnership still exists on paper, but has not met since September 1948 and is not likely to assemble as a body again. Actually, it has been replaced by a temporary organization, set up by a meeting of CDU/CSU leaders at Koenigswinter on Jan. 8-9, 1949. This meeting set up the CDU/CSU organization to coordinate policies and to draft an election campaign program.

The organization consists of the chairmen of all the west German state branches of the party, the election committee to which every state branch elects a member, and the party secretaries of each state branch.

In view of the heterogeneous elements of which it is composed, it appears unlikely that the CDU/CSU will ever approach the tight, centrally-controlled party organization possessed by the SPD. The Bavarians, with their insistence upon state autonomy, will see to it that the party organization is never controlled from the top as the SPD is from Hanover. +END

TRUCKS GIVEN GERMAN RELIEF GROUP

NINE reconditioned two and one-half ton trucks have been presented to the German *Caritas-Verband* (Charity Organization) by the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC) as part of the program in assisting the German refugee problem. The presentation was made Nov. 16 at a ceremony in Munich-Pasing.

The trucks, which are to be used to transport relief supplies and building materials for *Caritas-Verband* housing projects, were delivered to Frankfurt, Freiburg, Hildesheim, Osnabrueck, Paderborn, Wurttemberg and Munich. The housing program has been adopted by the various dioceses in Germany to help finance and pro-

mote the construction of homes for refugees.

Since the beginning of this building project, the transportation of building supplies has been a costly item, and *Caritas-Verband* now hopes that the trucks will not only accelerate the home building program but also reduce the unit cost.

War Relief Services, NCWC began its work in Germany in 1945 when it brought in 1,000,000 pounds of food, clothing and medicine for distribution to displaced persons. Since then it has given more than 5,000,000 pounds

of supplies to DP's. In addition, NCWC maintains offices throughout Germany to assist the DP's with their problems of emigration.

In 1946, as a charter member of CRALOG, War Relief Services, NCWC, with the cooperation of *Caritas-Verband*, began its relief program for refugees and expellees. More than 33,000,000 pounds of relief supplies have been distributed since the inception of this program, which still continues and provides assistance to people who are in need, regardless of race and religion.

(Continued from page 37)

Appraising Cost of Peace

AS PREVIOUSLY indicated, our Committee is primarily concerned with the rehabilitation program. We wish to get, if possible, personal information of whether or not the sacrifices being made by our constituents to support that program are a contribution to the peace and security of the world or money that is being dissipated and wasted.

A secondary purpose of our trip is to make personal contacts with the nationals of friendly nations and political allies who, we believe, share our love for personal freedom and our desire to preserve it. Our great humorist Will Rogers said, "I never hated any man I personally know." It is easier, of course, to cement ties of friendship through personal contacts than through an interchange of views across 3,000 miles of ocean.

The reception given us in all of the countries we have visited has been heartwarming. The knowledge that we have gained concerning the rehabilitation program has been encouraging. We shall return to our native states with a clearer picture of what is involved in a program of international cooperation between peace-loving people. +END

Bavaria Warned on Water Supply

The Bavarian government has been told it must be responsible for providing equipment and chemicals necessary to insure potable water meeting US Army standards in 53 Bavarian communities.

A letter of Sept. 14 from OLC Bavaria to Dr. Hans Ehard, Bavarian minister president, pointed out that 2,486 cases of typhoid fever and 535 of paratyphoid fever were reported in Bavaria during 1948. Each county reported at least one case of typhoid fever. During the first six months of this year 669 cases of typhoid and 224 of paratyphoid fever were reported. Severe epidemics have occurred at Neuoeeting and Mindelheim.

"Typhoid fever is obviously endemic in Bavaria and one of the major problems facing the German public health service," the letter stated. "It is the policy of the United States Government that normal governmental services necessary to the health and welfare of the German population and of the Occupation Forces shall be provided by the German government. This includes provision of potable drinking water in communities where a considerable number of Americans reside. Potable water is chlorinated water which meets US Army standards."

The state Commissioner's letter said the majority of the 53 communities already have US Army or Air Force equipment installed and that

such American equipment would remain for six months. It will be removed only on 90 days' notice to local German officials through local commission representatives.

"In the communities where no chlorination apparatus is installed," the letter added, "it is expected that German officials will take steps to provide such apparatus at once and have it functioning not later than three months from this date. Since the provision of chlorinated potable water is primarily of importance to the health of the German population, expenditures for this service will be borne by the state government and not charged as occupation costs or as a mandatory expenditure."

Sound versus Infection

A portable apparatus for the production of sound waves above the frequency which the human ear can hear has been developed by a Bavarian firm.

The machine, used in medical therapy, is sturdy, simple to operate and small enough for a private physician to carry to the home of a patient, according to S. M. Gould of Bavaria's Joint Export-Import Agency.

High frequency sound, which breaks down tissue cells by causing them to vibrate faster than normal, is used to treat tumors, skin diseases and infections.

Industrial Production

— — *New Postwar High Reached in September*

THE MONTHLY INDEX of industrial production has been revised and expanded to apply to all of western Germany and to cover 30 industrial groups, superseding the previous official index covering the Bizonal Area and 19 industrial groups. The new index, based on the prewar year of 1936 and adjusted to the number of working days a month, is calculated by the West German Economics Administration, according to a Tripartite announcement of Oct. 21.

The new index reveals that industrial production rose sharply to a new postwar high in September. Production for September was 92 percent of the 1936 level, against 87 percent for

August. The rise from July-August, according to the new index was slighter—from 86 percent to 87 percent.

A breakdown of the 30 industrial groups in the new index indicates that the September rise, although general, was mainly concentrated in production of consumer goods. Shoe production, for example, showed a gain of 22 index points—from 58 percent in August to 80 percent in September. Textile production increased from 81 percent in August to 91 percent in September. Other significant gains during September occurred in the production of rubber products, electricity and electrical equipment.

Production of coal in western Germany rose slightly—from 91 percent in August to 93 percent in September. Rises of four to nine index points occurred in the level of steel construction and machinery.

Comparison of industrial production for July, August and September is shown in the following chart of the index prepared by the West German Economics Administration.

Index of Industrial Production (preliminary)

1936 equals 100.

Adjustment for working days but not for seasonal variation.

Total all industries ¹	July 49	Aug. 49	Sept. 49
(incl. electricity and gas)	86	87	92
(excl. electricity and gas)	83	83	88
Investment goods (total)	81	81	86
Raw materials	77	79	78
Finished products	84	83	90
General production goods			
(incl. electricity and gas)	103	105	109
(excl. electricity and gas)	95	95	97
Consumer goods	75	78	87
Coal mining	92	91	93
Iron ore mining	114	115	122
Metal ore mining	90	85	82
Potash and salt mining	114	116	120
Crude oil	202	204	204
Oil refinery products	87	85	80
Coal products	93	95	93
Stones and earths	94	97	99
Iron and steel (including castings)	64	65	63
Iron and steel	63	65	62
Castings	64	64	67
Non-ferrous metal production (incl. castings)	73	73	n. a. ²
Non-ferrous metals	73	73	70
Castings	73	73	n. a.
Steel construction (including freight cars)	104	100	106
Steel construction (excluding freight cars)	50	52	61
Machinery	92	87	94
Vehicles	89	94	98
Shipbuilding	17	22	n. a.
Electrical equipment	155	152	176
Other metal goods	54	57	61
Chemicals (excluding artificial fibers)	89	88	89
Artificial fibers	219	214	211
Ceramics	80	81	83
Glass (total)	147	166	162
Flat glass	141	166	160
Hollow glass	156	166	164
Sawmills and woodworking	99	95	95
Paper and paper products	77	75	77
Rubber products	89	89	99
Leather and leather products (excluding shoes)	53	57	61
Shoes	55	58	80
Textiles	75	81	91
Electricity	144	154	166
Gas	85	86	86

¹ Excluding food processing, stimulants and building.

² n. a.—not available.

Labor's Role Vital to Peace, Democracy

"The labor movement can probably do more to bring about democracy and peace in Germany than any other secular institution—provided its program is grounded on spiritual values," declared Dr. George C. Higgins, visiting expert after a 90-day survey of the role of the church in German labor. His report on his survey, made under the auspices of the Religious Affairs Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, OMGUS, has been released by HICOG.

Dr. Higgins, who is connected with the Social Welfare Section of the National Catholic Welfare Council of Washington, DC, stated that he was concerned chiefly with the relationship between religion and the German working man as the actual or potential member of the trade union movement.

"The future peace and happiness of the world," said Dr. Higgins, "will depend, in a large measure, on a degree to which the working classes and their unions are imbued with religious principles and activated by religious motives.

"I do not mean by this that the churches should 'control' the labor

movement. But the churches must assume the responsibility for educating trade union members in the ethics of economic and social life."

In conducting this survey, Dr. Higgins consulted with Catholic and Protestant church leaders, officials of the trade unions, representatives of voluntary American religious agencies and officials of OMGUS Religious Affairs Branch and Manpower Branch.

Dr. Higgins stated that a weakness in the overall approach of the social action movement is a tendency to be somewhat too theoretical, too "scholarly." "What is urgently needed in Germany is a sincere endeavor on the part of all non-communist groups within the labor movement to concentrate on common social and economic objectives and to leave the ideological quarrels of the past outside the trade union hall," he said.

"If we in the United States have anything to teach the Germans in the field of social action the best way to teach them is to bring more German leaders to the United States and let them study our institutions for themselves."

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New Records Set in Coal Production

According to provisional figures of the German Coal Mining Administration (DKBL), 351,393 tons of hard coal was mined in the western German coal fields of the Ruhr, Aachen and Lower Saxony on Oct. 21, setting a new postwar production record. This record is of particular significance because the 35,000 ton mark is generally regarded as one of the major intermediate targets of western German coal production.

After fluctuations chiefly due to increased absenteeism during the holiday period in July, August and September, coal output rose steadily in October. As a result of this upward

trend, a new daily average production record was also achieved with 344,225 tons up to Oct. 21, compared with 337,400 tons in September.

The improvement in October was chiefly due to a drop in absenteeism from 16.9 percent for all employed in September to 14.89 percent in October. Performance figures per man shift in October rose slightly to 1.367 tons for all underground as compared to 1.364 in September. The rise in output is almost certain to continue because in coal mining the best results are usually achieved in November, due to a special effort made by the miners in view of the Christmas holidays.

Farm Machine Prices Too High

Although more agricultural machines and implements were available in July than in any month since the beginning of the occupation, high prices still limited the farmers to modest purchases. All types of tractors were immediately available for sale with the exception of the three most popular makes, deliveries of which are delayed by four to five months.

Manufacturers complain that their stocks are not moving, but few of them have made any effort to reduce prices. When in September 1948

allocations of steel to the manufacturers were increased it was supposed that by raising production overhead cost would decline and in turn would lower the price of the finished product. Actually, prices have dropped by only five percent.—from *US Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 49*.

Gift of 1,000 Bibles

One thousand Bibles printed in English are being distributed gratis to communities throughout Hesse by HICOG county resident officers.

Specially-prepared infant food, one of many similar shipments delivered to all obstetrical clinics in EUCOM, is inspected at Giessen's 57th Field Hospital by Captain Mary Doyle, acting chief nurse, and Captain Lawrence Knox, medical officer. At left is M/Sgt. Virgil Cummins of the Giessen Quartermaster Depot, who delivered the shipment.

(US Army photo)



Downward Trend In Prices Continues

THE DOWNWARD TREND in consumer prices for Germans of the US and British Zones which began in January, continued during September, it was announced by the Reports Division, Office of Economics Affairs, HICOG, and the Office of the UK Economics Adviser. The September index was 155.5, representing a decline of six tenths of a point under August and 12.5 points since last December.

The index, based on 1938 equals 100, reflects the monthly movement of prices paid by a wage earner's family of four, with one child under 14. The index family has a monthly income of DM 270 as the net available for consumer purchases. Black market prices are not reflected.

The September decline in consumer prices was distributed over five of the nine commodity groups within the index. Food, clothing and household goods prices declined from 1.0 to 1.4 points. Two other groups, cleaning costs and traveling, decreased less than one percent.

Two commodity groups partially offsetting the declines in the above fields were education and entertainment, and stimulants (tobacco, spirits and coffee). The former group rose 2.6 points over the preceding month to a level of 147.4, while the latter group rose only one tenth of a point. Rents and heat and light prices, which are controlled, remained the same as in previous months.

A slight decrease also occurred in the basic materials price index for September. The index averaged 185.6 for September against 187 points for August. This index, also based on the year 1938, is divided into two components — agricultural items and industrial materials. Overall prices in the former group are still higher than in December 1948, while the latter group has dropped steadily since last year.

Volkswagen Hits New High

Of the 4,282 Volkswagen automobiles produced in July — a new postwar record — 3,236 went to the German economy and 1,046 to export.

Personnel Notes

Bolds Succeeds Van Wagoner

CLARENCE M. BOLDS was named acting state commissioner for Bavaria to succeed Murray D. Van Wagoner, whose resignation became effective Oct. 22. Mr. Bolds had been deputy state commissioner and, prior to the HICOG reorganization, deputy state director of OMG Bavaria.

Mr. Van Wagoner had submitted his resignation last summer but agreed to continue in office until the transfer to State Department control had been completed. Mr. Bolds has served with Military Government since the first US team was formed in France prior to the end of the war to take over MG functions in Bavaria.

Mr. Van Wagoner, a former governor of Michigan, had been in Bavaria for the last two years, first as director, and under HICOG as state commissioner. He has returned to his home in Birmingham, Mich., to resume work as a consulting engineer.

In announcing the change, High Commissioner McCloy said that he regretted the loss of Mr. Van Wagoner to the HICOG organization.

"From the reports I have received and from my own observation during the past three months, I can say that Governor Van Wagoner has done an excellent job in implementing Military Government and State Department policy in Bavaria," Mr. McCloy said.

"He has piloted Military Government through the extremely difficult period when operational controls

over German affairs were largely relinquished in favor of advice and guidance. The achievement of Governor Van Wagoner and his staff in Bavaria has been entirely praiseworthy. In addition, he has directed the organization of the Office of State Commissioner for Bavaria and leaves behind him an excellent staff, of which Mr. Bolds has been an outstanding member.

"The departure of Governor Van Wagoner will mean a real loss to the HICOG organization."

The former OMGB director had been elected to a two-year term as governor of Michigan in 1940, serving during the conversion of Michigan industry to the war effort. He was elected Michigan state highway commissioner in 1933, reelected in 1937, and was appointed US delegate to the International Road Congress at The Hague by President Roosevelt in 1937. Born in Kensington, Mich., he received an engineering degree from the University of Michigan in 1921.

Mr. Bolds is the last remaining member of the original Military Government team for Bavaria organized in France during the war. He came to Munich in May 1945 and served for two years as director of the OMGB Manpower Division. He was appointed deputy state director in July 1947.

Mr. Bolds had been a labor relations adviser with the War Production Board in Washington in 1942, returning to Detroit later that year as director of the Office of Labor Production, WPB, Detroit Region.

In September 1943, Mr. Bolds was commissioned a captain in the US Army, and attended Military Government schools at Fort Custer, Mich., and Boston University. He was sent overseas in January 1944 and in England was assigned to the SHEAF Special Staff for Germany until he joined the Bavarian MG detachment.

Editor Wallenberg Back

Hans Wallenberg returned to Germany Oct. 26 to assume the position of publisher of *Die Neue Zeitung*, US-published German-language daily newspaper with editions in Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin. His headquarters

is in Munich, where he also edits the Munich edition.

Mr. Wallenberg was the editor of *Die Neue Zeitung* when it was a twice-weekly newspaper published in Munich,



holding that position from the spring of 1946 until October 1947 when he returned to the United States to enter private business.

During the war, he participated in many major campaigns, rising from private to major in the US Army. He entered Germany in the spring of 1945 with the occupying forces. During the summer and fall of 1945 he was editor of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the US German-language newspaper in Berlin until the first German-published newspaper was licensed by Military Government.

