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# INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF  
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

*Bulletin*

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## Allied High Commission

(See page 36)



THIS ISSUE:

**Schuman Plan and Germany**  
**New Trends in Education**  
**Nearing National Sovereignty**

**Vigil on the Border**  
**"Gewerbefreiheit"**  
**Women in Germany**

**APRIL**  
**1951**



# Frankfurt's Spring Fair

**T**HOUSANDS OF BUSINESSMEN from many nations converged upon the Hessian city of Frankfurt during the second week of March to visit its famed annual Spring Fair. More than 3,500 firms, representing the industries of 27 countries located on five continents, were collected in the 180,000 square yards of Frankfurt's recently greatly enlarged fair grounds.

Visitors at the opening day ceremonies heard US Assistant High Commissioner Chauncey Parker urge German business leaders to work for a sounder German economy through a greater volume of exports.



A popular exhibit of the fair was the European Recovery Program display (top) consisting of 35 elements, including illuminated panels and models, large photomontages, picture displays with special lighting effects and section devoted to Frankfurt's role in European recovery.

One of the 16 large heated halls housing many of the foreign exhibits is shown at left, center.

Another popular feature of the weeklong event was presented by a US organization, American Market Stores (below, left), which inaugurated a new gift service specializing in radios constructed to receive "Voice of America" shortwave broadcasts and available for distribution behind the Iron Curtain. Below is a view of the Frankfurt fair grounds.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



# Information Bulletin

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

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

# Chronicle of Events

## Leading to the Initialling of The Schuman Plan Draft Treaty

- May 9, 1950 — General outline of Schuman Plan announced by French Government.
- May 12, 1950—Schuman Plan discussed by Foreign Ministers' meeting in London.
- May 13, 1950 — Chancellor Adenauer in newspaper interview describes Schuman Plan as a decisive step in re-inclusion of Germany in circle of Western nations.
- May 16, 1950 — West German Federal Cabinet unanimously approves principles of French proposal.
- May 16, 1950 — Former French Premier Paul Reynaud discusses Schuman Plan with Chancellor Adenauer, Economics Minister Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Vice-Chancellor Franz Bluecher and Finance Minister Fritz Schaeffer in conference at Bonn.
- May 18, 1950 — President Truman issues statement approving Schuman Plan.
- May 21, 1950 — Foreign Minister Schuman in newspaper interview lays down "essential principles" of Plan.
- May 23, 1950 — M. Jean Monnet outlines fundamental objectives of Plan to Allied High Commission. AHC grants formal permission to French to enter into direct negotiations with the Federal Republic.
- May 26, 1950 — Robert M. Hanes, chief of the ECA Mission to Western Germany, gives ECA concurrence to Plan.
- June 5, 1950 — FDJ, Communist youth organization, announces in Berlin plans for holding a youth rally in Western Germany to protest Schuman Plan.
- June 9, 1950 — International Authority of the Ruhr endorses Schuman Plan.
- June 17, 1950 — Dr. Walter Hallstein, professor of international law at the University of Frankfurt, appointed head of German delegation to negotiate Draft Treaty with French.
- June 19, 1950 — Communist labor leaders of France and Eastern Germany announce joint decision reached in Berlin conference to sabotage Schuman Plan.
- June 20, 1950 — Six-power conference on Schuman Plan opens in Paris.
- June 27, 1950 — Following preliminary exchange of views, French experts prepare working paper to facilitate drafting of treaty.
- January-February, 1951 — US High Commissioner John J. McCloy and HICOG legal officials hold series of conferences with French and German authorities in hope of reaching agreement.
- March 19, 1951 — Agreement reached on Schuman Plan and Draft Treaty initialed by representatives of six participating countries. + END

# The Schuman Plan and Germany

By **SIDNEY H. WILLNER**

*Chief, Decartelization and Deconcentration Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG*

**I**S WESTERN EUROPE ON ITS WAY TO UNION and salvation of itself and perhaps of all civilization?

The answer to that question may well be the hinge on which the door of freedom can be slammed shut or opened wide to the aspirations of man everywhere. The historic decision is up to the parliaments of six Western European nations to make in their consideration of the Schuman Plan.

By ratifying the plan to pool continental Europe's steel and coal industries, the six parliaments can give an affirmative answer and usher in an era of greater prosperity and increased security. By rejecting the Plan, they will be inviting recurrence of disastrous events which were the outgrowth of hostile economic systems that made the Rhine the dividing line of Europe.

Final legislative approval of the 50-year industrial treaty would be a long step toward European political and economic federation and consequently toward peace.

Representatives of West Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Italy approved the Schuman Plan on March 19 after nine arduous months of negotiating. In its finally accepted form, the Treaty carefully safeguards the legitimate interest of all countries concerned and imposes no sacrifice that is not more than compensated for by economic gains which are certain to accrue, to say nothing of the political and military advantages which the Treaty offers.

**T**HE PLAN HAS FOR ITS PURPOSE the creation of a free market in coal and steel so that every user of these products in the signatory countries can obtain a fair share of the supply. It is also intended to bring about a constant expansion of production and consumption to the benefit of the general public of the participating countries by broadening the market and by fostering industrial expansion.

From the point of view of the German worker, the benefits of the Plan are evident. The Plan contemplates the progressive closing down of uneconomic mines in other countries. This will cause the market for Ruhr coal to expand, providing greater and more stable employment for its members. With the breaking down of artificial barriers, the German steel industry will be able to reap the full benefits of the productive efficiency which has always been its boast, again to the benefit of its workers in terms of levels and stability in employment. At the same time German industry will be put to its mettle since enterprises in the other countries will also try to increase their efficiency.

This healthy natural competition will operate to the benefit of all persons in all of the member countries, since it will tend to lower prices for steel and for the countless products using steel. This in turn will lead to an increased consumer demand for these products which will increase productive output, thus increasing employment in the basic industries. This kind of ascending spiral is not merely an idealistic hope or dream. Its practicability has been demonstrated in those countries where it has been permitted to operate as the Plan will permit it to operate in Western Europe.

The average citizen in each of the six countries has a major stake in making the Plan work. For example, if he is a carpenter, it should provide him with cheaper nails for his work and cheaper coal for heating his furnace at home. This lowering of cost will not be done by any legerdemain of state control or state subsidy. Instead, the Plan will eliminate tariffs on raw materials flowing from one country to the other. It will eliminate wasteful practices and uneconomic producers while at the same time, by insuring competition, it will guarantee that these savings are passed on to the consumer.

**B**ESIDES INCREASING PRODUCTION and lowering prices, it is hoped that the Plan by sweeping away trade rivalries and tariff barriers, may be the first step toward realizing the dream of a United States of Europe. In addition, since coal and steel are essential in the waging of modern war, many people feel that the creation of a supra-national community for those products will in and of itself make an intra-European war unthinkable.

It is almost axiomatic that the prosperity of any country depends upon the prosperity and steady production of its coal and steel industries. By

*Sidney H. Willner.*

(Photo by Schoenborn, PRD HICOG)



insuring steady production in these industries, with a fair chance at the market guaranteed each company, the Treaty\* should lead to a steadier industrial economy, with an elimination of the disastrous depressions that so often have wrecked these nations in the past.

The Treaty is quite long but essentially simple in its operation.

The coal, as in the past, will be owned by the mine, and the steel by the mill. It will be up to these producers to merchandise their products as best they can. They can contract to sell their coal to whom they please and at the prices resulting from the interplay of supply and demand.

The Treaty will, however, prevent these producers from agreeing with their competitors to fix prices or to divide the markets among themselves. Also, it will prevent a producer from discriminating among his customers or giving one an advantage not enjoyed by the others.

**T**HE TREATY PROVIDES many definite advantages for the producers. For instance, in 1949, France imported more than 20,000,000 tons of coal and coke, approximately one-third of which came from Germany. At the same time, France exported approximately 10,000,000 tons of iron ore, the major part to countries signing the Plan. The Plan provides for the elimination of all tariffs and customs on shipments of coal and iron among members of the pool, thus providing the members with cheaper raw materials.

This free flow of raw material through the various countries should lead to a gradual relaxation of other trade barriers, and the creation of a common market of the 150,000,000 inhabitants of the countries involved.

The Plan will be administered by a High Authority consisting of six or more members designated by the various countries. These members will not be responsible to any one country, but to the pool as a whole.

The High Authority will be financed by a levy on the producers, not to exceed one percent of the value of the coal and steel produced. With this money, and borrowed funds where needed, the High Authority will have power to finance new enterprises either directly, or by guaranteeing the risk taken by private capital.

It should be pointed out that the Treaty prohibits the practice of countries' subsidizing uneconomic mines and mills, as many have done in the past. This practice of giving subsidies has conferred on a particular country an unfair advantage over competitors in other countries. At the same time, the Treaty provides that the High Authority shall, where need be, use its funds to buy out and to close down uneconomic enterprises, where necessary for the good of the entire industry.

In times of emergency, when there is either too much or too little production, the High Authority can establish maximum and minimum prices, and, if need be, quotas of production for the various mines and mills.

**W**HILE THE HIGH AUTHORITY is vested with broad powers, strong democratic safeguards are provided for the protection of the member countries as well as their producers, workers and consumers.

The High Authority will be assisted by a Consultative Committee, selected by the Council of Ministers, to represent enterprises, workers and consumers. The High Authority can obtain the advice of this committee on all matters of general significance. After consulting this committee, the High Authority can order any company to increase the pay of its workers, or otherwise to improve their working conditions, if this is necessary to equalize the working conditions with those of other companies. However, in most cases, the rights of labor and bargaining for salaries, remains strictly a private matter, subject to negotiation between the company concerned and its employees.

The legislatures of the signatory countries will appoint members of an assembly, which will annually review the work of the High Authority. In the event two-thirds of the assembly censures the work of the High Authority, the High Authority will have to resign.

A Council of Ministers composed of a cabinet member from each of the participating governments will serve as a liaison body between the Authority and the various governments. The Council can request the High Authority to study any problem, and in matters seriously affecting the economy of the countries involved, the consent of the Council must be obtained before the High Authority can act.

As a last safeguard to prevent any undue infringement on the rights of any country or company, the Treaty provides for establishing a Court of Justice of seven members. This Court will have jurisdiction to hear appeals of the Council of Ministers, the signatory States, of producers and any other persons affected by decisions of the High Authority if they violate the Treaty or represent abuse of discretion or were made without power.

**T**HE PURPOSE OF THE TREATY is to protect and encourage a free expanding market in the basic industries. It does this by insuring that, for example, a steel mill in Belgium can buy iron ore from France and coal from Germany on the same basis as citizens of these countries and without having to pay ruinous tariffs.

At the same time, the Treaty goes to great length to provide that this steel mill owner will have the right to sell his products to anyone he pleases in any of the signatory countries with his customers enjoying the same freedom from having to pay tariffs.

In short, the Treaty seeks to create a single market of 150,000,000 people, much as that which exists in the United States where the steel mill at Gary, Indiana, buys iron ore from Minnesota and coal from Pennsylvania and ships its products to Michigan — all without the expense or interference of unwieldy and hampering tariffs and without a selfish concentrated control over the economic life of various countries by conspiracy entered into by private persons for their selfish benefit.

+ END

\* For summary of Schuman Plan Treaty, see page 63.

# "Gewerbefreiheit"

By VAUGHN SMARTT

Staff Writer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs

ASK THE AVERAGE AMERICAN in Germany what he thinks about *Gewerbefreiheit* and you'll likely as not get the answer, "Huh, what's that?" While *Gewerbefreiheit* is a strange word to Americans, there is a faintly familiar ring about it, something like, "I know your face but I can't think of your name just now."

*Gewerbefreiheit* is the German word which means freedom of the individual to engage in a trade, business or profession. It embodies the same ideas which are inherent in the American belief in the "freedom of opportunity." It means that everyone has the opportunity to devote his abilities, skill and knowledge to those economic endeavors in which he considers himself best qualified and that he should only be subject to the supremacy of the consumers.

To be a little more specific: A system under which you may rent a store on a main street to operate a shoe repair shop whenever you feel that such a venture might be profitable means *Gewerbefreiheit*; whether or not you have to register such a store with the municipal authorities is irrelevant. The German version of "licensing" means a system under which you have to apply for a license before opening such a store and where this license is only granted to you if you pass an examination before a panel appointed by your potential competitors, if you prove the economic need for a new store and if you obtain the approval of a great number of licensing authorities, chambers, and governmental as well as non-governmental agencies.

ONLY IN THE US ZONE of Germany is the individual free to engage in any trade he wishes except in those where in the interest of public health, safety or welfare (dentists, architects, lawyers, etc.) certain professional standards of competence must be established through examinations. In the other zones, however, the restrictive licensing policies developed by the medieval guilds and revived during the Third Reich, are still in effect and a Bill concerning a Code of Manual Trades presently pending in the *Bundestag* (Lower House of Parliament) even threatens to re-establish in the US Zone the compulsory licensing system for handicraft.

From the time of the Middle Ages, the right of the individual to operate independently in any field of professional and economic endeavor was conditioned upon his approval by guilds which exercised ironclad control in almost every field. They determined the standards for admittance to a trade, who might not be admitted, and who should be expelled. Further, every individual was compelled by law to be a member of the guild governing his trade.

Even today, the opening of a retail store outside the US Zone, and hundreds of the most simple occupations like shoe cleaning, distribution of newspapers, chicken hatching, etc., require licenses which are only being granted if the applicant is able to prove the economic need for his activities as well as his professional competence.

Opposition to the rule of the guilds in Germany was initiated by the transition from medieval methods of production to industrial methods which started in the second half of the 18th century. Freiherr vom Stein in 1810 caused the enactment of legislation in Prussia which deprived the guilds of some of their most oppressive prerogatives. In 1869 Emperor Wilhelm I completely stripped the guilds of their powers and by establishing the principle of *Gewerbefreiheit* initiated Germany's Golden Age which lasted for 40 years during which Germany reached the highest cultural and economic level of its entire history.

THIS PRINCIPLE WAS REPUDIATED by National Socialist legislation in 1935 which restored to the guilds their former powers. By such legislation, the Nazis were able to achieve regimentation of substantial segments of the German economy. Licensing in virtually all occupations was required and licensing authorities were delegated almost unlimited discretion to determine who might practice a trade. The result was virtual suppression of the freedom of the individual to select his occupation. The dominant purpose of such licensing was

*Ludwig Kuehn, proprietor of a large garage in Frankfurt, employs 120 workers and believes that "Gewerbefreiheit" spells progress. Says Herr Kuehn: "A man who knows something should be preferred over one who has a doctor's title but is not worth anything."* (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)







*Herr Horn, manager of a Frankfurt interior decorating firm, is a refugee. His views: "The German who knows his business should have every freedom. Anyone who has learned a trade should be free to practice it where he will."*

to restrict the right of newcomers to enter an occupation in order to protect those already engaged in it. Proponents of the licensing system maintain it serves to improve the quality of work performed by the licensed groups. History, however, has proved that there is no greater stimulation to improvement of goods and services than vigorous competition and no more effective narcotic for the inventive genius than the assurance that people may practice their trades without fear of being surpassed by competitors of greater skill and enterprise.

It is contended that the gullible public must be protected from blunderers and chisellers and that the German consumers are too poor to afford losses which might be inflicted upon them by incompetent artisans who did not prove their competence by passing an examination. Public reaction, however, indicates that the consumers in the US Zone are by no means concerned about such losses. They feel capable to choose for themselves the shops which they wish to patronize, remembering very well the small group of "protected masters" who kept them waiting for months until they deigned to do some repair work and then overcharged them.

It is also argued Germany cannot afford the losses of capital and raw materials incurred by "inexperienced" newcomers, but from the American point of view the invisible losses caused by suppression of the entrepreneur spirit are much greater than those due to business failures.

**W**HEN THE OCCUPATION STARTED, the Americans were not immediately concerned with these licensing regulations nor with the effect which they had upon

the German workman. However, as the German economy pulled itself out of the ruins and struggled back on its feet, the Americans began to realize the restrictive qualities of these regulations.

Refugees, displaced persons and expellees swarmed into the US Zone from the Eastern areas. Great numbers of these as well as local entrepreneurs and businessmen whose enterprises were destroyed during the war or closed down by the Nazis, were denied licenses to enter trades or business on the vague but legally permissible grounds that such applicants had "insufficient capital," were not "personally responsible" or that "there was no economic need for their activities."

The Military Governor began to receive complaints through the Resident Officers in counties throughout the US Zone and the need for abolishing licensing became apparent. Hundreds of letters were received by US officials complaining of the obstacles put in the way of those who wished to open a new shop. One letter from a small town in Bavaria pointed up the problem succinctly.

"It is evident," the refugee wrote, "that the craftsmen, the chambers of handicrafts and guilds object to freedom of licensing, for they do not want any new competition and wish to maintain their nepotism as long as possible. Particularly, in a small town, where all people are relatives or kinsfolk, it has been almost impossible up to the present time to establish a business or an enterprise. If you were lucky enough to get the license from the municipal and other authorities, which occurred only in rare cases, the chamber of handicrafts or the handicrafters guild ruined you completely by not allotting you any raw material.

"Up to now the *Gewerbeamt* (Trade Board) in the *Landratsamt* (County Councillor's Office) has been a little king, for it rested with him to grant you the license or not and naturally it mattered whether he liked your face or not. Is it any wonder that corruption is in full bloom in these offices?"

**T**HE MILITARY GOVERNOR ACTED promptly. In June 1948, the first directive was issued abolishing licensing except for reasons of public health, safety or welfare. Even in these categories, the directive stipulated that such licenses should be issued by a governmental agency rather than a board made up of prospective competitors of the applicant. Also the directive laid down the policy that licenses were not to be refused for reasons of lack of available materials or supplies, the financial condition or individual responsibility of the applicant, or the economic need for the business which he proposed to establish. There followed other directives which went more into detail and were intended to clarify specific problems which arose.

The stimulating effect of these directives upon the German economy was soon shown and could be measured in concrete terms. Of all the applications for licenses filed in the US Zone during the period from the end of the war until June 1948, when the first licensing directive was issued, 35 percent were denied. Most of these denials were based on "findings" by local licensing

boards that there was no economic necessity for the type of business which the applicant proposed to start. In Bavaria, the percentage of denials for this reason in the field of handicrafts amounted to 70 percent.

While these figures, which were admitted by German licensing authorities, are correct from a statistical point of view, they do not tell the whole story. Innumerable applications for licenses were neither denied nor granted but shuffled from one licensing board, guild, agency or chamber to another and kept in abeyance for years until the frustrated applicants gave up. These figures also failed to take into account those potential applicants who knew of the dire fate of their fellow-sufferers, did not wish to kowtow before the licensing authorities and therefore never filed an application.

**T**HE STIMULATING EFFECT of the US directive upon the German economy can only be measured by comparing the number of businesses established during identical periods before and after the liberation from licensing.

A US-conducted survey in 1950 showed that more than 158,000 (approximately 250 percent) more new businesses were established in the US Zone in 1949, the first full calendar year that the US licensing policy was in effect, than in 1948, when German restrictive legislation controlled. In Bavaria, alone, the number of new enterprises established in June 1949, was 18,030, as compared with 843 new businesses established during the same month of 1948 before the licensing program became effective.

Further statistics which proved to US authorities they were on the right track were published by the state governments of Bremen and Hesse. During 1948, the number of new businesses opened in Bremen averaged 370 a month, but in January, February and March of 1949, the state government reported the following figures on the establishment of new businesses: January, 1,309; February, 1,060, and March, 795. These businesses were mainly in the field of small retail dealers, including grocers and handicrafts.

*Albin Abel, Frankfurt tailor, says: "I am opposed to 'Gewerbefreiheit.' It has been introduced by the Americans, who have a different view of the matter. Germany is short of raw materials, and a high percentage of so-called free tradesmen do not use the raw materials economically."*



*Gretel Bartscher works in Frankfurt grocery store whose establishment was made possible by "Gewerbefreiheit." She states: "I vest high hopes in freedom to engage in business. Those who know their business have a chance to get ahead. Now, nobody can say 'I never had a chance.'"*

In Hesse, the statistics were possibly even more convincing. In the first three months of 1948, a total of 5,240 new businesses were established against 20,703 new businesses during the same period of 1949.

**H**ICOG AUTHORITIES ARE by now firmly convinced that the great bulk of the German people are with HICOG in this struggle to establish this basic principle of democracy not only in the US Zone but throughout all states of the Federal Republic. All those who long for economic independence and cannot achieve it because of restrictive licensing regulations are behind the Americans. They include not only expellees, DP's and outsiders but also experienced businessmen, artisans and other professionals who either wish to change their profession or who for some reason or another had been deprived of their enterprise under the Nazis.

Lawyers, university professors, students and many groups of intellectuals whose material interests are not directly involved but who want a free hand left to unknown men who will be the entrepreneurs of tomorrow are among the most ardent supporters of *Gewerbefreiheit*. The county Resident Officers, who are probably best able to appraise German public opinion, believe that the American licensing program has the support of more than 70 percent of the West German population.

*Gewerbefreiheit* has been widely discussed in the German press but for the most part HICOG policy has been endorsed by the liberal and progressive elements of the press. Recently one of Frankfurt's leading newspapers,



*Hans Rosen runs a small Frankfurt cosmetics store and holds: "Freedom to engage in business is welcomed in Germany only if the businessman has a basic knowledge of the industry. I am not in favor of an untrained German being allowed to start a business just because he finds it attractive."*

the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, referred in an editorial to "the American-inspired freedom of licensing which most Germans like so well."

The *Frankfurter Rundschau's* column devoted to letters to the editor has been filled with the debate over this policy. Whenever some minor guild official attempts to defend the old licensing system, he is promptly answered by someone who has been discriminated against. Some of the letters are surprisingly flattering and gratifying to the US in its position as an occupation power. One such correspondent wrote that "people eager to work have been frustrated by the semi-official trade associations." He referred to the American directive as "a revolutionary action of the Occupying Power," and expressed the hope that "the Americans will liberate the German people from its own bureaucrats."

Some of the letters which Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former US military governor, received were almost embarrassing. One enthusiastic youth wrote General Clay, "by establishing complete freedom of licensing — the first democratic action in Germany — you will never be forgotten as a hero who opened the gates leading to freedom for free development of all people in Germany at all times. Long live freedom."

**W**HILE HICOG OFFICIALS REMAIN convinced that the rank and file of the German people are on the US side in this struggle, they realize there is substantial opposition from the handicraft guilds, the chambers of manual trades and the entrenched trade associations, which, being highly organized, exert great influence over

the *Bundestag* members. Those who support HICOG policy, not representing any organized groups, cannot bring the same pressure to bear on politicians.

Last summer the Allied High Commission approved a Statement of Principles concerning the desirability of *Gewerbefreiheit* and earnestly recommended these to the attention of the ministers-president of the states who were invited to adopt them as a guide in legislating on this subject. An identical invitation was extended to the federal chancellor.

This Statement of Principles sets out that the right of a person to engage in any trade, business or profession may be regulated by legislation only to the extent necessary to protect public health, safety or welfare; that an examination should not be required as a condition of obtaining permission to engage in any trade, business or profession except where such an examination is necessary to maintain professional and technical standards of competence in the interest of public health, safety or welfare; and that such examinations should be conducted under adequate legal safeguards to prevent the use of such examination to exclude a candidate from any trade, business or profession.

**I**N SPITE OF THIS Statement of Principles, a "Draft Law Concerning the Code of Manual Trade" was introduced in the *Bundestag* on Oct. 26, 1950, which embodies many of the principles the Occupation Authorities have sought to discourage. While the bill no longer attempts to condition the right to practice a handicraft on the proof of necessity, it provides that, with a few exemptions, only persons who have passed the master's examination should be permitted to exercise a trade. For all practical purposes these examinations are to be conducted under the supervision of the Chambers of Manual Trades.

Two thirds of the members of the Chambers of Manual Trades, however, are elected by the established craftsmen. Hence, should this bill become law, each newcomer would be forced to convince his potential competitors of his competence. This might be no easier task than to convince them of the "economic necessity" for the establishment of a new competing enterprise.

The draft law was passed on the first reading the same day it was introduced, but since then it has lain dormant in the *Bundestag* and no attempt has yet been made to pass it on second and third readings. The draft law has strong support from the entire *Bundestag*, including both coalition parties and the SPD (Social Democratic Party). Many of those to whom the law will ultimately apply are either ignorant of it and in any case inarticulate. Furthermore, the chief impact of such a law will be on those who are not yet committed to a career in the handicraft trades.

On the other hand, there are definite indications that public opinion is awakening to the significance of this piece of legislation and there is still a fair chance that the voice of the German masses, so often confused, poorly organized and usually divided, will be heard at Bonn.

+END



No, it's not a "Dodgem" track at some amusement park but a traffic education course for children staged in Bremen and financed by HICOG grant-in-aid. Week-long program resulted from increasing accidents among children. (Kull photos)

## Wooden Road to Safety

By HARALD GUENTHER

Staff Reporter, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bremen

THERE ARE TRAFFIC SNARLS in Bremen and traffic cops are shouting themselves hoarse — but it's part of an educational safety campaign for the city's youngsters. It all began last January when Bremen police authorities conducted a week-long traffic education game in the city's sports hall.

Bremen police officials had become seriously worried over the rising traffic accident rate during 1950 — 12 children killed, 228 injured. Moreover, children had caused 216 accidents.

US officials also viewed the statistics with alarm. At the beginning of the year, C. Perry Oakes, chief, Political Affairs Division, OLC Bremen, presented to the Bremen police chief a DM 2,500 (\$595) check, as first installment of a DM 5,000 (\$1,190) grant-in-aid for traffic education.

Bremen police immediately went to work. They purchased educational facilities and equipment to help popularize the idea of traffic safety, individual responsibility and regard for the welfare of others in Bremen's crowded streets.

The first installment of the grant financed a daily performance of a traffic education game in the sports hall which was hailed with enthusiasm by Bremen's children. In it was constructed a life-size street surrounded by a white fence. This area, equipped with traffic signs and intersection lights, was exposed to the heavy traffic of tiny cars, bicycles, tricycles, scooters and youthful pedestrians.

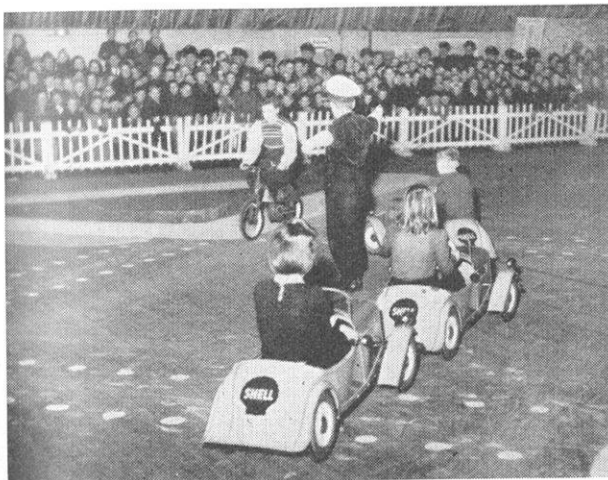
While an 11-year-old boy wearing white gloves and hat was put in charge of the main crossroads, a real Bremen traffic policeman directed the whole game via an overhead loud-speaker system. The young drivers demonstrated every situation likely to occur in normal traffic and explained the correct behavior to the audience in a lively game of questions and answers.

Between formal programs, youngsters were permitted to ride or drive the vehicles, carefully observing the traffic rules they had just seen demonstrated. The huge hall was filled to capacity and the number of performances planned had to be tripled.

"School classes came in the morning and little boys and girls from all parts of the city came in the afternoon," the police officer in charge explained, while putting a curly-headed six-year-old aboard a tricycle. "One dragged the other one along, but when they left they had learned how to behave in the street."

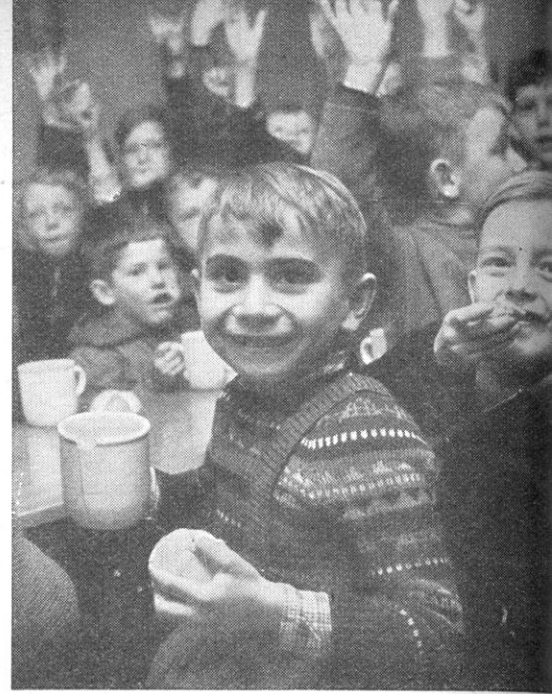
By the end of the week 13,000 Bremen children had participated in the program and learned to "play safe" against the permanence of death.

+ END



Eleven-year-old boy in traffic cop's white cap and gloves (above) directs "Sunday drivers" at main cross-roads. Below, camera startles motorists and cyclists. (Schmidt photo)





*Top, left, Borchshoehe is one of five modern Bremen schools called for under reform plans.*

*Top, right, Peissenberg, Bavaria, youngsters enjoy snack consisting of hot chocolate and a roll.*

*Left, teacher trainees and guest students do gymnastics outdoors at Jugenheim Teachers College.*

*Below, left, puppet show at Peissenberg delights kiddies and helps them learn to count.*

*Below, trainees at Jugenheim watch kindergarten tots do "hand painting — free style."*

*(Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)*



# New Trends in Education

By HAYNES R. MAHONEY

Staff Writer, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs

**T**HE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION was "European Union" and it took little prompting from the youthful teacher to spark a vigorous exchange of ideas among his eighth-grade students. In other wings of the futuristic, wide-windowed building, there were classes in the functions of the state government, the trade union and harbor operations. It was the social studies period in Bremen's modern, progressive Habenhausen elementary school.

In a shabby stone building within sight of the Bavarian Alps, students shuffled their feet on the black-tarred floor as they listened to the teacher drone through the history of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. A detailed blackboard diagram of the Battle of Sedan (which would have been more suitable for a class in military tactics) was used to illustrate the lesson. A faded picture of Bismarck and an old print depicting the French surrender hung on the dingy walls.

The two educational extremes illustrate the point of departure and highest achievement of intense efforts by liberal German educators and US officials to bring about a democratic reform of the German school system. After hundreds of workshops and training courses, the exchange of dozens of American experts and nearly 1,000 German educators and young teachers between the US and German school systems and the expenditure of more than \$4,000,000 and DM 31,000,000 (approximately \$7,378,000) in American funds during the past two years, schools like that at Habenhausen are still rare. But the antiquated methods and nationalistic content illustrated in the Bavarian history class are being modified under the impact of new ideas.

**I**N A ONE-ROOM SCHOOL, less than 15 miles away, a young man teaches 50 children, representing all elementary grades from the first through the eighth. The regimented rows of benches (on which earlier generations sat like little soldiers) have been rearranged to permit the youngsters to work together in small groups, while a class constitution, drafted by the pupils, is posted on the back wall. A question box, to encourage inquisitive minds, hangs from the teacher's desk. In spite of the overcrowded cluttered room an easy relationship of mutual confidence and respect exists between teacher and pupil.

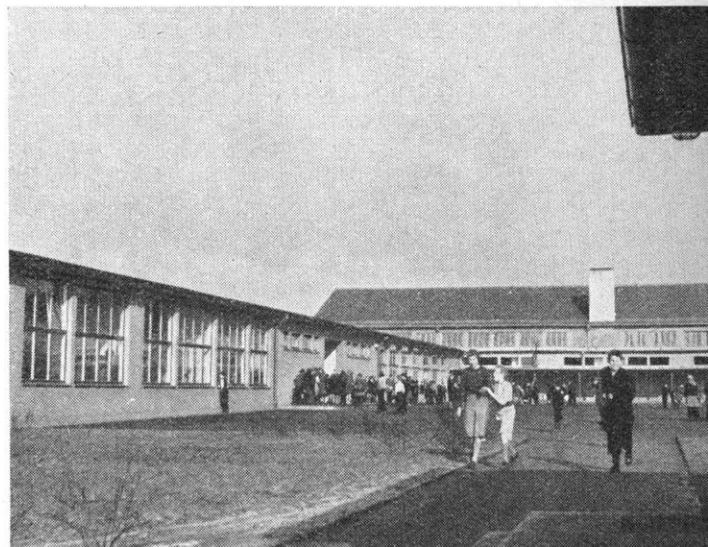
In such an atmosphere the children learn by working together, asking questions and discussing the subject of study, thereby sharpening the critical faculties so necessary to alert citizens of a democracy. It is the substitution of these new methods for the old system of memorizing facts and figures that educators call "inner school reform."

Weimar Republic efforts to introduce the liberal teaching methods were later halted by the Nazis who dismissed progressive teachers, closed experimental schools and forced Germany into "educational stagnation." Since 1945, liberal educators actively supported by American officials have had new opportunities for introducing new methods. How well they have succeeded is difficult to measure. All education ministries in the US Zone and many in other parts of Western Germany have officially advocated liberal classroom techniques but in the last analysis progress depends on the understanding and initiative of the teachers.

Modern equipment and facilities, boasted by the Habenhausen school, stimulated democratic teaching methods. However, the achievements of the Bavarian village teacher belie the protests of many teachers and officials that the "terrible school conditions" proscribe progress. All teacher colleges include the new teaching methods, although it will be some time before their graduates gain appreciable influence on the school system. HICOG's 14 Education Service Centers conduct in-service teacher training, as do many German organizations, such as the Bavarian State Foundation for Education Reconstruction which last year sent its members lecturing to 25,000 teachers throughout the state.

**H**OWEVER, YOU CAN STILL go through class after a class of autocratic instruction before finding a session like that in a high-school English class in Wiesbaden, where a student was leading an objective discussion on current affairs. The number of progressive teachers is growing, but they are still a minority.

*Habenhausen Elementary School is one of Bremen's three model schools—modern, spacious, airy, well-equipped institutions completed since passage of Bremen School Reform Law in 1949. War left intact only 20 percent of Bremen's classroom space, destroyed one-third of schools. Five more up-to-date institutions are under construction.*





Display shows covers of new school books written under direction of Bremen's textbook workshop of teachers and educators. To date 45 social studies have been published.

Student government has become a valuable adjunct to democratic teaching methods. In most of the US Zone, it has been officially authorized in principle though not always implemented in practice. In Bremen, each school has a student council comprised of two representatives of each class, which attacks such pressing pupil's problems as abolition of home work on weekends, organization of a school newspaper, or launching a fund raising campaign.

Recently the student leaders from all secondary schools in Stuttgart met with representatives of teachers and officials to discuss their complaint that a ministry decree encouraging student councils had been followed by very little practical aid. Judging by the lively discussion, this situation is due for a change.

However, democratic classwork and student government will hardly turn out young citizens for democracy if the curriculum is limited to the "three R's," academic language training and a nationalistic version of history and geography. Today, all state education ministries in the US Zone have authorized broadened curricula to include training in the functions of government and the citizen's rights and duties in democratic society — subjects which were banned by the Nazi regime and little known before 1933. Even where education officials were indifferent to the social studies concepts, unofficial education organizations have taken up the struggle to introduce them.

AS AN EXAMPLE, the State Foundation for Education Reconstruction, at Kempfenhausen, Bavaria, concentrated two years of committee work by scores of teachers, and constant pressure on the Education Ministry, to create and introduce a new curriculum in all state elementary schools. Today the plan has been adopted on a trial basis.

It provides for integrated subject matter to give youngsters a comprehensive picture of society and the world they live in, as well as the inclusion of social studies problems in teaching all subjects. Thus a class in modern history or Eastern European geography should also include a discussion of the refugee problem. In fact, the Kempfenhausen educators are especially anxious that teachers face this burning Bavarian issue in an objective way to promote good will and understanding in the schools where many classes have a majority of refugee children.

The new curriculum concepts are clearly demonstrated by the Hesse's new history book for the fifth and sixth grades, "Mankind in the Changing World" (*Der Mensch im Wandel der Zeiten*) which James Morgan Read, chief of HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division, calls "as good a history textbook as I have seen in any country." Instead of a chronology of dates and dynasties, it tells how the average man lived through the politico-social evolution of history from Charlemagne to the United Nations.

Some chapter headings: "From the Farmers' World" (medieval life); "Powerful Princes and Free Men" (the 30 Years' War); "Men Want Freedom" (the American Revolution and Napoleon); "New Science and Technology" (the Industrial Revolution); "A Labor Leader Becomes President" (the Weimar Republic); and "The Destroying Fire" (the Second World War).

Not only objectivity, but the struggle for human rights is a basic theme of the two-volume book, which was prepared by a committee of the State School Advisory Commission.

UNFORTUNATELY, FEW GOOD TEXTBOOKS on the sensitive social science subjects have been produced in the US Zone. Out of 1,700 revised or newly written books published since 1945, only a few deal with history, geography and civics. Notable among them is an objective history used in Wuerttemberg-Baden high schools, an 11-volume series similar in content and outlook to the Hesse book, which is standard in Berlin schools, and a series of 50 social studies pamphlets produced by a Bremen education group.

The shortage of textbooks is due primarily to financial restrictions and not a little to the traditional German reliance on the "personality of the teacher" rather than the printed page to convey knowledge. Even many liberal educators fail to grasp the importance of an objective text, used as a basis, though not a bible, for instructing children — particularly in the new and unfamiliar social studies fields.

The work of HICOG's Education Service Centers, the exchange of German and American textbook specialists and even direct HICOG support in the form of grants of book paper and materials have had substantial influence on this situation.

The value of reformed content and method of German education, however, would be diminished without reorganization of the school system to insure educational equality for all children. Under the traditional European two-track system, strongly entrenched in Germany, the wealthier children received 12 years of elementary and high school education, while 90 percent of the youngsters had only 10 or 11 years of full and part-time training in the inferior elementary-vocational school track. This educational disadvantage limited the chances of the workman's child to gain a position of leadership or influence in society.

**J**OINT AMERICAN AND GERMAN efforts to stimulate the development of a unified system, providing equal elementary and secondary education for all children, have run squarely into unyielding tradition and class privilege. Some encouraging developments have occurred in Bremen, under the stimulus of a progressive senator for schools and education, Christian Paulmann, as well as in Berlin. The Bremen school law provides for six years' common elementary school training for all children (as opposed to the traditional four), liberal opportunity for any qualified child (regardless of social or economic background) to enter high school and an improved vocational training program.

In Hesse, an equally progressive school law, developed by the State School Advisory Commission, under direction of Heinrich W. Haupt, has a good chance of passing the state legislature this year.

In Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden proposed school reform legislation has been snarled up by ministerial opposition for two years, although a common curriculum for the first six years has been introduced in the latter state in recognition of the need for equalized educational opportunity.

The establishment of free tuition and textbooks in principle, though not always in practice, has been an important step in enabling poorer children to get secondary education. This fundamental democratic right to free public education has been under attack from many quarters, however. In Wuerttemberg-Baden tuition is only 50 percent free in secondary schools, while Bavaria recently reimposed a fee of DM 5 (\$1.19) per month.

**S**CORES OF OTHER PROBLEMS involved in the democratization of German education are the objects of intense reform efforts. Teacher training is being improved through the inclusion of instruction in modern teaching techniques, and the gradual elevation of teacher institutes to college level schools. The parent-teacher movement to apply the citizens' influence on school affairs, is slowly growing. Scientific educational research has been revived in Germany by HICOG's Education Service Centers and many German agencies.



*Teacher shows Habenhausen girls glass slide during biology class. Student is studying specimen under microscope.*



*Rural boys at Percha school near Starnberg Lake, Bavaria, turn in savings, which postal bank officials will collect.*

*Boys and girls of little Percha institution sing religious songs with teacher providing accompaniment on violin.*





Dragging at every forward step, however, is the problem of school finances.

"Whenever there is need for economy, the first place the state governments make their cut seems to be in the school budget," said Dr. Read. "Germany needs a united movement of teachers and citizens to demand more money and better education for the children."

Even in Bremen, where three school buildings as modern as any to be found in the United States are under construction, and five more are planned, "education gets only 12 percent of the state budget," said Wilhelm Berger, of the State School Board. "In New York State, 24 percent of the budget is appropriated for schools. We need twice as much as we are getting."

A special school tax is now under consideration in Bremen. In other states, however, the budgets are much less than the Bremen outlay, with little hope for substantial increases in sight.

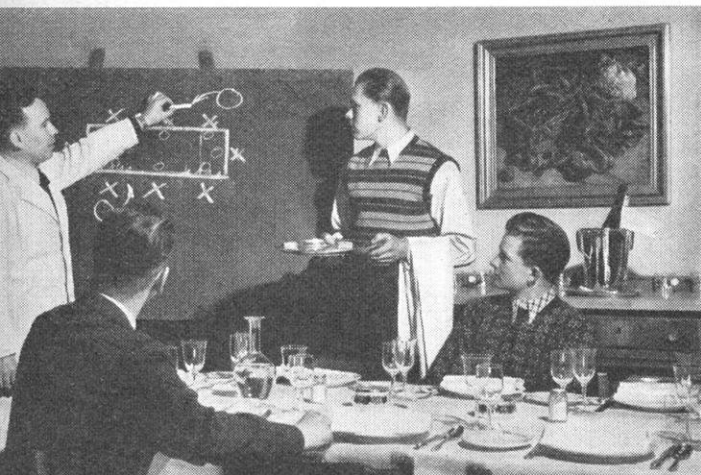
**P**ERHAPS THE HEALTHIEST SIGNS in German education are the numerous independent organizations working against considerable odds for a thorough-going school reform. Organizations like the Bavarian Kempfhausen Foundation, the Hessian State Advisory Commission, the Education Research Center at Wiesbaden and the German Society for Education are reaching a broad area of teachers and parents in marshalling support for democratic evolution of education.

The recent amalgamation of all Bavarian teachers' organizations into one statewide association under progressive leadership is particularly encouraging. Many of these agencies are partially supported by HICOG funds, but most give every indication of remaining as permanent, vital forces in the German education world.

The problems they face are formidable and success will be achieved only through a long and difficult period of evolution.

Payne Templeton, chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, warns against "the usual American impatience in expecting the

*Weserbahn Trade School, Bremen's largest vocational institution, offers apprentices and other students a variety of courses. Here teacher demonstrates to would-be waiters how to serve table of eight. Survey reveals average age of teachers now is 40, as compared with 55 before war.*



*Three classes at Heilbronn school study conversational English with local Resident Officer's wife as teacher.*

German school system to make a complete turnabout within a relatively short period of time." He added:

"Those of us who have been at this work for some time have grown to be careful in our evaluation of German education. We recognize that the German school system is not the creation of a group of living persons but rather the product of centuries of habit and practice. And we are ready to admit that the traditional German school has its own solid virtues, though these may not always lie in the direction of democratic education ...

"We Americans cannot subscribe to the idea that the present schools in Germany are the last word in school evolution. We do not hesitate to assert that some fundamental reforms are necessary. German educators, government officials and interested laymen should face up to this fact and with courage proceed to think and act in the interest of an improved system of schools which will serve more effectively as a vehicle of true democracy." +END

### **German, US Universities to Be Affiliated**

A program of student affiliations between American and West German universities, which will lead eventually to exchanges of students and student papers, establishment of scholarships, transatlantic round-table radio programs, and joint activity by university organizations, is currently being arranged by the World Student Service Fund.

As a result, affiliations have been developed between Heidelberg und Yale Universities; Mainz and Howard Universities; Tuebingen and Princeton and Fiske Universities; Free University of Berlin with the American universities of Swarthmore and Columbia; Frankfurt and Chicago Universities; Marburg and Duke Universities; and Erlangen and Goettingen and Cornell Universities.

Affiliations have also been established between technical schools, such as the Stuttgart Technical College and Georgia Technical Institute, and Hanover Technical College and Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute of Troy, N. Y.

# Vigil On The Border

By MAJ. WARREN E. CRANE

*Executive Officer, 7751st MP Customs Unit*

ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BORDERS of Germany's US Zone, a force of gleaming white vehicles carries the officers and men of the 7751st Military Police Customs Unit, first and only group of its kind in the US Armed Forces.

It was just two years ago that the 10 officers and 110 enlisted men in the 7751st joined Germany's 3,000 customs officials in a border vigil aimed at crippling what had become the world's largest smuggling operation.

The West German government, and the 46,000,000 persons living under its rule, had become the targets for border-running which reached an estimated \$500,000,000 each year—a blow below the belt to the Federal Republic's treasury and to the victimized industries.

It was and is the mission of the MP unit to bolster German customs enforcement, simultaneously to supervise border checks on Allied personnel along the 24 highway, rail, air and water points authorized to them as entry-exit lanes, and protect US interest in the movement of strategic materials to Eastern "satellite" nations.

In the first two years of their operation, the Americans teamed up with Germans to hit at rackets involving illegal currency exchanges, diversion of gift parcels, the importation of so-called luxury goods and placed a restraining hand on the arm of those who would permit passage of items detrimental to the peace of the world.

**T**HEIR JOB IS FAR FROM DONE. It represents a continuing fight against forces which are irreparably damaging the German economy and the Allied defense effort.

But their record of achievement shows they have made headway.

Under the aegis of the Army customs team, all US and Allied personnel have been brought under EUCOM and HICOG customs regulations, the import of black market items through APO channels has been substantially curbed, the operation of international smuggling rings



*Even at 10,000 feet above sea level, about as great a height as a soldier can attempt duty without flight pay, Customs Unit MP may be found on patrol — as here on Zugspitze close to Austrian frontier. (US Army photos)*

has been here and there retarded, and the German export licensing authority has been made to realize that although authority is theirs, the US and her allies continue to keep a watchful eye on their activity.

The unit was formed at the suggestion of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, then commander-in-chief of all US Forces in occupied Germany. Aware that the prestige and interest of the Allies was suffering from the smuggling activities of a handful of people, the General had also received an appeal from German officials to put a halt to the multi-million dollar business of border running. General Clay estimated that the flow of contraband goods and currencies over Germany's boundaries was draining as much as \$200,000,000 a year from German industrial production in addition to depriving the Allies of machinery, equipment and vital stores.

General Clay was determined this heyday should end.

**A**T THAT TIME THERE WERE almost no controls along the borders which would prevent violations; German customs officials were not authorized to halt occupation personnel, so Allied cars sped unchecked across the border points.

Against this background, Allied High Commission laws and EUCOM circulars were published, establishing high-



*MP and West German customs official check passengers on Oriental Express at Passau after it had left Soviet Zone of Austria on its way to various West Europe cities.*

way and rail crossing points for Allied personnel, laying down import and export restrictions for them, and creating the first MP customs unit in history.

The job of organizing the unit fell to Brig. Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf of New Jersey State Police fame, then deputy provost marshal for EUCOM, and to Lt. Col. McDonald Rigdon, a veteran of 21 years' law enforcement. High standards were erected for the men who assumed the unique patrol task. "This organization has top priority," the General explained, "and we did everything possible to insure getting the cream of the crop in EUCOM." Twenty percent of the crew originally selected were turned back. The final outfit is made up almost entirely of seasoned combat veterans.

The first selectees and all subsequent replacements have been sent through intensive training courses at the EUCOM Military Police School at Oberammergau. Every three months, refresher courses are held for MP's on the job. There, veteran and fledgling hear of new developments in smuggling and of methods conceived to combat them. They are instructed in HICOG, EUCOM and German customs laws and regulations.

**T**O COL. GEORGE B. BUELL, a former commandant of the US Army's Military Police School, it seemed when he assumed command of the unit in October 1949 that the customs patrol needed an internal link to strengthen its preventive and detection work. A group of the Criminal Investigation Division agents was organized at the direction of Maj. Gen. John L. McKee, EUCOM provost marshal, and assigned to the customs investigative work. Today these agents of the CID, commanded by Lt. Col. Carl Grimsley, and the uniformed MP's work hand in glove to smash international smuggling rackets and stop the unlicensed movement of warlike stores.

As a rule, four men each are assigned to the rail, highway, air and water crossing points authorized by

Schedule A of HICOG Law 43. They do their work at stations where the US Zone borders coincide with the international borders of Austria and Czechoslovakia, at Bremerhaven, and at airports in Stuttgart, Frankfurt, Munich, Bremen and Nuremberg.

The Customs Unit, with its MP uniforms of white leggings, helmets and lanyards (plus a distinctive Customs Unit brassard), was given the job of supervising German inspection of occupation personnel and their baggage and observing the manner in which the Germans conducted their own affairs.

The unit was empowered to hold or to arrest violators and to haul them into Military Government (now HICOG) courts, which have the authority to impose penalties of up to two years' imprisonment or \$2,000 fine, or both, and to seize and hold, pending clearance, any material the movement of which it deemed improper.

**T**HE PLACING OF US occupation personnel under German customs control was considered one of the most significant forward steps in the occupation. It was the first instance where German officials were granted jurisdiction over any members of the Allied Forces. "It was a critical test of the Germans' capacity to manage their own affairs," said one Customs Group official. "Frankly, we held our breath, but it went off without a hitch."

The MP customs men were charged with guiding this transfer as smoothly and effectively as possible. Their presence at the customs control points had a twin effect: they protected Americans from overzealous German guards, and conversely gave the Germans the backbone to haul in the violators.

Secondary duty of the pioneer outfit was — and is — to patrol the international borders to observe the manner in which German customs officials conduct their business. Keeping up with developments all along the border and not just at US crossing points is part of the job. At least one member of the 7751st performs his winter border patrol on skis.

Through their vigilance, the khaki-clad border detectives have succeeded in paring Allied smuggling operations to what the Army estimates is an "irreducible

*Customs Unit MP during patrol quizzes fisherman at Bremerhaven on any unusual activities along waterfront.*



minimum," and have denied exit to quantities of vital goods which otherwise would have been allowed to go.

But the far more substantial task, of licking the Europe-wide smuggling operation across German borders, will not be so easily accomplished. European smuggling is tightly organized, extensively financed and expertly manned, with a network of informants and receiving points which extends throughout the continent.

**C**OOOPERATION OF THE MP UNIT has none the less greatly tightened the German customs net in helping to detect and hold smugglers of all nationalities. Many of the unit's most profitable strikes have come when persons disguised as Allied soldiers, transporting goods in US-registered automobiles or trucks, have undergone MP scrutiny.

One month's haul nets everything from US greenbacks to black powder, airplane parts, contraband sunglasses, precision instruments, combat vehicles, tool-making machinery, huge lathes, radar sets, etc.

Such a haul might be considered typical, but the methods used to detect the contraband are often as varied as they are ingenious.

The discovery of an increasing number of cars with secret compartments led to internal checkups by the Customs Unit investigative squads, and subsequent discovery of a highly refined racket. The cars were, apparently, being operated out of the Munich and Salzburg areas as part of an illegal auto-rental business. Foreign businessmen and tourists were renting or borrowing American vehicles from irresponsible owners, thus gaining access to US gasoline and oil supplies otherwise not available.

In return for rental of these cars, many were expected to make trips across the international borders into Czechoslovakia or Austria, carrying back and forth a steady flow of black market goods. Ringleaders of the racket had devised means of constructing ingenious gas-tank, fender and false-top compartments.

**A**T KIEFERSFELDEN HIGHWAY crossing point, a customs trooper was solicitously inspecting an overheated motor — and found 40 cartons of cigarettes stuffed between the grill and the radiator.

At Scharnitz, an MP took a skeptical look at the fat man who was about to drive his car across the Austrian border into Germany. A body check took all the stuffing out of him — 150 high-grade silk scarves.

At the German-Austrian border, a jeep using only front-wheel drive caught the interest of a Customs Unit GI, who subsequently discovered a cigarette-filled secret compartment where the rear-drive shaft should have been.

Often the smugglers operate behind a blind, victimizing some organization or individual. For example, 200 tons of coffee addressed to the International Refugee Organization were shipped into the US Zone from Switzerland. IRO reported not having ordered it; investigators tracked the order back through Switzerland to Brazil.



*Permanent roadblock erected by Czechoslovakian infantry near Eisenstein is viewed by border patrol and accompanying German customs official and interpreter.*

By checking signatures on bills of lading, the agents traced the men who intended to pick up the consignment, posing as IRO representatives.

At Waidhaus, official gateway to Czechoslovakia, MP's double-checked a shipping document and ordered the opening of a large box tagged machine tools, en route to Prague from Amsterdam. They found a shipment of military aircraft parts, stolen from an RAF warehouse in England.

Also at Waidhaus, MP's checked a load of "books" going to Prague. The "books" were found to actually be US Army training manuals, regulations and similar papers which they immediately turned over to Intelligence.

Three railroad cars jammed with illegal exports bound for the Middle East almost passed the Austrian-German border disguised as household goods. Alert MP's ordered crates opened and stood back to inventory the motorcycles, factory machinery, welding equipment, bobbypins, sewing needles and a dental chair.

**T**HE MP'S GREW SO PROFICIENT they even discovered rolls of dollars in illegal greenbacks concealed in toothpaste tubes.

Their latest interest is in the movement of surgical instruments and hospital supplies going by aircraft to private firms in the British Crown Colony of Hongkong.

But while the Customs Unit was perfecting its technique at the border, it became apparent that the flow of black market items into the zone via APO must be stopped.

At the end of May 1949, US Zone customs officials struck at this last stronghold of occupation black market operations. They recommended modification and amendment of the rules to keep Allied occupation members from importing commercial quantities of coffee, fats, cocoa and other critical items through the Army Post Office and by air freight shipments.

The drive against misuse of the APO's was concentrated in amendments to Circular 68, to "positively prohibit" the use of APO facilities for import in commercial quantities of any black market goods.



*Checkpoints on Eastern border are pointed out by Col. George B. Buell, unit commander, to Maj. Warren E. Crane, operations and executive officer and author of article.*

**I**N FEBRUARY 1951, the Customs Unit received information that gold was entering US-occupied Germany disguised in cans as meat. Agents immediately laid traps in every means of entry and discovered the gold coming in at the Bremen APO. A surveillance team was placed in position and the addressee was arrested when he arrived to claim his packages. In this way, approximately \$50,000 worth of 24-carat gold was confiscated.

The operation at Rhine-Main airport is typical of those in the interior of the US Zone. A six-man Customs Unit team — with one or two MP's on duty constantly — works together to supervise the customs activities. Passenger baggage and currency, both incoming and outgoing, and the freight carried by commercial airlines must undergo a check by German customs authorities. MP's keep a watchful eye on the entire procedure although their complete jurisdiction extends only to persons belonging to the occupation. (Such may be of any nationality, but sponsored by or associated with the Allied occupation of Germany.)

Non-occupation personnel traveling on commercial airplanes (military planes are an Air Force responsibility) must submit to currency control besides undergoing a baggage check. Both are conducted by Germans.

Inspection of freight is a much bigger operation. Each of the airlines has its separate storage layouts and customs officials must examine them all. In-transit consignments (destined for further shipment) may not be opened, but all Frankfurt freight needs customs approval. All goods are checked against the strategic materials list and must be properly documented.

**F**OR EFFECTIVE ZONE-WIDE control, the Customs Unit operates on a three-region basis. The Munich region covers the southern half of the US Zone in Germany. The Frankfurt region is responsible for the northern half of the zone and for the US Sector of Berlin. The Bremen Enclave region maintains its headquarters in the dock area of Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

In Bremerhaven, customs MP's maintain an extensive lookout over the waterfront. To the signal tower overlooking the Weser River comes information by telephone,

telegraph and teletype about river shipping, providing the maritime lifestream for the US Occupation Forces.

Small boats are an ever-present problem for customs law enforcement in that area. As the continual movement of fishing boats, tugs, barges and other small craft provides contact with large ships, customs-running traffic is always prevalent. Ever-watchful customs men make frequent patrols with occasional stops to scan river traffic with binoculars.

Moreover, like census takers, the customs men gather information from fishermen and commercial shippers who have an opportunity to observe waterfront activity while on the job.

Customs agents uncovered in August 1949 the biggest smuggling operation ever detected in Bremerhaven when they impounded an entire ship loaded with contraband machinery and vehicles.

**C**USTOMS UNIT MEN no longer check the "controlled movements" which carry the vast number of occupation personnel entering and leaving the theater from this port. The Customs Unit headquarters is located in the HICOG Headquarters Building in Frankfurt, to assure close liaison with HICOG's East-West Trade Group and the External Financial Relations Branch.

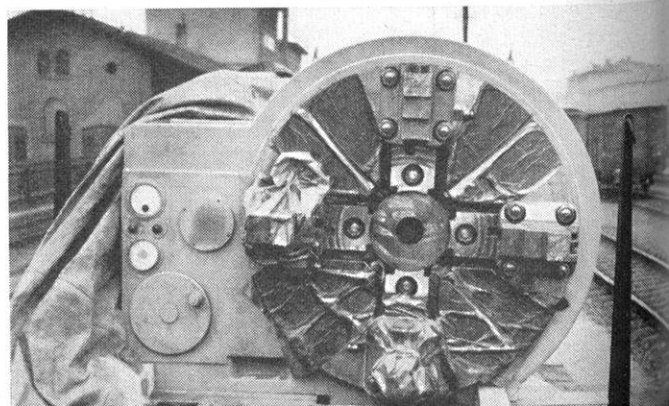
The East-West Trade Group, of which Val Gaertner is chief, transmits to the Customs Unit headquarters its controls desired on East-West trade and the Customs Unit records all shipments of "restricted materials" across the border and forwards this information to the State Department through the East-West Trade Group. The External Financial Relations Branch handles all matter of liaison with German customs officials.

The MP customs men have shouldered the challenging task of intercepting the illegal outflow of Germany's economic lifestream. They know that the huge losses of customs levies and state taxes incurred by smuggling, damage the recovery of Germany's industry and deplete the federal treasury; they know that the American taxpayer is pouring dollars into the occupation to help effect this recovery.

Meanwhile the swing in emphasis from smuggled commercial goods to more important western precision — made tools and raw materials in great demand in the East has made the Customs Unit an even more valuable organization in America's effort toward a more secure and peaceful Europe.

+ END

*This mammoth rolling grooving lathe was on its way to Eastern war effort when 7751st MP Customs Unit halted contraband shipment at West German rail checkpoint.*



# "World's Worst Theater"

By WILFRIED SALIGER

Chief, German Editorial Section, Public Relations Division

EVER SEEN A THEATER that publicly boasts it's the world's worst? Well, believe it or not, one such actually exists and, what's more, is doing very well, month in and month out. And if you reside in Frankfurt, chances are that you unwittingly have passed it many a time.

It is not a big theater. Near St. Paul's Church, in the heart of Hesse's largest city, you enter what was once the gateway to a patrician house. Following a series of gaily-colored posters which point the way, you soon find yourself in a windowless, somewhat damp, but neatly-whitewashed basement. That is the auditorium—and at the same time the stage—of "The World's Worst Theater." In German it is called *Die Schmiere*, the colloquial term applied to the once numerous third-rate touring companies or road shows which did the small towns.

Staffed by a group of five who do their own writing, composing and staging, and with virtually no equipment or costumes except perhaps some old fancy clothes, *Die Schmiere* is typical of the modern German political cabaret. Typical, that is, in so far as these pocket-size theaters can be classified at all, for there are approximately as many types as there are cabarets in the country.

In all their barbed witticisms, pointed puns and often risqué parodies, these political cabarets have only one thing in common: the principle that all is grist for their mills. They ridicule everything and everybody, including themselves. That is their business. Characteristically, their headline their programs "Shouldn't that be prohibited?" or "For heaven's sake, don't avoid a quarrel!" They label theirs the "theater for people and fools" and describe themselves as "poisonous mushrooms," "hornets" or, even more deprecatingly, "an admirably poor cabaret."

FUNNY AND A LITTLE SENSELESS though that may seem, the cabarets serve a very definite purpose. Germans are known the world over as very stern and businesslike people who take even the most trivial and silliest things seriously and thus sometimes unfortunately fail to see the border which separates good sense from nonsense. Recognizing this tendency, the cabarets unflinchingly make it their business to magnify the wrongs of the day in pictures so drastic that even the sternest and most pompous cannot fail to recognize their own follies and laugh about them.

"We show you a negative and you develop your own pictures of it," one cabaret prefaces its program. There are lots of such negatives! For half a century now their contemporaries have been indefatigable in supplying the cabarets with new and ever more worthwhile material for derision.

In early political cabaret times the stiff-necked, heel-clicking army officer was their pet victim and they rode

him until his death in the revolution of 1918. He was succeeded by the "bourgeois" citizen, whose wing collar and derby hat were favorite targets. Then came the "class-conscious" labor leader, a man who takes off his rings, wristwatch and tie before he goes to a party rally.

And throughout its 50 years, of course, the political cabaret has caricatured the deathless German civil servant (*Beamte*), invariably portrayed as an elderly, bald-headed semi-intellectual, with pincenez of 1900 vintage and shabby clothes, a harmless, backward character so devoted to duty that he fines himself when he discovers that he has been a day late in paying his income tax!

HITLER'S RISE TO POWER brought the cabarets a wealth of new material. Not only could they dig up the old Prussian officer jokes again, but Hitler's own party offered characters even better suited to cabaret purposes. For understandable reasons these jokes were not made public during the Nazi regime. Deprived of their best themes, the cabarets lingered on in suspended animation until 1945, when the Occupation Powers lifted the ban on criticism of the government.

They were not very grateful, however, and struck right back, mocking the new rulers, too—or at least those who were democratic enough to take it. The Russians and



As part of German contribution to Western defense, this takeoff suggests curvaceous "Lili Marlene," long ideal of German soldiers, be sent to boost the troops' morale.



Anything goes in way of props. Here general of World War I vintage, in Imperial helmet, is shown with high officer of "European Army," reporting "Nothing new!"

their East German satellites, of course, had their own ideas about these political cabarets. An ordinance promulgated by the Socialist Unity Party (SED) told all actors that it is their foremost duty "to employ their art as a means of explaining to all Germans the criminal role of the Anglo-American warmongers, to ridicule saboteurs, and to promote optimistic vitality among the working classes."

The West German cabarets are hampered by no such regulations. They pick their victims freely and the governments, German and Allied, are their favorite targets. Foremost ranks what the German man-in-the-street briefly and all-inclusively refers to as "Bonn," comprising everybody in the government from the Chief Executive down to the little bureaucrats, including last but not least the *Bundestag*, West Germany's lower house of parliament.

Once they showed on the stage an innocent pedestrian who entered the restaurant of Bonn's parliament build-

*RIAS, American-sponsored Berlin station, puts on political cabaret program twice a month, features stellar talent. At piano is Guenther Neumann, producer of two film hits.*



Berlin's "Greifi am Zoo" razzes FDJ, Communist youth organization, by staging "mass demonstration" with snappy slogans and chants in front of "Red Ox Inn."

ing and found Germany's top politicians busily talking shop. So he called a waiter and asked him why the representatives did not hold their discussions in the plenary hall.

"They never do there," the waiter replied.

"Why not?"

"Well, can you talk while you're sleeping?"

NEITHER HAVE THEY let the US Congress get by unscathed. When the 1950 Security Act was passed they staged a scene showing a German at a US consulate, worried because he could not get a visa on account of his Nazi record. Promptly a fellow-countryman offered him this solution: "It's very, very easy; just tell them you were working on atomic energy and they'll take you there free of charge. And if you have any trouble getting back, tell them you are a Communist, and you'll find yourself right back where you came from."

Orson Welles is a popular target: "Mausefalle" program shows actor (right) performing the cardsharp's trick Welles did on stage in his performance of "Faust."





"Die Schmiere," self-proclaimed "world's worst theater," offers advice for 1951: "Humans, let's become human!" Manager writes, produces and appears in all programs.

To Germans, the typical American traveler is a young man in sloppy, gay-colored clothes, straw hat and window-sized horn-rimmed glasses, with a notebook in one hand and a camera in the other, to record his memories. Such a character, for instance, they portrayed standing in front of Goethe's (rebuilt) birthplace in Frankfurt, wondering why this building showed no bomb damage in the midst of heaps of rubble. "Naturally!" said his American companion. "That's proof we've always shown respect for culture!"

Then there is the gag on the souvenir hunters who were enticed by the doorman of this historic building into buying odd bits of wood he insisted were chips from Goethe's bombed-out desk!

**T**HE CRADLE OF THE POLITICAL CABARET is not Germany, but France. To be precise, it was the famous Latin Quarter of Paris, the Bohemia where stu-

"Mr. Typical American Tourist," complete with chewing gum, sunglasses and sticker-covered suitcase, is demanding a ticket for "Oberammerragou" (Oberammergau).



Auditorium of "Die Schmiere" holds only 60 seats, often must accommodate 100. Typical audience laughs heartily as artists direct humorous shafts at its contemporaries.

dents, artists, poets and composers have their home. A French barkeeper first got the idea of utilizing the idle talents of his usually penniless customers to attract a more solvent public. Working as they were for a meager board, the Bohemians struck back and vented all their sarcasm on the arrogant, caste-ridden society of 1880 for which they had to perform. But the French had a sound sense of humor and the newly-born political cabaret prospered.

Ernst von Wolzogen, a German actor and stage manager who visited Paris in 1900 found the idea inspiring. Returning to Germany he borrowed some 10,000 marks and went to work. Just 50 years ago, on Jan. 18, 1901, the curtain went up for the first performance of his Berlin cabaret, called *Ueberbrettl*. Ten days later Wolzogen paid off his debts in hard cash. The cabaret was a hit. But success brings imitators and soon dozens of plagiarists were frantically trying to snatch away

East-West quarrels will destroy world, program warns — and shows Ivan kidnaping Miss Germany while Allies (with United Kingdom in kilts) disconcertedly look on.







Political cabaret raises laughs by portraying "European Army" recruit who brings along his wife and attorney to tell him what not to do. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

some of his business. So exactly did they copy Wolzogen that one published a "want ad" in a Berlin paper, asking for "a baronet able to write some poetry." The result was that the attraction of the new theater wore off rapidly. Within one year *Ueberbrettli* was dead, and so were most of its imitators.

It seems that the fate of this mother of German cabarets set a kind of precedent. Since they require only limited means and facilities, innumerable rivals appeared during the succeeding half century, mushroomed to fame and then disappeared again overnight, either for financial reasons, because their good actors and writers were looking for something better, or simply because they in time ran out of ideas. A lapse of years saw new targets for mockery and satire develop, and eventually a new cabaret sprang up.

**H**OWEVER, SOME, SUCH as Berlin's *Katakombe* or Hamburg's *Bronzekeller* became permanent institutions and are an accepted part of cultural life in those cities. Business was quite prosperous until Hitler's ban struck the cabarets a near-mortal blow and their activities remained at a virtual standstill until 1945.

Today Berlin features a number of political cabarets again, particularly as the East-West struggle over the former capital offers a most fertile field. In West Germany, notably Hamburg, Duesseldorf, Frankfurt and Stuttgart, they have returned to life, drawing strong public acclaim. All are rather new. *Kommoedchen* in Duesseldorf, with a record of four years, already claims to be a veteran.

Their staffs are mostly young, intelligent and resourceful, and come from all walks of life. One noted West German cabaret team has four male members, of whom

one was a salesman, another a doctor and the third a mechanic, while the fourth had been a student before financial straits forced him to earn a living. Few cabarets have a regular stage and auditorium. Most perform in restaurants, nightclubs or improvised rooms, even basements.

Critics — and there is no lack of them — have maintained that the much-discussed "crisis" of the German theater has also spread to the political cabarets. Some feel that they lack ideas, that their jokes about Bonn and the occupation are a bore, but judging by the upsurging attendance figures the public does not think so. To the cabarets' delight, the all too serious have even argued that in such dangerous times they should leave out delicate issues, such as Germany's participation in Western defense, because they might weaken the democratic position. Such advice merely adds to the cabarets' programs. And yet other critics have held that actually the cabaret is dead. The real cabaret was more literary, they say, indicating that they consider the present ones just a degenerated circus.