* * *

Returns as Special Consultant

Shepard Stone of *The New York Times* has been appointed acting deputy to Ralph Nicholson, director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, to serve as a special consultant on information and cultural affairs in Germany. He has been granted a leave of absence by the *Times* for 90 days.

Mr. Stone was one of the original information control officials in Germany, serving with the control group of the First Military District, then comprising Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bremen, from the end of the war to early in 1946. A graduate of Dartmouth College in 1929, he had taken graduate work in Germany, receiving his doctor of philosophy degree from Heidelberg University in 1933.

Since leaving Germany in 1946, he has been the *Times'* assistant Sunday editor.

Van Wagoner says goodbye to Clarence Bolds (right), Dr. Josef Mueller, Bavarian leader. (PRB, OLCB photo)



Landauer Joins Free U

Dr. Carl Landauer, professor of economics at the University of California, arrived in Berlin Oct. 28 to instruct at the Free University for the first semester of 1949/50.

Dr. Landauer is the second American professor to accept an invitation to instruct at the Free University of Berlin for a full semester, the first having been Dr. Hans Rosenberg, historian from Brooklyn College, New York.

Dr. Landauer will lecture at the Economics Faculty of the Free University and at the Berlin School for Political Science. His courses on economic theory will be especially valuable to German economists by acquainting them with important developments in this field during the past two decades in Great Britain and the United States.

Born in Munich in 1891, Carl Landauer was educated at the universities of Berlin, Munich and Heidelberg. From 1926, he lectured at the Berlin College of Economics and was managing editor of the magazine *Der Deutsche Volkswirt* (The German Economist).

Following Hitler's rise to power, Dr. Landauer was dismissed on political grounds. He accepted an invitation to instruct at the University of California, where he has been a lecturer and professor since 1934. In 1940, he became a citizen of the United States.

* * *

Winning Succeeds Grace

Dr. Alonzo G. Grace has resigned as chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, to return to the United States to become professor of education at the University of Chicago.



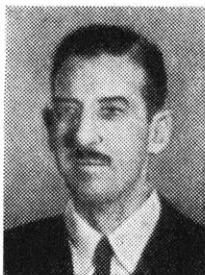
Dr. Charles Winning, who was chief of the Public Affairs Division, Office of the State Commissioner for Bavaria, was appointed to the HICOG position as successor to Dr. Grace.

Ralph Nicholson, director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, in

announcing the changes, said, "Dr. Grace rendered outstanding service in his position of leadership in one of our most important fields of activity. He is to be congratulated on his splendid achievements."

Dr. Grace came to Germany in May 1948 to assume the post of director of the newly-organized Education and Cultural Relations Division of OMGUS. Previously he had been commissioner of education for the State of Connecticut for 10 years and had held important educational positions at several universities in the United States.

Dr. Winning has served with the occupation since the war, arriving in Germany in 1945



with the Military Government detachment for North Baden. He became deputy director of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden in September of that year. He was named director of the Regional Government Coordinating Office, the MG counterpart to the US Zone German Council of States in Stuttgart, serving until its phasing out in May 1948. He was appointed director of the Education and Cultural Affairs Division, OMG Bavaria, continuing in that position until the HICOG reorganization.

Before the war, Dr. Winning had been a professor for 25 years at New York University and was active as an explorer, having discovered the "Cave of the Decapitated Mummies" in the Colorado River gorge.

* * *

Hannaman Takes New Post

Forrest S. Hannaman has been appointed chief of the Legal Advice Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG. He has been associated with Military Government since the closing days of the war, mostly in the Economics Division, where he served as general counsel. From Aug. 1, 1949, until the office was merged with the HICOG organization, he was acting economics adviser of OMGUS.

Swope Named DPD Chief

Guy J. Swope, former member of the US House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, has been appointed special assistant to the US High Commissioner in charge of refugee problems and chief of the Displaced Populations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG.

Mr. Swope was appointed governor of Puerto Rico in 1941 and later became director of territories for the Department of the Interior. Serving with the US Navy as a commander during the war, he was deputy military governor of Saipan in 1944 and served as chief of the Legislative Division on General Douglas MacArthur's staff in Tokyo from 1945 to 1948.

* * *

Adviser on Jewish Affairs

Major Abraham S. Hyman has been appointed acting adviser to succeed Harry Greenstein as adviser on Jewish affairs to the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany. His appointment will continue until the end of this year when the position is scheduled to be phased out.

Major Hyman had been assistant adviser on Jewish Affairs since August of 1946, serving successively during the past three years under Rabbi Phillip Bernstein, Judge Louis E. Leventhal, Dr. William Habor and Mr. Greenstein.



Entering the Army as an enlisted man in 1942, Major Hyman was commissioned in the field artillery in February 1942. He was with the Judge Advocate's Division, European Theater, from October 1944 until he became assistant adviser on Jewish affairs.

Mr. Greenstein had been appointed Jewish affairs adviser to General Lucius D. Clay on Feb. 15, 1949, when there were an estimated 70,000 Jewish displaced persons in 49 camps throughout the US Zone. Mr. Greenstein assisted in arranging for emigration of 58,000 displaced persons who were settled mainly in Israel and the United

States. At present there remain six DP camps in the US Zone with a combined population of approximately 12,000.

Another major development during Mr. Greenstein's service in Germany was approval by US authorities of the General Claims Law under which the survivors and widows and dependents of Nazi persecution in concentration camps will receive indemnity payments and compensation for loss of property and other economic damages.

Mr. Greenstein has returned to his home in Baltimore, Md., to resume his position as executive director of the Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund.

* * *

New Advisory Board Set Up

A new advisory board, composed of representatives of offices and divisions largely concerned with HICOG's reorientation program, has been established by the Exchanges Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, to replace the former Inter-divisional Reorientation Committee under OMGUS.

Pointing out that the new board was set up to advise the staff of the Exchanges Division on all phases of its exchange program, Dr. R. A. Burns, chief of the division, said, "This is in every sense an advisory board. We want it to be in a position to advise us on staff actions. I also wish to emphasize that we will at all times welcome representatives of other interested divisions."

The Exchanges Division, it was pointed out, conducts the entire exchanges program, including the exchange of individuals and materials. In addition, it is responsible for program planning, and evaluation and budgeting of the complete reorientation program, except for the information projects of the Information Services Division.

* * *

EUCOM Announces Changes

Recent changes announced by the European Command headquarters in Heidelberg of US Army personnel in Germany included:

Col. Wade M. Fleischer, chief of the War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM, returned to Washington for assignment in the Office

of the Secretary of the Air Force. He was succeeded by Col. Robert C. Chandler, former staff judge advocate of the US Military Academy.

Col. Edward V. Macatee, formerly chief of the Supply Branch, EUCOM Quartermaster Division, was assigned as commanding officer of the Quartermaster Depot in Munich, succeeding Col. Samuel W. Smithers, who was recently recalled to Washington to serve on the Munitions Board.

Col. Harold E. Egan relinquished his post as EUCOM chief veterinarian with plans to retire this month after more than 30 years with the Veterinary Corps of the US Army. He was succeeded at the EUCOM post by Col. Jacob L. Hartman, who until recently was stationed at Fort Meade, Md., as veterinarian of the Second Army.

* * *

Heads OLCB's Political Affairs

James A. Clark has been named acting chief of the Political Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Albert C. Schweitzer after an automobile accident.

Mr. Clark has been in US informational service since 1942, when he joined the Office of War Information. He was with the Psychological Warfare Battalion which landed with the 5th US Army at Salerno, Italy, in September 1943 and later served with the 7th Army in southern France.

Joining Military Government in Germany after the war, he was deputy director of the Information Control Division, USFET until May 1946 when he went to Munich as deputy chief of OMGB's division. He became chief in December 1947. During the HICOG reorganization this summer, he continued as chief of the OLCB's Information Services Branch.

William P. Dubenksy was named acting chief of the Information Services Branch in addition to his duties as chief of ISB's Film Section.

* * *

New Editor of HEUTE

Arthur Reef has been appointed publisher and editor-in-chief of *HEUTE*, German-language pictorial magazine published by HICOG.

Mr. Reef, until his appointment to the *HEUTE* position had been chief

of Information Services Division in Hesse for a year and a half. He came to Hesse from Korea where he was director of the US Military Government's overt informational operations. Mr. Reef was formerly managing editor of *Parade*, a Sunday picture magazine circulated throughout the United States. He has also contributed widely to picture magazines in the United States, Switzerland, France, Belgium and England.

Warren Trabant, who has edited *HEUTE* for the last two years, is returning to the United States.

* * *

Attends Recreation Conference

Austin J. Welch, head of the Community Recreation and Leadership Section, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, attended the International Conference on Recreation in Geneva, Switzerland, early in November. The conference was called by the International Labor Office of the United Nations to discuss important problems in the field of leisure-time activities.

* * *

Postal Official Visitor

Vincent Waters, executive officer of the US Post Office Department, conferred in late October with HICOG and West German communications officials on postal matters between United States and western Germany. The discussions centered around means of expediting the heavy shipments of US gift relief parcels to Germany and the exchange of mail between the two countries.

* * *

Law Expert Makes Tour

Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of international law at the University of Chicago and president of the American Political Science Association, made a two-week tour of Germany in October as visiting expert for the Office of the General Counsel, HICOG. Dr. Wright talked to members of the German bench and bar in Berlin, Munich and Stuttgart on "International Law and the United States." He also participated in HICOG-sponsored law interneer training courses in Bavaria and Hesse.

Occupation Log

This section is compiled from adaptations of official reports, announcements and statements of HICOG, Allied High Commission, Allied headquarters, EUCOM and subordinate occupation organizations, public-relations releases, excerpts from other occupation publications, and information from authoritative German sources.

Germans Know of ECA Aid

Germans are generally aware that Germany is receiving economic assistance from the United States. A large majority of the residents of the US Zone and the western sectors of Berlin feel that economic conditions have improved in western Germany in the past year, principally because of currency reform and foreign aid.

These facts are revealed in a survey recently conducted by the Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, of knowledge and opinion of Marshall Plan aid and related issues. A representative cross-section of residents of the US Zone, including Bremen, and western Berlin was interviewed.

Clearly showing that newspaper and radio coverage of the European Recovery Program and its results have been effective, the survey discloses that seven out of ten Germans are aware of the US aid, and that foreign aid ranks second to currency reform as a voluntarily stated reason for the economic improvement of the past year.

In answer to the question, "Can you tell me what this plan is generally called?", 63 percent of the interviewed western Berliners correctly identified this aid as Marshall Plan, ECA or ERP. Wuerttemberg-Baden residents follow closely at 62 percent. Other scores on the same question are 51 percent for Hesse, 50 for Bavaria and 58 for Bremen.

Awareness that western Germany and Berlin are receiving Marshall Plan aid ranges from 56 percent to 74 percent of the population. Among those who are aware of ERP, the majority know that Russia is not included, for the reason that the Russians do not want to participate.

Marshall Plan aid is generally regarded as favorable, according to the survey's findings. A minority—29

percent—feels that the United States is using economic aid to influence the political and commercial life of western Germany, but 45 percent think otherwise. Few of those interviewed are of the opinion, however, that the assistance is given unconditionally.

The survey indicates that the majority of Germans in the US occupied areas believe the US military aid program does not affect the economic recovery program. Preponderant opinion among those who see a connection between the two programs is that increased economic aid will result from the arms aid program.

Influx of Refugees Heavy

Housing facilities in Berlin's western sectors for refugees flooding into the city from political and economic oppression in eastern Europe are crowd-

ed to overflow and a serious winter situation faces welfare authorities, it was disclosed by officials of Welfare Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG.

An average of some 400 refugees arrives weekly in the west sectors of Berlin. Though this figure is somewhat less than the weekly average during the past spring and summer, it represents a serious burden on welfare facilities available to care for them.

During the first six months of 1949, a total of 16,765 refugees arrived in the western sectors from the east, an average of nearly 650 a week. During the warm summer months the average increased as weather conditions encouraged travel.

Both Allied authorities and German officials are concerned about the continued heavy influx of refugees because of inadequate housing and health facilities. There are few possibilities for incoming refugees to go on to the western zones, and a great proportion of them are forced to remain in Berlin.

Although a great number of refugees arriving in Berlin are legitimate victims of economic or political oppression in eastern Europe,



Girls of Wiesbaden Air Base German Youth Activities Club gaily pack parachutes, candy bars and shmoos which were dropped in October by a B-17 Flying Fortress to children in DP camps and in eight German cities by Capt. Eugene T. Williams, the "Bonbon Bomber." Eight US cities—New Prague, Minn., Portland, Ore., Long Beach, Calif., Milwaukee, Wis., Hillside, N. J., Wichita, Kan., Cleveland, O., and Chicopee, Mass.—sponsored the candy bombardments, a form of giving introduced by USAFE during the Berlin blockade. (USAFE photo)



"There is evident in my own country and elsewhere a readiness to welcome back into the family of nations a Germany dedicated to the cause of peace and democracy," Ralph Nicholson, director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, said at the opening Oct. 26 of a new US Information Center in the historic university city of Marburg.

Germans could again become good neighbors in the world community of nations, Mr. Nicholson said, just as German emigrants were good neighbors back in his Indiana home town. He said that the US Information Centers "will contribute greatly to breaking down barriers of mistrust, suspicion and intolerance which are the real roots of international conflict."

E. K. Neumann, chief of the Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse; Theodor Bleek, mayor of Marburg, and Prof. Gerhard Albrecht, president of Marburg University, also participated in the opening ceremonies of the new center.

Following the opening ceremonies, some 300 American and German visitors toured the facilities of the new "Amerika Haus." L. to r. in photo are Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. Patricia Van Delden, Information Centers chief, HICOG, and Mr. Neumann. (PRB, OLCH photo)

some of them are turned back by the Refugee Office because they are suspected political agents and not genuine refugees.

Mark Story from East Flops

A clumsy and obvious East Sector effort to undermine faith in the Deutsche mark and to lower its exchange rate in relation to the Soviet-sponsored East mark was exposed by officials of Berlin Element, HICOG.

ADN, the Soviet-sponsored news agency, carried in mid-October a report that three Americans had been apprehended in Berlin's US Sector counterfeiting millions of 5, 20 and 100 mark notes. The story was dutifully carried in the *Taegliche Rundschau* and *Berliner Zeitung*, two official Soviet newspapers in German. Having failed to discredit the Deutsche mark or to create a scare in the West sectors, ADN expanded

its lie to include the alleged arrest of three further Americans and a German accountant.

US officials of Berlin Element pointed out that none of the six Americans named in the ADN report exists. No arrests have been made for counterfeiting. And the entire story is without foundation whatsoever.

One official branded the ADN story as "a sinister but worthless attempt to lower the value in Berlin of the Deutsche mark by falsely reporting the presence of millions of counterfeit notes." The Deutsche mark remains a strong currency in Berlin, worth more than six times the East mark.

Institute Given Books

Forty-two cases of donated books were shipped recently to the library of the new Institute of American Affairs at the University of Munich from the Materials Exchange Branch warehouse in Bad Nauheim. This shipment raised the total distribution

in Germany since February to 462,750 books, according to the Exchanges Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

The books and periodicals donated under this program are collected by groups and individuals in the United States, according to Mrs. Ethel Elliot, materials exchange specialist. "We accept materials that give a true picture of the United States, the American people and American ideals," she said.

Outstanding among American contributors is the Darien (Conn.) Book Aid Plan, founded by Mrs. Gordon Lamont. The Darien group collects, screens and packs books and periodicals and ships them to New York port of embarkation. The Army has transported all book donations designated for the Materials Exchange Branch to Bremerhaven.

US Aid to Teaching

A growing appreciation of the wealth of educational materials offered by US Information Center libraries, in addition to the professional teaching materials of the US education service centers, is being shown by German schools, according to Mrs. Patricia Van Delden, chief of the Information Centers Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

In numerous instances, following the opening of the school year, schools have asked the Information Center in their community to supplement their curricula with lecture and film programs, Mrs. Van Delden pointed out. In other instances, teachers have brought their classes to an Information Center or one of its reading rooms in order to utilize the facilities.

Discussing the support given to schools, individual teachers and students, Mrs. Van Delden declared that wherever possible educational and youth activities are coordinated by the Information Centers with the schools and adult education administrations.

The September report of the activities of the 24 Information Centers in the American-occupied area of Germany shows that 196,604 persons attended the special events arranged by center directors. These include lectures, appearances of guest artists and discussion groups. September attendance at the 121 reading rooms maintained by the Information Centers totaled 417,752; book circulation reached 309,075 for the month; and readers' cards increased by 24,469.

Popular demand for specific books does not differ from that of any cross-section of an American reading public, the September report commented, the only variant being the time of availability rather than the date of publication. Most popular titles for the month were Margaret Mitchell's "Gone with the Wind," Victor Kravchenko's "I Chose Freedom," and Thomas Mann's "Faustus."

Radio Reporting Scores

The effectiveness of Radio Bremen broadcasts even outside the limits of Bremen state was demonstrated recently when German listeners in Oldenburg and Emden identified and

secured the arrest of two criminals shortly after their descriptions had been put on the air in a Radio Bremen local news roundup.

In both instances, Mr. Alex Saron, chief of the Radio Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Bremen, explained, the descriptions of the accused were immediately reported by German police to Radio Bremen, despite the fact that both incidents occurred well outside of the state. The arrest of the two criminals, one of whom was apprehended within one hour after the broadcast of his description, stresses the value of community reporting which Radio Bremen has always emphasized.

Freedom of Import Trade

Thirty percent of Germany's normal import trade with western European countries in 1949 will be free from any quantitative restrictions, according to schedules submitted by the German delegation to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris (OEEC).

According to figures prepared by the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, an estimated \$827,500,000 will be spent for all imports from OEEC countries during 1949.

Of this amount, \$264,000,000 will be for commodities for which quantitative restrictions have been entirely abolished. It was pointed out that no limits on quantity will be imposed, although the total amount earmarked for these imports will be allocated by the Import Advisory Committee. Another \$147,000,000, or 22 percent of the total, will go for commodities for which global import quotas have been drawn up for OEEC member countries.

In addition, imports for \$117,000,000 worth of goods are to be liberalized by negotiations. The balance of the \$827,500,000 total is covered by certain strategic commodities imported under allocations, food and agriculture items listed in trade agreements, and certain other items.

New Community Committees

Forming of community committees in the five Wuerttemberg-Baden demonstration counties—Aalon, Heidel-

berg, Backnang, Crailsheim and Buchen—is underway as part of the extension program designed to enlarge activities during the winter months.

"Extension programs need the support and cooperation of the people in the communities and it is through community committees that we can find out what the most pressing problems are, and we can also obtain their assistance in developing a really progressive extension program," said Dr. Hans Rheinwald, director of the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Demonstration Program in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Miss Marie C. Doerman, home economics extension specialist, and James F. Keim, agricultural specialist attached to the W-B Office of the State Commissioner, said this program would be a valuable means of bringing directly to the farm folks of Wuerttemberg-Baden new ideas and methods that would be helpful to the farm families, in the solution of their problems of the farm and the home.

Berlin Shipments Tripled

Average monthly industrial freight shipments from West Berlin to the west of Germany have nearly tripled in value since the end of the blockade in May.

During September, all postwar records were broken when West Berlin exported goods totalling DM 58,700,000 (\$13,970,600) to the west. Other post-blockade monthly figures are:—May, DM 42,700,000; June, DM 36,400,000; July, DM 42,600,000; August, DM 50,400,000.

Air-lifted industrial freight to western Germany during the 10-month Soviet blockade of Berlin averaged DM 17,400,000 (\$4,151,200) in value per month. These figures were based on German Economic Commission

To better education in German schools, NAB radios were presented to school children and teachers by Sam H. Linch, deputy director, Exchange Division, HICOG, at the second Nuremberg conference for education by radio and film, sponsored by the German society for education, held at the Palace of Justice, where the War Crimes trials were held. (US Army photo)

lists of interzonal trade permits. Much of the export consists of high quality electrical and engineering equipment in the west sectors.

ECA Funds Allotted

The second allotment of Marshall Plan funds for the 1949/50 fiscal year programs of participating countries totaled \$1,323,800,000, of which the Trizone of Germany was allotted \$127,000,000.

The allotments, which were computed to permit the establishment of a \$150,000,000 reserve fund, brings the total amount allotted in this fiscal year to \$2,456,500,000, almost two-thirds of the total amount available for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1950.

The Economic Cooperation Administration stated that the majority of the funds were being allotted early in the year to permit the issuance of procurement authorizations well in advance of actual procurement by the participating countries and to give American sellers a better opportunity of supplying commodities under the Marshall Plan.

The reserve fund has been established to assist Marshall Plan countries in three ways:

1. To promote the most rapid possible liberalization of intra-European trade and payments by providing a safeguard against certain unforeseeable risks involved in measures of liberalization.
2. To help finance intra-European improvement projects which cross na-



tional frontiers and would not otherwise be undertaken by countries individually.

3. To finance projects for development of overseas territories of the countries participating in the European recovery program.

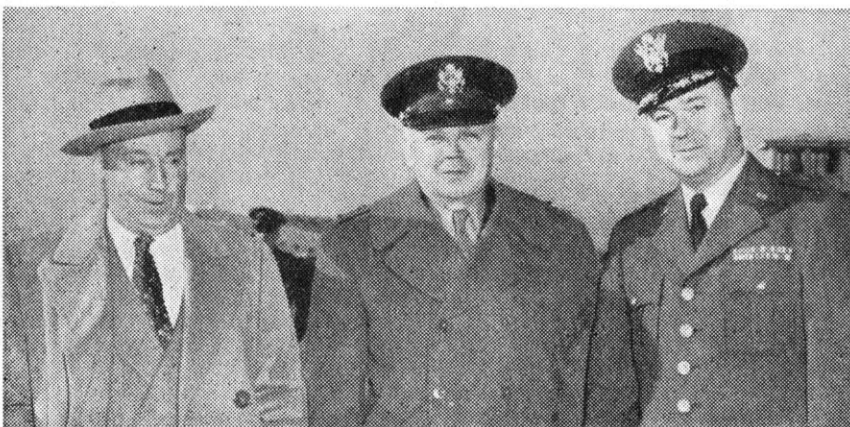
Short-Term Credits Increase

Hessians are steadily demanding increased short-term credits at Hesse's banking institutions, according to Donald S. Spigler, finance branch chief, OLC Hesse, who attributed the increased demand to expanding industrial and business activity. He also stated that applicants were not having any apparent difficulty in obtaining the short-term loans.

Short-term credits granted businessmen in August totaled more than DM 605,000,000 (\$143,990,000), a seven percent increase over July and a 16 percent increase over June. According to Spigler, the increases were based largely on the financing of export transactions.

Preliminary figures for September indicated a continuance of the trend, with a sharp increase in the volume of larger loans. Fourteen loans in excess of DM 1,000,000 (\$238,000) and 90 in excess of DM 100,000 were granted.

The building trades, food processing plants, paper manufacturers, chemical producers, textile firms, iron and steel concerns and electric power plants were the principal beneficiaries.



Representative Melvin Price, (D-Ill.) left, and Maj. Gen. James D. McIntyre, Rhine-Main Air Base from Washington Nov. 3 to survey Army and Air Force installations. They were welcomed to Germany by Brig. Gen. Robert H. Harper (right) of the Air Force's legislative division. (US Army photo)

Property Restitution in Berlin

A restitution agency has been set up in the western sectors of Berlin to receive judge claims, nearly 20,000 of which have been filed, for the return of property to victims of Nazi oppression.

The new agency, operating through five sections appointed by the city council, will attempt to make amicable settlements between claimants and restitutors. In the event of disagreement appeals may be filed with one of the two restitution chambers also established in the western sectors.

The creation of the restitution agency and chambers follows a Kommandatura order providing for the restoration of identifiable property to victims of Nazi oppression. Claimants and restitutors are granted a two-month period by the legislation—following their notification that claims have been filed—in which to answer the agency before the cases are heard.

All petitions for restitution must be filed before midnight, June 30, 1950. Forms on which to file claims may be obtained from the Central Filing Agency for Berlin at 53/55 Nuernberger Strasse, Berlin W-30, and claims will be handled in the order of their presentation to the Central Filing Agency.

New Houses in Rural Hesse

Despite the fact that rural Hesse was not hit as hard as urban areas

by the destruction of war, country communities are displaying a greater eagerness to reconstruct, according to Stanley H. Sisson, economic affairs chief, OLC Hesse.

Of 100 building permits recently granted in Hesse, only 26 were issued for construction in cities. Records indicate that the cities are concentrating on industrial repair, while rural Hesse is making an attempt to improve housing.

August, a peak month in the building field, showed 1,700 building licenses granted for homes and less than 1,600 for other buildings. More than 50 percent of the permits issued were for new construction.

Free U Gets Slavic Collection

The Free University of Berlin has added a Slavic collection of some 6,500 volumes to its library facilities, which now contain more than 125,000 books for study and reference by its 5,000 enrolled students.

The new library, housed in the Slavic seminar in Berlin-Dahlem, was purchased from the widow of the late Prof. Erich Berneker of Munich University. The Free University now has one of the largest and most valuable libraries of Slavic literature in western Europe.

The Slavic library contains 4,500 catalogued titles concerning all Balkan languages and literature, magazines, dictionaries and other publications. The volumes were brought from Munich to Berlin by US military train on Nov. 1.

US Patrolmen Save Village

Two members of the EUCOM Highway Patrol* are credited with saving most of a German village from destruction by a raging fire during the night of Oct. 23. Prompt action by the patrolmen in summoning help made it possible to confine the blaze, fanned by high winds, to two houses and a barn.

Manuel De La Garza and Pfc. Chester Kapco of the Marburg detachment saw the fire at 9:30 p. m. in Schrack, a village of 800 population five miles from Marburg. When

* See "EUCOM Highway Patrol" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 1.

they arrived at the scene, the fire already had spread to two houses and a barn. A German fire company was unable to act because no water was available. Reporting by two-way patrol car radio, they quickly summoned a 300-gallon pump truck from the EUCOM fire company at Marburg.

In the meantime, the two patrolmen drove to their Marburg headquarters and collected eight large fire extinguishers and volunteers to help fight the fire. The pump truck made repeated trips for water and the combined efforts of the fire company and the patrolmen succeeded in confining the blaze to the three buildings.

Loss through the fire, estimated at DM 100,000 (\$23,800) by the chief of state criminal police of Hesse, included the three buildings, stores of grain, two cows, two calves, eight wagons and a threshing machine. Villagers praised the highway patrolmen, declaring the prevailing storm certainly would have caused the fire to spread to the rest of the village had help not arrived.

US Campaign for GYA Help

A campaign to acquaint the American public with the German Youth Activities program carried on in Germany by EUCOM personnel will start soon in the United States under the auspices of the General Clay Fund for German Children, officials of GYA have been informed.

A committee of sponsors headed by Mrs. Jouett Shouse of Boston and Washington, has been named to help conduct a drive to raise funds to purchase and send through CARE enough materials to keep GYA handicraft programs operating throughout the winter. Mrs. Shouse returned recently to Washington to organize the fund project after she had spent three months touring GYA centers in Germany.

In emphasizing the importance of the "new and healthy values" that German youngsters are learning under the GYA program, Mrs. Shouse has been telling groups in America of the great need for materials and supplies for distribution in Germany.

"The 300 GYA centers serve as meeting places where German children of all backgrounds can learn democracy in action through discussion forums, team games and handicraft," she said.

Berlin's Health Good

Health conditions in western Berlin are increasingly favorable while the welfare situation remains acute, Wilmer Freistadt, HICOG'S Berlin Element health and welfare officer said in an AFN radio interview Nov. 4, declaring the health conditions at the outset of winter were "in general very good... better than at any time since the end of the war."

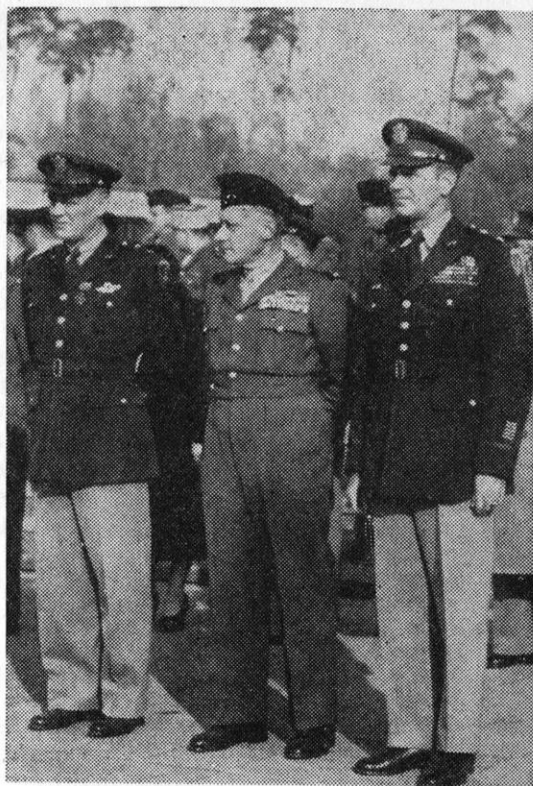
The only negative aspect of the health picture, he said, was the continued high incidence of tuberculosis. Seventeen out of every 10,000 people in Berlin suffer from the disease today, while the pre-World War II proportion was only eight in 10,000.

Welfare conditions, however, remain acute, Mr. Freistadt said. The effects of the 11-month Soviet blockade have not yet been erased from the economic field, and welfare facilities in the western sectors are crowded and overburdened. An abnormally high number of persons are drawing unemployment compensation, social insurance or relief payments from official or private agencies. This condition, he declared, should be gradually overcome as the city's economic health is restored with outside and self-help.

Fugitives Disavow Politics

More than 50 percent of all illegal border infiltrates, fleeing from the Soviet Zone into Hesse, do not belong to a political party, according to OLCH public welfare officials.

A survey taken of almost 400 recent infiltrates accepted at the



French troops in Berlin paraded Oct. 29 in honor of Maj. Gen. William E. Hall (left), EUCOM director of intelligence, who was presented by Maj. Gen. Jean Ganeval, French CO, Berlin, with the Croix de Guerre with palms for wartime assistance to the French during the Italian campaign. At right is Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US Berlin commander. (US Army photo)

Giessen Refugee Center disclosed that 55 percent have no political affiliation, 22 percent are Socialists, 14 percent belong to the Free Democratic Party, and nine percent to the Christian Democratic Union.

The survey showed that 70 percent of the people fleeing the eastern regime are men and 30 percent women; 37 percent are workers, 20 percent merchants, four percent police officials, another four percent teachers, and two percent students. The balance belong to miscellaneous classifications.

Better Fresh Food Service

A European market center system with field buying offices in Rome and Paris has been set up by the EUCOM Quartermaster Division to facilitate the purchase of approximately \$1,500,000 of fresh fruits, vege-

tables and other perishable products monthly.

The system is patterned after a similar one established by the Quartermaster General in the United States at the outset of World War II. The Rome market center will procure perishables from Italy, Sicily, Corsica and countries in eastern North Africa. The Paris center will purchase foods from Spain, Holland, Belgium, England and North African countries as well as from France itself. The new offices began operations in November.

Produce from Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden will continue to be bought by Giessen QM Depot. Establishment of the Rome and Paris centers is aimed to speed up

greater efficiency on the part of the police, to a gradual betterment of economic conditions and the trend towards normalcy in all spheres of the city's life since the lifting of the unsuccessful Soviet blockade on May 12, 1949.