However, the cabarets do not care. As individual enterprises they may — and probably will — disappear, but others will take their place. As an institution they are invincible, always bobbing up again like corks — or the proverbial bad penny. They have done so for 50 years, and most probably will still be doing so 50 years hence to mock those critics of today who have pronounced them "dead." +END

## Tourism in Germany Soars

Foreign tourists in Germany last summer numbered 712,000 as compared to 179,101 in the summer of 1949. German Central Tourist Association figures covering the period from April 1 to Sept. 20, also showed that overnight lodgings taken by foreigners rose from 420,711 in 1949 to 1,549,000 in 1950.

Americans, with registrations of 133,386, or 19 percent of the total, and 295,039 overnight lodgings, headed the group of foreign guests to the land of the Rhine and the Alps. This total is 29 percent above the 1949 figures.

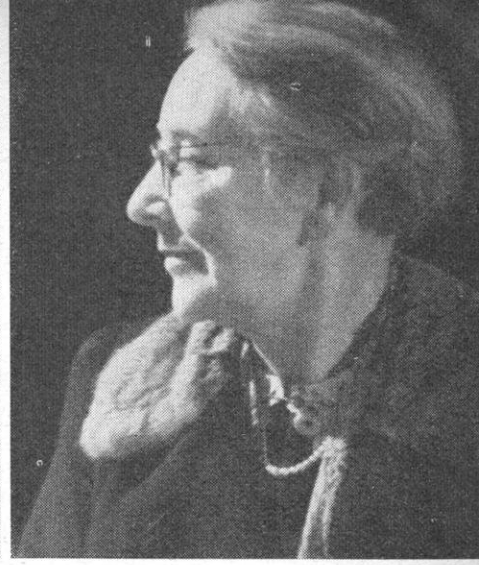
The British were second in 1950 with 15.1 percent while the Swiss were third with 8.9 percent.

The total number of German and foreign registrations for the 1950 period of survey was 7,164,000, of which 9.9 percent were by foreigners. Overnight lodgings totaled 28,875,000, with 5.9 percent made up by foreigners.

## Air Passenger Traffic Increasing

Civilian air traffic at US Zone airfields increased by 123 percent during 1950, with more than 382,000 passengers utilizing its six civilian airports.

The air terminals in Berlin, Bremen, Rhine-Main (Frankfurt), Munich, Nuremberg and Stuttgart serviced 171,000 air travelers in 1949. Rhine-Main led the list last year with 200,000 travelers. The Frankfurt port also processed more than 60 percent of the air cargo, which totaled almost 1,500,000,000 pounds.



Luise Albertz (left), first woman mayor of a large German town, is one of the six women members of the SPD's executive committee and chairman of the Bundestag's committee on petitions; Herta Gotthelf (center), author of this article, is also an outstanding member of the SPD executive while Louise Schroeder (right), Berlin's acting mayor in 1947-48, is now its official representative in Bonn — convincing evidence that women are active in German public life. And, Frau Gotthelf stresses, there are relatively and numerically more women in the Bundestag than in either Britain's House of Commons or the United States Congress. Of 402 members, 31 are women. (Photos by E. Teriet and Franz Blaha)

# Women in Germany

By HERTA GOTTHELF

*Executive Member of the Social Democratic Party*

**I**T WOULD BE DIFFICULT to really get "under the skin" of a foreign country even after a visit of some length.

Yet, through various journeys, long and short, into other European countries, my conviction has been strengthened that the average German woman is not more "unpolitical" than the average woman anywhere else.

Of course, in Germany, as in all other countries, it would not be simple to say who really is the "average woman." Is it the working woman who, after long and difficult hours at the office, has to face equally long hours of housework? Is it the expellee woman who for years has tried desperately against heavy odds to give some semblance of home to the emergency quarters in which millions of persons are still living? Or is it the smart young office worker who seemingly has nothing in her pretty head but clothes and dancing?

Is it one of the thousands of lonely intellectual women who is bitterly and aggressively of the opinion that all the ills of the world would be righted if only women and not men held the reins? Or is it one of that tribe of still well-to-do middle-class women whose disinterest in the sufferings of others and the fate of their own country could not be shaken by war or postwar miseries?

Judging from the utterances of foreigners in Germany — be they short-term visitors from abroad or residents of many years' standing — one is tempted to believe that only the last two categories come to their notice.

It is true, especially among intellectual women and among middle-class wives, one does not meet too often with out-

side interests. But among those millions of others I do not think there is less interest in public affairs and in the state of the world than in their counterparts in other countries. As my experience comes mostly from work with these women in particular, I shall relate something of their organizations and their participation in the life of their country.

**I**N THE *BUNDESTAG* (Lower House of Parliament), there are relatively and even numerically, more women members than in either the House of Commons or the US Congress (31 out of 402).

It is true there are not as yet as many women in responsible administrative posts in Germany as there are in the United States or Great Britain, but wherever a suitable woman can be found for a higher administrative post there are very seldom real difficulties to place her. More probable as a cause for the lack of women in such posts is the fact that under the Nazi regime, only dyed-in-the-wool party adherents were able to complete their studies. As a result there are not many qualified persons to draw from who do not have a politically tainted past.

If it comes to participation in town, district and village councils, the proportion of women to men is about equal to that in other countries. Above all, these women are doing genuinely good work in all the committees and wherever they are called upon.

Before Louise Schroeder became acting mayor of Berlin from May 1947 to December 1948, Luise Albertz of Oberhausen in the Rhineland was the only woman mayor of

a large German town and she is now a member of the *Bundestag* and chairman of the influential parliamentary committee dealing with petitions.

Millions of women today are the sole support of their families, since so many husbands died in the war, or are still missing or are prisoners, or came home so disabled that they are now added burdens economically on their wives. Millions of unmarried women have dependent relatives to look after — most of them persons bombed out of their homes or refugees from East Germany. None of these women have much spare time and it is a real sacrifice to them to attend a meeting of any sort.

This does not mean, however, that they are one and all uninterested in what transpires about them. All the elections show that women are just as interested in election issues as men. In election meetings, provided the subject appeals to them, the attendance of women is very high.

**I**N THE LARGE POLITICAL PARTIES women take an active part, and not, as might be supposed, a back seat. In the 10-person executive of the Christian Democratic Union is one woman, Dr. Helene Weber. In the Social Democratic Party executive, there are six women out of 30 members — Luise Albertz, Lisa Albrecht, Herta Gottlieb, Anni Krahnstoeber, Louise Schroeder and Elisabeth Selbert. The Center Party is led by the very able Helene Wessel. The *Freie Deutsche Partei* (Free German Party) does not have a woman in its executive. Leading women in the FDP, however, are Margarete Huetter and Maria Ilk. Margot Kalinke of the *Deutsche Partei* is a feared if not exactly beloved debater in the *Bundestag*. The Communists are not very attractive to women. Still, in their young member of the *Bundestag*, Grete Thiele, they have a very able representative.

A special provision for the training of women has been included in the program of the CDU, the SPD and the KPD (Communist Party). The CDU draws its main strength among women from the Catholic organizations, which are very active and very cleverly led. The KPD tries to attract women through so-called "above-party" organizations



Dr. George N. Shuster (right), US state commissioner for Bavaria, distributes entry blanks for contest sponsored by Freedoms Foundation for youngsters between 12 and 18 who were offered cash prizes for best essays on "The Free Way of Life." Looking on is John A. Biggs, education director of Freedoms Foundation. (PRB OLCB photo by Maske)

such as the *Demokratischer Frauenbund* (Communist-run Democratic Women's League), peace-committees and so forth. They also use infiltration tactics into the non-political women's organizations. The SPD has a special central women's department with women's groups in all cities and towns and wherever possible in county districts. Women are represented in all policy-making bodies of the party.

Apart from these political women's groups there are more than 800,000 women organized in trade unions and, like trade union women everywhere, they are a particularly well-informed, active and self-confident body of women. Most of the great industrial unions have their own women's departments and a central woman secretary. The same holds true for the DGB (German Trade Union Federation) and all district and local trades councils.

Outstanding among these trade union women are Liesel Kipp-Kaule, the woman secretary of the textile workers' union, and Clare Doehring, who defeated Dr. Theodor Heuss (now president of the Federal Republic) in his own constituency in Stuttgart in the 1949 *Bundestag* elections in which she stood as an SPD candidate.

Another organization with a large and still-growing membership of women is the German Cooperative Society. This society has a central women's department and women's groups in all parts of western Germany and Berlin.

Predominantly run by women and having large woman memberships are the great welfare organizations: the Protestant "*Innere Mission*," the Catholic Caritas, the *Arbeiterwohlfahrt* (Workers Welfare Organization), the Red Cross and the *Wohlfahrtsverband* (Welfare Association).

**B**ESIDES THESE MORE OR LESS politically-interested organizations, there are housewives' groups, county women's organizations, groups of professional women and groups of the old pre-1933 German equivalent to the suffragette movement of other countries.

These groups of the old middle-class women's movement are today the only remnant of the past in which one can hear the strong language of feminism. Women of the political-interest groups, trade unions, cooperatives and the like, believe that in Germany today it is vital that men and women work side by side for the reconstruction of the country. They think that the so-called "women's problems" are problems of the highest political order and can be solved only on a political level. In consequence, German women who want to further the struggle for full equality are not in favor of special nonpolitical or so-called "above party" women's clubs and organizations.

For example, they know that the question of "the pay for the job" or the alteration of the reactionary German marriage legislation can not be solved by women all being "good girls together" but solely by their active participation in the life of political parties.

Institutions may be different in other countries, but all German institutions are not necessarily bad or liable to change simply because they grew up in Germany. After all, this nation has had a strong humanistic and liberal tradition apart from the 12 years of Nazi rule and from the reactionary trends in the 1870-1918 Reich of the Hohenzollern Kaisers.

—END

# Wagner Returns to Bayreuth

By MILDRED A. SMITH

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN stood dejectedly outside Wagner's new Festival Playhouse in 1876 bemoaning the fact that he had been sent all the way from New York to Bavaria to cover the first Bayreuth Festival and was unable to get a coveted ticket to the final rehearsals.

Just then two men slipped out the front door. One, mopping his brow in the terrific heat, murmured: "One must be a regular Wagnerite to stand more of that!"

The correspondent immediately offered to buy one of their tickets.

"Where's the best beer in Bayreuth?" came the reply.

"Angermann's."

"Take the ticket."

The correspondent did not know what was implied until some days later when, having sat through the four-opera "Ring of the Nibelung" cycle, he sat down, exhausted, to write his story: "We are finally relieved of gods and other supernatural beings, whose ultimate conflagration in Valhalla is now heard of with unmixed satisfaction."

That week a Berlin critic also said something derogatory about the *Ring*, whereupon a Wagner defender hit him with a beer mug and broke his nose.

ALTHOUGH THE CONTROVERSY now is limited to conversation among music enthusiasts and articles in musical publications, pro- and anti-Wagnerites are staging battles today over the musical, aesthetic, moral or metaphysical values of the famed composer's music-dramas about mythical gnomes, and gods, symbols of wealth, power, love and greed.

Wagner's status, as he continues to provide sport for his enemies and delight for the faithful, is best described by a report on this year's Bayreuth Festival, an annual event featuring Wagner's works which is being revived in 1951 after a lapse of 12 years. This year's celebration, beginning July 29, marks the 75th anniversary of the world famous music festival.

Ninety percent of the tickets for the 75th anniversary festival were sold by the last day of March, four extra days have been added to the original 24-day schedule, and reservations have been requested for 1952. A comparable rush for tickets has never been experienced by festival officials.

Between 25,000 and 30,000 visitors will make up the various audiences seeing two complete *Ring* cycles, an opening program of Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" conducted by Wilhelm Furtwaengler, and six performances each of Wagner's *Parsifal* and *Die Meistersinger*. Conductors for the Wagner works will be alternately Hans Knappertsbusch and Herbert Karajan.

IN A COUNTRY which under the slogan "Music in Germany" this year is staging some 20 major and minor musical celebrations, the Wagner festival towers above all in international importance. The casts as well as the audience will represent many countries, in keeping with Wagner's original desire to have the best to be had. Astrid Varnay of New York's Metropolitan Opera will sing Bruennhilde, chief of those wild *Valkyr* maidens whose steeds charge through the air. She and other foreign guests will join singers from all of Germany's leading opera houses and the Vienna State Opera.

When rehearsals get under way, the town will not be unlike a description Norwegian composer Edvard Grieg wrote in 1876, the year of the first Bayreuth Festival: "As I sit here, I hear Wagner's motifs being hummed, sung, yodeled, bellowed from the garden." Another writer said, "Here some soprano declaimed at the top of her voice, there a tenor's voice floated down from his room, across the street a bass practiced."

*Tourists from the world over have been coming to Bayreuth for the Wagner festival since its inception in 1876. This year's festival, the first in 12 years, is practically sold out. US and British tourists were heavy buyers.* (Renner photo)





The spirit and the forces behind the forthcoming 75th Bayreuth Festival are shown above. Portrait and piano of Richard Wagner provide an appropriate setting for study of one of the famed composer's scores by (l. to r.) Hans Knappertsbusch, who will conduct first "Ring" cycle and "Parsifal;" Wolfgang Wagner, grandson of composer and Festival business director; Herbert von Karajan, who will conduct the second "Ring" series and "Der Meistersinger," and Wieland Wagner, composer's grandson and director of Festival's artistic and stage management, who painted study in oils at right. (Schodl photo)

Grieg was only one of the illustrious musicians drawn that first year to the tempestuous musical event which introduced a new art form decreeing that singers and orchestra be a submissive ensemble to the music-drama's theme. In one week, the little town also played host to Liszt (Wagner's father-in-law), Saint-Saens, Cui, Rubinstein, Gounod . . . and another cultured man of music serving as a newspaper correspondent. He wrote:

"... The little town received and sheltered all the guests, but it couldn't possibly feed them. Thus, on the very first day of my arrival, I learned what struggle for bread meant. There are few hotels in Bayreuth, and most people stay in private homes. The existing dining-rooms in the hotels can't possibly hold all the hungry guests. Each piece of bread, each glass of beer has to be fought for and is obtained only after a terrific struggle, many tricks, and an iron patience . . . The most chaotic disorder always reigns at the table . . . The tired waiters don't pay the slightest attention to your most legitimate requests.

"... I met a lady, the wife of one of the most important people in Russia, who during her whole stay didn't have dinner once. Coffee was her only food . . . During the whole first series of the Wagner tetralogy, food was every one's primary interest, with artistic concerns considerably behind. There was much more talk about steaks, chops and fried potatoes than about Wagner's music."

The correspondent was Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky.

**A**MERICAN CORRESPONDENTS, TOO, were preoccupied with problems of food and lodging. One reported that hotel prices more than tripled during the 18 festival days. Private families renting rooms followed suit.

American tourists this year will not face the same circumstances as their 150 predecessors from America in 1876. Rates will not be increased — the maximum bed price in the best hotels will be DM 8 (\$1.90) per night, while rooms are to be had in homes for as little as 3.50 marks (less than 85 cents) per night. Similar reasonable rates for meals have been published.

Transportation facilities provide as striking a contrast. Most people arrived at the Festival Playhouse on foot in 1876 as "there were only seven hacks, and almost none could be procured in the neighboring towns." The 1951 prospectus lists numerous bus routes and taxi services for the guests staying in town and those who must be housed in outlying districts.

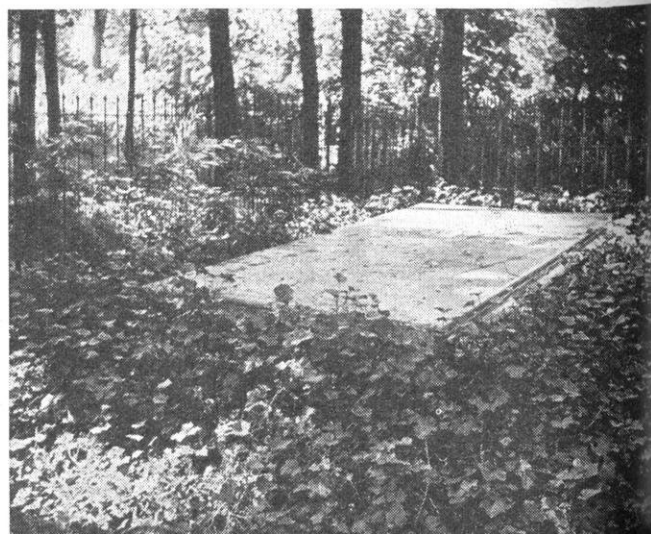
In 1876 the town had "spruced up." "The mental excitement and its consequent interference with the course of habit reached its climax when all the peasant folk of the town appeared with shoes, stockings and washed faces." Another chronicler reported: "There has been an eruption of firs. Great branches are stuck in the ground, festoons cover the fronts of the houses and line the pavements. Wreaths with paper flowers are stuck on doorways."

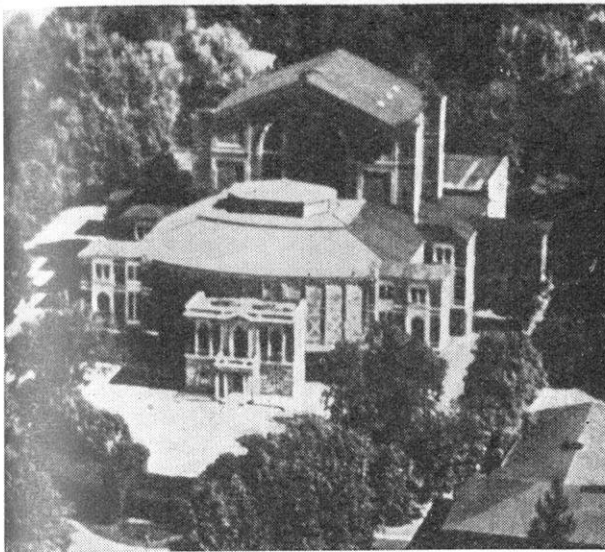
**T**HE 1951 "SPRUCING UP" has of necessity taken another turn. An air raid during the last two weeks of the war caused serious damage to the center of the city. Wagner's home was partially destroyed. Furniture and souvenirs had been removed before the bombing, however, and will be replaced when funds are available to restore the old villa.

Money this year is being used to insure lodgings for visitors. This is no small task for a community which lost one-third of its dwellings and has a population, swelled by refugees, of 61,000, a 50 percent increase over prewar. Funds have also been allocated to replace props, all of which were destroyed, for the festival performances. Only Siegfried's dragon came through battered but unbowed.

Prewar funds in the festival foundation shrank to the equivalent of \$1,500 at the time of currency reform. To finance the undertaking this year the Bavarian Government has supplied a subsidy of DM 200,000 (\$47,600), but most funds have been made available by an organization

A frequently visited spot during the Bayreuth Festival is the simple unmarked grave in which the celebrated composer was buried in 1883. (Renner photo)





This is the opera house Richard Wagner had built for his "Ring" series of four operas, first performed in this Bayreuth landmark in 1876 and scheduled to be repeated again this year — its 75th festival — before capacity audiences.

(German Tourist Association photo)

formed to assist in reopening the festival, the Society of the Friends of Bayreuth. From members all over the world — particularly in France, England and the United States — DM 500,000 (\$119,000) was forthcoming.

The German Federal Railway has contributed DM 150,000 (\$35,700) toward modernization of the railway station for efficient handling of tourist traffic.

**F**EW PEOPLE REALIZE upon entering the Festival Playhouse that it has the highest stage in the world. Its height is 165 feet, but the spectator sees neither the 33 feet above the stage nor the 43 feet below it which allow for transformation scenes.

Hitler (fired by the enthusiasm of British conductor Sir Thomas Beecham) planned to present Edward VIII with a complete Bayreuth production in London for his coronation, an offer which had to be declined when it was realized that the roof of London's Covent Garden Opera House would have to be lifted to get the Bayreuth stage settings in.

The orchestra pit is made so the conductor can not be seen, and is built half underneath the stage to lessen the volume of heavy instruments in Wagner's augmented orchestras. Seats rise in tiers like an amphitheater and are constructed so that all face the stage. No galleries or boxes are on the sides, a revolutionary idea in Wagner's day. Acoustics are said to be perfect. To maintain this original structure plan, the house's original 1,300 seats have been increased only to 1,800.

Story has it that the hilltop site for the Festival Playhouse was chosen because of Wagner's love for the spot. It had impressed him when, as a young conductor, he had hiked through the surrounding hills. About 46 miles from Nuremberg, Bayreuth already was a cultural center with

a famous baroque theater and the little city's inhabitants warmly welcomed the idea of the annual festival.

**T**HIS YEAR THE NEW SETS for *Parsifal* and the four *Ring* operas will be designed by Wieland Wagner, a grandson of the great composer. The productions will also be under the direction of the young Wagner.

In staging the scenes musically described by his grandfather, who demands no less than fire and flood in his final scene of *Goetterdaemmerung*, he will have once again overcome problems tripping directors and designers since they first attempted staging Wagner's dramas in their regular-sized theaters.

In the first act of *Das Rheingold*, for example, the Rhine maidens now swim about in the depths of the river suspended by wires, each maiden's movements usually controlled by four men. In 1876, the underwater damsels had to endure huge iron frames around their middles. The frames were connected with a wagon backstage. Men hidden by rocks pushed the wagon about.

Then there is the Gnome Alberich, who is alternately visible and invisible as he takes on and off his helmet. For this, Wagner startled the audience by releasing steam from a row of jets in front of the footlights.

The "Wagner Zoo" also has taken its toll in headaches. The *Ring* alone requires a bear, dragon, ravens and horses. And tame theater horses have an unfortunate reputation of wanting to eat scenery instead of jumping with Bruennhildes on their backs into burning funeral pyres.

**I**T IS UNDERSTANDABLE that in 1876 no theater of the day could approach Bayreuth in stagecraft. Undoubtedly to Wagner's initiative the theater owes many modern developments of stage machinery.

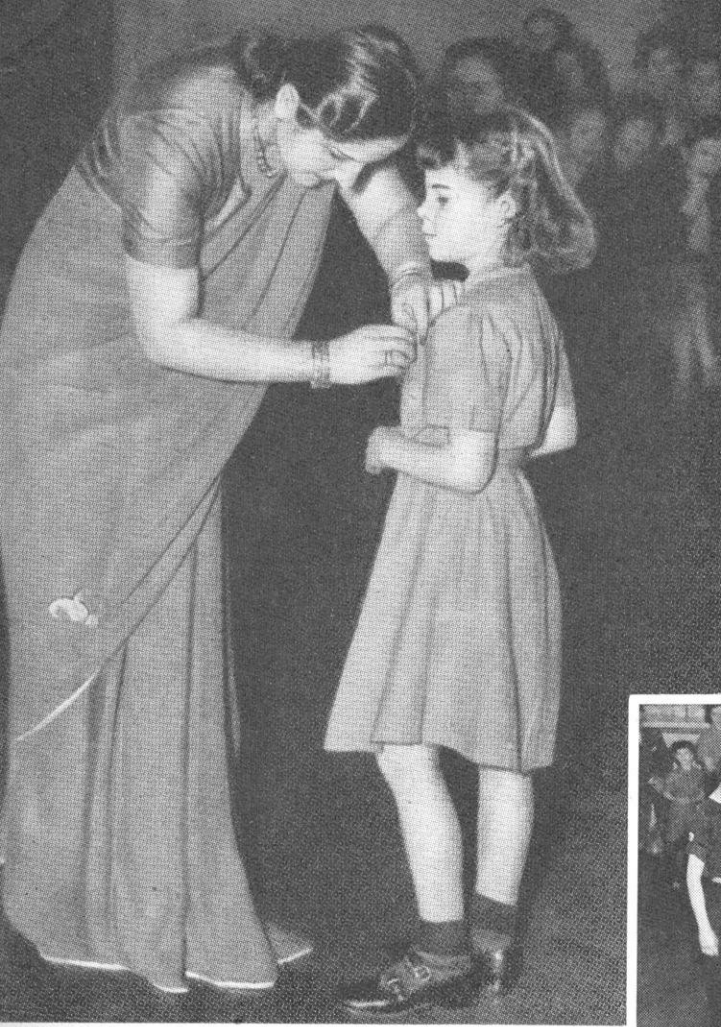
"Anyone who believes in art and in a civilizing force, any believer in an artistic endeavor outside of its utilitarian purposes, must experience a feeling of delight in Bayreuth at the sight of the enormous artistic undertaking which achieved success, and which reached the importance of a historic epoch because of its colossal size and the strength of the interest it awoke," the composer Tchaikovsky, turned correspondent, wrote at the close of Wagner's first tetralogy performance.

"From the point of view of a materialistic benefit to mankind, the Bayreuth Festival has, of course, no meanings; but from the point of view of artistic ideals, it is destined one way or another to have enormous historic significance... in any case, what happened in Bayreuth will be well remembered by our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren." +END

### Blind to "See" Movies

Regular performances of specially-selected movies will be held for blind persons in West Berlin as the result of the enthusiastic response of 400 blind to an initial experimental showing of the Austrian film "Singing Angel", which features continuous singing by the Vienna Boys Choir. The experiment was sponsored by the Motion Picture Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG and the producers of the film. Future showings are to be held once or twice a month

# World's Children Pledge Friendship



Children from 15 nations rallied together recently in Berlin and let it be known that despite the troubles of the world, friendship between nations can and does exist. The occasion was a presentation ceremony in which 15 Brownies of Scout Troop No. 43, sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association of Berlin's US Military Post, received the Friendship Pin of the World Association of Girl Guides and Scouts. The organization was formed only a year ago and already has members in 32 countries.

Having the program indoors, however, did not deprive the ceremony of the traditional campfire and songfest. In it German Boy and Girl Scouts (above) were featured. Upper left, Madame Kewal Singh, wife of Indian diplomat and representing India, presents Laurie Allen with her symbol of friendship while Sylvia Menghini (lower left) gets her pin from a Scotsman, a smiling member of the long-renowned British fighting unit, the killed Black Watch Regiment, now stationed in Berlin. (US Army photos)

# Rehabilitation for Emigration

By ARCHIE S. LANG

*Chief, Displaced Populations Branch, OLC Bavaria*

**T**WO VOCATIONAL TRAINING schools — one of which doubles as a rehabilitation center — have been helping the International Refugee Organization to speed emigration of displaced persons to the new homes they desire.

These institutions are the IRO-sponsored Vocational Training School at Ingolstadt and the combined Vocational School-Rehabilitation Center at Neuburg-Donau, both in Bavaria. Both were established with one aim in mind: to help displaced persons develop marketable skills which will make easier their search for jobs in foreign countries.

At Ingolstadt, the unskilled are learning the fundamentals of such trades as dressmaking, tailoring, welding, typing, auto repair, bricklaying, draughting, carpentry and plumbing. Coupled with such instruction at Neuburg-Donau are physical therapy treatment for amputees, the blind and persons suffering from tuberculosis.

At the time these schools were conceived, the International Refugee Organization made exhaustive studies of the labor needs of countries accepting immigrants. Courses were then established based on this information. However, in the planning, scope and technique were strongly influenced by experiments with intensified training for war industry which the United States instituted during World War II. Every effort was made to eliminate extraneous instruction, so that within the shortest possible time a student would be qualified to do finished work in the professional world. The students were not to become highly-skilled workers but competent, general tradesmen.

The Vocational Training school at Ingolstadt was established March 15, 1948, in a badly-damaged military *Kaserne* (barracks) which for some time had served as a DP transient camp. Extensive repair was necessary to make the *kaserne* usable as a school but by no means all of the buildings were reconstructed. Today at least one-third of the area surrounding the school buildings is filled with the hulks of wartime destruction.

**L**IKE INGOLSTADT, the Neuburg center was established in a former military *Kaserne*, which had served a hitch as a camp for transient DP's. Prior to its opening as a school, on Aug. 6, 1949, however, it had served as a hospital for the tubercular. The problems of repairing and refurbishing this installation, which had hardly been scathed by bombs, took second place to the problem of persuading prospective trainees that they would not contract tuberculosis by living and working there.

Admission to the schools is achieved through application at IRO offices. Persons naturally can be taken only on a space-available basis; they are further required to take certain aptitude tests to determine their eligibility.

The courses — 17 of them — are divided into units of three months each at Ingolstadt, and a similar program is offered at Neuburg.

The Neuburg center was founded with the special aim of broadening the immigration possibilities for that group of displaced persons termed "hard core" — a group which includes persons badly handicapped by age, illness, blindness and amputation. Originally planned to serve arm and leg amputees, the center geared its program to muscle retraining, corrective fitting of artificial limbs, and vocational therapy. It has since expanded its service to include a program for blind persons, and to therapy (physical and vocational) for rheumatics and cardiacs. Most services are still directed toward needs of amputees.

**T**HE VOCATIONAL ASPECT of the center includes some 21 courses, five of which are exclusively for the blind. The combination of vocational and rehabilitative schooling at the center was effected for definite purposes. Not only was it more practical to house the two under one roof, but it was felt that if disabled persons trained in conjunction with the non-disabled, they would have a far better opportunity realistically to assess their productive records.

The International Refugee Organization proposes to continue the center at Neuburg for an indeterminate period, largely dependent on the funds available.

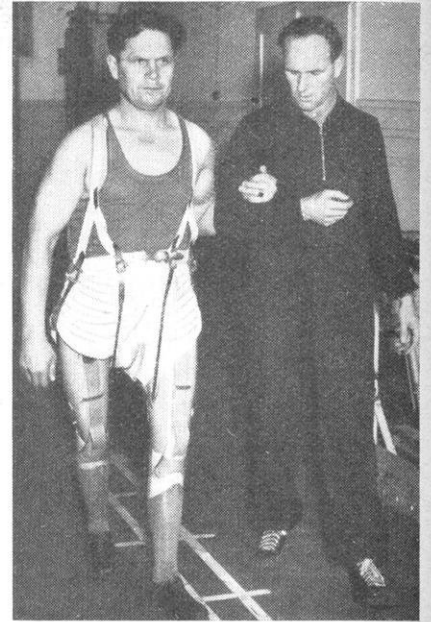
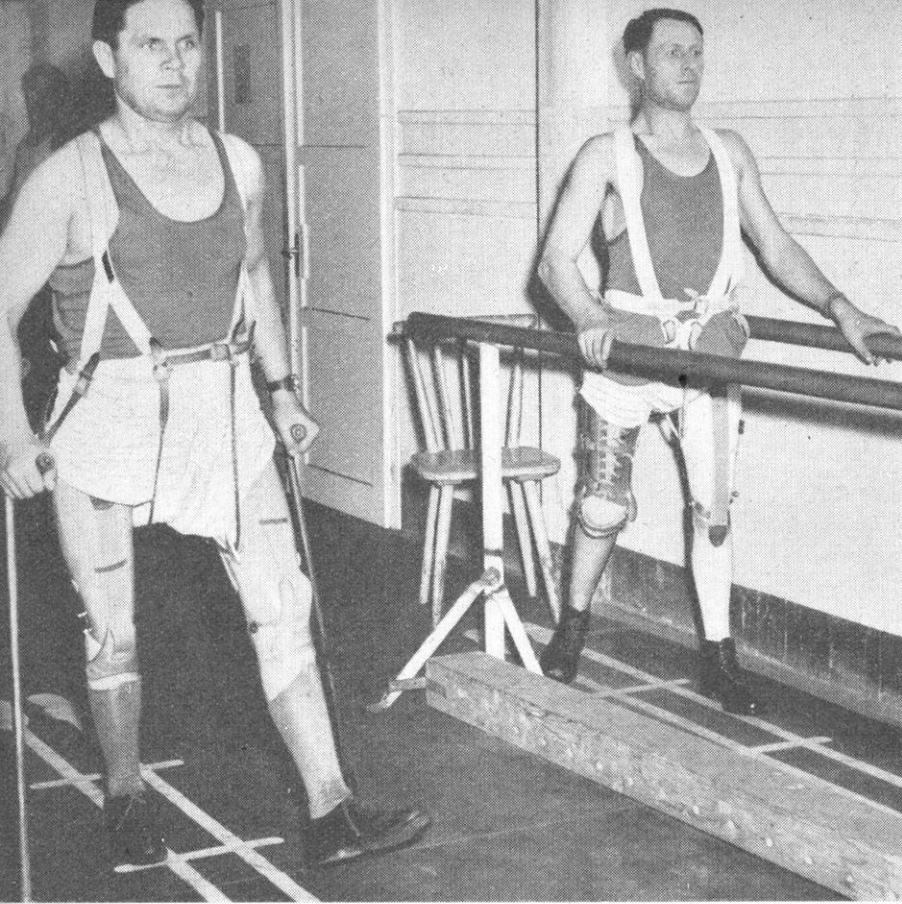
The vocational training school at Ingolstadt, on the other hand, has been offered as a gift to the Bavarian government, provided the school will continue to operate under substantially the same program. This proposed gift involves the transfer of approximately \$200,000 worth of machinery and equipment, and sufficient supplies to guarantee operation for a three-months' course for the 500-capacity student body.

At present Ingolstadt offers a 13-week program of instruction, 40 hours a week, minimizing theory and stressing practice. In setting up the instruction schedule it was recognized that much of the theory traditionally included in vocational training has little if any value in the initial stages; in any case, it was an almost insurmountable obstacle to attempt teaching theory to persons who spoke a melange of five or six languages.

**T**HE APTITUDE TESTS which each entering student was obliged to undergo were designed to cut down the margin of error — and wasted effort — that might result from enrollment in an unsuitable course. The examinations held during and upon completion of the course yield ratings from "very good" to "poor;" it is possible for a student who is failing to change his course and perhaps benefit thereby.