For the five-month period after the blockade through September 1949, US Sector crime statistics show a decline of six percent from those of a similar period during the blockade, and a decline of 44 percent from those of a similar period before the blockade. Overall crimes and offenses known to the police in the US Sector, January-September, 1949 total 25,437. Figures for a parallel period during 1948 totaled 40,282; for 1947, 40,289; and for 1946, 15,993.

Public Safety officials of HICOG's Berlin Element attribute the decrease in large part to the institution of two-way radiocars in the US Sector in April 1948. By October 1948 there were 50 such cars patrolling American sector streets.

Moreover, since the split of the city police department in July 1948, a greater co-ordination of activities has been possible between the police presidium and the local stations. The disrupting tactics and the general inefficiency of Soviet trained police is no longer felt.

Polio Victims Aided

Infantile paralysis cases from the East Sector of Berlin and East Zone of Germany are being brought to west sector hospitals in Berlin and left there without any provision made for their care, according to US public health officials to Berlin Element, HICOG.

At present five iron lung cases from areas around Leipzig (Soviet Zone), where a very high incidence of poliomyelitis has been reported, are being treated in West sector hospitals. These patients were brought by truck from Leipzig in a condition of extreme exhaustion and simply were left at West sector hospitals without

any arrangements being made by East Zone authorities for their care.

Delivery of east sector and east zone patients to West sector hospitals is not an unusual occurrence, Berlin public health officials point out. There apparently are no adequate facilities in the Soviet Zone for treatment of cases with respiratory involvements.

Money Order Contributions

An estimated \$50,000 was contributed in two months to West German families by Americans through the international postal money order service, Communications Branch, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG announced.

The international money order service between United States and West Germany, including the three western sectors of Berlin, was reestablished July 1, after a 10-year lapse. Arrangements for this service were made between the US Post Office Department and the Provisional Posts and Telecommunications Commission for the US, UK and French areas of control. The United States-West Germany service was reestablished on a one-way basis, and limits the US money orders to those of a personal, family and charitable character.

During July \$19,900 in US money orders was sent to Western Germans and Berliners. The month's total climbed to \$35,500 during August.

Mayor Bows to Townspeople

The town meeting is an innovation introduced in Germany by the Americans since the war although it is looked upon with a varying degree of favor by local office holders who find themselves called upon for public accounting of their public acts. But recently the mayor of a town in Tirschenreuth County of Bavaria learned that he can be taken to task by the assembled citizens.

The incident occurred at an open forum called by farmers and local labor union officials to discuss a fair price for potatoes.

During the heated discussions, the mayor struck a labor official in the face. The local townspeople demanded the mayor's immediate removal. They



Judges selecting a Christmas cover for the Hessian youth magazine "Wir alle" awarded top honors at Wiesbaden Nov. 4 to 10-year-old prodigy Klaus Hell. L. to r. above are Victoria Noonan; Margot Ortlieb, Wiesbaden painter; E. K. Neumann, Public Affairs chief for OLC Hesse; Heinz Soell, art editor of the magazine, and Alo Altripp, painter, who served as judges. (PRB, OLCH photo)

deliveries of high quality fresh produce to the five Quartermaster cold stores in Germany by eliminating the present two-month delay between the signing of a contract and actual delivery of the foodstuffs to Germany.

Crime Declines in Berlin

The crime rate in the US Sector of Berlin so far during 1949 has decreased by more than a third compared with similar periods during 1947/48. The steady and marked downward trend of crime statistics is attributable to improved facilities and

threatened a county-wide strike if the demand was not met.

Another town meeting was called and the mayor offered a public apology and a charity contribution. Trade union officials rejected the offer, requesting the mayor to pay damages to the victim of the attack, donate DM 100 to the local workers welfare fund, pay the transportation expenses of labor officials to the meeting and write an apology for publication in the local newspaper.

The mayor agreed to these terms and shook hands with the victim. The meeting ended with the townspeople expressing gratification for the accomplishment at a town meeting.

Cod Liver Oil for Children

Nearly 40,000 children and expectant and nursing mothers in Berlin's western sectors are receiving special cod liver oil supplies provided by the UN International Children's Emergency Fund.

The distribution is being carried out by children's homes and three west sector German welfare organizations with the guidance and under observation of the western Allied authorities in Berlin.

Operation Religion

Church attendance increased 174 percent among American personnel of the Munich Military Post during October. A concentrated drive was conducted throughout the month for the purpose of fostering better attendance at religious services.

The Catholic drive of the Munich area was culminated with a Solemn High Pontifical Mass, celebrated by Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber for the American personnel on Sunday, Oct. 30, in the *Frauenkirche*, famous twin-spired, war-damaged cathedral of Munich. Approximately 1,500 Americans, including many military and governmental leaders, and more than 300 Germans attended the service which was broadcast over the American Forces Network.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Edward J. Burns preached the sermon, admonishing his listeners that "when the morals of all nations become better, when all countries recognize their dependency upon

God, then only will we have peace and happiness in this world—until then we shall all live in terror of another worldwide conflagration." He said, "the answer to the conflicts in the past and possible conflicts in the future lies...in the understanding of nations, of the moral obligations which each possesses under the Kingship of Christ."

Teachers Take School Course

Under a British-sponsored exchange program, four Germans from the American Zone are attending the Wilton Park, England, resident school for the six-week period, Nov. 3 to Dec. 15, the Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG, announced.

This is the 24th international short course sponsored at Wilton Park. Each course is for about 60 persons between the ages of 25 and 35. Half of each group is British, the remainder is selected from other European countries, including Germany.

The four Germans from the American Zone who comprise the present group are: Hermann Bauer, director of the *Volkshochschule* (Adults' Night School), Heidenheim; Alfred Czach, teacher at the *Kreuzberg Volkshochschule*, Berlin; Gerhard Nerlich, currently translator for the Exchanges Division, and Johannes Lellau, teacher at the *Rolandschule*, Bremen.

The aim of the school, it was explained, is to stimulate a sense of civic responsibility and to develop democratic public opinion. Present-day social and political problems are studied under the direction of English, Dutch and Swiss educators. The group lives in the school dormitories, attends classes, studies with tutors and conducts informal discussions. The project is financed entirely by the British Government.

Exchange Procedures Revised

Revised procedures for the selection of all Germans who are to go to the United States under the exchanges program provide that a German state selection committee, under the chairmanship of the OLC Exchange Division officer, will make initial recommendations. This means that personnel for projects of all

HICOG divisions participating in the program will move through identical selection procedure. Administration of this program is to be entirely in the hands of the Exchanges Division, HICOG.

Details of the procedures are as follows: Each state and the Berlin sector will have a German exchanges committee as well as a number of special panels, representing the interests of the offices participating in the program.

The general function of the panels will be to screen candidates for their professional and/or academic competence. The committee will be responsible for screening these candidates further on the basis of their general character and their civic and moral fitness as exchange persons. Members of the committee, it was explained, do not represent particular groups, but are selected because they are progressive and civic-minded citizens.

A representative of the special panel making the recommendation will, in each case, sit with the committee when selections are made.

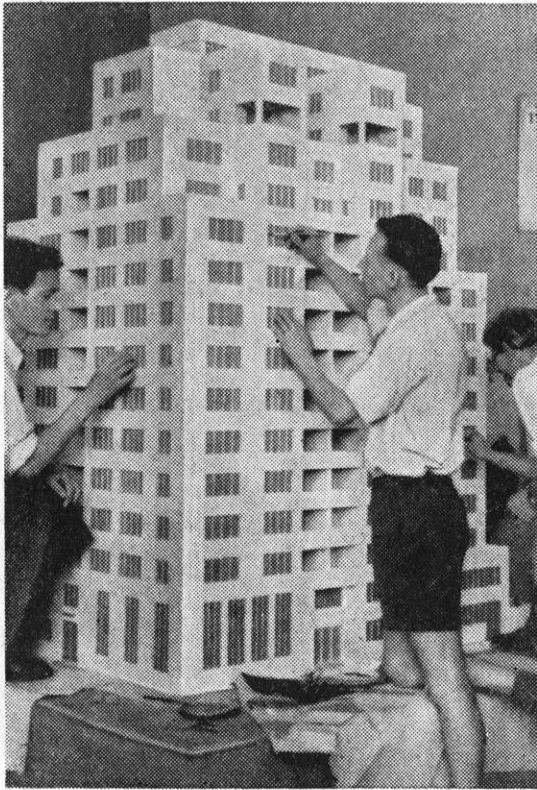
Final recommendation to the Exchanges Division must be given by the HICOG office responsible for the project in question. Application blanks are now available to all interested persons at the county Resident Offices throughout the US Zone.

Lecturer on Atomic Energy

Dr. David Bradley, medical expert on atomic radioactivity and author of the best seller "No Place to Hide," spoke in recent weeks on atomic energy and world order at US Information Centers in Berlin, Heidelberg, Marburg, Goettingen, Erlangen and Munich.

Dr. Bradley participated in the Bikini atomic tests in 1946 and spent five and a half months studying the effects of radioactivity among animals exposed to the atomic explosions. The examinations at that time were conducted by the Radiological Safety Section, a new branch of public health in the United States.

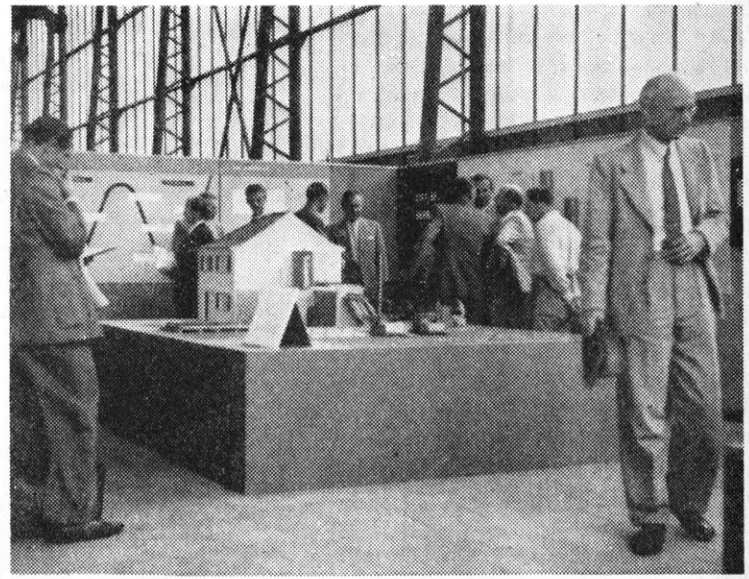
His best-selling book "No Place to Hide" is scheduled to be published shortly in Germany. + END



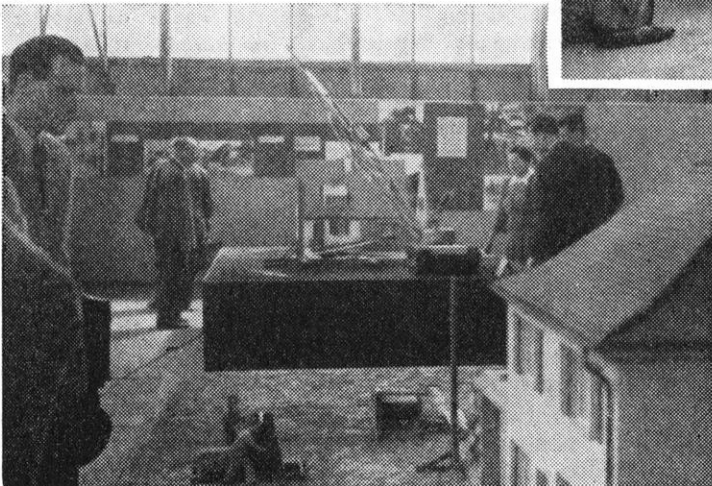
Model of apartment house getting finishing touches at Nuremberg studios last summer.



Models, pictures, graphs and statistics tell the story of the "So Lives America" Exhibition now touring cities of the US Zone.

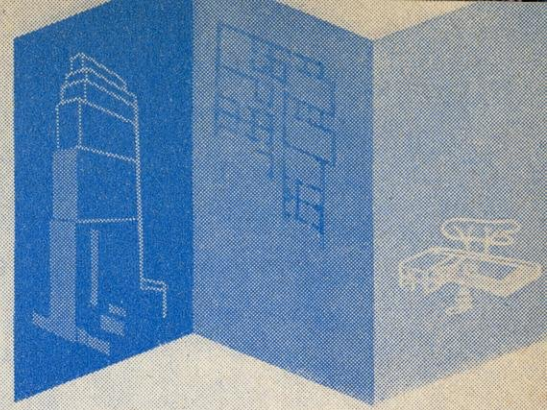


Tilt-up methods of construction and prefabricated houses evoked the keenest interest, for many who saw the Frankfurt Fair exhibit obviously felt that by exchanging techniques and borrowing ideas, Germany's numerous postwar housing problems well may benefit from American housing experience.



SO WOHNTE AMERIKA

(So Lives America)



GERMANS ARE showing great interest and fascination in a large exhibition, "So wohnt Amerika" (So Lives America), being shown in western Germany. They closely examine the hundreds of attractively-arrayed photographs, designs and models illustrating the homes, furnishings and surroundings of average American citizens.

Fifteen thousand spectators attended the exhibition when it opened at the Frankfurt fair grounds in August. "This one is so interesting and instructive," said the *Frankfurter Rundschau*. "It teaches us how cheaply and practically dwellings are built in America and should lead to emulation here." The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Mainz, in the French Zone, commented, "America lives as we would like to . . . We can learn much from it."

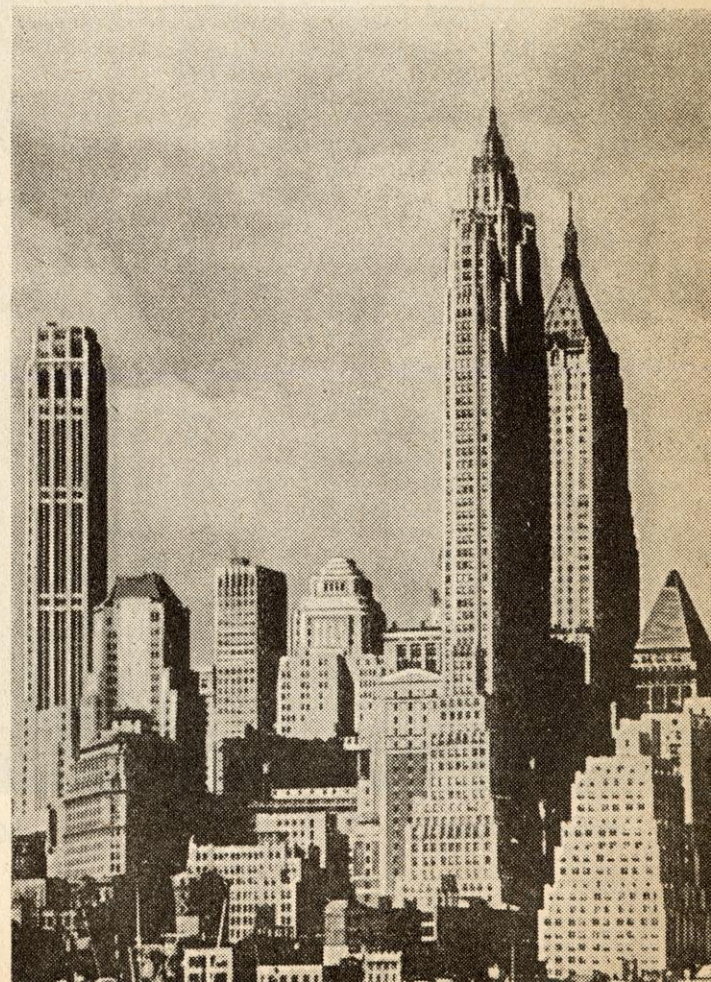
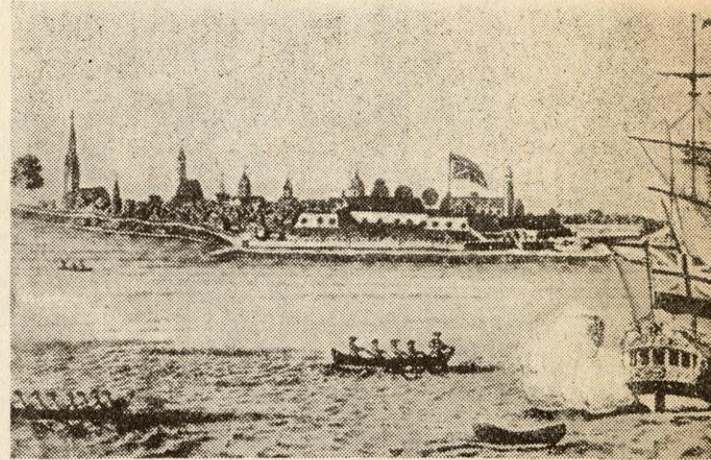
The exhibition was designed and created by the Exhibitions Section of the Information Services Division, OMGUS, for its August showing. Now it has been prepared by the Visual Presentation Branch, Office of Administration, HICOG, for showing in other western German cities.