*(Continued on page 31)*

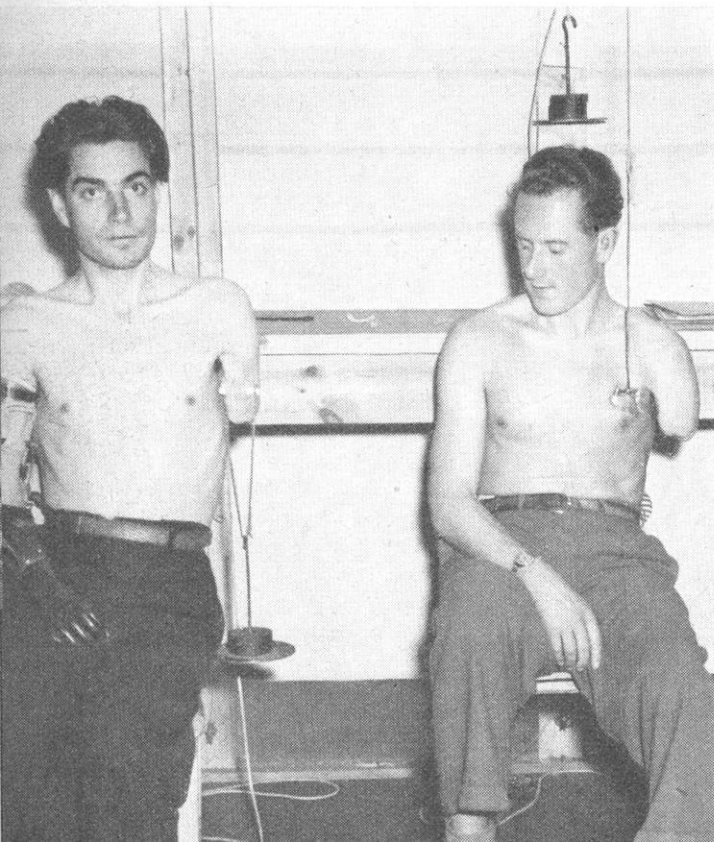




Double amputees test new limbs with, without walking aids at Rehabilitation Center and Vocational Training School for disabled and blind Displaced Persons established by the International Refugee Organization (IRO) in Bavaria. There are approximately 200 disabled among 400 DP's at center.

## Rehabilitating Disabled and Blind DP's

*Amputees undergo training while awaiting artificial limbs.*



*Blind inmates learn to make household brushes by hand.*





*Disabled DP is put through course of exercises designed to restore use of limbs. Instructor supervises workouts.*

Since the school's opening, approximately 3,000 students have received training. These include Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Hungarians and persons of other nationalities. Courses are taught in German but most instructors are multilingual. Of the 128 employees at Ingolstadt, 62 are members of the teaching staff.

Included in the roster of courses offered at the center are those for auto electricians, auto mechanics, bricklayers, draftsmen, electro-installers, carpenters, machinists, locksmiths, tinsmiths, plumbers, painter-glaziers, radio-servicers, seamstresses, shoe repairmen, tailors, welders and typists.

Supplementing these basic courses, advanced training is given to the most accomplished students. Advanced courses include those for plasterers, machine designers, electromechanics, cabinetmakers, machinists, radio mechanics, dressmakers, shoemakers, tailors and welders.

**T**HE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE Organization has foreseen that some thousands of its former charges must remain in Germany after its phase-out and has estimated



*Pair of disabled inmates relax over game of chess after classroom studies at IRO's Vocational Training School.*

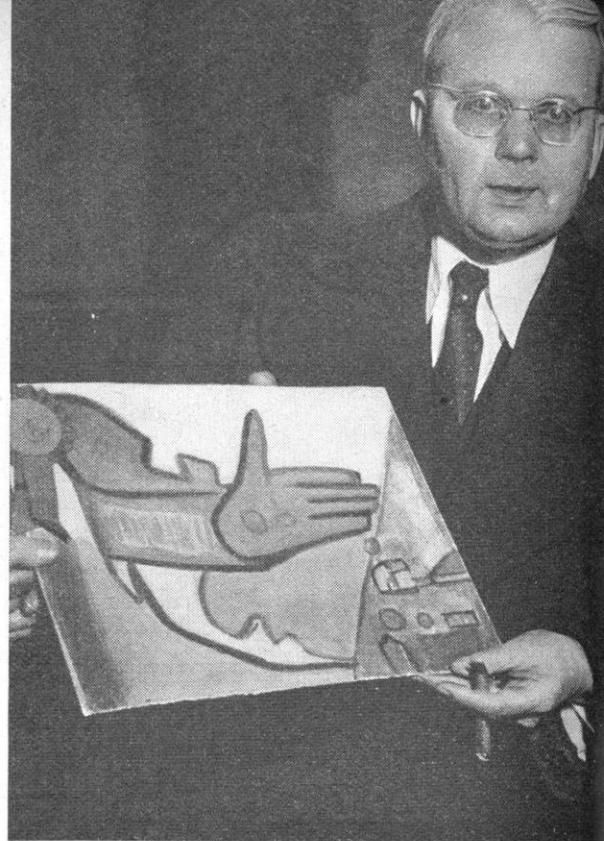
that one of their most pressing needs will be employment within the German economy. Many of these residual DP's have no skill or they require retraining. Despite its closure, planned for September 1951, IRO still feels responsibility for these persons and is endeavoring to make long-term provision for them.

It is for these reasons that IRO has offered the school to the Bavarian State Government. The gift, however, will not be limited in its future service to displaced persons, but is to be made available to Germans — perhaps as many as 250 out of the 500 persons the school accommodates. (Interestingly enough, the center constantly receives calls from Germans — natives and refugees — asking for admission.)

In February an agreement was reached assigning responsibility for the school to the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior. Work preliminary to the transfer was scheduled to take place last month and the first classes under German supervision will begin in April, perpetuating the work toward recovery instituted by the IRO at Ingolstadt three years ago. +END

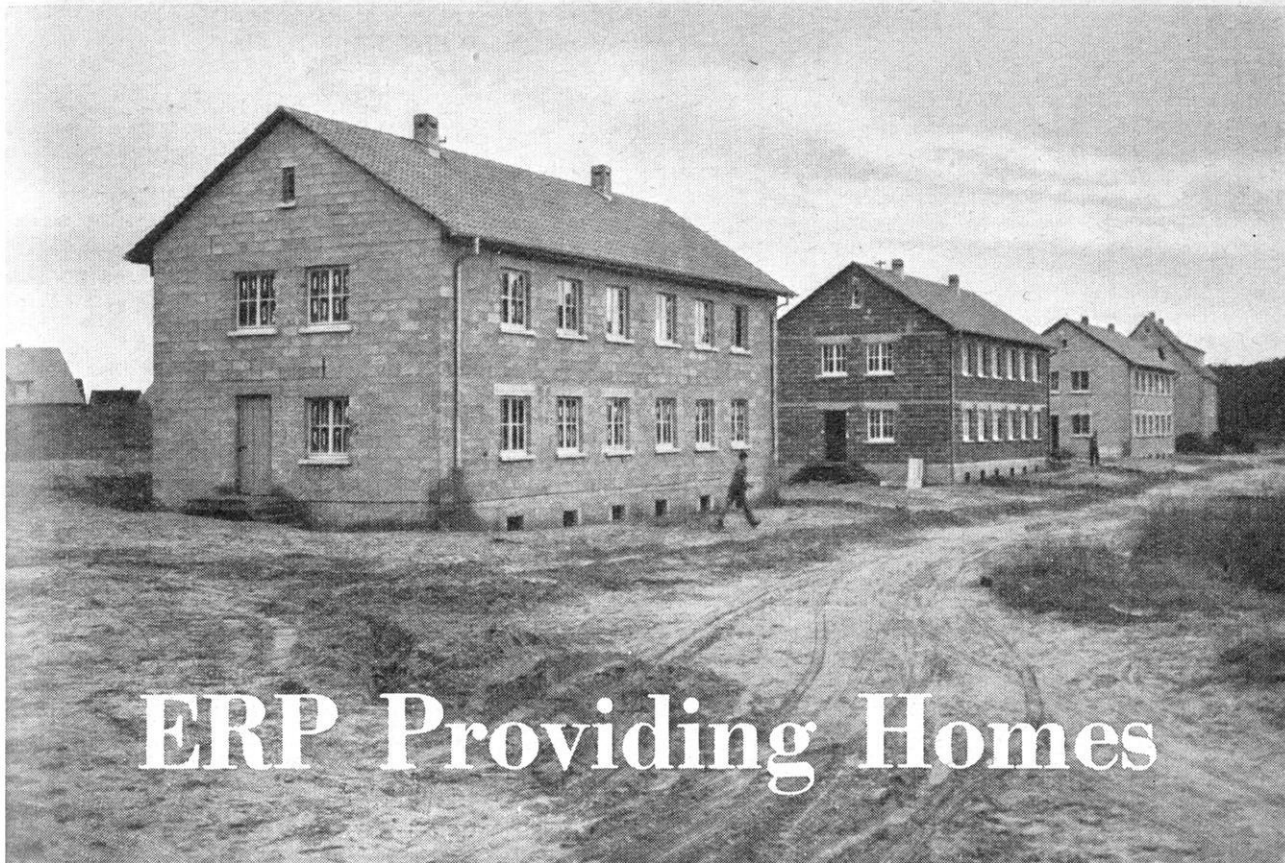
*Blind DP (left) operating weaving machine is one of many learning a new trade to facilitate either their emigration or integration into the German economy. Below, extreme right, Mrs. Raymonde Bruguiere, supervisor of the IRO center, and, l.-r., Birger Berg, HICOG resident officer at Ingolstadt; Archie S. Lang, chief, Displaced Populations Branch, OLCB, and author of this article, and Josef Wartha, manager of vocational school, and a Neuburg reporter. (PRB OLCB photos by Maske)*





## 175,000 Enter ECA Contest

Nearly 175,000 West German school children took time off recently to put into painting their impressions and hopes concerning Marshall Plan aid to their homeland. Left, some of the 200 entries (in the six to 11 year group) which withstood the many eliminations and came before the judging panel (upper left) including Jean Cattier (left, seated), chief, ECA Mission for Western Germany, and director, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, and Franz Bluecher (right, seated), Vice Chancellor and ERP Minister for Federal Republic. One of 12 winning paintings chosen according to age groups is displayed by Minister Bluecher (above). This and the other winning entries will be sent to Paris, where they will compete with selections from the other ECA nations in the all-European finals. The winners are to receive cash and other prizes.



# ERP Providing Homes

Twelve families will find a home upon completion of this housing development in Sandhausen, near Heidelberg. ERP aid will come from over-all contribution of DM 750,000 (\$178,500) being used in various projects in area. (US Army photos)

By **WILLIAM T. NEEL**

*US Resident Officer, Heidelberg, Wuerttemberg-Baden*

**T**HIS PROJECT IS SUPPORTED with Marshall Plan Funds," says the sign on one of the apartment blocks built in the Heidelberg suburb of Weiblingen by a local, non-profit, cooperative housing company.

To 45 families, this sign spells more than a mere economic fact. It spells low-cost housing in a location where husbands, sons and daughters no longer need travel hours to reach the plant, farm or office where they are employed. A long period of misery, beginning in Hitler's concentration camps, in a crowded battlefield hospital or in an evacuation camp in an Iron Curtain country — and including years on the waiting lists of housing offices — has reached its end for many with the completion of the new ERP-supported apartment blocks.

Emil Wohlfahrt is a technician with the Rhein Chemie A.G., producers of chemicals, in Mannheim. He, his wife and their teen-age daughter moved into one of the new three-room apartments at 5 Hermann Treiber Strasse in Heidelberg-Weiblingen on Feb. 15, 1951. Before they moved into the new ERP-aided apartment block, mother and daughter lived with the parents of Emil Wohlfahrt in a little town in Tauberbischofsheim County, near the Ba-

varian border. Father Wohlfahrt was only able to join them over the weekend.

Up to 1945, the Wohlfahrt family lived in Insterburg, East Prussia. When the Red Army conquered East Prussia in 1945, the Wohlfahrts fled to the wife's parents in Berlin. The badly-damaged, overcrowded former German capital did not offer much opportunity of gainful employment to father Wohlfahrt. He left Berlin for his native Lauda in Tauberbischofsheim County and found a job with his present employer. A move of the firm to Mannheim made it necessary for him to rent a furnished room in Heidelberg. The railroad trip from Lauda to Mannheim and back would have required six hours per day.

**N**OW THE FAMILY IS REUNITED. They pay DM 49 (\$11.66) per month for their new three-room apartment, a sum which appears incredibly low to the average German city dweller. It takes father 30 minutes to reach his plant by bicycle. Leaving his home at 7:30 in the morning, he is back at 6 p. m. The Wohlfahrts enjoy their being together in a nicely furnished apartment after having shared their rooms with in-laws for almost five years.



*This uncompleted apartment house is to become home for 24 families. Project is being aided by a Marshall Plan contribution of DM 52,000 (\$12,376), part of a DM 750,000 ERP allocation to help construct 286 family units in the area.*

And they are aware that their apartment was partly financed by ERP funds. "We know that this apartment block was built with Marshall Plan money," said Frau Wohlfahrt. "That's why we did not have to pay *Baukostenzuschuss* (a certain amount of money which the tenant must contribute to the construction cost, a well-established post-currency reform practice in Germany).

Weiblingen is only one of 22 developments in the city and the county of Heidelberg, an area with a population of more than 240,000. ERP counterpart funds, usually allocated as a first mortgage in addition to German public and private funds and the owner's financial and labor resources, made possible the construction of 286 family dwelling units in this section of the US Zone state of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Most of the new housing is built by non-profit, cooperative housing construction associations, but individual expellee builders also benefit from ERP housing program funds. The total ERP funds allocated to the Heidelberg area amount to DM 750,000 (\$178,500), a sum which constitutes a significant contribution to the over-all development of housing construction in a district which has always been notorious for its disproportionately high rate of unemployment.

Marshall Plan funds thus achieve a double purpose. In addition to the increase in German labor productivity by giving workers decent homes near the plant, counterpart fund loans create new jobs, strengthening the purchasing power of people taken off the dole.

COUNTY RESIDENT OFFICERS have been charged with the responsibility of checking the use of ERP housing funds on the local level. This responsibility entails numerous conferences and discussions with bank officials, tenants, housing officials, building contractors, construction workers and community administrators. These discussions provide the Resident Officer with a detailed picture

of the various aspects of the program. The best impression of the impact of the ERP Housing Program is gained through on-the-spot visits.

On the slopes of the fog-bound Odenwald mountains near Eberbach, a bricklayer looks up from his work. "Certainly," he remarks, "this is an ERP-supported housing project. The first three houses in this row were built with Marshall Plan funds." He knows where the money comes from even though the project fails to show the usual sign. The Resident Officer jots down on his note pad: "Reminder to disbursing bank and owner — put up sign on Eberbach project."

The bricklayer is an expellee who works in a lumber processing plant in the nearby city of Eberbach. For more than four years, he and his family have lived crammed in the attic of a farmhouse in a small mountain village with a battered bicycle serving as his only means of transportation to the plant. Now he uses his annual leave to supply as much manual labor as possible to his future home in order to keep the total cost as low as possible.

The loan from Marshall Plan counterpart funds will be the first mortgage on the house, ownership of which will be transferred from the cooperative housing construction association to the tenants two years after completion. As this article is being printed, the family is moving into its new home. Father will be able to come home for lunch and will no longer have to push his old bike over the steep Odenwald mountain paths.

Ownership of a home means integration into the community. The bricklayer's family ceases to be the unwelcome guests of a small farmer and the children will again come to learn the meaning of the word "Home."

THE ITINERARY OF the Resident Officer's inspection trips to ERP housing projects in the county of Heidelberg covers 12 cities and towns. It is not always easy to reach the new developments. Frequently the communities have been unable to build streets fit for passenger cars. One of the HICOG drivers used to crack: "Just follow the mud. The deeper it gets, the nearer the project." Once a gravel truck stuck in the mud barred the road for a whole hour.

Spot checks are made everywhere to discover cases of non-compliance with ERP Housing Program regulations. Whenever such violations are found, notes are taken, resulting in discrepancy letters to banks, owners and construction associations. Failure to display signs, ineligibility of tenants, and complaints as to excessive rates of interest are the most important matters requiring corrective action. The discrepancies are pointed out to the German partners in the program.

The appreciation of the objectives of the Marshall Plan Housing Program on the German part, however, is demonstrated by the cooperative spirit in which corrective action is taken in most of the cases. And, whether implied or expressly stated, German workers, public officials, bank executives, architects, contractors and newspapermen agree on one thing: "The ERP Housing Program is a wonderful scheme and we would love to see it continued."

The strict departmentalization system of German newspapers places all news of ERP, including the ERP Housing Program, on the commercial and financial page. Unfortunately, only bankers, business executives and college economists read the business page. As the Resident Officer was convinced the people of the Heidelberg area should see what ERP housing funds have accomplished in their communities, a press tour to all ERP housing projects was conducted last December. It resulted in extensive and favorable publicity. Series of pictures and articles on the ERP Housing Program in the Heidelberg area appeared in all local papers.

Some of the headlines proclaimed: "Three-Quarter Million Deutsche Marks (\$178,500) for Housing," "Here We Build with Marshall Plan Money," "ERP Funds Promote Housing Construction." Total press coverage amounted to almost 2,000 words and 13 photos. All papers used the opportunity to cite some of the ERP Housing Program regulations, especially those regarding the eligibility of tenants, and added some explanations of ERP terminology, e. g., counterpart funds.

**W**ITH THIS PUBLICITY, the role of the Resident Officer in the implementation of the Marshall Plan Housing Program was bound to catch the attention of the public. Very soon, letters started coming in by the dozen. And "Dear Sir: I respectfully request your assistance in obtaining an ERP loan . . ." or "Is there any possibility of getting a second mortgage from ERP funds?" became some of the typical inquiries directed to the Resident Officer.

One county community requested the Resident Officer to assist in the procurement of water supply equipment for an ERP-supported housing development when delivery of the equipment was delayed by the current shortage of non-ferrous metals. Municipal officials made inquiries as to the possibility of exemptions from the eligibility rules of ERP Housing Program regulations. Replies were sent out advising German would-be builders to address their requests for ERP loans to German banks, informing housing officials that no exemptions from eligibility rules must

*This house is part of a project for 20 expellee families being built by the Aid Work Program of the German Evangelical Church. ERP helped with DM 31,500 (\$7,497).*



*US Resident Officer William T. Neel, author of the accompanying article, discusses the financing of a two-family house in Bammental, near Heidelberg, with occupant, Mrs. Herzog. More than half of the total cost, DM 7,000 (\$1,666), was covered by ERP aid. D. G. Moeller (center), reorientation specialist in Mr. Neel's office takes part in discussion, one of many such personal contacts in the crowded daily routine of the county Resident Officer.*

be made, and furnishing advice and guidance to others. ERP housing reports and correspondence on ERP housing now fill two bulging files in the Heidelberg RO's office.

The ERP Housing Program has not only provided 286 families in the Heidelberg area with homes, it has not only increased the productivity of workers employed in industry, agriculture and export trade, it has not only created new jobs for construction workers—it has also fulfilled an important social task. It has given numerous families a feeling of belonging and it has aided the integration of Germany's "new citizens" in German community life. This is one more step toward the ultimate objective, "A better Germany in a better Europe." †END

### Hessian Union Strength Up 17 Percent

Almost 70,000 Hessians joined trade unions during 1950, bringing the total of organized workers in Hesse to more than 506,000.

The new trade union membership represents 36.2 percent of the entire Hessian labor force, unemployed included, compared to a percentage of 32.3 in 1949.

Approximately 387,000 of the Hessian trade union members are laborers, while the remaining 119,000 have been recruited from white-collar workers. Women aggregate almost 17 percent.



Chancellor Konrad Adenauer receives newly-accredited Iranian correspondent Sepehr Zabeh (right) in his office at the Palais Schaumburg in Bonn. Fritz von Twardowski, director of the Federal press department, is seen in center.



Allied High Commission is snapped at one of its weekly meeting at the Petersberg, near Bonn, seat of the Commission. Each of the three High Commissioners is flanked by his deputies and other advisers. At extreme left, M. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner; center (in horn-rimmed glasses), Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner; and, at extreme right, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner.



Closeups (above) show Mr. McCloy at meeting, between Maj. Gen. George P. Hays (right), US Deputy High Commissioner, and Col. H. Alan Gerhardt, Special Assistant; and (below) Mr. McCloy at his desk in Frankfurt.

## Germany Approaches National Sovereignty

By RICHARD A. YAHRAES

Chief, Public Relations Branch, Petersberg-Bonn

**H**ISTORIANS, SEVEREST EDITORS in the world, probably will be able one day to take a certain half-dozen meaty documents and boil them down to 50 words, telling in textbooks how the Federal Republic stood among the nations in the critical spring of 1951.

These half-dozen texts are available today and their eye-filling titles are familiar to persons connected with the occupation, Allies and Germans alike.

Of all the documents blueprinting the political nature of the occupation of Germany, the six most currently mentioned are the Federal Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*), the Occupation Statute, the Petersberg Protocol, the New York Agreement of September 1950, the decisions of the Brussels Conference and the First Instrument of Revision of the Occupation Statute. (These six documents refer primarily to the politico-legal aspects of the occupation. There are similarly important economic aspects dealt with in the Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement,

various Allied High Commission laws for control of German industries, ECA agreements and the like.)

And another phrase is heard. One speaks of the coming months during which occupied and occupiers may express their relationship in a new form called "contractual arrangements."

**T**ODAY'S ALLIED OFFICIALS and German leaders, unlike tomorrow's historians, cannot yet reduce the relationship of their respective countries to a 50-word paragraph. In the spring of 1951 the Allied-German tie has become a cable of many strands, interwoven with guarantees and assurances, privileges and obligations applying to both sides.

Yet six documents, viewed together, tell a great deal about the status of Western Germany in regard to the Western Allies, six springs after surrender. The six map "How we got here and where we go next" — as well as

any papers can ever map the progressive relationship of peoples.

The story of the first document, the Basic Law, is already almost a part of the history books: the story of how popular elections in 11 German states gave birth in September 1949 to the Federal Republic, with its Basic Law of some 146 articles — a document corresponding to a constitution and complete with a bill of rights.

Along with the Basic Law came into being the second and much shorter document, the nine articles of the Allied Occupation Statute, which charted and limited the field of Western Allied activities in Germany.

**A**LSO REPORTED AROUND the world was the third of the basic six papers, the Petersberg Protocol, of November 1949. The Protocol, signed by the Federal Chancellor and the Allied High Commissioners, affirmed the intention of the Federal Government to conduct its





*The three Allied High Commissioners get together at the Petersberg to discuss new problems. Left to right, M. Francois-Poncet, Mr. McCloy and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick.*

affairs in accordance with the principles of freedom, tolerance and humanity and to liberalize its structure of government and to exclude authoritarianism.

In turn the Occupation Authorities granted specific concessions to the German self-government, with respect to dismantling and foreign representation, and undertook to speed Germany's return to the community of free nations.

The fourth and sixth of the documents which chart a "Bird's-eye View" of Western Germany's status in the spring of 1951 are the "New York Agreement" of September 1950 and the "First Instrument of Revision of the Occupation Statute" promulgated in March 1951. They are parent and child.

If the family connection of the New York Agreement (which authorized the Revised Occupation Statute) and the Instrument of Revision (which actually revised it) is sometimes overlooked, that is because of the arrival on the scene, between times, of the document which in our

list stood as number five: the significant decisions in regard to Germany which were recorded by the "Brussels Agreement" of December 1950.

**T**HE ORIGINAL OCCUPATION STATUTE contains the well-known sentence providing for its own revision in 12 to 18 months. Carrying out this written pledge, the Foreign Ministers in New York last September agreed to certain modifications of the occupation: among them, giving the Federal Republic the right to conduct its own foreign affairs and permitting both federal and state legislatures to pass laws without submitting them for prior review.

Since important financial and economic controls were to be lifted by the planned new revision of the Occupation Statute, the Federal Republic was asked to give two assurances:

1. That it accept responsibility (in principle, but not necessarily requiring repayment of the full amount) regarding the prewar external debts of the Reich and economic aid which has helped keep Germany going since the surrender.

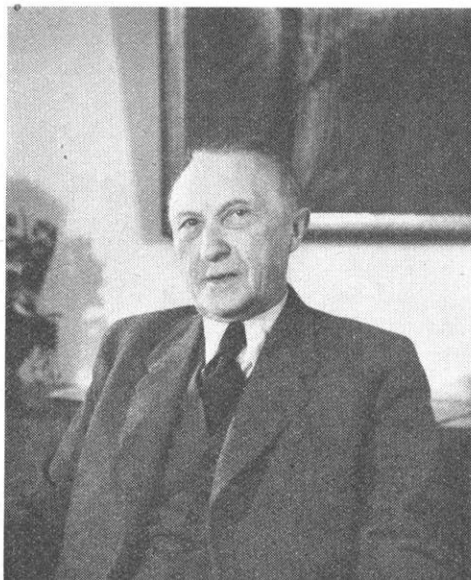
2. That it would continue to make available its fair share of certain materials which are in short supply among all the Western nations.

**T**HE SAME DAY ON WHICH the Federal Government submitted the two "assurances" — March 6, 1951 — the Allies put into effect the First Instrument of Revision of the Occupation Statute. Along with this basic document (our blueprint number six) were published subsidiary papers — one of them a program for still further relaxation of occupation controls. This new liberalization will take place (for example, in decartelization) after certain Allied programs have been completed or German programs begun.

Five of our six "basic blueprints" — the Basic Law, Occupation Statute, Petersberg Protocol, New York Agreement and First Instrument of Revision — are seen

*Studies of Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic, who has concurrently assumed the duties of Foreign Minister under the relaxations of Allied control which have enabled Western Germany to set up its postwar Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*

(Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)





to chart a planned course in the Western occupation of Germany. These five documents together trace a rising curve in German self-government.

The other of our six guides — the Brussels Agreement — took cognizance of the fact that an emergency had arisen which bound the Western nations together for their common defense.

At New York the Foreign Ministers had taken note of the rising sentiment in Germany and elsewhere in favor of German participation in an integrated force for the defense of freedom. At Brussels it was definitely agreed that the Federal Republic should be authorized to participate in the common defense.

**I**T WOULD HAVE BEEN difficult to predict at the time of Germany's surrender that Eastern Europe would in a few years be turned into an armed camp or that South Korea would become the victim of Communist aggression. Recognition of the danger from the East required that the Western Allies face realistically the problem not only of security from Germany but of Germany's role in the common security of the West.

Among other world figures, responsible West German spokesmen were among the first to warn of peril to the free nations of Western Europe. Last fall the Federal Government asked for a "security guarantee." It came, in a pledge that an attack on Western Germany or on West Berlin would be regarded as an attack on the three Western Allies.

When, following the decision of the Western Foreign Ministers at Brussels to invite Germany to participate in the common defense, the High Commissioners began discussions with the Federal Government, it was emphasized that there were no *faits accomplis* as to the nature of Germany's self-defense. The Germans were free to discuss ways and means and to make counterproposals.

Since Brussels, informal talks have been going on at the Petersberg between German and Allied security experts. These conferences are not seeking final decisions about men and guns and ships but aim merely to arrive at agreed recommendations. Preliminary agreements when reached are to be reviewed by the Federal Government and the three Allied Governments.

**B**EFORE THE BRUSSELS MEETING the Federal Chancellor had asked that the occupation regime be modified to a contractual arrangement between the Allies and the Germans. Immediately after the decisions at Brussels, the High Commissioners gave the reply of their Governments: the Occupying Powers were prepared to consider appropriate changes in the nature of the occupation regime corresponding to the role of Germany as a participant in the Western defense system. It was intended that the new relationship should be placed to an increasing degree on a contractual basis.

What is the relationship to be between the new defense role and the new political status of the Federal Republic, both foreseen as a result of the Brussels decisions?



*Map of Germany in High Commissioner McCloy's Frankfurt office plays part during discussion of fresh problems.*

The best answer probably is that the two new relationships of the Allies with the West Germans — the role in defense and the changed political framework — are to be seen as a unit. Nations which are partners in their common defense normally are partners in their political and legal relationships. The new development marks a shift in emphasis from occupation for the purpose of control to partnership for the purpose of security. †END

### **Hessian Border Officials Warned On Dangers of Communist Propaganda**

Approximately 30 local officials, representing all walks of German life in the Hessian county of Eschwege, on the border of the Soviet Zone, have been warned on the dangers of Communist propaganda by Hesse State Commissioner James R. Newman.

Telling the leaders of Eschwege that he did not envy them their problems "here, where the Eastern world stops and the Western world begins," Dr. Newman urged the population to keep calm even when Soviet tools create incidents and "Communist agents dump their vicious propaganda on this side."

Calling the attempts to spread Red lies among the youth the most disturbing of all problems, Dr. Newman said that since 1946, when he crossed the Russian zone border on a visit to Soviet-occupied Thuringia and learned that Buchenwald was being used for "Germans who dared oppose the Communist regime," he was aware of the Soviet menace to peace and freedom.

Dr. Newman, however, assured his audience that despite their living on the fringe of the Iron Curtain, "a courageous determination plus American assistance will win the Cold War now going on here and . . . you will be able to reunite yourselves with your brothers across the border into a strong, peace-loving, anti-Communist nation."

Dr. Newman was on a tour of all Hessian counties bordering the Eastern frontier.

# Reich May Be Sued, Court Rules

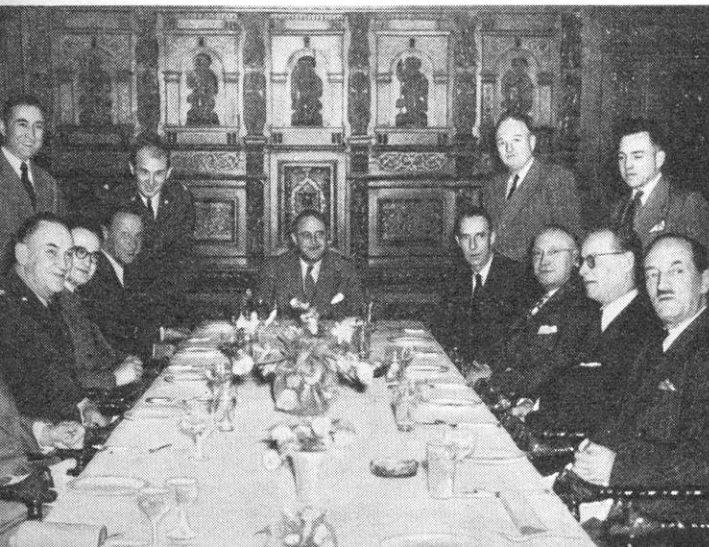
A SIGNIFICANT DECISION of the US Court of Restitutions Appeals in a recent case holds for the first time that the German nation never ceased to exist despite the unconditional surrender and the Four Power occupation, and that a judgment may be obtained against the German Reich for restitution claims.

The decision was handed down in a case involving a restitution claim for the recovery of a mortgage on certain Frankfurt real estate formerly owned by Jews and confiscated by the Nazi regime during the war years. The original Jewish owners of the mortgage sought not only the return of the mortgage, but also a judgment for the interest on the mortgage accrued during the period of its confiscation by the German Reich.

In holding the German Reich liable for this claim, the court did not specify the legal successor to the Third Reich of Hitler's regime as to liability for its debts, since this question was not raised. Nevertheless, the decision is considered of the greatest importance as a substantial proportion of the restitution claims, running into millions of Deutsche marks, involves the confiscation by the Nazis in the name of the German Reich of bank accounts, mortgages and other cash assets formerly held by persecutees.

The original claim was filed by Mrs. Martha Kaufman of Scotland and her two children, Mrs. Margot W. Goldsmith and Dr. Erich G. Kaufman. It sought the recovery of a mortgage executed in 1913 for 50,000 gold marks on

*The only international court in the world concerned with private claims meets in Wiesbaden for lunch with leading Allied and German officials. L.-r., Francis E. Sheehan, deputy US state commissioner for Hesse; Maj. Gen. Robert W. Douglass, Jr., special assistant to commander-in-chief, USAFE; Antoin Veil, Office of French Observer, Hesse; Stanley Gaines (standing), chief, Legal Affairs Branch, Hesse; Judge Robert Schmelck, French member of the international tribunal; Col. W. S. Dolan (standing), USAFE staff judge advocate; Judge Marc J. Robinson, US member of court; Judge D. N. O'Sullivan, British member of court; F. K. Neumann (standing), chief, Public Affairs Division, OLCH; Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse; Judge DeWitt White (standing), presiding judge, HICOG Courts for Hesse; Dr. George August Zinn, minister-president of Hesse, and Brigadier Cecil H. V. Cox, British observer for Hesse. (USAFE photo)*



property located at 57 Kaiserstrasse in downtown Frankfurt. In 1923, the value of the mortgage was reduced to 12,500 gold marks. The claim was filed by Dr. Kaufman, a New York City attorney.

The Restitution Chamber held that the mortgage was the property of Mrs. Kaufman and her two children, but dismissed all other claims. The case was appealed by Dr. Kaufman. The Court of Restitutions Appeals not only confirmed the decision of the Restitution Chamber in ordering the return of the mortgage, but also ordered the case back to the Restitution Chamber to determine the total sum of money which the German Reich had received from interest payments on the mortgage, including the interest on Mrs. Kaufman's confiscated bank account. A judgment for this amount will be entered against the German Reich. The value of the judgment has not been determined, but is estimated at RM 2,500.

THE OPINION OF THE COURT, written by Justice Fred J. Cohn, president of the Appeals Court, held that "when the Kaiserreich ended by the defeat of Germany in 1918, the German state continued to exist and the people of Germany, in whom the sovereignty rests, formed the Weimar Republic and under its constitution elected the officials who were to exercise sovereignty for the nation. In 1933 Hitler and his Nazi cohorts by maneuvers took over the power to exercise sovereignty for the German people. The German Reich continued. The unconditional surrender of the remainder of the Nazi hierarchy did not deliver the sovereignty of Germany permanently to the victorious Allies, rather the Allies cast out what might be termed the usurpers of German sovereignty..."

"It is a mistaken idea," the opinion continued, "to say that the German nation disappeared. We should not confuse the designation of the type of government extant with the existence of the state itself. The Kaiserreich merely denoted the type of government which the German nation had during that regime, so the Weimar Republic and even so the Third Reich..."

The court, composed of Justice F. J. Cohn, Justice Justin W. Harding and Judge Peter J. Flanagan, noted that these successive German governments did not repudiate the internal debts of its predecessors.

The Hessian minister of finance accepted service in the lawsuit as the representative of the German Reich, but the court held that no judgment could be given against the state of Hesse in as much as it was merely the fiscal agent of the Reich. +END

## New Youth Center at Mosbach

A new youth home, made possible by grants-in-aid from HICOG, GYA and German sources has been opened in Mosbach, Wuertemberg-Baden. The new quarters include a library, auditorium and other facilities for all the youth of the community.

# The German Viewpoint

By HEINRICH von BRENTANO

FOR TWO WEEKS during the month of February 1951, five other members of the German *Bundestag* (Lower House) and I visited the United States as the guests of the US Department of State. The purpose of the trip was to give some of the German *Bundestag* members an opportunity to discuss the over-all political situation with representatives of public opinion in the United States, with particular reference to the difficult problems affecting the Federal Republic of Germany.

Two weeks are a very short period of time. However, the assistance given us by the State Department enabled us to establish contacts which will be of vital importance in the development of mutual understanding between the two nations.

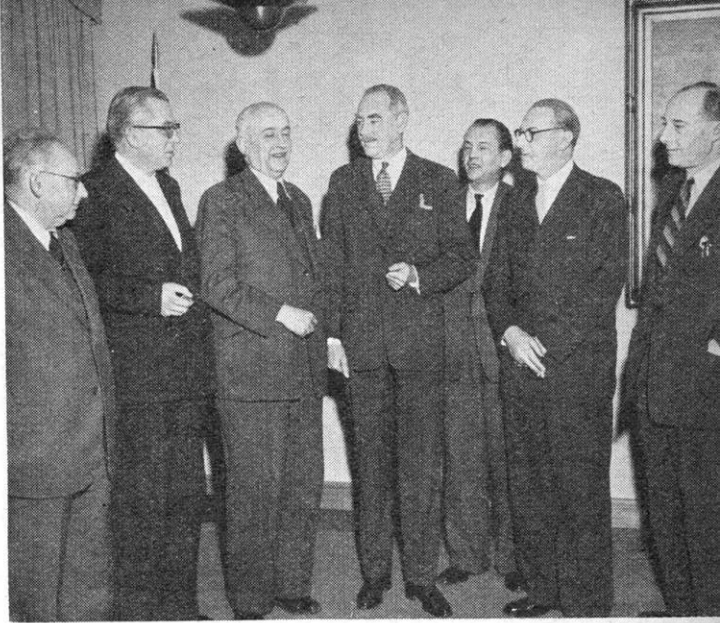
We all had opportunities to talk with leading officials of the State Department and the Department's German Bureau, with officials of other departments dealing with German and European affairs, with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with representatives of the big trade unions and with many other personalities in public life.

We were impressed by the open-mindedness and frankness, indispensable for mutual understanding, with which these discussions were held. I believe that these contacts were valuable and will bear fruit. I wish that such talks could continue.

I WAS CONVINCED from the beginning that the lack of direct personal contact between Americans and Germans has been the cause of many fateful misunderstandings, and this conviction deepened from day to day as our talks progressed. Since 1933, the Germans have been isolated from the rest of the world; at first this isolation was voluntary and later enforced.

The situation has not been improved by the events of recent years. The generous and valuable HICOG Exchanges program has given many Germans an opportunity to look at their troubles and problems from a different angle. In most cases, however, these Germans have followed their personal interests and wishes, and either have not spoken or could not speak as representatives of the new Germany.

This report on his visit to the United States was written by Dr. von Brentano, member of the Federal "Bundestag" and leader of the Christian Democratic Union in Hesse, especially for the "Information Bulletin." The opinions expressed are Dr. von Brentano's and do not necessarily represent those of the Office of the US High Commissioner. The report is carried by the official HICOG magazine as a matter of public interest.



Secretary of State Dean Acheson meets in Washington with six members of the Federal Republic's "Bundestag" recently in the United States for a two-week visit. L. to r., Erich Ollenhauer, deputy chairman, Social Democratic Party; Hans Muehlenfeld, leader of German Party's caucus in Bundestag; Herman Puender, CDU member; Mr. Acheson; August Euler, member, National Executive, Free Democratic Party and leader of his party in Bundestag; Heinrich von Brentano, house leader of Christian Democratic Union and author of accompanying article; and Gerhard Luetkens, national secretary of the Social Democratic Party.

I considered it, therefore, our principal duty to point out in our discussions Germany's complex situation, which is sometimes incomprehensible to outsiders. It is always hard to explain to others that Germany is in a more difficult and serious situation than its neighboring countries and peoples in Europe.

I do not mean to avoid the charge that Germany, itself, is primarily responsible because of its own acts for the situation in which we find ourselves today. I merely want to point out that while it is well to keep this in mind in analyzing the developments of the last decades, it is of no help for the building of our common future.

IT IS OBVIOUSLY IMPOSSIBLE to repeat all those points I made in my talks to explain the German situation, but I think it is necessary to give an over-all picture of my conversations. I tried to explain that the

entire sociological structure of the German people has changed. The enormous loss of life during the war years, especially among the middle-aged groups, resulted in a population structure which has the form of an hour-glass. The influx of nearly 10,000,000 refugees into the already overpopulated areas of Western Germany has, in addition, caused social and economic changes which can hardly be understood by outsiders.

These millions of refugees have lost their homeland and their roots of existence. Perhaps never before in



*German parliamentary leaders talk over labor problems with American Federation of Labor chiefs during recent US visit of six Bundestag members. L.-r., Matthew Woll, vice president, American Federation of Labor; Erich Ollenhauer, deputy chairman, Social Democratic Party; William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, and Heinrich von Brentano, leader of Christian Democratic Union.*

history has a nation had such a difficult problem as this to solve, as these people must be given new incentives for existence. The situation in the densely-populated area of the Federal Republic has been further complicated by the unparalleled housing shortage and the lack of jobs, both caused by enormous war damage and the latter still aggravated by continued dismantling.

The restrictions on manufacturing and the prohibited industries resulting from the lost war are causing greater hardships. The industrial capacity of Eastern Germany, including the Silesian coal mines and the valuable processing industries in central Germany, have been lost to us as well as the surplus agricultural production of Pomerania, Mecklenburg and Saxony. In addition to all these things the collapse of the German financial system led to the loss of all capital reserves. The primary task in Germany today is the reconstruction of the completely disorganized national life and the re-establishment of the faith of the German people in their future.

**E**VEN THE BEST FRIENDS and most considerate advisers of Germany cannot evaluate as thoroughly as the Germans themselves the disastrous effects which this situation has had on the material, social, economic and biological life of Germany. An intimate knowledge of the facts and their inter-relations is not sufficient.

The postwar political development in Germany has produced other problems which cause permanent tension among the German people. The establishment of four Occupation Zones inevitably led to a different type of development in each zone, since the political and economic ideas of the various military governments did not coincide in all points.

The Soviet-occupied zone of Germany has been politically and economically separated for years now. This tearing apart of integral parts is all the more depressing since it is well known in Western Germany that a new system of terror is relentlessly and cruelly seeking to

oppress Eastern Germany politically and economically and is persecuting intellectually its 18,000,000 inhabitants.

It was therefore our duty to obtain a better understanding for the legitimate German demand for re-establishment of German unity and recognition that Germany cannot achieve this unity by its own strength. And particularly in view of the pending Four-Power Conference it was our duty to voice emphatically the demand that no decisions should be made on Germany without German participation.

**T**HE FEDERAL REPUBLIC'S own political development was also the subject of numerous discussions. After the Basic Law was adopted, approximately 48,000,000 Germans of the three Western Occupation Zones were enabled once again to elect a parliament and a government in accordance with the principles of a free democracy. This election took place under the Occupation Statute.

All the German visitors stressed the fact that the reasons which led to the enactment of the Occupation Statute no longer exist. We did not want to be misunderstood and we did not want the Americans to think that we were raising questions of prestige or making use of international tensions, which would be especially dangerous and tragic for the German people.

It was rather our desire to build up a real democracy which induced us to emphasize that the prerequisite for a sound and firm democracy is freedom of action within a self-chosen order. That such an order should be able to act with authority is generally conceded. Every statute which is imposed by foreign authorities upon this democratic order is therefore contrary to the idea of self-determination. Because of this, dangerous misconceptions now exist among the German people which prevent political consolidation. The question of who is really responsible and who holds the supreme authority requires a clear answer in any democracy. That is why I considered the request to strengthen German democracy and its responsible organs a legitimate request. I hope that this request was not misinterpreted.

**I** WAS VERY GRATIFIED to find so much sympathy and understanding for our problems in the United States. It was our intention to impress upon the representatives of public opinion in the US that the German people are conscious of their common responsibility with the West and are conscious of their obligations, in view of the common threat to liberty and the basic rights of men. However, one should realize that the experiences of the past have forced new considerations on the German people. One should understand that the enormous misery which the last war brought upon Germany has resulted in a tremendous fear of a new war, and one should also realize that no other nation in the world wants a long period of peace so much as Germany.

It was also our duty to explain that while Germany longs for peace, we do not seek peace at any price. Germany does not think of choosing peace at a price which would cost her her freedom. That would mean suicide

*(Continued on page 64)*

# Cornerstone of a Better Future

Address

By **ANDRE FRANCOIS-PONCET**

*French High Commissioner for Germany*

**W**E ARE ALL SITTING at the loom of time, and as the shuttle runs back and forth between our hands, some of us do not recognize the sense of the fabric being woven.

An example is the appearance of the idea on which the Robert Schuman Plan is based. The plan purports to establish a unified European market for the producers of two basic raw materials, coal and iron. Solidarity of interest is to replace the former fierce competition. Cooperation and a sense of solidarity are to be developed in a field in which every one of the six countries concerned worked independently and exclusively for its own benefit. The idea of national economic individuality is to be replaced by one of a supra-national interest.

In connection with, and following, the Robert Schuman Plan, similar initiatives were taken in other fields. At the moment efforts are being made to co-ordinate the interests of German and French agriculture. Negotiations on agricultural cooperation between the two countries have been going on for some time. A "green pool," a pool of agriculture, is to be set up, and its establishment would entail an adjustment of production conditions and prices for grain, fruit, vegetables, wine and many other items. The exchange of these commodities, their export and import, would be co-ordinated.

Recently the responsible managers of the German and French railroads met to consider their common problems. Also the European Union for the Standardization of Electric Energy Production and Transmittal convened, and the special significance of this meeting is that delegates were sent not only by the countries participating in the coal and iron pool, but also by Switzerland and Austria. Previously agreements on electric energy distribution were made only between two countries, but this time eight countries participated.

On Feb. 15, a conference was opened in Paris to consider ways and means of establishing a European army. This army will consist of contingents from various nations: Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. All contingents will have the same structure, the same armaments, the same uniforms and their officers will be trained at the same schools. If there is need, they will be integrated in bigger units, under one commander-in-chief, General Eisenhower, and under a joint staff which is to be organized. All nations contributing to the international force will be duly represented in this staff.

**This address, delivered in German by M. Francois-Poncet, was broadcast over the Bavarian Radio on March 14 as part of a series of weekly speeches titled "Politics Firsthand," which is bringing leading Allied and German officials to the microphone.**

**W**HAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE of this development? What are its motives? The motive is the recognition that the face of the western part of the continent has to be remodeled, that the traditional nationalism must be overcome, must yield to a more effective and more vigorous international organization. Both the Schuman Plan and the Plevin Plan provide

for international political bodies to control and direct these new organizations.

Certainly this European idea is not new. Our ancestors had envisaged it, but for the first time an effort has been made to realize it. This is a historical event, a milestone which no historian will be able to overlook. And maybe the future will consider it of greater importance than all the wars from which our present conditions result.

Perhaps some people will laugh and say: the efforts are nice, but where is the success? Who can be sure today that these efforts will prevail? Are they all not utopian? I would reply that there has never been any progress that was not previously considered utopian. Were those who tried to implement great revolutionary ideas not ridiculed as utopians?

Indeed, there are two kinds of people: some believe only in what they know, and are unable to imagine that tomorrow might be different from today and yesterday. Others think of the future, work for it and wish that tomorrow should not be the same as today and yesterday, that it should be better.

Even if the adverse came true, and the plans now being discussed could not be implemented for some time, because they were too audacious or too progressive for present day conditions, this would not change the fact that for the first time serious attempts were made in that direction. The ideas being disseminated now have been firmly implanted in the minds of the people and they have become part of the thinking of statesmen and nations.

Of course, I do not mean to minimize existing difficulties and obstacles. It is quite possible that great efforts and toilsome negotiations will be required to attain full success. But one thing is certain: a true revolution is forthcoming, and we may be proud to have witnessed its birth.

**T**HE IDEA OF EUROPEAN UNITY was greatly stimulated two years ago when the Council of Europe met in Strasbourg. Of course, there was no want of critics who called the Strasbourg meetings insignificant and a mockery, because the Council of Europe has only ad-

visory functions. To me that is not the point, however. The point is that four years after the end of the most horrible war, a parliament of parliaments convened in a town whose mere mention previously aroused nationalist resentments and memories of war.

The Council of Europe has already a permanent secretariat in Strasbourg, and regular meetings are being held. Yet, it has neither legislative nor executive functions. But it can disseminate new ideas, which is certainly not unimportant. The day will come when the Strasbourg Council of Europe, in some other form, will have legislative and executive powers.

The unity of Europe has become an inevitable necessity for economic, technical, moral and military reasons. The latest technical developments, overcoming, as they are, time and distance, require appropriate adjustments. Notwithstanding the different languages of the European nations, they are all part of the Western cultural sphere, built on Christendom and humanism.

Our civilization is characterized by a full consciousness of its social obligations, yet it will never sacrifice its respect for the individual. It appreciates the substantial role the individual has been assigned, because it realizes that all great inventions have been the crea-

*Tiny member of Kelsterbach Refugee Camp is fitted with a pair of shoes by Mrs. James J. Roberts, Jr., president of Wiesbaden Air Base Welfare Group. Members of organization visited camp with large quantity of used clothing and other gifts following an appeal to members of the USAFE Headquarters Air Base.* (USAFE photo)



tions of individuals, or a number of individuals, usually members of different nations, who worked jointly or independently toward the same goal.

**T**HE CIVILIZATION COMMON to the Western nations is today threatened by a philosophy of life which oppresses the individual and thinks only in terms of total collectiveness. Please rest assured that our delegates to the Paris conference, and to the quadripartite conference that may follow it, will not lose sight of this danger. Indeed, Soviet Russia has greatly contributed to making the Western Democracies fully aware of their solidarity, and to their attempts to give this solidarity a concrete form.

The Western Democracies are prepared and willing to live in peace with Soviet Russia. They are basically peaceful, and it is for that reason that they have not refused a meeting with Soviet Russia to investigate ways and means of relaxing the present tension in Europe and the world. They will not surrender Germany for the sake of peace, however. They are ready to support general free elections in Germany and the restoration of German unity, provided, however, that these elections are really free in every respect, and that the German state eventually resulting from these elections is guaranteed to be equally free and will not become an easy prey for Communist propaganda and expansion.

Until such time as it becomes evident whether and how far Soviet Russia not only talks of peace — while at the same time it increases its armored divisions and arms the *Bereitschaften* (People's Police) — but honestly wishes peace, we shall feel obliged to defend Germany and ourselves against this danger, especially in view of the experiences we have had in Korea. Standing by itself, no nation is able to meet this task. Effective defense requires the integration of all Western nations, requires a complete harmony of their resources, ideas and efforts.

That implies that we must overcome all outdated prejudice and nationalist resentments.

**T**HE SOLIDARITY OF WESTERN EUROPE absolutely demands a revision of existing relationships between Germany and France. There will be German-French cooperation, or there will be no United Europe. German-French cooperation is the cornerstone of a better future. Despite resentments and inhibitions on both sides and despite all the unfortunate daily quarrels, the best minds of both nations must indefatigably work toward this cooperation.

I would like therefore to address this heartfelt appeal to all open-minded people, who have confidence in the future and do not despair:

Join us in the conviction that realizing the idea of a united Europe is the best way out of our present dangers, and at the same time serves the highest interests of mankind.

+END

# Invitation To a New Conscience

By MAURICE E. LEE

*Staff Writer, Information Bulletin*

PARIS' HOTEL MAJESTIC — where only a few years ago the voice of the Nazi High Command directed the occupation of France — in sharp contrast this summer will hear the voice of a democratic German Federal Republic seeking membership in the family of peaceful nations.

For the listening delegates of the 59 member states of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting at the headquarters of its secretariat for its annual general conference, it will be the climax to their attempt to give Germany a new conscience.

This attempt was born in the form of a resolution at Mexico City in 1947. It was nurtured in the three years that followed at general conferences in Beirut, Paris and Florence. It achieved maturity last November when the German committee for UNESCO activities was formed in anticipation of the day when Germany would become a member state.

UNESCO opened its first office in Germany at Stuttgart in 1948. A year later offices were also functioning at Mainz in the French Zone and at Duesseldorf in the British Zone. Doing its share to bring Germany into the orbit of peace-loving nations also afforded UNESCO an opportunity to demonstrate its effectiveness at contributing to understanding among peoples.

THESE EARLY UNESCO OFFICES in Germany had three main functions: to establish liaison between UNESCO and the Allied authorities; to establish and maintain contact with appropriate official circles, private groups and individuals within Germany and to act as UNESCO information centers for their respective zones.

The aims and purposes of UNESCO are channeled to the German people through the media of press, radio, exhibitions and lectures.

Important activities continue to be the exchange and distribution of publications, the gathering of material for UNESCO's exchange of persons program and the inclusion of Germany in UNESCO's worldwide endeavor to improve textbooks and other teaching material. An exchange center for publications at Bad Godesberg, near Bonn, handles direct book exchanges between West German libraries and UNESCO member states.

UNESCO's repeated attempts to extend its activities to the Eastern zone have met with little success. And



Three little girls hopefully study a poster display at recent UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) exhibition in Munich. This and other similar UNESCO programs throughout Germany have been warmly received by various segments of German public. International agency plans three institutes in Germany which will go into operation in the near future and will stress fields of youth work, social sciences and education.

often Eastern member nations of the international body have voiced objections in policy meetings about the work in the German field. But German field activities have managed to carry on at a progressive rate.

Inadequate personnel and a limited budget (the German program is receiving approximately \$144,000 out of UNESCO's 1951 budget of \$8,150,000) have been the main obstacles in UNESCO's effort to integrate Germany into its rightful place in the UNESCO family. This was brought out by Allied officials at the general conference in Florence last June when it was stated that German authorities had enthusiastically received the limited activities of UNESCO and were now eager to cooperate with an expanded program.

UP TO THAT TIME, Dr. John W. Thompson, in charge of UNESCO's work in Germany, had been traveling about extensively, getting in touch with those Germans he felt could take over the UNESCO work on a local level. These persons would become Germany's national committee when Germany is elected a member state. Many meetings resulted in the formation of the committee of 60 members which, until Germany assumes membership in the international organization, will work under the title of the German Committee for UNESCO Activities.

With a promise of DM 80,000 (\$19,000) from the Federal Government, this group of individuals, prominent in Germany's educational, scientific and cultural life, met and wrote their constitution. At the same meeting on Nov. 7, 1950, officers were elected. Prof. Walter Erbe, president of the University of Tuebingen, was chosen as chairman. Dr. Dolf Sternberger, Heidelberg journalist, became first vice-president. Dr. Karl Erdmann, lecturer in history at the University of Cologne, was named secretary general.

Cologne was selected as the committee's home and Wiesbaden as the headquarters for the international segment of UNESCO, the other field offices having been dissolved. By dividing themselves into seven groups,

the committee will be able to carry its work into all phases of German life — from the church to the trade union — from the school to the home.

THE STAGE THUS WAS SET by last December for the Federal Republic's formal application for membership in UNESCO. In a letter accompanying the application, Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer stated that the UNESCO program "has awakened the greatest interest and sincere willingness for cooperation among the members of the Federal Government and state ministries for cultural matters. The Federal Government feels that the time has now come to consider full German cooperation in the endeavors of UNESCO through the Federal Republic's official joining of the organization."

While the national committee awaits its fate in June, it confines itself mainly to planning for its future. It also is aiding current UNESCO projects such as preparation and production of revised textbooks, a sociological survey on the attitudes of youth toward authority, studies in the problems of and experiments in dealing with war-handicapped children, a book-coupon program enabling purchase of member nation books without currency difficulties, international copyright recognition studies and an extensive survey of problems and barriers to a better understanding between youth of other nations and those of Germany.

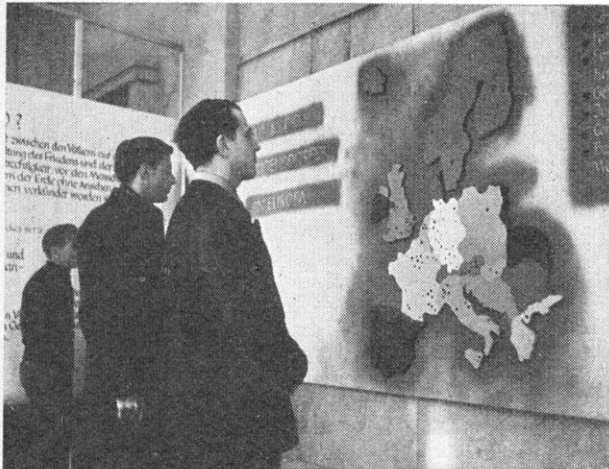
However, UNESCO bases its hopes for success in Germany on three international institutes now in various stages of planning. Estimated to cost nearly \$100,000 in the first two years of their operation, the Institute for Youth Activities, the Institute for the Social Sciences and the Institute for Pedagogy will be large-scale practical operations of what UNESCO has been talking about since its inception. The three organizations will be governed by a board of prominent international experts.

THE YOUTH INSTITUTE will be perhaps the most important and most active of the three organizations. It will support those agencies within Germany which develop in youth a sense and spirit of responsibility toward the international community. German youth will be encouraged to participate in UNESCO's coming mobilization of the world's young people in the service of peace and international cooperation principally by the Institute's aid to employment, vocational training and recreation.

The study of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the organization of international seminars within the country will be stressed.

The Institute for International Activities in the field of social sciences will aim at studying some of the main problems of contemporary German life. A major aspect of its work will be the adaptation of new social science techniques to the needs of the German situation and the development of teaching and training activities.

The Pedagogical Institute will encourage and aid scholars in examining educational systems and will advance studies and surveys to bring about revisions in the system. The Institute's work will not be limited to the universities but will also concern itself with edu-



Large crowds viewed the UNESCO displays in Munich, studied maps and read text of preamble to UNESCO Constitution suspended from the ceiling of exhibition hall.



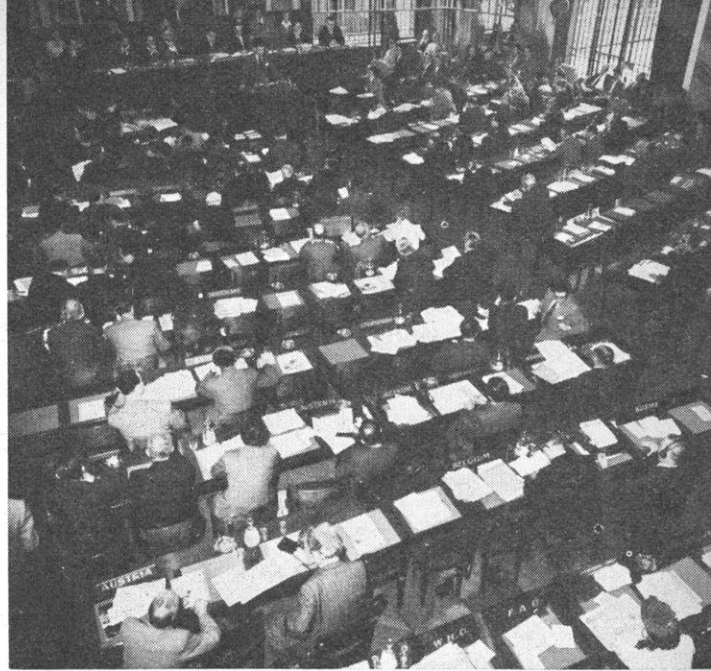
cation in the home and the labor field. UNESCO hopes, through it, to give experts the opportunity to observe countries analyzing their own systems, questioning their worthiness and changing them to suit their own needs.

**W**HILE UNESCO's PRESENT PROJECTS are dwarfed by the immense cultural affairs programs being carried on by the Occupying Powers, all concerned are aware that the day is coming when UNESCO will have to assume a greater portion of the work. At the National Conference on Occupied Countries held in Washington last December, 175 private US agencies adopted a resolution stating American relations with occupied areas should be designed to assist the nationals of those countries in broadening their participation in international agencies, particularly UNESCO.

Donations of small countries like Lebanon and Switzerland, amounting to \$5,000 and \$10,000 respectively, to further the efforts of UNESCO in Germany, too, symbolize the hopes of the world in an organization like UNESCO toward its goal — a better tomorrow.

The success of UNESCO's efforts in Germany depends mainly upon the German people. While their leaders, championed by those of other nations, speak their cause in Paris, community UNESCO groups such as those in Berlin, Munich, the towns of the Rhineland and elsewhere will be taking the word of UNESCO directly to the front door of Mr. German Public.

The man-in-the-street — the farmer, industrialist, mill-worker, housewife, student — by listening, thinking and



*This scene of a UNESCO general conference in home of General Secretariat in Paris will be repeated this summer, when Germany's application for membership in UNESCO family will come before its 59 member states.*

acting in terms of universal brotherhood can put life and meaning into the words uttered by UNESCO Director-General Jaime Torres Bodet: "UNESCO is the conscience of the world," — and, in doing so, can bring to Germany new life — and to the world, new hope. +END

## Good Neighbors Aid Munich Needy

A Good Neighbor Committee, sparked by both Americans and Germans, has been organized in Munich to help refugees who are willing to help themselves.

Mrs. George N. Shuster, wife of the US state commissioner for Bavaria, has announced a six-point assistance program adopted by the committee for its refugee aid project:

To make personal contacts with individual refugee families in cases where official assistance seems inadequate;

To improve the economic condition of the refugee by encouraging families and individuals to help themselves with a view to becoming self-supporting;

*Munich's Mayor Wimmer hands Mrs. Shuster DM 2,000 check to further Good Neighbors' aid program. (OLCB photo)*



To improve kindergarten establishments with furniture, toys, occupational toys, sanitary equipment, wall pictures and flooring materials;

To improve the lot of the aged and disabled;

To arrange programs including festivals, educational and health consultations and film showings, especially for youngsters, and to improve recreational opportunities; and  
To promote the cultural interests of the refugees.

Aid committees, each comprising a German, an American and a refugee, are being set up in each of approximately 25 refugee camps in the Munich area. Their recommendations will guide the Good Neighbor Committee in its efforts to assist the camps. Aid committees will be set up later to investigate the needs of other groups and individuals.

The assistance plan, designed to help co-ordinate welfare activities in the area, was suggested by Mrs. Shuster and was overwhelmingly approved by representative German and American groups and individuals, including German welfare and religious organizations, labor and management representatives.

Impetus to the committee's fund-raising efforts to enable it to carry out its objectives was given with the presentation to the committee of a check for DM 2,000 (\$476) by Munich's Mayor Thomas Wimmer.



*Canned meats (left) once were important source of dollars to Germans. Below, pigs are paralyzed by electric prongs before slaughter at meat-processing plant in Herten, state of Westphalia.*

**T**HE MEAT SPECIALTIES of West Germany, once important dollar-earners and a delight to American dinner-tables before the war, may soon be available again in the United States.

Germany's Food and Meat Laws are now undergoing study in the US Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for sanitation, health and quality standards, to see if German meat specialties are admissible in American markets.

Once the studies have been completed, a committee, consisting of representatives of HICOG, the West German government and the domestic food-processing industry, will conduct inspections of about 10 percent of the export food-processing plants. If the committee report is favorable, the US Department of Agriculture will doubtless grant clearance for export of meat specialties to America.

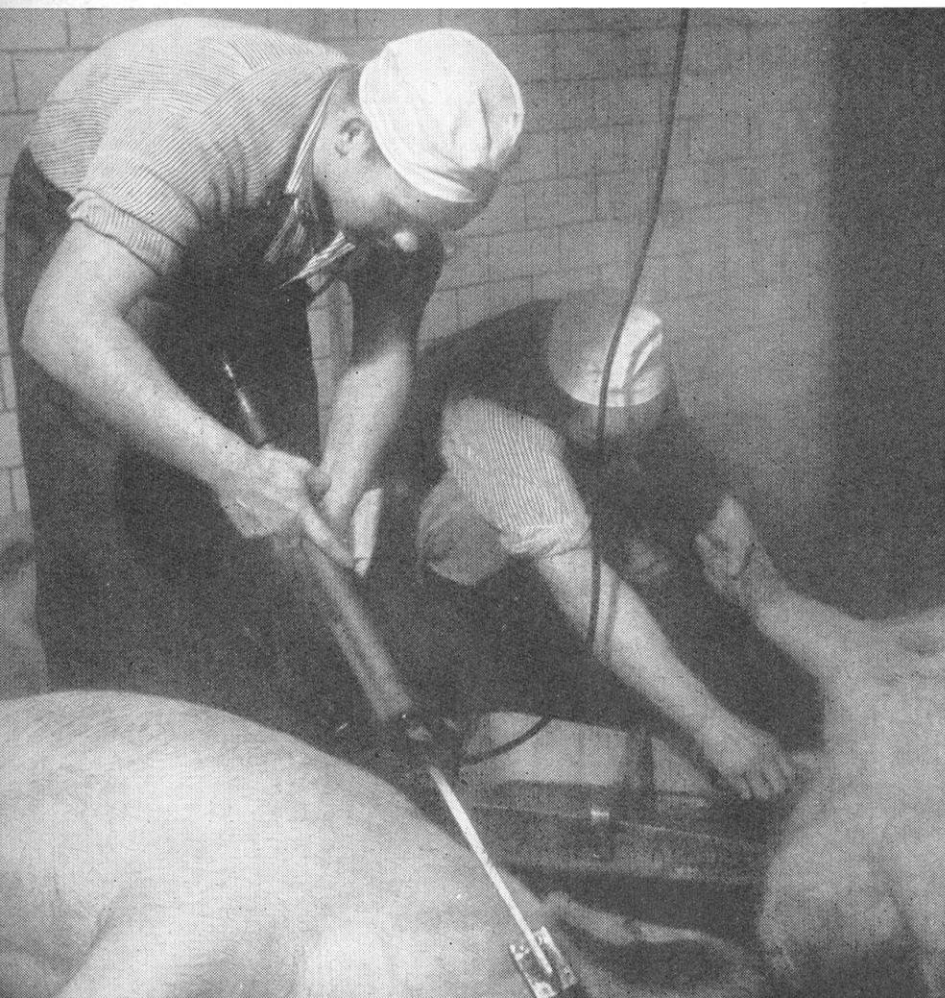
In prewar years, Germany annually exported approximately 20,000 tons, valued at \$15,000,000, of meat specialties to the United States. An important dollar-earner, these specialties consist mainly of specially-cured hams from Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein, smoked meats and various types of wurst (sausage).

It was emphasized by HICOG Export Trade Promotion officials that such high-priced meats earn far more in foreign exchange credits for Western Germany than the slight loss they create in the country's meat stocks. In addition, such meats are in abundant supply in Germany at present, and are generally priced out of reach of the average West German consumer.

George W. Foster, special trade adviser on food marketing problems for Marshall Plan countries, will be available to advise manufacturers and exporters on what food products will find a ready market in the United States and what producers must do to comply with US food and drug regulations. Mr. Foster will also suggest means of increasing the sales volume of specialty items currently being exported in limited volume.

Indicative of the interest in selling food to the dollar markets are inquiries from West German and other Western European countries concerning the International Food Exposition, to be held in Chicago from June 9 to

## New Markets for Meat





*Prior to sealing, meat in each can is checked for correct weight. Five grams are added to guaranteed correct weight.*

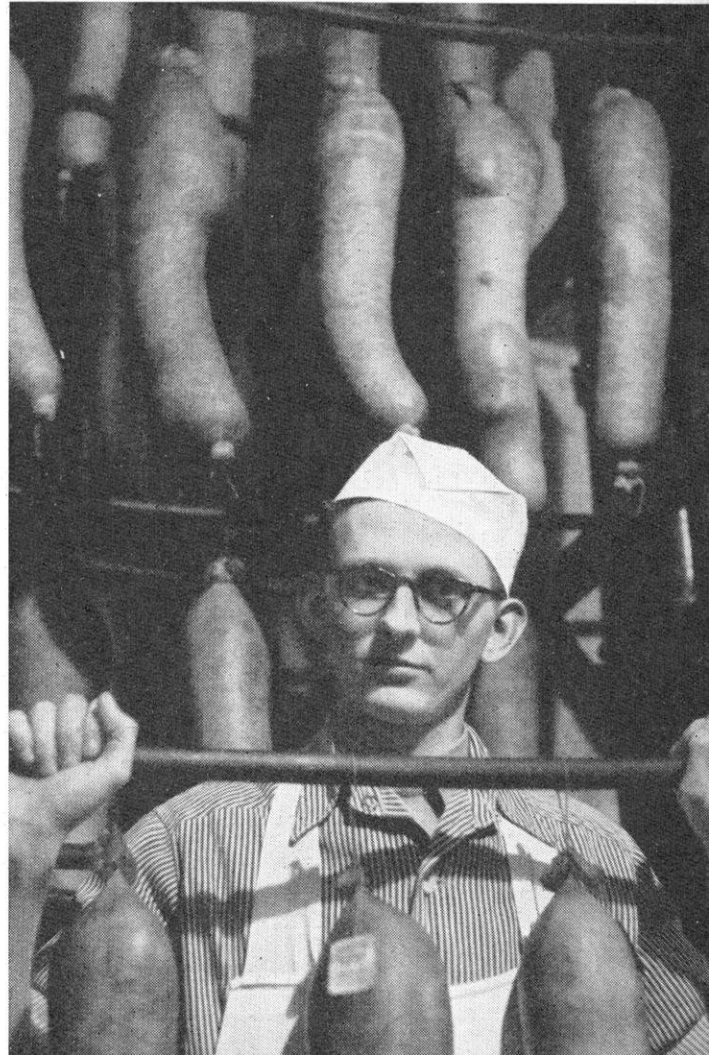
June 15, 1951. The National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, which has arranged the exposition, has invited all Marshall Plan countries to participate.