The exhibition shows the German public what kinds of home Americans live in. It traces the development of traditional types of American dwellings from log cabin and covered wagon days to contemporary skyscraper apartment houses and modern bungalows, and from New England clapboard houses to the Southwest's adobes.

One section, devoted to one-family houses, shows traditional American methods of construction and household planning, with emphasis on kitchens and bathrooms. Other sections give a comprehensive survey of American developments in the fields of prefabricated houses, trailers, apartment houses, hotels, dormitories, camps, motels, dude ranches and other vacation dwellings.

NEIGHBORHOOD, community and city planning is given emphasis through the use of models and color diagrams, and there is a separate section on federal housing projects. A special exhibit contrasts American and German procedures in arranging the financing and the permits required by a prospective homebuilder.

The exhibition includes approximately 650 large photographs and photo-murals; 150 illustrations; 150 decorated and lettered mountings; more than 300 separate panels; and eight models, one of which, showing the tilt-up method of construction, is animated by a motor.

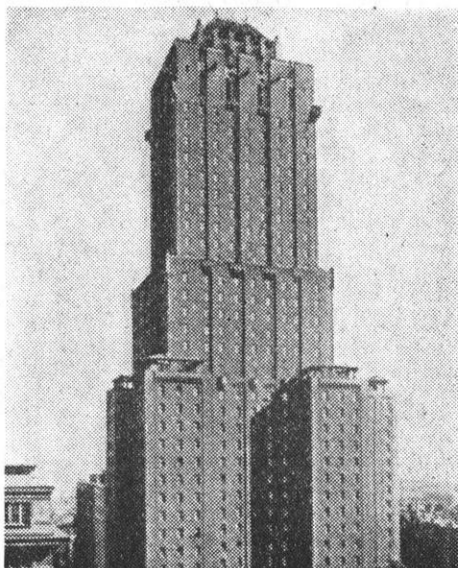
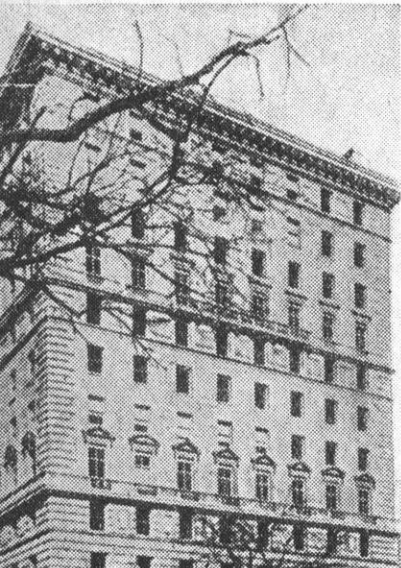


Manhattan Island (top) as it looked in 1650 under the British. Today (right) it has become the world's most famous "billion dollar" skyline.

(Continued on next page)



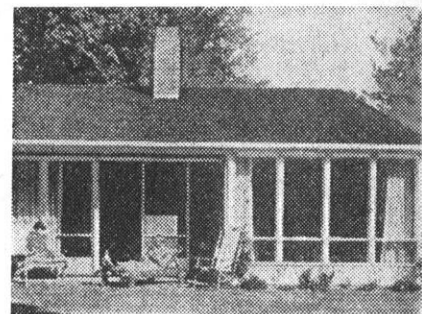
The Waldori-Astoria (above), Fifth Avenue apartment house (below, left), built before 1914 and, right, the Shelton Hotel, all in New York.



A suburban home in Portland, Ore.



Woodworker's home, Gilchrist, Ore.



Suburban home, Seattle, Wash.



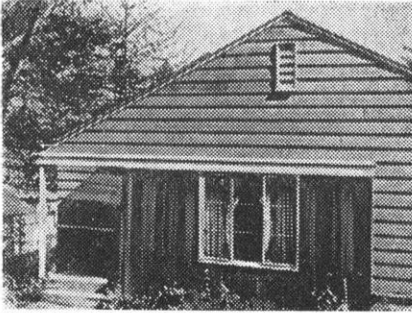
Arlington, Virginia.



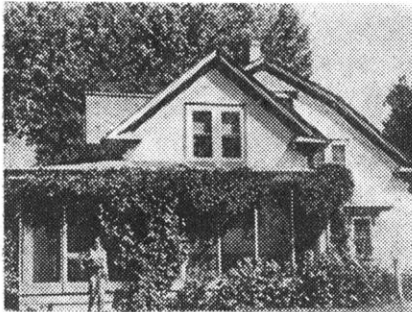
Modern house in Seattle, Wash.



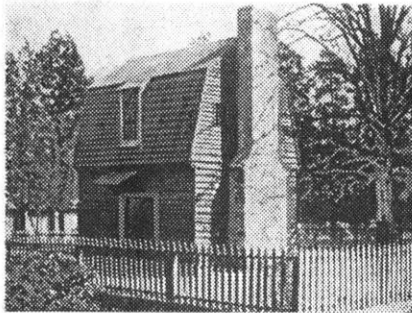
Portland war vet's home: cost \$7,650.



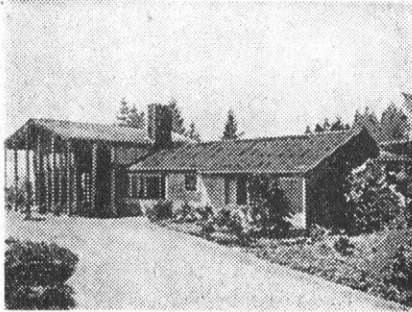
One-family house, Seattle, Wash.



Birney, Montana.



*Home of Andrew Jackson (1808—1875),
17th President, in Raleigh, N. Carolina.*



Another Portland, Ore. home.



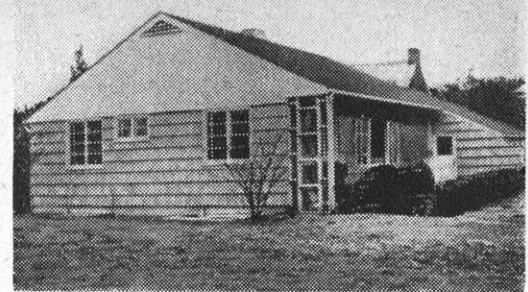
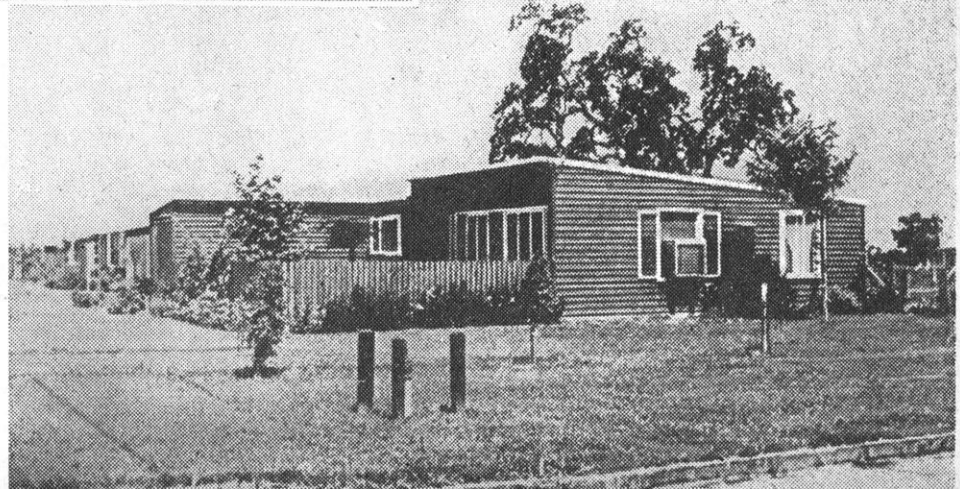
This frontier settlement, pictured above as in covered wagon days, is now the site of the thriving city of Chicago, Ill. View below is of Michigan Boulevard.



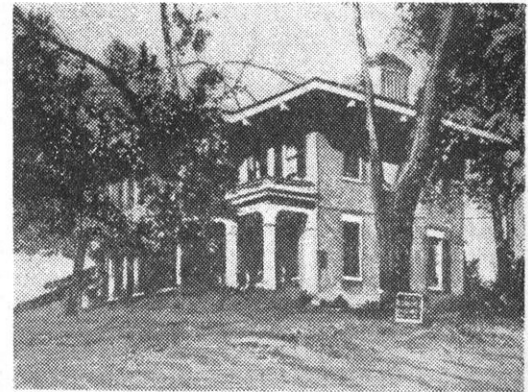


Impressive modern apartment building, complete with luxurious penthouses, reaches 25 stories into the sky.

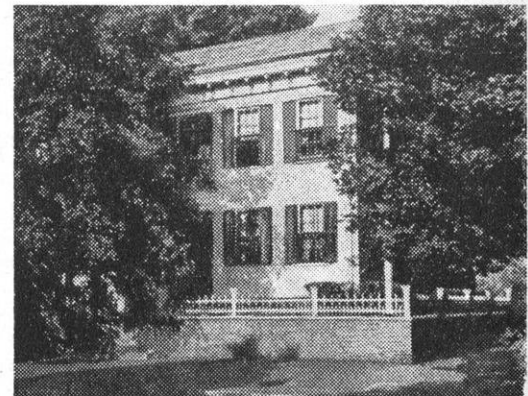
One-family homes are preferred. At right, typical post-World War II group of semi-detached houses.



A simple one-family residence outside Chicago, away from big city smoke, grime and noises.



Galena, Ill. home of General Ulysses S. Grant, Civil War (1861 — 1865) hero and 18th President.



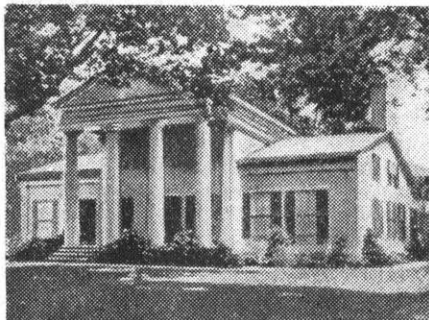
Springfield, Ill. home of Abraham Lincoln (1809 — 1865) before he became 16th President.



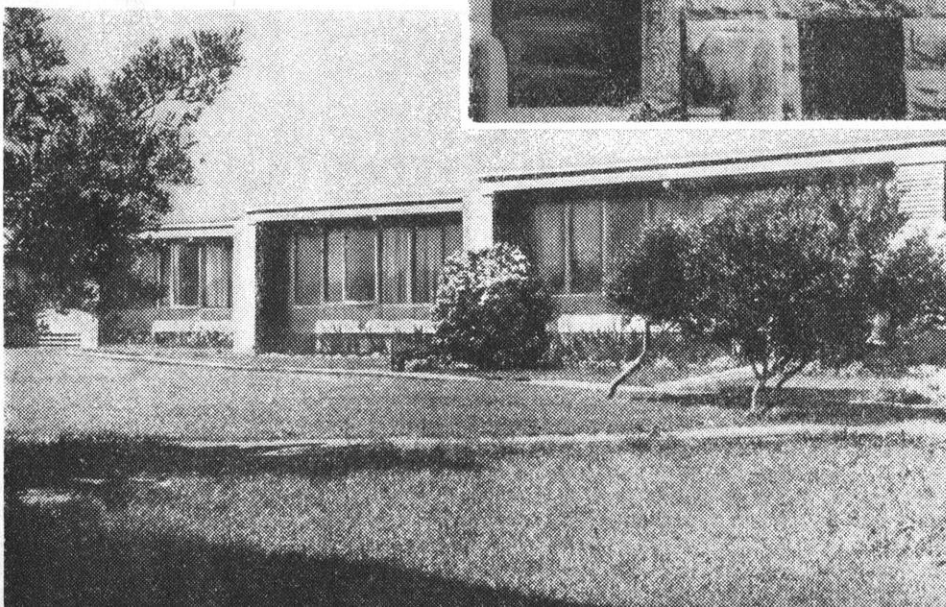
An exquisitely beautiful country home on the outskirts of Alexandria, Virginia.



The Hermitage, in Nashville, Tenn., the home of Andrew Jackson, 7th president.

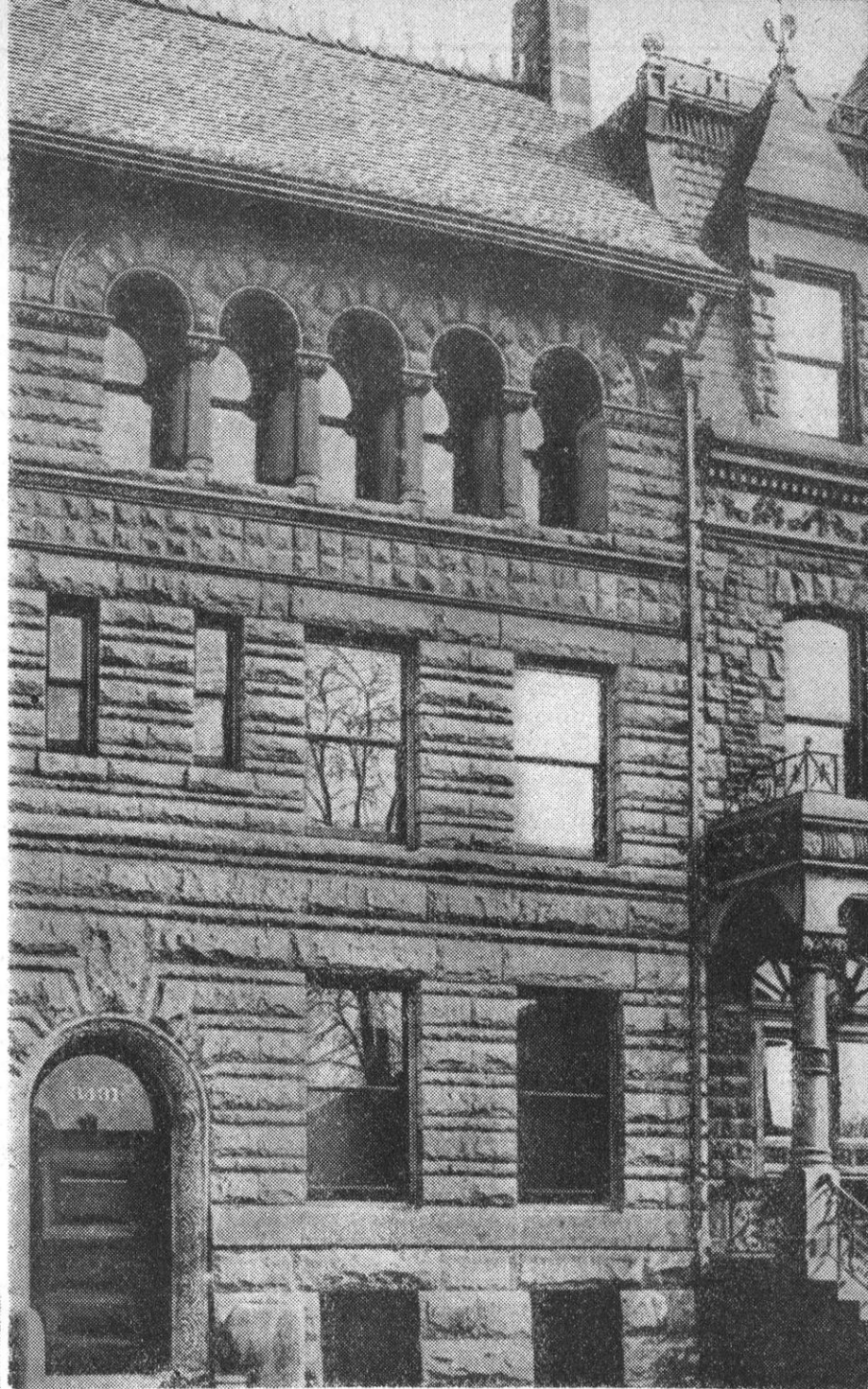


Classicism reaches deep into the hinterland: This home, built in 1853, is located in Racine, Wis.