To encourage full-scale foreign participation in the fair, the United States Congress has passed Public Law 705, which permits articles imported for exhibition at the fair to enter duty free. +END

*Youthful apprentice displays old standby — Germany's traditional "wurst."*

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

*A 24 percent solution is injected into veins of hams to saturate meat thoroughly before pickling and canning.*



# Road to Recovery Seen in Berlin

**A** YEAR OF MARSHALL PLAN aid to Berlin has brought nearly DM 400,000,000 (\$95,200,000) worth of economic assistance to the city and has made possible "a successful year on the road to recovery."

These funds were allocated prior to a recent announcement that an additional DM 335,000,000 (\$79,730,000) from ECA and GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas) counterpart funds would shortly be made available for long-term investment in Berlin. Moreover, the amount is in addition to the continuing DM 20,000,000 (\$4,760,000) monthly allocation to finance an emergency work project.

According to a survey by the Economic Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG, the past year's flow of capital into Berlin, coupled with other outside aid and the will of the population to recovery, in 12 months has brought the city from a state of "economic disintegration... to the point where it can be called a going concern, with all indices of economic and financial activity showing favorable trends."

During the past year, West Berlin's exports to foreign countries have almost quadrupled. Industrial production has more than doubled since the lifting of the blockade. Full-time private employment increased in 1950 by approximately 28,500 persons. Thirty thousand housing units, an entire power plant and several giant utilities plants have been completely repaired or rebuilt.

**D**URING THE 12 MONTHS ending in February 1951, approximately DM 200,000,000 (\$47,600,000) in ECA counterpart funds has been invested in West Berlin in long-term capital investments. An additional DM 200,000,000 was contributed from counterpart funds to finance a continuing works project program.

The survey recalled that in February 1950 — when the first Marshall Plan investment program was launched in Berlin — "the city's economic disintegration was proceeding at a rate perhaps never previously experienced by a civilized community."

The situation had been caused, the survey said, by four factors: the loss of 60 percent of Berlin's industrial equipment, largely due to Soviet dismantling; the loss of its former role as political and administrative capital of Germany; the loss of Berlin's normal trading markets in the East, cut off by the economic and political Iron Curtain; and the heavy economic blows caused by the 11-month Soviet economic siege of the city from June 1948 to May 1949.

Seventy-four percent of ECA funds was spent in the industrial field, including DM 58,000,000 (\$13,804,000) lent to BEWAG's (Berlin's electric power system) "Power Plant West,"\* stripped for reparations by the Soviets in 1945 and, following its re-equipping, now capable of producing 105,000,000 kilowatt hours. GASAG's (city-owned

municipal gas utility company) allocation of DM 2,500,000 (\$595,000) made possible the re-equipping and modernizing of six major gas-generating plants, and permitted an increase of more than 13 percent in the monthly volume of gas consumed in West Berlin.

The value of exports from West Berlin increased from DM 3,900,000 (\$928,200) per month in January 1950, before Marshall Plan aid began, to DM 15,200,000 (\$3,617,600) by November 1950. The mass purchasing power of West Berliners increased from DM 562,000,000 (\$133,756,000) during the first quarter to approximately DM 606,000,000 (\$144,228,000) during the last quarter of 1950.

Under the emergency work project program, nearly 50,000 unemployed Berliners were put to work on a variety of projects to help restore the city economically and physically. Schools, hospitals, libraries, transportation facilities and a score of other types of municipal structures were restored. Public parks and athletic fields were cleared of debris; streets and bridges were repaired.

The HICOG survey of last year's progress answered in the affirmative the question, "Can Berlin Become Self-Supporting?" It pointed out that in the summer of 1949 following the blockade, West Berlin's industrial deliveries totaled about 20 percent of the 1936 level. By December 1950, the figure had been raised to 44 percent.

**I**N CONCLUSION THE SURVEY warned: "If a continued expansion of output in West Berlin's industries is to be achieved, not only must a sufficient flow of investment credits be available, but, equally important, a steady and increasing outside demand sufficient to achieve and sustain substantially higher levels of output than those prevailing at present will be necessary. This assumes too that adequate supplies of raw materials will be forthcoming.

"If all these elements can be successfully blended together, as seems probable in view of the new world situation, an increasing awareness of the political and economic importance of Berlin as a demonstration of the vitality of the Western way of life and an actual need for all goods Berlin can produce — then Berlin, only too recently regarded as an insoluble problem, may be considered genuinely on its way to economic recovery." +END

## Officials Tour Bavarian Industries

A one-day informative tour of the northeastern area of Bavaria was made recently by US Assistant High Commissioner Benjamin J. Bittenwieser and Luther H. Hodges, chief of HICOG's Industry Division. The trip included visits to leather, textile and porcelain industries in the area, including those at Selb, which is the center of world-famous Bavarian porcelain and china factories.

A roundtable discussion of various problems, including the refugee and coal situations, took place with officials in Selb.

\* See "Lights for Free Berlin," January 1951 Issue, Information Bulletin.

# Economic Review

This monthly review of the German Federal Republic's current economic picture, based on the latest figures and trends available when this section of the Information Bulletin went to press, was prepared by the Analytical Reports Branch of the Program Review Division of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG.

**I**N FEBRUARY, A SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE in unemployment and an increase in the daily rate of coal production indicated that the economy of Western Germany was beginning to revive from its mid-winter slump. Economic policy also reached a turning point with the Federal Government's decision to suspend trade liberalization in order to curb the mounting deficit with the European Payments Union. The issuance of licenses for quota imports was also suspended and the Bank Deutscher Laender initiated a stringent program for the reduction of (short-term) debt.

Industrial production in January registered another decline (2.4 percent), largely as a result of seasonal factors, coal and power shortages, and the beginning of certain raw material shortages. Employment during February rose mainly because of revived building activity. Labor continued to push its claims for wage increases comparable to the rise in the cost of living, and to press for co-determination, extending its demand to the chemical industry and railways, as well as iron, steel and coal.

## Foreign Trade

West German exports and imports decreased in January. Exports of \$217,500,000 represented a decline of \$23,700,000 from December to reach the lowest level since last October. The export decline carried added significance as the first monthly decline since April 1950. Imports of \$295,400,000 in January were \$19,400,000 less than in December. The most important developments by area were:

**USA.**— Exports of \$14,400,000 and imports of \$39,200,000 were both slightly below December figures.

**Other Western Hemisphere.**— Trade was maintained at a high level as exports (\$23,200,000) were only \$500,000 less, while imports (\$25,500,000) were \$500,000 higher than in the previous month.

**Marshall Plan Countries.**— Most of the decline in both exports and imports in January was in trade with the Marshall Plan countries. Although January exports to sterling participants (\$15,900,000) were greater than in December, those to non-sterling participants declined to \$126,100,000, the lowest amount since September 1950. Imports from both sterling (\$31,700,000) and non-sterling (\$142,600,000) participants declined, and the total for imports from Marshall Plan countries (\$ 174,300,000) was also the lowest since September.

**Sterling Countries outside Marshall Plan.**— Exports (\$10,900,000) declined \$2,400,000, but imports (mostly raw materials) continued to rise, reaching \$23,800,000 in January.

**Eastern Europe.**— Exports (\$7,600,000) to and imports (\$10,300,000) from the Soviet Bloc countries fell off, while exports to Yugoslavia (\$7,800,000) were almost triple the figure for December.

Commoditywise, food and agriculture exports (\$14,300,000) were almost double the December total, but the finished goods component, the key item in West German exports, declined by \$24,300,000 to \$145,800,000. On the import side, all major commodity groups shared equally in the decline.

Reasons for the adverse foreign trade developments in January were seasonal — there were less working days, for workers took long vacations at New Year; there were the normal post-Christmas slump, and the usual cold weather impediments to trade. Although the January

decline in exports followed the December drop in German production, it is too early to assess the degree to which raw material shortages, international and domestic, were responsible for this development.

Dollar export figures to the United States and Canada in December disclose that of the total of \$15,700,000 exported to the US, five commodity groups (pig iron, \$1,600,000; steel pipes and tubes, \$1,500,000; sheet iron, \$1,000,000; ferrous scrap, \$1,000,000 and fine mechanics and optical goods, \$800,000) accounted for \$5,900,000 or almost 40 percent of the total.

Of the December exports to Canada, three commodity groups (ironware, \$323,000; fine mechanics and optical goods, \$103,000; and cutlery and hardware, \$50,000) made up \$476,000 or one-half of the \$872,000 total.

Comparison with a year ago reveals that, for the major items, as the level of West German production and trade has risen, emphasis in exports to the US has shifted away from scarce non-ferrous metals and semi-manufactured goods toward iron and steel mill products. Exceptions to this development are ferrous scrap, the export of which is a postwar phenomenon and of which about 30 percent of the total export to all countries went to the US in December, and fine mechanics and optical goods, a traditional German export to the US and Canada.

West German Foreign Commodity Trade  
January 1951

Categories	(Thousand Dollars)	
	Imports	Exports
Food and Agriculture	112,363	14,263
Industry	183,048	203,275
Raw Materials	104,437	22,965
Semifinished Goods	41,110	34,494
Finished Goods	37,501	145,816
	Total	295,411
<b>Area</b>		217,538
Total Non-Participating Countries	121,146	75,150
USA	39,189	14,378
Canada	1,197	1,010
Latin America	24,309	22,204
Non-participating Sterling Countries	23,830	10,910
Soviet Bloc (incl. China)	10,340	7,619
Yugoslavia and Finland	4,203	9,417
Other Countries	18,078	9,612
Participating Countries	174,264	141,941
Non-Sterling	142,590	126,059
Sterling	31,674	15,882
Unspecified	1	447
	Total	295,411

Import Surplus: January \$77,873,000.

## Foreign Payments Position

On Feb. 22, the German government announced temporary suspension of trade liberalization in an attempt to stem the mounting deficit with the European Payments Union (EPU). During the month the deficit swelled by approximately \$58,000,000 as against \$42,000,000 in January. This peak deficit occurred in a month when it was expected that Western Germany's payments would begin to break even. The total cumulative deficit has now reached \$457,000,000. The rate of licensing for liberalized imports continued at the high level reached during the second half of January and the value of tenders issued in February by the German Import Advisory Committee for non-liberalized imports were almost double the January figure. Although the rate of licensing increased with the dropping of the deposit requirement from 50 percent to 25 percent, the main impetus was the continuation of excessive demand for imported goods, due

to the lack of stringent credit restrictions and a virtual discontinuance of savings. As a result of these developments, the German government decided on Feb. 22 to suspend temporarily issuance of liberalized licenses. At a special meeting on Feb. 23, the EPU Managing Board accepted Germany's suspension of liberalization and requested the Federal Government to submit its program of measures to counteract the developments which led to the suspension. On Feb. 27, the suspension of licensing was extended to the quota items imported from EPU countries, and the issuance of foreign exchange allocation certificates was suspended.

## Industrial Production

In January, industrial activity slackened further, still beset by persisting coal and power shortages and seasonal factors. Shortage of raw materials, an additional handicap, is beginning to make itself felt. Bottlenecks in the supply of power and raw materials are not only restricting output, but also preventing expansion of employment in many manufacturing establishments. On the other hand, however, orders received remained well above the value of current sales, although a three percent drop was recorded for December.

The federal index of industrial production (excluding building, stimulants and food processing) declined three points (2.4 percent) from the December figure to 126 of the 1936 level. The decreasing trend in production during the last two months has followed generally that of a year ago when industrial activity fell abruptly in December, slightly less in January and began increasing in February. This year, however, the rate of change is sharper. The usual holiday and seasonal factors affecting this decline were augmented during 1950 by coal, power and raw material shortages, the last of which is now beginning to restrict output by industrial users of non-ferrous metals, rubber, rayon, wool and sulphate.

As the winter passes, indications are that the trend of production should level off in February and improve in the coming months. Of the 30 industry groups for which data are available, 21 showed decreases in production during January, while nine showed increases.

Index of Industrial Production  
1936 = 100

Total All Industries	1950		1951
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
(incl. electricity and gas 1/)	135	r129	126
(excl. electricity and gas 1/)	132	125	122
Investment goods (total)	136	r129	123
Raw materials	106	r 94	91
Finished products	155	r150	143
General production goods			
(incl. electricity and gas)	142	r140	139
(excl. electricity and gas)	131	127	126
Consumer goods	125	r117	116

1/ = Excl. food processing, stimulants and building.  
r = Revised.

Production of Major Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Measure 1/	1950		1951
		Nov. r/	Dec. r/	Jan. p/
Hard coal (gross mined)	thous. t	10,022	9,585	10,138
Crude petroleum	t	97,793	103,050	102,176
Cement	thous. t	1,010	735	599
Bricks (total)	1,000	411,691	319,109	247,790
Pig iron	t	864,296	766,149	801,003
Steel ingots	t	1,080,868	929,952	1,011,968
Rolled steel finished products	t	792,755	675,795	745,097
Farm tractors (total) 2/	pieces	5,221	5,197	5,670
Office machines	t	622	552	613
Passenger cars (incl. chassis)	pieces	22,916	20,613	23,028
Cameras (total)	pieces	202,838	139,948	178,055
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	t-SO <sub>3</sub>	108,313	114,078	110,779
Calcium carbide	t	40,024	44,724	37,737
Soap (total)	t	8,618	6,784	11,779
Newsprint	t	14,564	13,173	13,641
Auto and truck tires	pieces	331,743	289,033	283,591
Shoes (total)	1,000 pairs	9,409	7,431	7,209

1/ = All tons are metric tons.

2/ = Excluding accessories, parts and spare parts.

r = Revised.

p = Preliminary.

## Coal

The fuel shortage is still a serious handicap to the expansion of output and has been reported as cause for cutting production and employment in some industries. (See Industrial Production above.) During February, however, a favorable upward trend began in hard coal output. With 24 working days in February, daily average production reached a record level of 384,164 tons. This brought production for the month to 9,445,803 tons, with only 258,632 tons reported as extra shift production. Factors believed contributing to the increase in the rate of production are: approximately 1,000 additional miners, a decrease in the number of shifts lost and a decline in the absenteeism rate.

Germany's coal export quota for the second quarter of 1951 was fixed at 6,200,000 tons by the Council of the International Authority for the Ruhr at its Feb. 16 meeting. Two assumptions underlying this quota were that 900,000 tons would be exported to the Saar in exchange for equivalent imports from that area, and that 200,000 tons of coal would be imported from the US during the quarter.

Despite the short month, aluminum production in February remained at 3,500 tons, and was expected to reach 4,000 tons in March. With sufficient water supply, aluminum smelters increased production. The zinc, lead and copper smelters, with sufficient supplies of raw materials and coal, have been able to maintain production. A serious contraction was expected in April, however, when present difficulties in obtaining raw materials and shipping space were expected to come to a climax.

The Federal Republic law for the control of raw materials is not yet in force, and until a tighter control on the end-use of scarce materials is introduced, increasing difficulties in obtaining US export licenses must be expected.

Production in the chemical industry continues to drop, restricted by the shortage of coal and raw materials. Manufacturers' stocks of coal are down by one to four days' supply, with some firms operating intermittently, depending upon coal deliveries. Some coal has been purchased from the US with free dollars, urea traded for French coal, and soda traded for Belgian coal. The production index for the chemical industry has been dropping steadily from the high of 138 in November to an expected 110 or lower in February. As a result, the chemical industry is cutting employment and producing less for export.

Other than coal, the main shortages are sulphur and chlorine. The allocation of only 36.8 percent of the German requirements of US sulphur will seriously affect the production of carbondisulphide for textiles and sulphur available as insecticide for the vineyards. An Allied working party is investigating Germany's need for additional chlorine capacity.

Mild weather with heavy rains increased hydroelectric power available during February, so that the shortage of power was not as acute as in January. Coal allocations continued to be insufficient, and coal stocks remained at only 13 days' supply — below a safe point for this season of the year. As a consequence, power restrictions imposed in January were continued through February, but were reduced to a certain extent in some *Laender* (states) where the supply of hydroelectricity increased. Despite these restrictions, power consumption in February was 19 percent higher than in February of last year. Fifty MW new capacity, financed by ECA counterpart funds, was placed in service during the month.

Cold weather in February reduced crude oil production below the January level. Refinery output also showed a reduction during the month, resulting from fuel shortage and refinery repairs. Stocks of gasoline showed no essential change. February consumption, increasing 10,000 tons over January, was estimated at 105,000 tons, and re-

ceipts from domestic and foreign sources were estimated at 174,000 tons. Stocks were expected to increase considerably by March 1. Diesel oil stocks, however, do not indicate this favorable development. By Feb. 1, stocks decreased by 31,000 tons, and decreased further during the month. February consumption, 7,000 tons less than in January, was estimated at 115,000 tons, and receipts were estimated at only 75,000 tons.

### Transportation and Communication

Traffic demands on the *Bundesbahn* remained at a comparatively high level in February, averaging 59,000 cars per workday. At the same time, the number of serviceable cars dropped to 251,000 cars (253,000 in January; 262,300 in December; and November high 264,500). Workshops cannot keep abreast of the increasing number of unserviceable cars. This development was fully foreseen in the fall of 1950 when the *Bundesbahn*, to meet heavy harvest traffic demands, deferred all repairs on running equipment. By so doing, it kept more than 260,000 cars in traffic. As a consequence, the *Bundesbahn* could not meet February demands in full — a fact causing particular concern, since traffic demands for any European railway are usually lighter for February than for any other month of the year.

The *Bundesbahn* and the Federal Government are aware that both new cars and a stepped-up freight car repair program are requisites. The major difficulty still facing the *Bundesbahn* is the immediate need for new capital to finance a freight car construction program and the continued rehabilitation of war damages, since such programs cannot be financed out of profits from current *Bundesbahn* operations.

The month of February saw a combined effort of the three Allied Powers, in conjunction with the Federal Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications, to standardize and make uniform all procedures for the procurement and payment of communications facilities and services rendered the Allied Forces by the Deutsche Post. This involves major changes in the procedures currently being followed by each of the three authorities with relation to the ordering of long distance circuits, local service and equipment, and modification of accounting and billing procedures.

The primary objective of this entire program is to bring current procedures in line with the over-all policy surrounding the inauguration of the national budget principle. When completed it will permit each of the three Allied authorities to procure its own services directly from the Deutsche Post, regardless of location and to reimburse the Deutsche Post from its own budget.

During January the *Bundespost* continued to make progress on its telecommunications plant construction program. Six new manual and two automatic central office exchanges were brought into operation, and work was completed on extensions to five manual and 20 automatic exchanges plus extensions to seven long distance trunk exchanges. These new facilities will relieve, to some extent, the present shortage of telecommunication facilities in the Federal Republic.

### Labor

The labor market situation as of mid-February 1951 was exceptionally good. Employment was higher than ever before at this time of year. This also applied to the building trades, which had slumped badly in December and early January.

Employment statistics reflect fundamentally favorable business conditions. With substantial orders on hand, employers are not discharging workers when temporary shortages of coal and raw materials retard production. Public employment exchange officials believe that if the Federal Government allows the speculative maldistribution of raw materials and half-fabricates to grow more serious, employment will soar to new heights before June.

Registered unemployment declined in February by almost 160,000, thus bringing the total decrease since the turning point in mid-January to approximately 250,000. At the end of February, unemployment stood at 1,663,000, or about 27,000 less than at the close of 1950. Comparisons with the early part of 1950 reveal the recent unemployment development has actually been a very favorable one. At the end of February 1950, unemployment was still hovering around the 2,000,000 mark, and was 425,000 higher than in December 1949. It was not until the end of May 1950 that unemployment was reduced to 1,668,300 — the end of February 1951 is already 5,000 below this figure.

Furthermore, the unemployment rate is now significantly lower than in February 1950, when dependent employment was approximately 1,000,000 less than the present level. In February 1951, the rate of unemployment in terms of the wage and salary-earning labor force was 10.5 percent as against 13.1 percent last year.

Seasonal factors, which were primarily responsible for rising unemployment between the end of October 1950 and mid-January 1951, also account largely for the recent reversal in trend. The major part of the decline in unemployment has come in outdoor occupations such as building and construction, including public works projects, and in agriculture.

Significantly, however, there has also been a drop in unemployment in manufacturing, also due mainly to seasonal factors, and in commerce and transportation. Among the manufacturing industries which would probably show higher employment for February are stones and earths, metal working industries, including those related to the building trade, woodworking, clothing, food processing and leather. Employment in other branches of manufacturing is undergoing little change.

With much less fanfare than in the latter half of 1950, a new wage drive of considerable proportions is underway. Pay boosts were obtained in February by approximately 775,000 industrial workers, and negotiations are proceeding for employees in public administration and services. Notification of termination of collective agreements, effective in March or April, has been given in the building, textile and clothing, and the shoe industries in the federal area. The Woodworking Union is reportedly considering similar action.

The unions present the rise in consumer prices during recent months as their reason for demanding wage increases. The official consumer price index rose by 2.6 percent between October and January, and consumer prices continued to increase in February.

### Commodity Price Indexes

In January, the three major price indexes all rose sharply. The basic materials price index showed the sharpest rise since September — an increase of 11 points (4.8 percent) to a new high of 240 percent of the 1938 level. The industrial component of the basic materials price index (up 14 points — 5.3 percent — to 279) is now 30 percent above the level of a year ago, with practically all of that rise occurring since the beginning of the Korean War. The agricultural component (up only six points — 5.4 percent — to 182) is eight percent above the index of a year ago, with the entire rise occurring in the last seven months.

The index of industrial producers prices (up 11 points — 5.6 percent — to 206 in January) has risen by 13 percent during the past year; the largest gains noted were in textiles and clothing (up 30 percent), and iron, steel and non-ferrous metals (up 27 percent).

The index of consumer prices for January 1951 (up three points to 154 percent of 1938) stands at almost the same level as a year ago, having declined almost continuously during the first nine months of the year before beginning a steady rise in September 1950.

**Consumer Price Index (Bizonal Area 1/)**

1938 = 100

(Wage/salary earner's family of four, with one child under 14)

	1950		1951	
	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.
Total	151	154	156	156
Food	155	157	159	159
Stimulants	275	275	275	275
Clothing	192	197	203	203
Rent	103	103	103	103
Heat and light	119	121	122	122
Cleaning and hygiene	149	151	154	154
Education and entertainment	142	143	145	145
Household goods	165	171	177	177
Traveling	133	148	151	151

1/ = The Consumer Price Index is not yet available on a Trizonal basis.

**Index of Industrial Producers Prices**

Bizonal Area

1938 = 100

	1950		1951	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
Total	189	195	206	206

**Basic Materials Price Index**

1938 = 100

	1950		1951	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. p/
Food	177	176	182	182
Industry	256	265	279	279
Total	224	229	240	240

p/ = Preliminary.

**Finance**

The DM 186,000,000 increase in short term bank credit outstanding in January, was considerably less than the prior month's expansion of DM 250,000,000. Direct Central Bank credits outstanding totaled DM 1,311,000,000 in January, a significant drop below the December total of DM 1,580,000,000.

The following restrictive measures were introduced by the Bank Deutscher Laender on Jan. 31, 1951, in an attempt to improve the foreign payments situation and to redress the position of certain banks which had over-extended their credit operations. The immediate aim of these measures is to curtail the volume of bank credit outstanding:

- (1) Short term business credits not to exceed capital and reserves more than 30 times;
- (2) Current account and acceptance credits not to exceed 70 percent of deposits, capital and reserves;
- (3) Acceptance credits not to exceed capital and reserves by more than seven times (in certain instances, three times); and
- (4) Liquid assets (cash on hand and on deposit with the Central Bank and Post, checks, bills of exchange and treasury bills) not to fall below 20 percent of deposits and acceptances.

It is too early to ascertain how these restrictions will affect the development of commercial bank credit and the money supply.

A decrease in January of DM 410,000,000 (estimated) in the volume of money was noted over December's revised totals. This compares with a DM 68,000,000 revised monthly increase in November and a DM 524,000,000 revised monthly increase in December. The January level of excess reserves expressed as a percentage of legal reserves amounts to three percent as compared with December's revised level of 4.8 percent.

**Food and Agriculture**

A greater than usual amount of snowfall and rain during the winter months has resulted in an increasing amount of soil moisture, which insures the starting of early spring crops. Precipitation and temperatures during February were about normal. No particular damage to fall-sown crops, or to root crops remaining in storage, was reported.

Indications at present point toward a satisfactory crop year in 1951. Some field work was underway during

February and full spring operations were expected to start early in March.

During February, the number of cases of foot and mouth disease increased. The disease has not reached critical proportions, however, and vaccine supplies are sufficient to keep it under control.

All shipments from the Federal Republic, under the US program for expedited aid to Yugoslavia by shipping German-milled flour and replacing this with equivalent quantities of wheat, were completed early in February.

The two principal items of federal legislation concerned seeds and butter. The Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry issued an ordinance prohibiting the sale, in commercial quantities, of other than certified agricultural and vegetable seeds. The certifying agencies are the state authorities; basic conditions for certification are fixed by the federal minister. Under an ordinance of the minister of economics, maximum butter prices per 100 kg for the different grades, in lots of 25 kg or over, are fixed as follows: if delivered by dairies and wholesalers, DM 498-550; if delivered by retailers, DM 512-564. Allied High Commission decision on both ordinances is pending.

**Berlin**

Seasonal declines in industry normally recurring in January remained very mild this year and in the latter half of the month were more than compensated by impressive upward trends in iron, steel and malleable castings, in the output of non-ferrous metal foundries, as well as in clothing. Employment, following a decline of more than 8,300 in the first half of January, increased by 3,300 in the second half of the month, and by almost 1,900 in the first half of February. This favorable reversal of the usual seasonal employment trend occurred one month earlier this year than in 1950.

Reports of the Berlin Central Bank indicate that the city's balance of payments position continued to weaken in February. In the past, counterpart funds releases and Federal Republic assistance were usually sufficient to cover this deficit. From time to time, however, small deficits in the city's balance of payments exceeded the external aid to Berlin and were financed by borrowings of the Berlin Central Bank from the Bank Deutscher Laender. About eight percent of the 1950 gap in the payments balance was covered by these credits.

In February, however, it became necessary to borrow substantial additional funds from the Bank Deutscher Laender, although actual transfers to Berlin under the various headings of external assistance were somewhat higher during February than in the previous month (DM 65,000,000 against DM 62,000,000 in January). The Berlin Central Bank's indebtedness to the Bank Deutscher Laender on Feb. 28 amounted to DM 126,700,000 and was DM 29,500,000 higher than on the last day of January.

It was found that a number of firms whose business activities were concentrated in Western Germany, obtained an unduly large portion of their credit requirements from Berlin banks through their Berlin branches or head offices. As a consequence, on Feb. 9, 1951, the rediscount rate was raised from four to six percent, thereby adjusting the Berlin rate to the West German level. It is expected that this will be an important factor in improving Berlin's balance of payments situation. +END

**Raw Cotton for West Germany**

Approximately 190,000 bales of raw cotton are going to German mills under a Marshall Plan purchase approved recently. Reporting procurement figures for the final month of 1950, the ECA said the cotton authorization for Germany represented about 23 percent of the December total. The figure for the month was \$190,300,000, including \$44,100,000 for the German cotton purchase. Deliveries were to have been completed last month.



# Third ECA Investment Program Begins

**D**ETAILS OF THE THIRD MAJOR Marshall Plan Counterpart Investment Program totaling DM 1,350,000,000 (\$321,000,000) have been announced by Jean Cattier, chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany in a meeting with Franz Bluecher, vice-chancellor and ERP minister for Western Germany. The program as outlined was approved by the ECA Special Mission in Frankfurt and the ECA organizations in Washington and Paris.

Of the total, DM 890,000,000 (\$211,820,000) has been approved for distribution to the West German economy and DM 135,000,000 (\$23,130,000) for West Berlin. The remaining DM 325,000,000 (\$77,350,000) is to be held in reserve for breaking key-production bottlenecks.

The breakdown for West Germany and West Berlin is as follows:

West Germany	West Berlin
(in million DM)	
Agriculture . . . . . 110	Electric energy . . . . 19
Refugee settlement . . . 25	Export industries . . . 80.255
Electric power . . . . . 275	Commerce, trade and handicraft . . . . . 13.38
Coal mining . . . . . 80	Housing . . . . . 7.5
Iron and steel . . . . . 75	Research . . . . . 0.875
Export industries . . . . 50	Reserve . . . . . 13.99
Coastal shipbuilding . . 85	Total: 135
Housing . . . . . 180	
Industrial research . . . 10	
Total: 890	

**T**HE FUNDS FOR COAL MINING are to be used in expansion and modernization while the funds allocated to electric power are for completing vital projects now underway throughout West Germany.

In the total of DM 180,000,000 (\$42,840,000) allocated to housing, the sum of DM 45,000,000 (\$10,710,000) is for Ruhr miners' housing. In addition, substantial sums, as agreed between ECA and Federal Republic representatives, will be provided from German Government and other German sources. "In this connection," Mr. Cattier said, "the ECA Mission intends to undertake a study in cooperation with Federal Government officials of the needs and possible sources of funds to further augment the miners' housing program."

The agricultural sector includes grants-in-aid totaling DM 90,000,000 (\$21,420,000) for crop and livestock products, reclamation, mechanization, plant protection, extension and research. In addition, loans of DM 20,000,000 (\$4,760,000) were approved for agricultural marketing. The DM 25,000,000 (\$5,950,000) for the refugee program will be administered in connection with resettlement of refugees in agriculture.

Mr. Cattier stated that "the implementation of this third program is conditioned on the use of DM 200,000,000 (\$47,600,000) from GARIOA counterpart funds for investment in West Berlin and on the availability of sufficient funds in the ECA Special Account." The amount for West Berlin from GARIOA is in addition to that of ECA.



*William C. Foster, administrator of the Marshall Plan, was a recent visitor to Germany, where he conferred with Allied and West German officials. The ERP chief also attended meetings in Paris.* (PRD HICOG photo)

**T**HE ENTIRE PROGRAM is expected to have an integral connection with facilitation of West German production of goods needed in the defense effort, Mr. Cattier said. "In meeting this objective funds will only be released to specific firms or projects (a) which contribute to maximizing the defense effort; (b) which do not participate in trade in strategic commodities with Eastern Europe and (c) which will provide a maximum expansion of new activity rather than for repayment of credits."

In explaining the operation of the program, Mr. Cattier said: "The actual release of funds in the various sectors will take place on the basis of agreements reached between representatives of the Federal Government and the ECA Mission.

"Upon repayment of loans from ECA counterpart funds, such funds shall become a revolving source of capital for financing projects and programs in furtherance of the productive capacity of Western Germany within the framework of Western defense and European recovery."

## Productivity Plan Book Distributed

The Marshall Plan's 13-point program for increasing industrial productivity has been introduced on a large scale with the distribution throughout the Federal Republic of approximately 50,000 copies of a productivity book.

Entitled "The 13 Tools of the Marshall Plan Productivity Program" and published in the German language, the book was distributed by the German Productivity Center (Rationalization Board of Trustees of the German Economy or the *RKW*), working closely with the ECA Special Mission in Frankfurt. With the relief phase of the Marshall Plan completed in Germany some months ago, the major task is to see that manpower, production facilities and managerial skills are used to maximum capacity.

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# Occupation Log

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## Reorientation Progressing in Bavaria

Attendance at Bavarian reorientation projects have continued to increase, gaining 26.6 percent in February over the previous month.

At the same time, the number of individual projects also rose. There were 19,170 meetings in February, an increase of 3,572 over January.

During February, a total of 1,594,194 persons attended 19,170 forums, town meetings, discussion groups, film showings and similar events in Bavaria. This was an increase of 334,360, or 26.6 percent, over January, when 1,259,834 persons participated in 15,598 different reorientation activities.

Last August, 527,003 persons attended 5,678 meetings, less than a third of the number reported in February.

## Exporters Study American Markets

Northwest German exporters were recently shown that cashing in on the US market is not as difficult as many seem to believe. This was done through the media of lectures, discussions and motion pictures at a four-day meeting in Bremen's US Information Center.

German businessmen of the area, interested in increasing trade with the US, heard ECA business experts explain the relationship of European markets to those in America. Resumption of Germany's prewar delicatessen exports (See "New Markets for Meat," pages 48-49) was also discussed along with customs and tariff problems.

## Adenauer Becomes Foreign Minister

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer has concurrently assumed the post of Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic,



*It may have been March but it didn't change the Christmas spirit that prevailed for 10 children of the Wuerfel Children's Home in Berlin. Occasion was belated arrival of a crate of Christmas gifts delayed enroute from the Loup City, Neb., 4-H Club. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)*



*Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, meets members of Wuerttemberg-Baden's press during a recent conference of Women's Affairs advisers in the state held at Stuttgart. (Schwarz photo)*

until a permanent officer is chosen. Dr. Adenauer was nominated to the position by the Cabinet. His nomination was approved by President Theodor Heuss March 15.

## IRO Installations Returned

A total of 844 installations in Germany, including former German army barracks and camps, apartment blocks, hotels and hospitals, has been handed back to Occupation Authorities since July 1947 by the International Refugee Organization (IRO) which used them to house displaced persons.

In the three western zones of Germany, in July 1947, the IRO had under its supervision 902 installations of all types which housed 620,000 refugees and displaced persons. As of Feb. 1, 1951, only 58 groups of buildings were being used by IRO to house 114,000 refugees.

In the intervening 43 months, IRO officials said, the UN organization has assisted more than 630,000 DP's to emigrate to new homes in countries all over the world. Another 47,000 left to return to their countries of origin.

## Visual Aid Program Tops Record

More than 360,000 visitors during February set a new monthly attendance peak for Hesse's visual aid program.

The Hessian visitors saw almost 4,000 individual film showings, two-thirds of them followed by discussions. In addition, more than 15,000 Hessians attended 230 displays of lantern slides and other visual presentations.

Two hundred and twenty-five copies of 22 new German titles received during February took the total of films available for the program in Hesse, to 171 titles with 1,835 copies. In addition, there are 75 copies of 44 films with English titles.

## Historic Cathedral Stone Sent to US

Historic Berlin Cathedral has contributed a 10-pound stone to be built into a new Gothic chapel being erected

at Michigan State College at East Lansing, Mich., in memory of nearly 400 former students who lost their lives in World War II.