This striking example of Roman architecture was erected in Chicago, Ill., some 60 years ago — in 1888.

The many series of one-family homes built during or since World War II, include prefabricated houses.



German Editorials

THE EVENT of the month was the visit of US Secretary of State Dean Acheson, which the German press unanimously welcomed. Editorials, supplementing the widest front page news coverage of Mr. Acheson's visits with President Heuss and Chancellor Adenauer at Bonn, stressed his statement that it was the desire of the United States and the other Western Allies to help solve Germany's many difficult problems.

Typical was the **Main Echo's** (Aschaffenburg, Bav., Nov. 14) headline: "America wants to help, but only those who help themselves."

During October and early November, editorial writers of Western Germany extensively discussed dismantling, ever a subject close to German hearts; new and further concessions for the Federal Republic under the Occupation Statute, for which many papers systematically pressed; Adenauer's policy, which was both supported and criticized, with his press bureau coming in for condemnation and lampooning over its "autocratic" handling of an outraged press; Schumacher's (SPD) "declaration of war" on Bonn; Berlin's economic plight and aid for the former capital; the Foreign Minister's Paris Conference, ECA Chief Hoffman's "ultimatum" on Eu-

This section is compiled from a summary prepared by the Press & Publications Branch, Information Services Division, HICOG, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to portray what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

ropean economic cooperation, which most papers endorsed; rapprochement with France, with arguments pro and contra in the wake of Dr. Adenauer's invitation to France to invest in German industrial enterprises.

Dotted in between, however, were frequent and often lengthy references to developments in the wake of establishment in eastern Berlin of the Soviet-puppet East State. The concern over this splitting of Germany and the isolation behind the Iron Curtain of some 18,000,000 Germans, was deepfelt, and called forth a variety of suggestions and demands on both the Bonn government and the Western Powers.

"No Mere Gesture"

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, Nov. 14) referring to Mr. Acheson's visit, said: "... We here in Germany would like to read more than merely a gesture into the fact that Mr. Acheson did not leave Europe without

paying his respects to President Heuss and the Federal Government. Mr. Acheson is the foreign minister of a country which we recognize as the driving force behind every effort to bring Germany forward, step by step ...

"There was a time between the two world wars when many Americans had lost practically all faith in Europe and nothing made Roosevelt more popular than the Neutrality Act, which promised the American people that they never again would be drawn into Europe's endless quarrels ...

"That American faith in Europe was revived after World War II was one of the most surprising consequences of that war ... Since then American realism has found out how difficult it is to get the Old World to move in a new direction, but as yet it has not let itself be discouraged ... Our hope on the occasion of the visit of our American guest is that he will take away with him confirmation of the American belief in us ..."

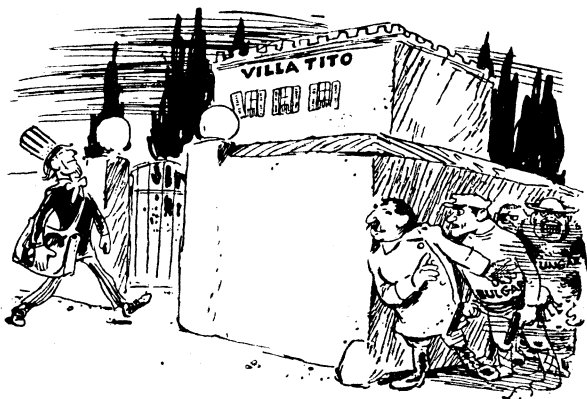
Step by Step

The **Fuldaer Volkszeitung** (Fulda, Hesse, Nov. 14) scrutinizes US-Soviet relations and Germany's position between the two powers and considers Mr. Acheson's visit as "a sign that Germany represents one of the cornerstones of American policy."

In spite of the relaxation of tension which may be observed in the cold war, observed the paper, "it is obvious that relations between Ameri-

German Opinion in Cartoons

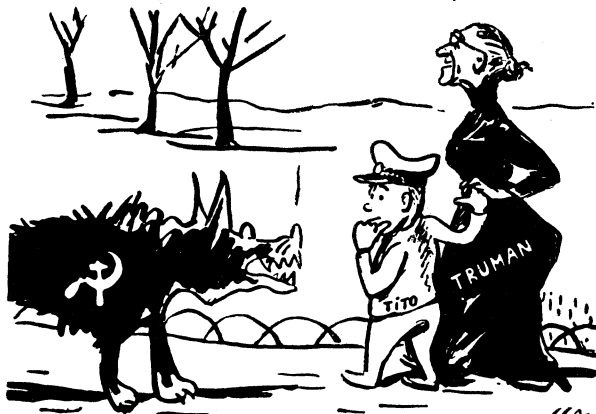
(*Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, Oct. 30*)



„Laßt doch zuerst den Geldbrieftraeger abliefern ...“

"Wait till he delivers the money."

(*Echo der Woche, Munich, Oct. 28*)



Komm, wenn wir zu zweit sind, beißt er nicht

"Come on, he won't dare bite while I'm with you."

ca and Russia are driving to a decision."

Marshall Plan Aid

Der Volkswirt (Frankfurt, Nov. 11) is pessimistic on "liberalization of foreign trade" as demanded by Mr. Hoffman, until European national selfishness abates: "...Unless West Germany can be assured that importers in the Western countries will be permitted to import freely, liberalization will remain dangerously one-sided..."

"American reasoning is based on the belief that the successful operation of a unified market among a population of 180,000,000 in the USA can be successfully duplicated with a unified European market backed by a 220,000,000 population. This premise is correct provided the national egoism of all European countries can be successfully and unreservedly consigned to limbo in the interest of a well-organized European economy, but not otherwise."

East and West

The **Europa Kurier** (Aachen, NR-W, Nov. 11) gives Stalin credit for forcing the Western Powers to show more understanding for German problems and natural emotions, in these words: "...The message which Stalin sent to the entire German people on the inauguration of the East State... must necessarily be attractive for every German who did not learn his history in the Third Reich or in the spiritually perverted era of Allied 're-education' which followed it..."

"The first results may be seen at the Paris conference. The initiative shown there was forced by the Kremlin. It will depend on the farsightedness of the foreign ministers whether or not this meeting will lead to the West regaining control of the rudder which the East has wrested from it..."

"We really are of the impression that the foreign ministers this time are determined to act decisively... If their measures succeed in replacing the Germans' present unwholesome ersatz-nationalistic emotions with a genuine feeling that they belong to Europe, it will be the most effective counter-move in the Allied defense against the East..."

SPD on Warpath

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, Nov. 14) supports Dr. Adenauer's offer of security guarantees to France, but points to widespread opposition among the German people: "...It cannot be doubted that Dr. Schumacher's views in opposition to Dr. Adenauer's proposals are popular in circles much larger than merely the SPD. The federal chancellor has risked unpopularity even in the ranks of government parties, let alone the extreme right..."

"The situation is reminiscent of the times before 1933, when the center was crushed by combined opposition of the left and right... Dr. Schumacher avers that the German people do not stand behind the Adenauer proposals and that the SPD intends to make this a cardinal issue in German politics..."

"He does not reject the idea of European union, but considers equal rights for Germany a prerequisite. Adenauer too sees equal rights as the principal aim, but he is a realist and therefore recognizes the fact that such equality can come to pass only at the end of the road rather than at the beginning. We cannot imagine that the majority of the German people share Schumacher's illusion. Were this the case there would be little hope that Germany will ever attain the status in the world which is our common goal."

"Patience is not capitulation. On the contrary, it is more often a sign of greatness rather than weakness..."

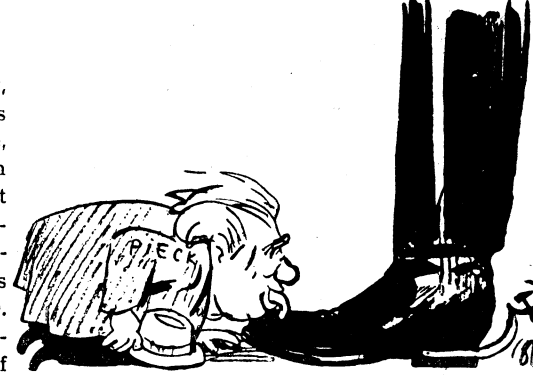
(*Offenbach Post*, Oct. 22)



„Nicht reinlassen... sagen Sie den Herren von der Presse, sie bekämen Ihre Informationen durch die Tageszeitungen!“

Bonn and the Press

"Don't let them in. Tell the gentlemen of the press they can get their information from the daily papers."



East State
Pres. Pieck and the Soviet boot.

US and Europe

Die Zeit (Hamburg, Nov. 10) in an article headlined "Uncle Sam as Pedagogue" considers it fortunate that American "common sense" is in a position to influence European union: "...We may mock as much as we like the American lack of tradition and lighthearted tendency to oversimplification, but we may thank our stars for American common sense and the fact that conditions compel us to listen to it... Uncle Sam is in the position of the family patriarch who treats his grown-up children with fatherly generosity, but knows very well that they are financially dependent upon him and uses his power to lead them along the road which his experience has taught him is best..."

"And it seems that the children are beginning to take heed... But America itself is also at fault. Since 1913 it has built up an export surplus of \$100,000,000,000... Today its yearly export surplus amounts to six to eight billion... A revived Europe will be able to remain healthy only if America lowers its tariffs... and boosts its own imports; this will help to remove 'dollar shortages' in Europe. Real historic greatness lies not only in teaching other nations, but also in overcoming one's own national egoism..."

European Unity

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, Nov. 7) terms ECA Administrator Hoffman's statement* on European unity an "ultimatum."

"...From the very beginning the Americans have made it clear that

* See "Challenge to Europe," page 43 of this issue.

Marshall Plan help was nothing more than their contribution to European unity. They never intended to pour out their money for nothing; they wished thereby to establish a stability which was not constantly disturbed by eternal European crises...

"But the Americans are dissatisfied with European achievement in this direction, and rightly so... The Hoffman plan is not utopian... Everyone who is for Europe will welcome this American pressure... national and European sensibilities must be disregarded. We are not being blackmailed... Uncle Sam is speaking for our good..."

"Economic cooperation is not enough, but it is the basis of every culture and furnishes the foundation on which the rest can be built..."

German Films

Die Rheinpfalz (Ludwigshafen, R-P, Nov. 9) in reporting that, according to a "Filmpress" investigation, old and new German films are being traded in by obscure firms in South America, the Near East, Canada, Australia and some European countries, declares that it may be assumed that copies of German films are blackmarketed through Swiss, Netherlands and particularly Paris channels.

"Unfortunately, the lack of German trade representation in foreign countries," the paper says, "makes it impossible to exercise control over such happenings. It is, therefore, urgently requested that the federal government be immediately enabled to establish trade representation in order to eliminate conditions which result in

(Muenchner Merkur, Oct. 29)



„Wir halten an Potsdam fest!“

"We hold fast to the Potsdam agreement."

considerable financial losses to Germany."

"Most Insecure State"

The **Heidelberger Tagblatt** (Heidelberg, Nov. 9) carries an editorial which expresses the view that no country in the present political situation is as insecure as Germany, commenting "...We could increase our security if we were to contribute to the security of our state by means of a German state."

The paper adds, "...If the French were to lose their feeling of insecurity, our own security would accordingly be greater."

Gift Parcels

Die Zeit (Hamburg, Oct. 20) strongly urges West Germans to flood the East zone with gift packages, citing Allied help for Germans in 1946 as an example:

"...Our former enemies in England and South Africa, but especially in America, showed their sympathy with our desperate situation by sending us thousands of gift packages... Now that we are able to do so, we should

systematically and on a large scale do the same for our Eastern brethren...

"...The SPD functionaries already have branded such action as 'demagogic agitation,' but political persecution can be circumvented if the number of parcels is so great that prosecution of the recipients is made practically impossible... Thus we can do our part to save the Easterners from despair, until such time as we can once more restore all Germans to freedom and security under one roof."

Austrian Elections

The **Frankfurter Neue Presse** (Frankfurt, Oct. 11) was brief, but pointed, in commenting on the Austrian elections: "The Communist defeat may be attributed to the fact that the Austrian people have such good opportunities to study the working of neighbor 'People's Democracies.'"

Democracy

Die Welt (Hamburg, Oct. 6) fears present day Germany still is far from real democratic thought and procedure: "...To have a good democracy, good democrats are required... A law may come to pass by orthodox democratic rules and still be a dictatorial, totalitarian law... Such, for instance, as that recently passed by the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly) which prohibits even any discussion outside parliament of a change in the national colors... One might as well pass a law banning discussion of the federal chancellor 'with a view to replacing him'..."

"Was it democratic when Dr. Adenauer attempted to make the

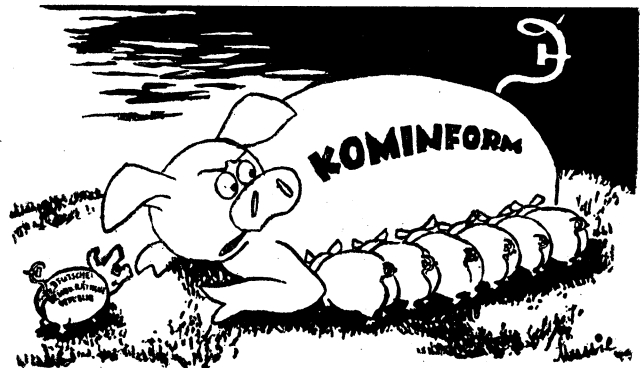
(Hamburger Freie Presse, Hamburg, Oct. 26)



„Wir haben schon wieder keine Regierung, und der da drueben hat zwei.“

"We're without a government again here in France, while in Germany they have two!"

(Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, Oct. 11)



„Los Jungs — zusammenruecken! Es kommt noch einer dazu!“

East German State: "Move up, here's another one!"

Official Communiques

Allied High Commission

At the fourth meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission, methods of broadening opportunities and responsibilities of the Federal Republic of Germany in the field of foreign and economic activity, were considered by the Council of the Allied High Commission meeting Oct. 27 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, (Chairman), Mr. C. E. Steel, representing Sir Brian H. Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and M. André François-Poncet, French High Commissioner, were present.

The Council affirmed that the German Federal Government should assume increased authority in negotiation of trade and payment agreements and in foreign trade generally, subject to such control arrangements as the Allied High Commission may establish from time to time. The Council directed that Allied experts should complete a procedure to define these increased responsibilities which are to be assumed by the Federal Government.

In addition, the Council agreed to transmit to the Federal Government an invitation from the International Trade Organization (ITO) to take part in tariff negotiations to be held late next year. One of the objects of these negotiations will be to afford an opportunity to countries which are not yet parties to the ITO general agreement on trade and tariffs to accede to it.

Also in the economic field, the High Commissioners contemplate that United States and German representatives will meet in the near future at a time and place to be arranged to negotiate a bilateral agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States under the terms of the US Foreign Assistance Act (European Cooperation Administration). Such an agreement was authorized by the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Paris in April of this year. The German Federal Government recently informed the High Commission that it was ready to begin discussions on such an agreement.

In order to carry out Article IV of the Charter of the High Commission, the Council approved procedures to guide the *Land* (state) observers. These observers will be appointed by each element and will consult with the state commissioners of the other two occupation zones on all state matters of a tripartite interest. The observers have consultative functions in the fullest sense of the term. The observers and the state commissioners will inform each other of their points of view and will seek each other's advice. The observer will be responsible only to his High Commissioner. However, the state commissioner alone represents the High Commission in each state, being responsible to the Council of the Commission.

A contract, negotiated by German authorities, which would transfer the management of the State Printing Office (*Staatsdruckerei*), Berlin, from the Berlin *Magistrat* to the German Federal Government was examined by the Council. The High Commissioners decided not to disapprove the contract with the understanding that their action carried no implications in relation to possible establishment of other federal institutions in Berlin.

(The State Printing Office located in the US Sector of Berlin, was taken under Property Control by US Military Government under provisions of Law No. 52 in May 1949. This and several other former Reich-owned properties in the US Sector were turned over to the Berlin city government as trustee and custodian under the provisions of the US Military Government Law No. 19. Subsequently, the Berlin *Magistrat* ratified the above mentioned contract to transfer management of the printing office to the Combined Economic Area on behalf of the future federal government. Previously, the printing office had been administered by the Berlin *Magistrat* under Allied Kommandatura control. Its transfer to federal

management is expected to result in increased orders and employment in Berlin.)

The Council signed a law providing for the expulsion of undesirable persons. (See text under "Laws and Regulations.")

Selection of Capital

The Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany issued Oct. 25 the following statement:

"A number of quite unofficial questions have recently been asked as to the position of the United States High Commissioner regarding the selection of the provisional capital for the Federal Republic. These questions relate so obviously to what is purely a German decision that it is only by way of emphasis that Mr. McCloy stated again today that he wishes it to be clearly understood that the United States position is, as it has always been, namely, that the determination must be and remain a German decision and one in which the United States High Commissioner naturally refuses to take any part.

"Whatever German city is selected by the Federal Republic, the US High Commissioner will do his utmost to conform to and cooperate fully with whatever decision is taken."

Capital-Shift Proposal

Following the request from the federal chancellor dated Oct. 29, 1949 for information as to Allied requirements at the site of the provisional capital of the federal republic, should the choice of the provisional capital be Frankfurt, the Allied High Commissioners replied Nov. 3 in the following terms:

In answer to your letter of Oct. 29, 1949, the following information is submitted. It is pointed out that the Allied High Commission does not wish in any way to influence the decision on the selection of a site of the German federal government.

(1) In reply to your first question, the city of Frankfurt will be evacuated of all troops and the city itself will be free of Allied staff agencies except for an enclave area surrounding the existing Farben building in which will be situated the agencies serving the High Commission. The only exceptions are the general hospital, located in north Frankfurt area, the refrigeration plant and the three hotels now under requisition and family and club accommodations now under requisition. In addition, facilities outside the enclave must be provided to meet certain added accommodation requirements of the incoming French and UK personnel.

(2) In accordance with the decision taken by the Military Governors on this subject, all DM costs will be borne by the Federal Republic of Germany. It is to be noted that all US troops are either already evacuated from the area or are in the process of being evacuated.

(3) The Allied General Secretariat will comprise approximately 200 Allied personnel. These numbers are included in the answers to question four, below.

The High Commission has not yet coordinated the figures regarding the number of French, UK and US individuals who would have to be in Frankfurt.

(4) Subject to further examination of this question by the High Commission the answers to question four are as follows:

a. The US High Commissioner wishes to retain in Frankfurt US personnel now there, numbering about 800.

b. The British now have accommodation for approximately 650 employees. The UK High Commissioner asks for additional accommodation for 100 - 150.

c. The French authorities have already stationed in Mainz all the agencies which the badly-damaged city can receive. The French Commissioner will have to transfer to Frankfurt all the personnel and service at present in Bad Godesberg and those expected to arrive there. This would mean that accommodation is required for some 500 to 600 employees. Note: These figures do not include families.

(5) As stated in the answer to question two above, such costs will be met by the Federal Government of Germany.

Support for Berlin

The following statement was issued Oct. 21 by the Allied High Commission:

"The High Commission has again had under consideration the special situation of Berlin and wishes to emphasize the determination of the three Allied Governments to maintain their rights and obligations in that city, and the interests, both economic and political, of its inhabitants. The High Commission understands the feelings of the population of Berlin, and assures the city of its fullest moral and material support; for it regards, and will continue to regard Berlin as being confided to the care of the western occupying powers in a special manner.

"The High Commission has made a careful examination of the needs of Berlin with a view to determining both the amount of assistance required and how it can best be provided. It is impressed with the need for immediate action. To this end, the High Commission continued its consultation with the federal chancellor and was pleased to learn from him of the measures the federal government proposes to take to enable it to grant financial assistance to the municipal government of Berlin and assist Berlin in the revival of its economic life. These measures, which have been devised after consultations between the authorities of Berlin and the federal government, are welcomed by the High Commission. It has been agreed that Allied and German experts will collaborate in the working out of the assistance to Berlin.

"The High Commission for its part is examining the ways and means by which it can contribute to the amelioration of the economic conditions of Berlin and has made certain specific suggestions which are now under consideration by the federal government."

The statement followed a two-hour meeting on the morning of Oct. 21 at the Petersberg, near Bonn, seat of the High Commission, attended by Mr. N. H. Collisson, representing Mr. John J. McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner, M. André François-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and General Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner.

German Civil Service

The Allied High Commission issued the following statement Oct. 20:

"The Federal Press Office (German) issued a statement on Oct. 17 saying that the Federal Government had decided on the issue of a provisional Civil Service Law, which would shortly be considered by the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council) and *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly).

"While such a decision is, of course, an entirely appropriate one for the Federal Government to make, it is pointed out that Military Government Law No. 15 still remains in force. It can only be repealed by the High Commission and its repeal will be considered if and when a request for it is made, in accordance with the Occupation Statute, by the appropriate German authorities. While Law No. 15 continues in force, its provisions remain binding on the Federal Government."

British Zonal Whitley Committee

The following announcement was made following the meeting Oct. 26 at Duesseldorf of the Zonal Whitley Committee of the British Control Commission in Germany. The meeting, attended by staff and official representatives, was held under the chairmanship of Sir Brian Robertson and vice-chairmanship of Mr. R. P. Rigg.

The move of the main offices of the Control Commission to Wahn was among the matters discussed. Representatives of the staff associations, several of whom have recently inspected the accommodation at Wahn, expressed themselves as well satisfied with the arrangements being made for both housing and welfare. There has been close consultation between official and staff representatives since the beginning of this project and the machinery for continuous consultation is fully established.

Initially members of the Commission moving to Wahn will be accommodated in single quarters on the airfield and in houses vacated by the Royal Air Force at Troisdorf nearby. It is the intention to move as many families as possible to Troisdorf before Christmas.

Work has already started on the development of new community areas in the neighborhood of Wahn which will be used for both single and married members of the Commission.

Allied High Commission

The wider powers for the German Federal Republic in the field of foreign trade, decided upon under the Occupation Statute, were defined by the Council of the Allied High Commission at its fifth meeting held Nov. 10 at the Petersberg, near Bonn.

The Federal Government will now assume general responsibility for the negotiation of trade and payments agreements between the Republic and foreign countries, although for the present a procedure providing for Allied supervision is to be followed. Present were the Deputy High Commissioners, Mr. C. E. Steel, United Kingdom (Chairman), Mr. Arm- and Berard, France, and Maj. Gen. G. P. Hays, United States. They acted in the absence of the High Commissioners who were attending the Foreign Ministers' discussions at Paris.

Defining the procedure for future trade and payments negotiations, the Council decided that the federal government would be free to initiate and accept invitations for such negotiations after it has arranged a take-over date with the Joint Export-Import Agency which is now being liquidated. Allied observers may attend trade and payments negotiations. In the first stage of ratifications, agreements will be initiated by the German delegation. Final signature will be given by the German government if the Allied High Commission interposes no objection.

The Council affirmed that German foreign trade policy should have as one of its main aims, the rendering of the Republic independent of external assistance as soon as possible. The government should not, however, take measures which might distort the movements of German exports and imports in international trade or might prejudice the accomplishment of the purposes of the Havana Charter, the International Trade Organization or the International Monetary Fund.

In the exercise of the reserved powers in the field of foreign trade, the High Commission will concern itself particularly with the following:

(1) Customs and tariffs specifically in their relationship to the movement of trade. Policies and administration of quantitative import controls.

(2) The establishment and maintenance of a single rate of exchange most appropriate to diminish Germany's need for external assistance.

(3) The granting of special considerations or privileges to exports directed to specific areas or consisting of specific commodities.

(4) The subsidizing of imports of specific commodities or from specific areas.

(5) International agreements with respect to the distribution of specific markets or commodities in exports.

On a basis of recent Tripartite studies, the Council had a preliminary discussion as to the issue involved in the final resettlement of displaced persons and refugees either abroad or absorbed into German life and economy. The Council agreed to undertake a study of the legislation, either Allied or German, required to define the legal status of displaced persons.

The Council also discussed the special problems involved in controlling the present influx of refugees into western Germany.

The Council signed a law providing for the publication in the Official Gazette of legislation by individual High Commissioners in their own zones, and a law nullifying certain Nazi legislation concerning nationality.

The High Commissioners, defining the extent to which an individual commissioner may legislate in his own zone, affirmed that these legislative powers cover matters referred to in Paragraph 2 of Article 5 of the Charter of the High Commission. These include among others maintenance of law and order, protection, prestige, security and immunities of the Allied Forces of Occupation; reparations and restitutions; displaced persons; war criminals, and the administration of Allied courts.

(Special steps are to be taken to insure as far as possible uniformity throughout the

federal territory of legislation by an individual High Commissioner.

(The Council signed a law amending Allied High Commission Law No. 1 to provide for publication of such unilateral legislation in the official gazette of the High Commission and for the repeal of Military Government legislation relating to the publication of Military Government enactments in the western zones of occupation.

(The council also signed a law declaring null and void in their effect on French nationals two Nazi enactments which, contrary to universally recognized principles of international law, forcibly conferred German nationality on certain categories of foreign nationals. These two measures were the Reich Ordinance of Aug. 23, 1942, on Nationality in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg, and the "Fuehrer's decree" of May 19, 1943, granting German nationality to foreigners incorporated in the German army and similar organizations. (For texts of these laws see "Laws and Regulations.")

Finally, the Council noted the following names of heads of missions who have so far requested accreditation to the Allied High Commissions:

Belgium — M. Louis Scheyven.
Canada — Lt. Gen. M. Pope.
Denmark — Maj. Gen. F. Hvass.
Greece — Maj. Gen. Diamantopoulos
India — Maj. Gen. Kaub-Chand.
Italy — Signor F. B. Rizzo.
Luxembourg — M. Albert Wehrer.
Netherlands — Vice Adm. J. M. de Booy.
Sweden — M. Brynolf Eng.

In due course these heads of missions will be presented to the Council in accordance with accreditation procedure.

British Headquarters in Berlin

As a result of the reorganization of the British representation in Berlin following the move of the United Kingdom High Commissioner's Headquarters to Wahn, NR/W, British Military Government will be concentrated in Lancaster House, present COG Headquarters (building in Berlin), and Headquarters British Troops. Berlin will move to *Deutschland Haus*. Cumberland House and the Kaiserdamm block will be derequisitioned, with the exception of certain minimum accommodation required at each location.

Deutschland Haus, a 200-roomed office block in Reichskanzlerplatz (British Sector), was occupied by British Military Government until June 1948, when the building was derequisitioned as an emergency home for the *Magistrat* (City Council) Food Office.

Notice of the impending moves, due to be completed by Dec. 14, 1949, has been sent to the city authorities.

The move of Military Government and Army Headquarters from the Kaiserdamm block of buildings will release over 600 offices to the *Magistrat*.

Cumberland House, which has already been discussed as a suitable location for federal offices in Berlin, contains over 400 rooms with a ballroom and restaurant accommodation on the fifth floor.—*CCG(BE) announcement.*

Allied Kommandatura

The Deputy Commandants of the Allied Kommandatura (Berlin) in their regular weekly meeting Oct. 25 approved a request of the *Magistrat* to permit unlimited licensing of motorcycles in Berlin. Registration since 1945 had been limited by Kommandatura order to 3,003 motorcycles because of tire and motor fuel shortages. The number to be registered is now left to the discretion of the *Magistrat*.

Laws and Regulations

Law (No. 10) on Expulsion of Undesirables

Article I

The Council of the Allied High Commission or any authority designated by it for this purpose may order any German national not ordinarily resident in the territory of the Fed-

eral Republic or any person not a German national to be expelled from the territory of the Federal Republic either permanently or for such period as may be prescribed if:

(a) He is convicted of an offense by an Occupation Court, or

(b) His presence is liable to endanger the maintenance of public order or the prestige or security of the Allied Forces.

Article II

Each High Commissioner shall have the power to order unilaterally the expulsion from the territory of his zone any non-German national whose expulsion is, in his opinion, required in the interest of the public order or the prestige or security of the Allied Forces. In each case he shall forthwith inform the other two High Commissioners of his action.

Article III

Any person against whom an order has been issued pursuant to this law may be taken into custody and removed from the territory of the Federal Republic or the zone, as the case may be. Pending his departure he may be held in custody.

Article IV

Any person who violates any provision of this law or any order made thereunder shall, upon conviction, be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding DM 10,000 or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Article V

The following legislation is hereby repealed: United States Military Government Ordinance No. 29 (Expulsion of undesirable Germans). United States Military Government Ordinance No. 30 (Expulsion of undesirable non-Germans). British Military Government Ordinance No. 64 (Deportation). British Military Government Ordinance No. 180 (Expulsion).

However, orders of expulsion or deportation made under the legislation so repealed shall remain in full force and effect.

Law on Privileges for Ruhr Authority

The Allied High Commission for Germany promulgated Oct. 20 a law granting to the personnel of the International Authority for the Ruhr the privileges and immunities provided for in the general convention on privileges and immunities of the United Nations, and granting to the chief representatives of the member nations of the Ruhr Authority the privileges and immunities accorded to diplomatic missions in permanent residence. The law will be published in the Official Gazette.

Law Promulgated on Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property Rights of Foreign Nations and Nationals

Approval and signature of a law to restore the industrial, literary and artistic property rights in Germany of Allied nations and nationals, which were confiscated, cancelled or impaired as a result of the war, was announced Oct. 20 by the Allied High Commission: The law will be published in the Official Gazette.

The property rights include patents, trademarks, designs and copyrights. Applications which were pending at the start of the war may be reinstated and priority rights based on previous filing dates abroad may be obtained upon request of the Allied owner.

The law applies to all foreign nations and their nationals which were at war with or occupied by Germany between Sept. 1, 1939 and May 8, 1945.

The new law has these objectives (numbered articles refer to text of law):

1. Restoration of industrial, literary and artistic property rights owned by Allied foreign nations and nationals and seized or invalidated during the war. (Articles 2 and 3).