Stones from St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey in London have already been received by college officials, and will be set into the narthex of the chapel along with the stone from Berlin. Efforts are being made to obtain similar contributions "representing the culture of Europe" from other famous European edifices.

Partially destroyed during the war, Berlin's Cathedral, the history of which dates back to 1465, is located in the Lustgarten, in East Berlin. Much of the damage has been repaired and restoration of the remainder is in progress.

### Sporting Guns to Military Weapons

Manufacturers of sporting guns in the Soviet Zone of Germany have been instructed to begin production of spare parts and components for military weapons, according to a RIAS (Radio in the American Sector) broadcast.

The report added that the manufacture of all sporting weapons in the Soviet Zone has been discontinued. Among companies immediately affected are the Simon, Fortuna, Thaelmann and Merkel firms, all located at Suhl, in Thuringia, which have been allocated contracts for the production of parts and components for military weapons.

It is believed, the report said, that the large stock of sporting weapons in the Soviet Zone — reportedly approximately 30,000 guns — is to be sold to Western Germany to obtain Deutsche mark credits.

### CARE Shipment Still Missing

CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe) textile packages valued at \$4,500 shipped from the United States for distribution to Berlin needy, are still missing after their seizure in February by Soviet control authorities at the barge check-point at Wittenberg, in the Soviet Zone.

*Eight Bavarians prepare to depart for America under HICOG Exchange Program. They will study various aspects of public life including civic education, religious institutions, union activities, Red Cross facilities and social services. Front row, l.-r., Hildegard Bischoff, Hof/Saale; Annetta Herold, Munich; Helene Fichte, Coburg. Back row, Alfred Roedl, Ansbach; Wolfgang Zorn, Augsburg; Luise Joerissen, Munich; Lotte Branz, Munich and Franz Wiesner, Munich.*

(Photo by Schoenborn, PRD HICOG)



*EUCOM's Jewish Chaplains meet in Synagogue Center at Heidelberg to discuss arrangements for observance of Passover (April 20). L.-r., Lt. Col. Philip Pincus, headquarters, USAF; Capt. Morris E. Mathews, Frankfurt Military Post; Gen. Jean Eichiski, headquarters, French Zone; Lt. Col. Henry Tavel, Chaplain's Division, headquarters, EUCOM; Capt. Herman Dicker, headquarters, US Forces in Austria, and Capt. Hersh Livazer, Munich Military Post.* (US Army photo)

The Berlin-bound shipment, comprising 35 crates of textile goods, was confiscated Feb. 14. Soviet authorities, in a letter to the CARE office in Berlin, admitted they are holding the consignment.

Explanations given for the seizure were "improper documentation" and the fact that the goods were enroute from the US, instead of Hamburg, as stated on the bills of lading.

Another CARE shipment of approximately 1,000 pounds of textiles was seized by the Soviets last October, and to date has not been returned.

### Unemployed Get Double Treat

Unemployed residents of Rothenburg, Hesse, accustomed to waiting many long hours for their semi-weekly relief checks are now finding the waiting time enjoyable.

Thanks to the ingenuity of US Resident Officer R. J. Wilson, the hundreds of persons who come to the county capital twice every week for their money, now view the newest motion pictures of the US film program. The Wilson-inaugurated film program, which continues until the last person has received his money, will probably be extended to other areas of Hesse.

### Dependents Visit Cotton Mill

The third in a series of visits to German installations by students of the Stuttgart Military Post Dependents School took place when 30 pupils visited the Otto Heinrich & Son cotton mill in Wendlingen, near Stuttgart.

The project was conceived through the cooperation of the OLCW-B Labor Affairs Division and the Stuttgart Parent-Teacher Association to better acquaint the pupils of the school with the German economic situation and, in particular, to give them a chance to examine the



Winners of the 12th Air Force German Youth Activities (GYA) "Meistersinger" contest are congratulated by Col. Arnold L. Smith, personnel services chief, 12th Air Force. The winners, l.-r., Annelie Wass, Hedwig Obst and Paul Otto, will represent the air organization at the zonewide finals to be held in Nuremberg. (USAFE photo)

apprentice training system for German youth. The success of the previous two visits, the first to Maschinenfabrik Esslingen and the second to the NSU Werke in Neckarsulm, resulted in the invitation to Wendlingen.

### US Home Furnishings Shown in Stuttgart

The world premiere of a new exhibition of American home furnishings, "Design for Use, USA," containing more than 500 examples of modern American design, was held in Stuttgart's State Trade Museum March 21.

The show, first of its type ever to tour Europe, was sent to Stuttgart at the request of the museum and was prepared by the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, at the invitation of the US Department of State and the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Most of the articles on display are not available in Germany. The American motive in presenting the exhibition is to show German manufacturers and exporters the kind of products that are in demand in the United States. The exhibition is part of a Europe-wide Marshall Plan campaign to help European firms increase their exports and thus help their countries close their "dollar gap."

After its first German exhibition in Stuttgart, the exhibition will tour Europe, showing in Milan at the Triennale, in London during the Festival of Britain, and in Paris and Zurich before returning to Germany.

### Information Center Sponsors Tours

Study tours to other European countries are to become a new feature of the activities of the Frankfurt US Information Center. To give its visitors the opportunity to become directly acquainted with the culture of other countries, the Frankfurt center, in conjunction with the US resident officer of Hesse's largest city, will provide inexpensive trips to various parts of Western Europe.

The program got underway early in March with a one-week trip to Paris for members of local youth

groups. A second trip to Paris and one to Spain are scheduled later this year.

### 100,000 Easterners See US Movies

Special US Information Center performances of movies for Eastern Germans have drawn audiences totaling more than 100,000 persons since the program was inaugurated one year ago.

Begun March 15, 1950, the continuing program features newsreels as well as documentaries, some of them full-length. A large proportion of the films shown deal with life in the United States.

Center officials also announced that residents of East Berlin and the Soviet Zone have received 150,000 copies of Western-licensed newspapers under a project, also inaugurated March 15, 1950, for making such papers available to visitors from Eastern Germany.

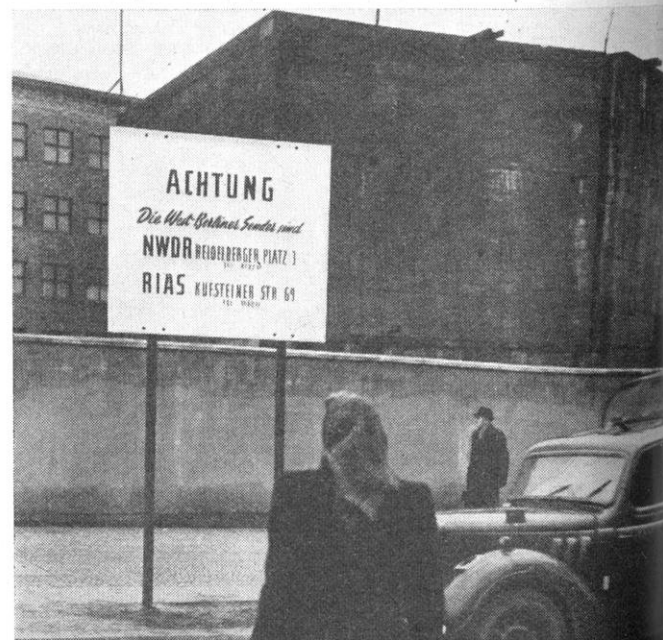
### Camp Victims' Welfare before UN

Suggestions to aid victims of the "scientific" experiments in Nazi concentration camps have been placed before the United Nations' Economic and Social Council meeting in Santiago, Chile.

The proposals are part of a report submitted to the council for action by UN Secretary General Trygve Lie. Recommendations include that new legislation be enacted to satisfy the legitimate claims of the victims of such experiments, making both the East and West German central governments liable for compensation. Payments provided by such legislation would not be subject to foreign exchange regulations and would be transferable.

Secretary General Lie noted that the Federal Republic had admitted a moral obligation to such victims and had expressed its willingness to render aid to survivors.

*The perplexities and complexities of life in Berlin are illustrated by sign in vicinity of Communist-controlled Radio Berlin, in British Sector, which warns strangers that the Western sponsored NWDR (Northwest German Radio) and RIAS (Radio in American Sector) are in other areas of the city. Eastern Germany residents have disappeared after entering Communist operated station in mistaken belief they were visiting RIAS or NWDR. (PRB BE-HICOG photo by Schubert)*





Dr. William H. Dankers (right), OLC Bavaria Food, Agriculture and Forestry chief, receives Meissner figurine as going-away gift from Bavarian state government. The gift, in appreciation of services rendered, was presented by Bavarian Minister of Agriculture Dr. Alois Schloegl (left) in presence of US State Commissioner for Bavaria George M. Shuster. Dr. Dankers will return to his former teaching duties at University of Minnesota's Agriculture Extension Division. (PRB OLCB photo)

### Potsdamers Resist Korea Fund

Tumultuous scenes occurred in Potsdam when workers were ordered to more than triple their financial contributions to the so-called "Korea Aid Fund" sponsored by the East German Communist government.

A report in *Die Neue Zeitung*, the US German newspaper in Berlin, said the uproar broke out at a meeting of the Brandenburg state government after workers were told their contributions to the "Korea Aid Fund" would henceforth be 3.5 percent of their income instead of one percent.

Several employees complained that it was time to put an end to such practices in as much as the "Korea Aid Fund" was contrary to the policy of the World Peace Council. When a spokesman tried to explain that a Communist victory in Korea will bring about world peace, vehement shouting ended the meeting ahead of schedule.

### Cheese Helps Needy Children

More than 104,000 pounds of cheese, joint gift of the Pestalozzi Foundation of America and the United States Government, has arrived in Munich for distribution to needy Bavarian children.

### Child Guidance Extending in Hesse

Modern child guidance practices, so familiar to American parents, have taken firm roots in Hesse.

The two first Hessian child guidance clinics, established at Kassel and Marburg approximately two years ago with American financial help and guidance, have proved so successful that the Hessian government intends to extend the service throughout the state. For that purpose, the Hessian government has organized a "board of directors for child guidance," consisting of high-ranking

representatives of the various ministries and prominent Hessian medical personnel. Establishment of two more clinics, at Frankfurt and Darmstadt, is planned as the next step in the development of the program.

### Mathewson Makes First Official Tour

Paying his first official visit to Berlin's US Sector boroughs since his appointment as the US commander of Berlin Feb. 1, Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson recently met with Tempelhof Mayor Hermann Fischer. Also on the General's itinerary were visits to the 12,000 seat Friedrich Ebert Stadium, which has been rebuilt with a grant from ECA funds, the 850 bed Wenckebach Municipal Hospital and a Tempelhof youth installation.

### Pieces on Peace Fill East Press

Pious protestations of peace now fill pages of East Berlin's Communist-controlled press as Red propagandists seek to sell the world on the pacific motives of the Soviets and their satellites.

A HICOG Berlin Element Public Affairs survey shows that during a recent seven day period the word "peace" appeared nearly 500 times on the front page of *Taegliche Rundschau*, official Soviet German-language newspaper. The other nine East Berlin dailies dutifully followed suit, carrying peace references almost as frequently.

In its page-one coverage of the World Peace Council meeting in Berlin's Soviet Sector and of other events it found interesting during the period, the *Rundschau* em-



It's questionable where more paint is being applied: on walls or on dungarees of young volunteer workers making last minute preparations for recent opening of a new Neighborhood Home in Zehlendorf, Berlin. However, their efforts produced an attractive and much needed center which was partly financed by grant of DM 160,000 from HICOG Special Projects Fund. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)



Officials presiding at recent "Peace Bridge" dedication ceremonies in Frankfurt are escorted to southern bank of Main River by traditional chimney sweep, symbol of good luck. The new span is largest of its type in Western Germany. Next to sweep are US State Commissioner for Hesse James R. Newman, Hesse Minister-President Georg August Zinn and Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Kolb. (PRB OLCH photo)

ployed the term "peace" in a wide variety of contexts and connections. Among the most frequent were: peace, peace-loving, peace pact, peace appeal, peace dove, peace powers, world peace, will to maintain peace, peace greetings, peacetime industry, peace phrases, peace policy and World Peace Council. The last-listed alone appeared in 134 front page references.

### Germany Again Wins Tourism Prize

The German Central Tourist Association has been awarded the King Fuad Bronze Medal as third prize in the annual world's tourist travel promotion literature and poster contest established in 1932 by the late King of Egypt.

The association's predecessor, the German Railroad's Central Tourist Office, won the first prize in 1934 for its poster advertising the Oberammergau Passion Play. The 1950 award resulted from the selection by the international jury of the Goethe Year prospectus. The booklet commemorated the 200th anniversary of the poet's death and dealt with his travel experiences.

### East Berlin Police Desertions Mount

Another 103 "People's Policemen" deserted the Communist German paramilitary force and sought sanctuary in West Berlin during February. This was nearly three times as many desertions as during December 1950 and reflects a steadily increasing volume of flights.

The latest defections bring to 706 the number of East German soldier-policemen who have fled to West Berlin over a nine-month period.

During February 123 Communist propagandists and agitators were arrested in Western Berlin.

### Bremen Labor Receives Books

Bremen's labor unions are receiving more books as HICOG donations toward replenishment of union libraries confiscated and destroyed by the Nazis. The German

Trade Union Federation (DGB) has received 50 more volumes on international, political, economic and social affairs in addition to the 82 books sent last year. Another trade union in the same area, the German Employee's Union (DGB) also received 50 similar volumes.

### March of Dimes Nets \$370,000

Contributions to the 1951 European Command March of Dimes totaled \$373,723, exceeding last year's donations by more than \$69,000.

### Military Academy Founding Celebrated

The founding of the US Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., on March 16, 1802 was celebrated 149 years later throughout Europe by alumni members of the famed institution. Among them were approximately 300 graduates now on duty at US military posts in Frankfurt, Heidelberg and Wiesbaden who attended a celebration in Heidelberg's European Command Casino.

### Peace Bridge Opened in Frankfurt

The newest and largest street bridge in Western Germany, crossing the Main river in the heart of Frankfurt, has been completed. The structure, built in the record time of one year at an approximate cost of DM 4,000,000 (\$952,000), has been christened the "Peace Bridge." Its predecessor, the former *Wilhelmsbruecke*, was destroyed by retreating German troops during the last weeks of the war.

With a span of 1,000 feet, nearly 100 feet wide and containing 1,115 tons of structural steel, the bridge is the last of five Frankfurt bridges, linking the city with suburbs on its southern bank, to be rebuilt.

The opening ceremony on March 1 was attended by US State Commissioner for Hesse James R. Newman and Hesse Minister President Dr. Georg-August Zinn. Frankfurt Mayor Walter Kolb cut a ribbon to formally open the bridge to traffic. +END

*Lt. Josephine J. Stong the first member of US Women's Air Force in Europe to be recalled to active duty as an officer, receives her bars as a second lieutenant. Discharged one day as a staff sergeant and placed on a commissioned status the next, Lieutenant Stong is pictured at the bar pinning ceremony presided over by Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad (left), commanding officer, USAFE, and Maj. Gen. Truman H. Landon (right), deputy commanding officer, USAFE.*



# Calendar of Coming Events

April 21 to June 15, 1951

## CURRENT

- April-May — Munich (Bav): National Museum Exhibition of "Roman Treasures from the Straubing finds."  
 April-October — Landau (RP): Flower show in SUWEGA gardens.  
 April 29-30 — Brunswick (LS): Symphony concert; Rosl Schmid, piano.

## APRIL

- April 21-23 — Weinheim (Hes): Blossom festival.  
 April 22 — Cologne (NRW): Concert, "Music of Our Time."  
 April 22 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Concert; Monique Haas, piano.  
 April 22 — Uelzen (LS): German cross-country running championships.  
 April 22 — Berlin: Automobile Grand Prize.  
 April 22-23 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; G. Cassado, cello; F. Rieger, conductor.  
 April 23 — Coblenz (RP): Rhenish Philharmonic concert; O. Winkler, conductor.  
 April 23 — Kassel (Hes): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin.  
 April 23 — Nuremberg (Bav): Piano concert, Erik Then Bergh.  
 April 23 — Wuerzburg (Bav): Concert, Wuerzburg Philharmonic Orchestra.  
 April 23-24 — Bremen: Concert, Haydn, "Creation."  
 April 23-24 — Bochum (NRW): Shakespearean performances.  
 April 23-26 — Bremen: International history of science congress.  
 April 24 — Luebeck (SH): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello.  
 April 24 — Nuremberg (Bav): Philharmonic concert; A. Grumiaux, violin.  
 April 24-May 9 — Rosenheim (Bav): 3rd Southeastern Fair.  
 April 25 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; H. Meissner, conductor.  
 April 25-26 — Aachen (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Stanske, violin.  
 April 25-May 6 — Passau (Bav): Spring fair.  
 April 26 — Stuttgart (WB): Zurich Chamber Orchestra concert; Paul Sacher, conductor.  
 April 26 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; H. Meissner, conductor.  
 April 26 — Muenster (NRW): Concert; J. Martzy, violin.  
 April 26-27 — Munich (Bav): Haydn, "Creation;" E. Jochum, conductor.  
 April 27 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; F. Fehringer, tenor; O. Schmidtgen, conductor.  
 April 27-May 6 — Friedrichshafen (SB): Lake Constance International Fair.  
 April 28 — Stuttgart (WB): Book and Periodical Publishers' Association, convention and exhibition.  
 April 28 — Mainz (RP): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; K. M. Zwissler, conductor.  
 April 28-May 6 — Landau (RP): Spring fair.  
 April 28-May 12 — Schwarz-Rheindorf, near Bonn (NRW): 800th anniversary, Twin Churches.  
 April 29 — Hanover (LS): Eilenriede auto racing.

- April 29-30 — Stuttgart (WB): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello; F. Leitner, conductor.  
 April 29-30 — Hamburg: Symphony concert; North West German Radio orchestra; Monique Haas, piano; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.  
 April 29-30 — Frankfurt (Hes): International auto races in conjunction with Frankfurt fair.  
 April 29-May 1 — Mannheim (WB): Horse mart.  
 April 29-May 2 — Throughout Hartz Mountains (LS): Walpurgis festivals.  
 April 29-May 2 — Uffenheim (Bav): Walpurgis mart; exhibitions; riding and driving tournament.  
 April 29-May 8 — Hanover (LS): 1951 German Industries technical fair.  
 April 29-May 14 — Mannheim (WB): May mart and exhibition of agricultural machinery and equipment.  
 April 30 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Piano concert, Alfred Cortot.  
 April 30 — Frankfurt (Hes): Symphony concert; B. Vondenhoff, conductor.  
 April 30 — Oberwesel/Rhine (NRW): Night of Witches — election of "1951 Wine Queen."  
 April 30-May 1 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; S. Borries, violin; K. Boehm, conductor.  
 April — Flensburg (SH): Spring fair.  
 April — Cologne (NRW): Collective art exposition, Josef Scharl, New York.  
 April — Kiel (SH): Motorcycle-racing.

## MAY

- May 1-3 — Dieburg (Hes): Dieburg triangle motor-racing.  
 May 1-3 — Wiesbaden (Hes): International automobile races.  
 May 1-11 — Bonn (NRW): Concerts, Beethoven festival.  
 May 2 — Wuppertal (NRW): Piano concert, Alfred Cortot.  
 May 2 — Remscheid (NRW): Concert.  
 May 2-3 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; Monique Haas, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.  
 May 2-5 — Stuttgart (WB): 2nd German tourist travel congress.  
 May 3 — Aachen (NRW): Second presentation of international Karl prize.  
 May 3 — Hamburg: German Homeopaths Central Association, conference.  
 May 3-4 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.  
 May 3-5 — Goslar (LS): German Rotary Club, congress.  
 May 3-6 — Mannheim (WB): "Baden Postal Stamp Centenary," philatelic exposition.

### Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

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

- May 4 — Wiesbaden (Hes): State Orchestra Symphony concert; Alfred Cortot, piano; L. Kaufmann, conductor.  
 May 5-6 — Goettingen (LS): Concert; G. Solti, conductor.  
 May 5-6 — Munich (Bav): Riem track auto races.  
 May 6 — Mainz (RP): Palace concert.  
 May 6 — Darmstadt (Hes): Symphony concert; Chr. Purrmann, piano.  
 May 6 — Frankfurt (Hes): Rowing regatta.  
 May 6 — Cologne (NRW): International long-distance bicycle races "Round about Cologne."  
 May 6 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Giant slalom on Blaueis glacier.  
 May 6 — Bruchsal (WB): Summer Day procession.  
 May 6-7 — Osnabrueck (NRW): Concert; Elly Ney, piano.  
 May 6-7 — Dortmund (NRW): Symphony concert.  
 May 6-7 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Rosl Schmid, piano; J. Keilberth, conductor.  
 May 6-26 — Heidelberg (WB): Collective art exposition, C. Westphal-Poeking.  
 May 6-June 3 — Stuttgart (WB): Sports meeting.  
 May 7 — Hamburg: Overseas Day.  
 May 7 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; Tibor Varga, violin.  
 May 7 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; G. Taschner, violin; Joh. Schueler, conductor.  
 May 7 — Gelsenkirchen (NRW): Symphony concert; A. Navarro, cello.  
 May 8 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert; Handel, "Messiah."  
 May 8 — Freiburg/Black Forest (SB): Symphony concert; F. Wuehrer, piano.  
 May 8 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Piano concert, Alfred Cortot.  
 May 8-11 — Munich (Bav): Auto races; German Automobile Club (ADAC).  
 May 9 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Handel, "Messiah;" G. H. Meissner, conductor.  
 May 9-10 — Bremen: Symphony concert; A. Lueder, piano; H. Schnackenburg, conductor.  
 May 9-10 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; G. Taschner, violin.  
 May 10 — Bochum (NRW): Handel, "Messiah;" G. H. Meissner, conductor.  
 May 10 — Bamberg (Bav): Symphony concert; G. Puchelt, piano; J. Keilberth, conductor.  
 May 10-11 — Berlin: Concert, Berlin Philharmonic concert; Wilhelm Furtwaengler, conductor.  
 May 10-31 — Essen (NRW): Ruhr District art exposition.  
 May 12 — Coblenz (RP): Reopening of Coblenz "Wine Village."  
 May 12-14 — Neustadt (RP): International light athletics meeting.  
 May 12-14 — Constance (SB): International Free Economy Union, meeting.  
 May 12-14 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): Open-air plays.  
 May 12-14 — Constance (SB): International costume festival, with Austrian, Swiss and French groups participating.  
 May 12-14 — Leichlingen (NRW): Marks-men's and folk festival; shooting.  
 May 12-14 — Hildesheim (LS): 70th anniversary, "Schubert-Bund" male chorus.

- May 12-14 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): International roller-skaters' hockey tournament.
- May 13 — Baden-Baden (SB): Symphony concert; Monique Haas, piano; Hans Rosbaud, conductor.
- May 13 — Koetzing (Bav): Whitsuntide ride; election of "Whitsuntide Bride and Groom."
- May 13 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): Final slalom on Zugspitzplatt.
- May 13 — Tettang (WB): Upper Swabian motorcycle-racing.
- May 13-14 — Trier (RP): Catholic German Women-Teachers' Society, meeting.
- May 13-14 — Bergisch-Gladbach (NRW): Marksmen's outdoor festival.
- May 13-14 — Kiedrich (RP): Spring festival in "Wine Village."
- May 13-14 — Partenstein (Bav): Homeland festival; openair performances of historical play, "In the Shadow of the Oaks."
- May 13-14 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): Traditional Saltboilers' Dance; openair plays.
- May 13-14 — Bad Sooden-Allendorf (Hes): Historic "Fountain Festival."
- May 13-14 — Vaihingen/Enz (WB): May Day celebrations; traditional plays; costume pageant.
- May 13-14 — Engers/Rhine (RP): Rhenish singing contest.
- May 13-15 — Cochem/Moselle (RP): Festival, Cochem Pentecost Kermis.
- May 13-15 — Rothenburg ob der Tauber (Bav): Jubilee festival plays, 700th anniversary of "Master Draught of Rothenburg;" 40th anniversary of "Shepherds' Dance;" 30th anniversary of Hans Sachs plays.
- May 14 — Bentheim (NRW): Openair performances beginning with Schiller's "The Maid of Orleans."
- May 14 — Unterhausen, near Reutlingen (WB): *Nebelhoehle* (Cave of the Mists) festival.
- May 14 — Hockenheim (WB): International motorcycle and automobile races.
- May 14-15 — Berlin: Concert, RIAS Symphony Orchestra; Alfred Cortot, piano; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- May 14-17 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): Professional Association of German Women Social Workers, annual meeting.
- May 15 — Frankfurt (Hes): Waeldchestag, outdoor folk festival.
- Beginning of May — Marburg (Hes): 8th Marburg kayak slalom.
- Middle of May — Wuppertal (NRW): "Reconstruction and Progress," exhibition.
- May 15-20 — Flensburg (SH): Evangelical Week.
- May 17 — Munich (Bav): Musical Academy concert; Alfred Cortot, piano; G. Solti, conductor.
- May 18 — Kassel (Hes): Symphony concert; H. Stranske, violin; C. Schuricht, conductor.
- May 18 — Krefeld (NRW): Symphony concert; Christl Goltz, soprano.
- May 18 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Symphony concert; G. Pitzinger and H. Melchert, soloists.
- May 18-20 — Ludwigsburg (WB): International horse show.
- May 18-22 — Duesseldorf (NRW): 106th Lower Rhenish music festival, "Music of Our Time;" orchestras and choirs from Aachen, Cologne, Duesseldorf and Wuppertal.
- May 19 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): Symphony concert; Christl Goltz, soprano.
- May 19-20 — Stuttgart (WB): Light athletics sports festival.
- May 20 — Feldberg/Taunus (Hes): Feldberg motor-racing.
- May 20 — Biberach (WB): Upper Swabian horse show.
- May 20-21 — Berlin: Philharmonic concert; Ernest Ansermet, Geneva, conductor.
- May 20-21 — Hamburg: Northwest German Radio symphony concert; A. Troester, cello; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
- May 20-23 — Goslar (LS): International Society of Ladies' Hairdressers, congress.
- May 21 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; Tibor Varga, violin.
- May 21 — Luebeck (SH): Symphony concert; H. Roloff, piano; G. E. Lessing, conductor.
- May 21-22 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert.
- May 22 — Munich (Bav): Musica Viva concert; Nikita Magalow, Geneva, piano; Igor Markevitch, conductor.
- May 22-24 — Hamburg: Sunday School conference.
- May 23-24 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; H. M. Theopold, piano.
- May 24 — Oberhausen (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Roloff, piano.
- May 24-28 — Trier (RP): Federation of German Architects' congress.
- May 25-28 — Goslar (LS): Lower Saxonian Cooperative Association, meeting.
- May 25-June 10 — Duesseldorf (NRW): "DRUPA," international printing and paper show.
- May 26 — Mainz (RP): Symphony concert; L. Hoelscher, cello; K. M. Zwissler, conductor.
- May 26-27 — Stuttgart (WB): Rowing regatta.
- May 27 — Essen (NRW): Concert.
- May 27 — Ziegenhain (Upper Hesse): Historic outdoor folk festival.
- May 27 — Aachen (NRW): Auto racing.
- May 27-28 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra concert; G. Herzog, piano; Artur Rodzinsky, conductor.
- May 27-June 3 — Hamburg: Agricultural Week; dairy experts' congress.
- May 29-30 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Paper and cardboard products industries association, meeting.
- May 30-31 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; Haydn, "Creation;" G. L. Jochum, conductor.
- May 30-June 1 — Nuremberg (Bav): German Gas and Water Experts' Society, annual meeting.
- May 31 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Roloff, piano.
- End of May — Munich (Bav): Festival movie plays.
- End of May — Heidelberg (WB): Horse show.
- May — Duisburg (NRW): Lower Rhenish University Week.
- May — Kiel (SH): International meeting of historians; meeting of Society for Traffic Improvement.
- May — Wiesbaden (Hes): International 1951 May festival plays; guest performances by European opera companies at State Opera.
- May — Karlsruhe (WB): Summer Day procession.
- May — Berlin: 700th anniversary of borough of Wedding (French Sector).
- May — Sasbach/Baden (WB): 1,200th anniversary.
- May — Wuppertal (NRW): 100th anniversary of Wuppertal Chess Club.
- May-August — Trier (RP): Flower show.
- May-September — Prien (Bav): Exposition of paintings on *Herren* and *Frauen* (men's and women's) isles.
- May-October — Hanover (LS): 1951 German Horticultural Show.

## JUNE

- June 1 — Wiesbaden (Hes.): Richard Strauss concert; C. Krauss, conductor.
- June 1-17 — Munich (Bav): German handicrafts fair.
- Beginning of June — Muenster (NRW): German librarians' congress.
- Beginning of June — Krefeld (NRW): International dog show.
- Beginning of June — Solingen (NRW): Greater Solingen's Singers Club, choral week.
- June 2 — Bad Kissingen (Bav): German professional dancing championships.
- June 2-3 — Goettingen (LS): Concert; E. Mainardi, soloist and conductor.
- June 2-3 — Mannheim (WB): 75th anniversary, German Red Cross.
- June 2-4 — Biberach-Riss (WB): Gustav Adolf festival.
- June 2-4 — Zell/Moselle (RP): Wine-growers' outdoor festival.
- June 2-4 — Krefeld (NRW): 100th anniversary, Krefeld *Liederkrantz* (singers' circle).
- June 2-4 — Goslar (LS): Northwest German Stenographers' Association, meeting.
- June 2-24 — Augsburg (Bav): "Sports and Health" exposition.
- June 3 — Mainz (RP): Palace concert.
- June 3 — Adenau/Eifel Mountains (RP): International auto-racing on *Nuerburg-Ring*.
- June 3-4 — Osnabrueck (NRW): Concert; Tibor Varga, violin.
- June 3-4 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic concert; G. Solti, soloist and conductor.
- June 3-4 — Boppard/Rhine (RP): *Orgelborns*, historical outdoor folk festival.
- June 3-7 — Verden/Aller (LS): Dedication of Verden Cathedral.
- June 5-8 — Baden-Baden (SB): Automobile Industry Association, meeting.
- June 5-9 — Travemuende (SH): International amateurs' automobile trials.
- June 6-17 — Berlin: International film festival.
- June 7 — Oberhausen (NRW): W. Trenkner, "Requiem;" 50th anniversary of the City Music Club.
- June 8 — Munich (Bav): Musica Viva concert; S. Vegh, soloist; Jan Koetsier, conductor.
- June 9 — Stuttgart (WB): Concertgebouw Orchestra, Amsterdam, concert; Raphael Kubeli, conductor.
- June 9-11 — Niederlahnstein (RP): Strawberry festival.
- June 9-11 — Oestrich/Rhine (NRW): 70th anniversary, choral singing contests.
- June 9-17 — Weener-Ems (LS): 1,000th anniversary.
- June 10 — Karlsruhe (WB): Auto races.
- June 10-11 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra concert; E. Jochum, conductor.
- June 10-12 — Laubach (Hes): Farm youth contests, pageants.
- June 11 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Joh. Schueler, conductor.
- June 11-12 — Cologne (NRW): Chamber concert.
- June 11-19 — Cologne (NRW): Richard Strauss festival performances; C. Krauss, R. Kraus, G. Wand and E. Szenkar, conductors.
- June 14 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert.
- June 14 — Munich (Bav): Choral concert; Richard Holm, tenor; G. Solti, conductor.
- June 14-15 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; L. Hoelscher, cello; H. Hollreiser, conductor.
- June 15-17 — Verden/Aller (LS): Horse show.
- Middle of June — Wuerzburg (Bav): Mozart festival.

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# A Summary of the Essential Provisions Of the Schuman Plan Treaty Constituting a European Coal and Steel Community

As Released in Paris in March

The draft of the Schuman Plan Treaty worked out by the conference of the six countries which adhered to the French proposal of May 9, 1950 (Germany, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy and Luxembourg) is in the form of a document with 95 articles.

In addition, a draft Convention concerning the transition period contains the measures necessary to place in effect the institutions and to permit the progressive adaptation of the producers to the new conditions of the single market.

By this Treaty there is constituted a European coal and steel Community, based on a single market, on common objectives and on common institutions.

## I.—Institutions

### A. The High Authority.

The High Authority is composed of a limited number of members, chosen on the basis of individual competence. It is not to have any tie or obligation to any of the member States in particular, but only to the Community as a whole. The six countries will grant to this High Authority the powers which they hold concerning prices, productions and investment in the field of coal and steel. The High Authority will exercise these powers within the framework of the economic and social provisions of the treaty.

### B. The Consultative Committee.

The High Authority is assisted by a Consultative Committee composed of representatives of the producers, the workers and the consumers in equal numbers. It may consult this committee at any time that it deems useful, and must do so before taking any measure which is enforceable within the six countries.

### C. The Common Assembly.

A Common Assembly, named by the Parliaments of the six countries and chosen among their membership, will meet once a year. To it will be referred a report of the High Authority, on which it shall take a vote. A vote of censure by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting, constituting an absolute majority of the members of the Assembly, will require the collective resignation of the High Authority and its replacement.

### D. Council.

It has appeared necessary to provide coordination between the High Authority, which acts within the pooled area of coal and steel, and the Governments which act in the other sectors of the economy. A Council composed of Ministers designated especially for this purpose will ensure this coordination. This Council will not in any sense supervise the High Authority. However, those of the decisions of the High Authority which have important repercussions on the general economy can only be taken with the concurrence of the Council.

### E. The Court of Justice.

In Order to give both the Governments and the enterprises the guarantee that the

High Authority can not exercise its powers arbitrarily, a Court of Justice is provided, composed of seven judges designated for six years by agreement among the member States. All of the interested parties—the States, the Council and the enterprises—will agree to take appeals based on all of the means generally invoked before administrative courts (lack of jurisdiction, abuse of powers, violation of treaties). In order, however, not to create the risk of confusion of powers between the High Authority and the Court, the latter may not examine the High Authority's judgment concerning the economic situation, on which its decisions may have been based.

## II.—Role of the Institutions

A. To see that the single market is regularly supplied with coal and steel, taking account of the needs of third countries.