2. Reinstatement of patent and trademark applications made by foreign nations and na-

tionals which were pending at the start of the war. (Article 4)

3. Extension of the duration of patents, trademarks and copyrights owned by the foreign nations and their nationals for a period corresponding to that from the start of the war between Germany and the nation concerned until Oct. 1, 1949, which is the effective date of the law. (Article 5)

4. Extension of the time for claiming in Germany the priority rights accorded by the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. (Articles 6 and 14-c)

5. Authorization to parties or firms in Germany to continue to exercise, under a non-exclusive license, the rights which they had bona fide acquired during the war. This benefit is similar to that granted to bona fide users by the peace treaties with Italy, Finland and the Balkan countries. (Article 7)

6. Preservation of the right of the Allied owner to institute proceedings within two years against persons or firms in Germany which infringing his right during the war. (Article 8)

7. Extension of the period within which the working of a patent is required by existing German law. (Article 9)

8. Entitling of foreign nations and foreign nationals to such benefits with respect to industrial, literary and artistic property rights as are granted under German law to German nationals. (Article 10)

9. The repeal of several discriminatory ordinances issued during the war in the field of industrial property and copyrights. (Article 13)

The law provides that in general the competent German courts are to have jurisdiction in matters concerning its application. Implementing regulations are to be issued by the appropriate German Federal authority. (Articles 11 and 12)

Nullity of Certain Provisions of National Socialist Legislation on Nationality

Whereas for purposes of annexation the National-Socialist government enacted legislation imposing German nationality on persons or groups of persons in breach of the principles of the Law of Nations, and certain of these provisions affect nationals of France, the council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

To the extent that the Reich Ordinance of August '23, 1942, (Rgbl. 1. 533) and the Fuehrer's decree of May 19, 1943, (Rgbl. 1. 315) purport to confer German nationality compulsorily on French nationals such ordinances and decree are hereby declared to have been null and void.

Speeches and Statements

Admission to OEEC

High Commissioner McCloy issued the following statement in connection with the admission of Western Germany Oct. 30 as a member nation of the OEEC:

"The admission of the Federal Government of Germany into the Organization for European Economic Cooperation is a memorable landmark for the new republic. For the first time since the war, Germans will be able to represent their interests in their own name as full members of an international body. This signifies the confidence which the occupying powers have in the willingness of the Federal Republic, not only to make all efforts for the rehabilitation of its own economy, but also to accomplish it in the sphere of the economic rehabilitation of Western Europe as a whole.

"As a representative of ECA in Germany, I am delighted to see this indication of cooperation among the European nations beyond individual national interests. It is demonstrably in line with the hopes which we all place in the European Recovery Program."

The action in Paris Oct. 30 was in accordance with the agreement reached in Washington April 8, among the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, under which it was "envisaged that the German federal republic will become a party to

the convention for European economic cooperation . . ."

Following the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Council of the Allied High Commission on Oct. 7 sent a letter to Dr. Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of the German government, authorizing him, in pursuance of the April agreement, to appoint delegates to represent the government in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and to replace the delegates hitherto appointed for the US, UK and French Zones of Occupation.

"Such appointment implies," the letter stated, "that the Federal Government is resolved to adhere to the principles and policy of the Economic Cooperation Act passed in the United States and with the consent of the United States Government, to assume the commitments of the bilateral agreement concluded between the United States Government and the three Military Governors during the period that these agreements remain in force."

In reply, Dr. Adenauer wrote to Mr. McCloy, then chairman of the High Commission, that his government intended to appoint delegates to the OEEC.

"I have been instructed to declare at the same time to the Allied High Commission," his letter continued, "that the German Federal Government subscribes to the principles and policy objectives of the Economic Cooperation Act enacted in the United States, and is prepared to enter into an agreement with the US Government by which it will assume the rights and obligations of the three Military Governors arising from the agreements previously concluded by them with the Government of the United States."

Upon receipt of this confirmation from Dr. Adenauer, the Council of the Allied High Commission informed the secretary-general of the OEEC of the Federal Republic's agreement to such action. At the same time, Dr. Adenauer also wrote to the OEEC, announcing its intentions.

"The Federal Government has instructed me," he wrote, "to express to you its satisfaction at the opportunity now offered to take its place in the work of European economic cooperation. The Federal Government intends to maintain the responsibilities assumed under the conventions of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and to discharge the obligations hitherto incurred in the work of the organization.

"I have the honor, Sir, to request you, on behalf of my government, to inform the council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation that my government is determined to exert every effort in support of the organization and to make a full and proper contribution to the fulfillment of its work and purposes, with the assurance of my highest consideration."

Reiherstieg Dismantling

Dr. J. K. Dunlop, British commissioner for Hansestadt Hamburg (British Zone), made the following statement Oct. 27:

The Allied agreement on the limitation of German industry, which was published in April of this year, laid down that the *Deutsche Werft Reiherstieg* (German Wharf of Reiherstieg) should be dismantled for reparations.

We had been asked to delay the putting into effect of this scheme largely for reasons connected with employment. I have now been instructed to commence this dismantling.

In this connection I wish to make one or two points quite clear.

In the first place, it is desirable to make clear exactly which is the shipyard involved. It is not the *Deutsche Werft* at Finkenwaerder, that is to say, the large shipbuilding yard opposite the *Teufelsbruecke* (Devil's Bridge). This is the shipyard whose gantries (steel platforms for moving cranes) carry the name *Deutsche Werft*, and presumably this is the shipyard referred to in a recent Communist election poster. This yard, one of the most modern and best equipped on the continent of Europe, is not involved in our dismantling program and remains intact for the building of ships, so does the other modern yard at the *Howaldswerke*.

I think that the preservation of these two large, well-equipped yards is a decisive argument against those who say that dismantling is carried out through British and French fear of German competition. The *Deutsche Werft* at Reiherstieg was very severely damaged by bombing throughout the war and is now 90 percent destroyed. The two gantries which can be seen opposite the *Grasbrookhafen* (a harbor) are both so damaged by bombing that they would probably have to be taken down before they could ever be used again. The shipyard has not in fact built any ships for the last five years and it is not now capable of carrying out shipbuilding.

May I just repeat the facts. The tripartite Allied agreement of April last left to Hamburg shipbuilding the two large modern yards of *Deutsche Werft*, *Finkenwaerder*, and *Howaldswerft*. It also left the smaller *Stueloken* yard. This agreement ordered the removal of the destroyed *Reiherstieg* yard.

I hope that anyone who rushes into argument in this subject will at least get his facts straight.

The second point I wish to make clear is that this dismantling is not going to create any serious unemployment.

Two weeks ago there were only 48 men at work and of those, seven were in the office. As I have already said, no shipbuilding has been or can be carried out at Reiherstieg. The place is a ruin and it will be to the benefit of Hamburg that the ruin should be cleared away and the ground set free for new and constructive enterprise which will create employment.

The third point is that while several machines will indeed be taken away for reparation purposes, a great quantity of the destroyed steel work will be removed on commercial terms and the German economy will receive payment for steel scrap at world market prices.

One final point: I have received my instructions and I am going to carry them out.

False Rumor Concerning Demolitions

Under the title "*Wieder Sprengungen*," the *Kieler Nachrichten* (Kiel, S-H, Nov. 2) stated that certain buildings at *Torpedo-Versuchs-Anstalt East*, are due to be demolished. The Office of the State Commissioner for Schleswig-Holstein pointed out that this story was telephoned to them on Oct. 31 and denied then. The only further demolitions planned at *Torpedo-Versuchs-Anstalt East*, concern the seawalls. These will cause no damage to any of the existing buildings.—*from CCG(BE) press release.*

Official Announcements

EUCOM Salary Classification

Increased salaries authorized for US civilian employees of US Army appropriated fund agencies in the European Command under the new Classification Act of 1949 became effective Oct. 30, EUCOM Headquarters announced. The raises will be reflected in pay checks distributed about Dec. 1.

The increases specified in a US Federal Worker's Pay Bill signed by President Truman vary from \$15 to approximately \$200 a year. The changes in salaries are not applicable to employees of army nonappropriated fund agencies. (Also this announcement does not apply to HICOG personnel.)

The new Classification Act converts Civil Service CAF (clerical, administrative and fiscal), P (professional) and SP (subprofessional) ratings into a new system of GS (general schedule) ratings that range from 1 to 18.

Present CAF ratings, which go from 1 to 16, will be identical under the new grade designations. Thus, a EUCOM employee now classified as a CAF-5 will become a GS-5 after Oct. 30. The P and SP series will show change in the numerical designations, but the salaries will remain virtually unchanged except for the increases authorized by the Act. For example, a P-1, who now draws approximately the same pay as a CAF-5, would be

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

The European Recovery Program, April 1 to June 30, 1949, Joint Report of the United States and United Kingdom Military Governors, No. 4, June 1949.

Communications (Quarterly Review), No. 48, OMGUS (Berlin), June 30, 1949.

Appropriations and Projects Pertaining to Nonoccupation Costs (German Funds) Fiscal Year 1950, AG 120 BUD-AGO, Hq EUCOM, Aug. 19, 1949.

Fifteenth Report for the Public Advisory Board, ECA, Sept. 21, 1949.

Trade Unions and Public Education in Western Germany (in English and German) by Irvin R. Kuenzli, Visiting Expert Series No. 11, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, Sept. 1949.

Military Government Regulations, AG 010.6 (CO), OMGUS, Oct. 4, 1949. List of changes.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 191, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 6, 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 209, OEA, CCG(BE), Oct. 6, 1949.

Preliminary Report on Employment and Unemployment, by Laender Bizonal Area, End September 1949, HICOG, Oct. 7, 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 69, PRD HICOG and ISD CCG(BE), Oct. 7, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 55, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 11, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 56, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 12, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 57, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 13, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 59, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 17, 1949.

The Marshall Plan and Western Germany, Reactions Analysis No. 190, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 17, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 60, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 18, 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 71, PRD HICOG Oct. 21, 1949.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Vol. 4, No. 9, Office of UK High Commissioner, Oct. 21, 1949.

The Importance of an Honorable Discharge, T&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 42, Oct. 23, 1949.

Industry Division Highlight Report, No. 1, PRD HICOG, Oct. 25, 1949. Covers period ending Oct. 20.

Information Bulletin, November 1949, PRD HICOG, Oct. 25, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 67, ISD HICOG, Oct. 26, 1949.

HEUTE (in German), No. 96, ISD HICOG (Munich), Oct. 26, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 68, ISD HICOG, Oct. 27, 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 194, ISD HICOG, Oct. 27, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 69, ISD HICOG, Oct. 28, 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 72, PRD HICOG, Oct. 28, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 70, ISD HICOG, Oct. 29, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 71, ISD HICOG, Oct. 31, 1949.

Educational and Cultural Activities in Germany Today, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, October 1949. Reprint of 16 articles from Information Bulletin.

Daily Press Review, No. 72, ISD HICOG, Nov. 1, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 73, ISD HICOG, Nov. 2, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 74, ISD HICOG, Nov. 3, 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 195, ISD HICOG, Nov. 3, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 75, ISD HICOG, Nov. 4, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 76, ISD HICOG, Nov. 5, 1949.

Neue Auslese (in German), ISD HICOG (Munich), November 1949.

HEUTE (in German), No. 97, ISD HICOG, Nov. 9, 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 74, PRD HICOG, Nov. 11, 1949.

Copies of Instructions listed in the Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

classified as a GS-5, with a salary corresponding to that which he is now receiving, plus the specified Classification Act increase.

There will be no changes in the numerical designation of custodial, protective and crafts positions, although the employees will receive salary under the act.

General schedule conversion tables and charts of the new pay scales have been sent to civilian personnel and payroll offices throughout the European Command.

Further information on regulations of the Classification Act of 1949 will be announced by the EUCOM Personnel & Administration Division as soon as it is received from Washington, officials said.

EUCOM Marriage Policy

European Command Headquarters has expressed no objection to allowing military personnel to return temporarily to EUCOM on leave or furlough to marry Germans for the purpose of legalizing the birth of a child or children.

This attitude was outlined in reply to a query from the Department of the Army for an expression on what might be done for military personnel who have admitted paternity of a child in Germany, and who wish to return for the purpose of marrying the mother.

Reassignment of the service man to the European Command for duty on a permanent change of station generally would not be approved, the EUCOM reply to the Department of the Army query stated.

The waiting period normally required of Americans wishing to marry Germans in EUCOM could be shortened if EUCOM officials had prior knowledge of the case, and other EUCOM marriage requirements can be complied with in approximately 30 days, the message said.

EUCOM officials suggested that the service man be advised to contact his fiance directly, furnishing her with official documents authorizing his leave in Germany, so that preliminary contacts could be made with German officials and with the military post near her home. This would help expedite processing the marriage application.

The wife and other dependents might not be able to travel to the United States with their sponsor because of the difficulties that may be experienced in obtaining exit permits, immigration visas and other documents prior

to the departure of the sponsor from Germany at the end of his leave, European Command Headquarters warned. Normally, however, the dependents can secure all the necessary clearance within two months, the EUCOM message said.—from EUCOM announcement.

Marriage by Proxy

The US State Department does not recognize marriage by proxy as valid for the purpose of issuing a non-quota immigration visa to an alien, the EUCOM Chaplains Division reported.

Alien spouses married by proxy will be required to enter the United States under the regular immigration quota established by the US Government for their country.

This information was received by the EUCOM Chief Chaplain in response to a request for clarification on the point. Several long distance telephone wedding ceremonies have been conducted recently in EUCOM.—from EUCOM announcement.

Uniforms in Switzerland

A member of the US military forces may travel in Switzerland in uniform if he has a Swiss entry permit (green pass), and appropriate leave orders or pass.

A report appeared in the press recently stating that the wearing of foreign military uniforms in Switzerland is prohibited unless the service man obtained prior permission to do so from the Swiss Political Department in Bern. The green Swiss entry form which US service personnel may obtain with their travel orders or pass through their military post or at EUCOM Headquarters, gives the necessary permission.—from EUCOM announcement.

Unclaimed Baggage

Owners of unclaimed baggage being held at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation should request their post transportation officer to effect the forwarding of the baggage to them, according to the EUCOM Transportation Division.

EUCOM Military or civilian personnel who are expecting baggage or household goods from army transports should submit EC Forms 55-17 and 55-22 to the adjutant or to the administrative officer of their organization, so

they can be sent to Bremerhaven and to the post transportation officer.

It is essential that copies of the forms be furnished the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation and the post transportation officer. Port officials send the shipment to the post, and the receiving post transportation officer then directs it to the owner.—from EUCOM announcement.

Commissary Overhead Charge

The 10 percent overhead charge which was required by law to be added to EUCOM commissary accounts of other than US armed forces personnel, has been discontinued for employees of other US Government agencies in Germany, effective Oct. 1.

The new ruling is contained in Public Law 327 passed by the 81st Congress. It applies only in Germany. Individuals authorized privileges in EUCOM who will benefit by this law are members of the Department of State, Treasury Department, Department of Justice, Maritime Commission, Displaced Persons Commission, Economic Cooperation Administration and the Bureau of Customs.

Employees of international agencies and private enterprises authorized US army commissary privileges will continue to pay the 10 percent overhead charge.—from EUCOM announcement.

Holding of EES Ration Cards

It has come to the attention of EUCOM Headquarters that some installations of the European Command are holding EES ration cards as security for the issue of equipment or other items when such issue is on a temporary basis.

The holding of EES ration cards as security is not in accordance with the purpose for which these cards are issued, and all commanders will take necessary action to insure that this practice is discontinued immediately.—from EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 43.

HICOG Duty Travel Orders

Pending revision of EUCOM Circular 28 (1947) as amended, duty travel orders issued by the US High Commissioner for Germany will be honored in the same manner as those orders issued previously by the commanding general, OMGUS, under the authority of above circular.—from EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 44.

DECEMBER

S		4	11	18	25
M		5	12	19	26
T		6	13	20	27
W		7	14	21	28
T	1	8	15	22	29
F	2	9	16	23	30
S	3	10	17	24	31

Friendship Tour

The Alpha Foresters (left) of Yankton, S. D., one of 100 American Foresters who recently made a friendship tour to see B.C.A. and in action, with 11 other Foresters, the British and the European Foresters back to work.