B. To assure to all consumers in comparable positions within the single market an equal access to the sources of production.

C. To see to the establishment of the lowest possible prices and to the maintenance of conditions which will encourage the enterprises to develop and improve their production potential and to promote a rational policy for the exploitation of natural resources, avoiding their exhaustion.

D. To promote the improvement of the living and working conditions of the labor forces in each of the industries under the jurisdiction of the Community in such a way as to make possible their equalization in an upward direction.

The Community is to accomplish its mission with limited direct intervention and with a minimal administrative machine, in close cooperation with the interested parties.

To this end:

A. It enlightens and facilitates the action of the interested parties by gathering and publishing information and by organizing consultations;

B. It places financial means at the disposal of the enterprises; and

C. It insures the conditions of a normal competition and exercises direct action on production and on the market only when circumstances make it absolutely necessary, explaining in each case the reasons for its action.

## III.—Economic and Social Provisions

The creation of a single market means that coal and steel will move freely. Production will no longer belong to a given country, but will instead be accessible on an equal basis to all of the members of the Community. In normal periods, this objective can be reached through the operation of the market. In case of general shortage, the participating countries agree to allocate their resources among them-

selves, taking account not of the origin of production but only of needs. It is the task of the Council, acting by unanimous vote, to allocate among the six countries these common resources; failing such unanimity, the decision rests with the High Authority.

A. Conditions of Supply for the Consumer.

The High Authority will see that all discriminatory practices (particularly double prices) are forbidden and will be able by means of fines and daily penalty payments to force the producers who contravene this prohibition to respect it. Thus, the consumers of coal and steel in the different countries will have access to the raw materials at the lowest possible prices and under conditions which differ only on account of the varying costs of transportation resulting from their geographic position.

B. Rational Distribution of Production.

This will be obtained:

(1) through the free movement of coal and steel resulting from the elimination of tariff barriers, of quantitative restrictions and of agreements to divide markets;

(2) through the prohibition on subsidies or assistance by States which would impede competition;

(3) through the prohibition of unfair trade practices based on abnormally low wages or on purely temporary or local price cutting engaged in with a view to acquiring a monopoly; and

(4) the elimination of restrictive agreements among producers, i. e., of cartels which through production quotas allocate orders among the enterprises and which fix the level of prices with a view to protecting the most expensive product to the detriment of the consumer.

C. Modernization of Production and Improvement of Quality.

The High Authority may contribute very effectively to the modernization of production. It will benefit from a special position of access to international means of financing, until it is agreed to issue loans on the national markets. A levy is also provided on total coal and steel production, limited in principle to one percent of the value of such productions. (As the turnover of the Community is of the order of \$4,000,000,000 annually, one percent represents around \$40,000,000.)

The fund constituted by this levy will be used to cover the administrative expenses of the High Authority as well as the expenses which might arise from a guarantee given by the High Authority to loans contracted by the enterprises, and especially to cover readaptation expenses.

D. Improvement of the Condition of the Workers.

The standard of living of the workers will be protected by provisions

(a) forbidding the practice of abnormally low prices based on abnormally low wages and

(b) preventing enterprises from having recourse to wage cuts rather than to modernization as a means of surmounting their difficulties.

In this respect, because the improvement of productivity requires, in the view of the drafters of the Plan, that technical progress should not be hindered, a readaptation fund has been provided which will operate with its own funds. It will serve both to make loans to industries which need to transform themselves and to contribute to the reemployment of workers by the payment of temporary allowances and reinstallation expenditures, and the financing of technical retraining.

#### E. Cartels and Concentrations.

The provisions included in the draft treaty on cartels and concentrations are designed essentially to prevent price fixing and the control of production and technical development by agreements among producers. The provisions against industrial concentrations are designed to prevent the same results from being obtained either by the growth of a single enterprise to a point from which it could control an important part of the market, or by a vertical integration which would make possible discriminatory practices. These provisions

do not exclude all concentration operations, but only those which by creating situations contrary to the basic principles of the Community, cannot be approved by the High Authority.

#### IV.— Transitional Measures Provided by the Annexed Convention

As soon as the mechanisms have been established which will make it possible to assure under the control of the High Authority, the smooth transition between the present economies and the final situation which the Schuman Plan proposes, and subject to the necessary exceptions concerning Belgian coal and Italian steel, quantitative restrictions and customs duties will be automatically abolished among the six countries.

As concerns the relations of the Community with other countries, notably Great Britain, the High Authority will be charged with carrying on negotiations in the name of the six countries on the basis of instructions issued by the Council of Ministers acting unanimously.

A limitation is also foreseen for shifts in coal production during the transition period. As concerns steel, temporary measures will permit steel mills to adapt themselves

progressively to the single market. As is known, the most difficult case to settle in this connection has been that of the Belgian coal mines, whose prices were 50 percent higher than those of the Ruhr. A perequation mechanism fed half by subsidies from the Belgian government and half by contributions from the most favored producers of coal (Germany, Holland) will make it possible to reduce this discrepancy and to contribute to the harmonization of the economic conditions existing in Belgium with those of neighboring countries.

When the single market enters into force for coal, discrimination in transport rates based on the place of origin or destination of one of the products in question must be abolished. The establishment within the Community of direct international tariffs will come about by agreement among the governments, or, in the absence of such agreement, on a recommendation by the High Authority within two and one-half years at the latest from its creation.

Finally, during the transition period, the action of the High Authority should in particular be exercised through assistance to enterprises and to the workers within the framework of readaptation. + END

(Continued from page 42)

## The German Viewpoint

rather than death. The world, therefore, should no longer doubt that the German people have made a clear decision and that no one in Germany — except for some fools, dreamers and foreign agents — dreams of repudiating this decision. The direct danger and the experiences which the Germans had before 1945 and perhaps an even greater motive, which is the knowledge of conditions existing across the present Eastern borders, are the reasons why Germany, in spite of its present misery and despair, has rejected Bolshevism in a more complete manner than any other European nation.

All of our arguments were fully understood, but, of course, were sometimes disputed. Perhaps the most important result of our discussions was that the psychological and political factors were completely understood by both sides. No one who is trained to recognize factors which determine public opinion in their own country can overlook the existence of such factors in other countries. I therefore felt that it was the mutual desire to reach an understanding which made these discussions so valuable.

**S**OME OF THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS may be due to the fact that the American nation is younger and more vigorous than the European nations. Their political institutions are less burdened with tradition, and their political decisions with fewer reservations. Having in mind his own political history, the average American finds it difficult to understand why Europe does not unite or cooperate, when the political prerequisites for this integration seem to exist. Looking at the map of Europe must be rather disturbing to the realistic view of the American. On the other hand, the value of these

differences and the manner in which they have contributed to the development of Europe was recognized.

I welcomed these discussions because I believed they helped remove the prejudices which the European, burdened with tradition and proud of his culture and history, has against the American; just as they served to remove the prejudices of the young and independent American, who, full of energy, looks with equal pride on the forms of life which he has developed and which he wants the European to adopt. Discussions of this kind will teach nations to learn from one another and to recognize their mutual obligations.

The strongest impression which I brought home from this two weeks' trip was the following:

It is surprising and remarkable to see the natural self-discipline of the American citizen and the way he supports the national efforts of his country. We in Germany should, I think, understand how freely and wholeheartedly the Americans submit to a democratic order which they acknowledge and which they support even though they do not always agree completely with the forms under which it is presented. The great love which the American citizen feels for his country is admirable. This gives him the right to look into the future with confidence. + END

### 32,000 Volunteer Miners Recruited

Recruiting of US-Zone workers for the Ruhr coal mines is continuing at an average of between 300 and 600 volunteers monthly. Since March 1947, when the first US-Zone volunteer was accepted for the German coal pits, almost 32,000 volunteers have been processed through the Hoechst Assembly Center near Frankfurt.

# Allied Communique on Revision of the Occupation Statute and Implementation of the New York Agreements

Important measures which arise from the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers at their September 1950 meeting in New York were published March 6. These measures mark an important step in the development of normal relations between the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States and the Government of the Federal Republic. Further measures to this end should result from the decisions, taken by the Foreign Ministers in Brussels in December 1950, to proceed in negotiations with representatives of the Federal Republic toward the establishment of contractual relations in connection with the association of Germany in the common defense effort of the West.

The following are the most important of the measures announced March 6.

In order to accelerate the integration of the Federal Republic in the community of free nations, the Allied High Commission has approved the immediate establishment of a Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has authorized the Federal Government to enter into direct diplomatic relations with friendly nations and to exchange diplomatic representatives with them. Foreign diplomatic and consular representatives on Federal territory will normally be accredited to the Federal Republic.

The High Commissioners have promulgated a First Instrument of Revision of the Occupation Statute in which certain reserved powers are given up or are reduced. For example, the powers of the High Commission in the field of internal action under Paragraph 2 (h) of the Statute are given up, while powers in respect of foreign trade and exchange are considerably reduced. Furthermore, Federal and *Land* (state) legislation will no longer be subject to prior review by the Allied High Commission before coming into force.

In furtherance of the reestablishment of the German public and private credit in the world an agreement has been reached between the Federal Government and the governments of the three Occupying Powers by which the former confirms its responsibility for the prewar external debts of the German Reich and acknowledges the debts arising out of the assistance furnished to Germany by the Allied Governments since May 8, 1945. This agreement will in due course be laid before the *Bundestag* (Lower House of Parliament) for ratification. The three powers have in return indicated that the debt settlement will be a negotiated one in which the interested parties, both debtor and creditor as well as the governments concerned, including the Federal Government, will take part. It is also agreed that in establishing the amount and manner of payment of the German external debts consideration will be given to the general situation of the Federal Republic, in particular its capacity to pay and its territorial limitations.

In order to make an essential contribution to international cooperation, the Federal Government has also given a written undertaking to the Allied High Commission that it is prepared to cooperate in the equitable apportionment of materials, products and services which are in short supply or required for the common defense.

Finally, the High Commissioners have announced their program for giving up Occupation Statute controls regarding respect for the Constitutions, decartelization and deconcentration, and displaced persons and refugees, as soon as certain specified conditions have been fulfilled.

## First Instrument of Revision Of the Occupation Statute

The Council of the Allied High Commission hereby promulgates the following modifications of the Occupation Statute which, except as modified by this instrument, continues in force:

I. In Paragraph 2(b), after the words "non-discrimination in trade matters," insert the following:

"to the extent required for the purposes of Paragraph (g) (2) below:"

II. Paragraph 2 (c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) foreign affairs, including international agreements made by or on behalf of Germany; but the powers reserved in this field will be exercised so as to permit the Federal Republic to conduct relations with foreign countries to the full extent compatible with the requirements of security, other reserved powers, and obligations of the Occupying Powers relating to Germany."

III. Paragraph 2(g) is amended to read as follows:

"(g) control over foreign trade and exchange to the extent necessary:

(1) to meet the needs of security;

(2) to insure the observance by the Federal Republic of principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, until the Federal Republic has become a party to the Agreement and assumed the obligations thereunder;

(3) to insure the observance by the Federal Republic of the principles and practices of the International Monetary Fund Agreement and to control its exchange rate, until the Federal Republic has become a member of the Fund and assumed satisfactory obligations thereunder with respect to its exchange rate;

(4) to provide for orderly settlement of claims against Germany.

IV. Paragraph 2(h) is deleted.

V. Paragraph 5 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Any amendment of the Basic Law will require the express approval of the Occupation Authorities before becoming effective. Any agreement made between the Federal Republic and a foreign government will become effective 21 days after its official receipt by the Occupation Authorities but will be subject to repeal or annulment by them.

"(b) The Occupation Authorities will not disapprove any agreement between the Federal Republic and a friendly country or repeal or annul legislation unless in their opinion it is inconsistent with the provisions of the Occupation Statute as revised or

with legislation or other measures of the Occupation Authorities, or constitutes a grave threat to the basic purposes of the occupation."

VI. Paragraph 7 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) In so far as it is based upon reserved powers, occupation legislation will remain in force until repealed or amended by the Occupation Authorities.

"(b) All other occupation legislation will remain in force until repealed by the Occupation Authorities at the request of the appropriate German authorities, or repealed or amended by the German authorities upon authorization by the Occupation Authorities."

VII. This Instrument shall become effective March 7, 1951.

## Decision No. 10

### Program for the Revision Of Occupation Controls

In implementation of the decisions taken by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and France at their New York meeting on Sept. 18, 1950, the Council of the Allied High Commission, having this day promulgated the "First Instrument of Revision of the Occupation Statute," has decided to adopt the following program for further relaxation of controls under the Occupation Statute:

1. The powers reserved by Paragraph 2 (b) relating to deconcentration will be exercised only to insure completion of Allied programs relating to the steel, coal and motion picture industries, I. G. Farben and the Grossbanken and actions which, as of Dec. 31, 1950, were called for under laws adopted by the Allied High Commission or have been initiated through legal process taken under existing laws. Upon completion of such programs and actions these powers will be relinquished.

2. (a) The powers reserved by Paragraph 2 (b) relating to decartelization will be relinquished upon the enactment by the Federal Republic of legislation satisfactory to the Occupation Authorities, including provisions to prevent new concentrations of economic power.

(b) The powers reserved by Paragraph 2 (d) relating to displaced persons and the admission of refugees will be relinquished as soon as commitments and other action satisfactory to the Occupation Authorities have been taken by the Federal Government with respect to the admission, care and protection of displaced persons and refugees, including safeguarding their civil rights, assuring the continued and effective operation of international and Allied agencies established for their care and resettlement, and compensating victims of Nazi persecution.

(c) The powers reserved by Paragraph 2 (f) relating to respect for the Basic Law and the *Land* Constitutions will be relinquished as soon as the Federal Republic has established a judicial authority deemed by the Occupation Authorities to be

capable of effectively upholding the civil rights of the individual as defined in the Basic Law.

3. The Occupation Authorities will retain the powers necessary to insure that the Federal Government carries out commitments undertaken and legislation enacted pursuant to Paragraph 2 above and that the essential features of such legislation are maintained.

4. The Council of the Allied High Commission will issue further instruments of revision of the Occupation Statute from time to time as the conditions prescribed by this decision for the relinquishment of powers are fulfilled.

5. This decision shall become effective on March 7, 1951.

## Decision No. 11

### Competence of the Federal Government in the Field of Foreign Affairs

In exercise of the powers reserved by Paragraph 2(c) of the Occupation Statute as amended by the First Instrument of Revision, the Council of the Allied High Commission decides as follows:

#### Article I

The Federal Government is hereby authorized to establish a Ministry of Foreign Affairs and shall have exclusive responsibility for the choice of the personnel of its diplomatic, consular and trade missions.

#### Article II

The Federal Government may conduct relations with foreign countries subject to the provisions of this Decision.

#### Article III

1. The establishment of diplomatic or consular relations or trade missions shall be subject to the prior approval of the Allied High Commission.

2. The Federal Government may, however, establish without such approval diplomatic missions in those countries, other than the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom, in which prior to the effective date of this decision it has been authorized to establish consular offices.

3. No prior approval will be required for the establishment of consular offices or trade missions in those countries with which the Federal Government has diplomatic or consular relations.

#### Article IV

The Federal Government is hereby authorized to appoint official agents in the capitals of the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom.

#### Article V

The accreditation and status of foreign missions in the territory of the Federal Republic will be governed by the following provisions.

(i) Diplomatic missions and consular offices established in the territory of the Federal Republic will normally be accredited to and recognized by the Federal Republic. In exceptional circumstances they may be accredited to or recognized by the Allied High Commission. In no case will there be a dual accreditation of missions to the Allied High Commission and to the Federal Republic or the issue of exequaturs to consuls by both the Federal Government and the Allied High Commission.

(ii) The accreditation of foreign missions to the Federal Government shall be notified to the Allied High Commission and they will thereafter have access to it in all matters relating to the fields reserved to the Occupation Authorities.

#### Article VI

The Federal and Land Governments shall keep the Allied High Commission informed of any international negotiations. The Allied High Commission may intervene in negotiations relating to the fields reserved to the Occupation Authorities.

#### Article VII

The Federal Government shall furnish to the Allied High Commission all appropriate information regarding action taken pursuant to the provisions of this decision.

#### Article VIII

This decision shall become effective on March 7, 1951.

### Letter on Financial Responsibilities of the Federal Government

The following is the text of a letter from the Allied High Commission to the Federal Chancellor concerning financial responsibilities of the Federal Government.

Oct 23, 1950.

I have the honor to refer to the communique issued by the Foreign Ministers in New York in which they indicated that the Federal Government would be expected to undertake certain commitments consonant with the new responsibilities which the Governments of the three Occupying Powers contemplated would be conferred upon the Federal Republic. The three Governments hold that, at the moment when the Federal Government assumes responsibility for the conduct of its foreign relations, the status of the obligations resting upon it in its relations with foreign countries should be clarified. The three Governments regard the Federal Government as the only German Government which can speak for Germany and represent the German people in international affairs pending the reunification of Germany. They consider, therefore, that pending a final peace settlement, and without prejudice to its terms, the Federal Government is the only government entitled to assume the rights and fulfil the obligations of the former German Reich.

The High Commission has communicated to the Federal Government separately the decisions which have been taken by the Foreign Ministers concerning the clarification of the status of treaties to which the German Reich was a party. The question of the obligations of the Reich also involves the external debt of the Reich. The three Governments consider that the Federal Government should in consonance with what has been said above, assume responsibility for the prewar external debt of the Reich. They recognize that, in the determination of the manner in which and the extent to which the Federal Government is to fulfil the obligations arising from this assumption, account must be taken of the general situation of the Federal Republic, including, in particular, the effect of the limitations on its territorial jurisdiction.

The determination of the financial responsibilities of the Federal Government necessarily also involves the obligations resulting from the economic assistance

which has been furnished by the Occupying Powers to Germany. As the Federal Government is aware, the Occupying Powers have, at considerable cost to the peoples of their own countries, extended substantial economic assistance to Germany since the termination of hostilities, with a view to insuring the well-being of the German people and assisting them in the rehabilitation of their economic life. In due course the Occupying Powers will call for a settlement of the obligations arising from this assistance. They will consider in the settlement of these obligations the ability of the Federal Government to pay and other relevant factors. Meanwhile, they consider that the Federal Government should acknowledge its debt in respect of the expenditures which they have incurred and that it should recognize the prior status of these obligations over other claims.

It is the intention of the three Governments to proceed as promptly as possible with the development of a settlement plan which will assure fair and equitable treatment of the interests affected and remove as far as practicable obstacles to normal economic relations between the Federal Republic and other countries. These arrangements would necessarily be provisional and subject to revision when Germany is reunited and a final peace settlement becomes possible. The three Governments are agreed that the plan should provide for the orderly settlement of the claims against Germany, the total effect of which should not dislocate the German economy through undesirable effects on the internal financial situation, nor unduly drain existing or potential German foreign exchange resources. It should also avoid adding appreciably to the financial burden of any Occupying Power.

The three Governments have instructed the Intergovernmental Study Group on Germany in London to prepare a plan for handling claims in accordance with the above principles and to recommend arrangements for the appropriate participation of other interested Governments and the debtors and creditors, including the Federal Government. The Federal Government will in due course be informed of the results of these studies.

Although there are numerous problems to which it has not yet been possible to give consideration, the three Governments are in agreement that the settlement plan should include, in particular, those categories of claims whose settlement would best achieve the objective of normalizing the economic and financial relations of the Federal Republic with other countries. In their view the plan must therefore necessarily deal with the prewar external debt as well as with the claims in respect of postwar economic assistance which enjoy a priority status over all other claims. The plan should also provide for the settlement of certain claims in connection with social insurance operations and with the conversion into Deutsche marks of Reichsmarks brought back from Germany by repatriated prisoners of war and deportees, if these claims have not been disposed of before the establishment of the plan.

In addition to the foregoing matters, other questions may arise in the detailed working out of the settlement arrangements. For example, it may be necessary to give consideration to certain prewar debts owed to the residents of foreign countries which may not be strictly classifiable as external in character.

The three Governments recognize that a settlement plan of the scope envisaged can be put into effect only through some modification of the priority of their claims in respect of postwar economic assistance. Accordingly, the three Governments have agreed that, provided a settlement plan is worked out in accordance with the principles outlined in the preceding paragraphs and provided further that agreed procedures and controls are established that will govern this settlement plan and all payments made under it, they will modify the priority of their claims in respect of postwar economic assistance to the extent necessary to permit the fulfillment of such an agreed plan. This qualified modification of the priority of claims in respect of postwar economic assistance will not preclude the continued fulfillment of the obligations which the Federal Government has already incurred under existing agreements concerning such claims.

The three Governments feel certain that the Federal Government shares their view as to the desirability of restoring Germany's credit and of providing for an orderly settlement of German debts which will ensure fair treatment to all concerned, taking full account of Germany's economic problems. They feel equally certain that the Federal Government will share their belief that such a settlement will contribute to the restoration of normal relations between Germany and other countries.

The three Governments would appreciate receiving a formal assurance from the Federal Government that it regards itself as responsible for the prewar external debt of the German Reich and that it recognizes its debt with respect to the expenditures incurred by the Occupying Powers for economic assistance to the Federal Republic and affirms the priority of the claims arising from such assistance over other claims against Germany. They would also appreciate receiving assurances of the cooperation of the Federal Government in working out and implementing a settlement plan as outlined above.

In order to give formal effect to these undertakings and assurances and to the undertakings and assurances offered by the Governments of the three Occupying Powers, I have to propose that an agreement should be concluded by an exchange of notes between the Allied High Commission and the Federal Government. It is the intention of the High Commission to proceed with the modification of the controls in the Occupation Statute on the lines agreed by the three Foreign Ministers as soon as this exchange of notes is completed and the assurance in respect of cooperation in an equitable apportionment of materials and products in short supply required for common defense, on which a separate letter is today being sent to you, has been received. However, it is the understanding of the three Governments that the exchange of notes on debt obligations will be submitted to the Federal legislature for approval and I have to request you to confirm that this will be done at the appropriate time.

### Federal Chancellor's Reply

The following is the German Federal Republic's reply to the Allied High Commission letter of Oct. 23, 1950.

Bonn, March 6, 1951.

In reply to your letter of Oct. 23, 1950 — AGSEC(50)2339 — I have the honor to inform you as follows:

#### I.

The Federal Republic hereby confirms that it is liable for the prewar external debt of the German Reich, including those debts of other corporate bodies subsequently to be declared liabilities of the Reich, as well as for interest and other charges on securities of the Government of Austria to the extent that such interest and charges became due after March 12, 1938 and before May 8, 1945.

The Federal Government understands that in the determination of the manner in which and the extent to which the Federal Republic will fulfil this liability, account will be taken of the general situation of the Federal Republic including, in particular, the effects of the limitations on its territorial jurisdiction and its capacity to pay.

#### II.

The Federal Government acknowledges hereby in principle the debt arising from the economic assistance furnished to Germany since May 8, 1945, to the extent to which liability for such debt has not previously been acknowledged in the Agreement on Economic Cooperation concluded on Dec. 15, 1949 between the Federal Republic and the United States of America, or for which the Federal Republic has not already taken over responsibility under Article 133 of the Basic Law. The Federal Government is ready to accord the obligations arising from the economic assistance priority over all other foreign claims against Germany or German nationals.

The Federal Government regards it as appropriate to regulate any questions connected with the recognition and settlement of these debts by bilateral agreements with the Governments of the countries which have rendered economic assistance, patterned on the agreement concluded with the United States of America on Dec. 15, 1949. The Federal Government takes for granted that these agreements will contain an arbitration clause for cases of dispute. The Federal Government is prepared at once to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of such agreements with the Governments concerned.

#### III.

The Federal Government hereby expresses its desire to resume payments on the German external debt. It understands that there is agreement between it and the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on the following: —

It is in the interest of the reestablishment of normal economic relations between the Federal Republic and other countries to work out as soon as possible a settlement plan which will govern the settlement of public and private claims against Germany and German nationals.

Interested governments including the Federal Republic, creditors and debtors shall participate in working out this plan.

The settlement plan shall in particular deal with those claims, the settlement of which would achieve the objective of normalizing the eco-

nomical and financial relations of the Federal Republic with other countries. It will take into account the general economic position of the Federal Republic, notably the increase of its burdens and the reduction in its economic wealth. The general effect of this plan shall neither dislocate the German economy through undesirable effects on the internal financial situation nor unduly drain existing or potential German foreign-exchange resources. It shall also not add appreciably to the financial burden of any Occupation Power.

The governments concerned may obtain expert opinions on all questions arising out of the negotiations on the settlement plan and on the capacity to pay.

The result of the negotiations shall be set forth in agreements. It is agreed that the plan will be provisional in nature and subject to revision as soon as Germany is reunited and a final peace settlement becomes possible.

### Letter to Federal Chancellor On Debt Assurances

The following is the Allied High Commission's acknowledgment of the Federal Chancellor's letter on debt assurances.

March 6, 1951.

In reply to your letter of March 6, 1951, on the subject of German indebtedness we have the honor, on behalf of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, to acknowledge the undertakings of the Federal Government in regard to the responsibility of the Federal Republic for the prewar external debts of the German Reich and for the debt arising out of the economic assistance furnished to Germany by the three Governments since May 8, 1945.

With regard to the priority accorded to the obligations arising from the postwar economic assistance we are authorized to state that the three Governments would not propose to exercise this priority in such a way as to restrict settlement of foreign-held claims arising out of trade subsequent to May 8, 1945, essential to the economic recovery of the Federal Republic.

With regard to the question of an arbitration clause in agreements covering the debts for postwar economic assistance, the three Governments will be prepared, when negotiating such agreement, to consider whether it would be useful to include an arbitration clause to deal with any matters which might be appropriately settled by such a procedure.

We further have the honor on behalf of the three Governments to confirm the understandings of the Federal Government as set forth in the second paragraph of Article I and in Article III of your Excellency's letter. They are now engaged in preparing proposals for the working out of settlement arrangements; these will provide for the participation of foreign creditors, German debtors, and interested Governments including the Federal Government. The proposals will be designed to arrive at an orderly over-all settlement of prewar claims against Germany and German debtors and of the debt arising out of the postwar economic assistance, which would be fair and equitable

to all the interests affected, including those of the Federal Government. It is the intention that the resulting settlement should be embodied in a multilateral agreement; any bilateral agreements that may be considered to be necessary would be concluded within the framework of the settlement plan. As soon as their proposals are ready the three Governments will communicate them to the Federal Government and to other interested Governments and will discuss with them these proposals and the procedure to be adopted for dealing with the subject.

We have the honor to state that our three Governments regard your Excellency's letter under reference and this letter as placing on record an agreement between the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, on the one hand and the Government of the Federal Republic on the other, concerning the questions of German indebtedness covered in these letters. These letters are prepared in English, French and German, each text being equally authentic.

### Letter on Equitable Apportionment Of Materials for Defense

Text of letter from Allied High Commission to the Federal Chancellor concerning the equitable apportionment of materials for defense.

October 23, 1950.

You will recall that the Foreign Ministers, in their communique on Germany, issued in New York on Sept. 19, 1950, after referring to their willingness to amend the Occupation Statute, stated that "the Federal Republic will be expected to undertake certain commitments and other actions consonant with its new responsibilities."

In view of the fact that the amendments to the Occupation Statute now under active consideration will transfer to the Federal Government certain reserved powers, the exercise of which may become necessary in the interest of the defense effort of the Western Nations, the Allied High Commission hereby requests the Federal Government formally to give an assurance that it will cooperate with the Western Powers in the equitable apportionment of materials, products and services which are or may be in short supply or required for the common defense.

At the present time it is not possible to determine in detail the areas where shortages can be expected, the organizations which will be designated to cope with these shortages, or the specific measures which the Federal Government might find it necessary to take in the discharge of its obligations. It can be stated, however, that now and in the immediate future the Federal Government is expected to maintain conditions under which Western orders may be freely placed within the area of the Federal Republic and under which deliveries against these orders will be made in the normal course of events, and not to increase unduly the internal consumption of these goods at the expense of exports. It can also be anticipated that, with the prospective increase in the defense effort of the Western Powers, the Federal Government will be expected to lend support to industries producing critical items in short supply and to institute measures designed to assure, at

fair prices, supplies of finished goods, raw materials and services for Western defense requirements in an equitable proportion to the Federal Republic's internal requirements for consumption and investment and in preference to the import demands of countries outside the Western defense effort.

### Federal Chancellor's Reply

The following is the text of a letter from the Federal Chancellor to the Allied High Commission giving assurance on equitable apportionment of materials.

I have received your letter AGSEC(50) 2340 of Oct. 23, 1950, and as requested I hereby confirm that the Federal Government will cooperate in the equitable apportionment of materials, products and services which are or may be in short supply or required for the common defense.

In the spirit of this cooperation the Federal Republic is in particular prepared

(a) not to impose export restrictions on Western orders placed in the area of the Federal Republic for the above items, detrimental to the equitable apportionment of said items.

(b) to take measures to prevent internal consumption of said items from unduly increasing at the expense of exports of said items and to lend support to industries producing the above items;

(c) when the situation requires, to institute measures designed to insure, at reasonable and non-discriminatory prices, supplies of the above items for Western defense requirements in an equitable proportion to the Federal Republic's internal requirements for consumption and investment and with the appropriate degree of priority over the import demands of countries outside of Western defense effort.

\* \* \*

### Modification of Berlin Controls

The following is the text of the letter sent by the three Allied Commandants to the Berlin Magistrat (City Council) announcing the First Instrument of Revision of the Statement of Principles of May 14, 1949, following decision of the Allied High Commission to further relax controls in the Federal Republic and Western Berlin.

To: *Regierender Buergermeister*;  
President of the House of Representatives;  
President of the High Court of Appeals.

1. As a result of a conference of the Foreign Ministers of France, the United States and the United Kingdom in New York in September 1950, the Council of the Allied High Commission has promulgated on March 6 a First Instrument of Revision of the Statute of Occupation which increases the competence of the Federal authorities in various fields. The Foreign Ministers have also expressed the wish that Berlin should enjoy the same advantages, taking into account its particular position. In accordance with this decision the Allied Kommandatura is promulgating today the First Instrument of Revision of the Statement of Principles of May 14, 1949, a copy of which is attached herewith. This document reduces the reserved powers in a certain number of fields.

2. We wish at the same time to inform you of our intention to effect further relaxation of controls as soon as circumstances permit. We fully appreciate that the achievement of our common objectives will depend

in the future, as it has in the past, on effective cooperation between the Allied authorities and the Berlin Government.

General de Brigade P. L. CAROLET  
for France

Maj. Gen. G. K. BOURNE  
for Great Britain

Maj. Gen. L. MATHEWSON  
for USA

### First Instrument of Revision of the Statement of Principles of May 14, 1949

The Allied Kommandatura hereby promulgates the following modifications of the Statement of Principles of May 14, 1949, which, except as modified by this Instrument, continues in force:

I. Paragraph 1 is amended to read as follows:

"1. Berlin shall have, subject only to the limitations set out in this Statement, full legislative and executive and judicial powers in accordance with the Berlin Constitution of 1950 as approved by the Allied Kommandatura on August 29, 1950."

II. The words "non-discrimination in trade matters" are deleted from Paragraph 2 (b).

III. Paragraphs 2 (c), 2 (f), 2 (g) and 2 (j) are amended to read as follows:

"(c) Relations with authorities abroad, but this power will be exercised so as to permit the Berlin authorities to assure the representation of Berlin interests in this field by suitable arrangements;"

"(f) Respect for the Berlin Constitution of 1950 as approved by the Allied Kommandatura on Aug. 29, 1950;"

"(g) Control over external trade and exchange and over trade between Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany; and control over monetary and fiscal policies in so far only as these policies seriously affect Berlin's need for external assistance;"

"(j) Authority over Berlin police to the extent necessary to ensure the security of Berlin."

IV. Paragraphs 2 (h), 2 (k), 2 (l) and 2 (m) are deleted.

V. In Paragraph 4, the word "Berlin" is substituted for "Greater Berlin."

VI. Paragraph 5 is amended to read as follows:

"5. Any amendment of the Berlin Constitution or any new Constitution of Berlin will require the express approval of the Allied Kommandatura before becoming effective. All other legislation will be effective without review by the Allied Kommandatura, but will be subject to repeal or annulment by it. The Allied Kommandatura will not repeal or annul legislation unless, in its opinion, it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Statement of Principles as revised, or with legislation or other measures of the Occupation Authorities, or unless it constitutes a grave threat to the basic purposes of the occupation."

VII. Paragraph 7 is amended to read as follows:

"7. All occupation legislation will remain in force until repealed or amended by the Allied Kommandatura or the Sector Commandant concerned. In so far as legislation of the Allied Kommandatura or the sector commandants is not based on the reserved powers, it will be repealed at the request of the appropriate Berlin authorities."

VIII. This Instrument shall become effective on March 8, 1951. +END

# Official Communiqués

## HICOM Meeting of March 1

The 56th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg March 1, 1951. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner; and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Considered progress made toward implementation of the agreement of Foreign Ministers at New York in September 1950.

(2) In this connection, noted that Allied and German experts would meet later in the day at the Petersberg, to discuss finalization of texts which will permit the taking effect of the instrument of revision of the Occupation Statute and related documents.

(3) Agreed to hold its next meeting on March 8, 1951.

## HICOM Meeting of March 8

The 57th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg March 8, 1951. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Considered the occupation costs budget for the fiscal year 1951-1952, and in particular that portion of the budget related to the needs in Germany of considerably increased Allied defense forces. The budget was referred to the finance advisers for final review.

(2) Affirmed the complete lack of foundation in a newspaper report that the federal chancellor has been requested by the High Commission to delay the discussion in the *Bundestag* (Lower House of Parliament) scheduled March 9. No such suggestion has ever been made.

(3) Agreed to hold its next meeting on Thursday, March 15, at the Petersberg.

## HICOM Meeting of March 15

The 58th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg March 15, 1951. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Noted the action of its chairman in replying to the federal chancellor's letter to the High Commission concerning the *Bundestag* resolution of March 9, 1951, on all-German elections, prerequisites for ensuring such elections, and the reunification of Germany. The high commissioners have already transmitted to their governments the documents sent to them by the federal chancellor. The high commissioners have recommended that their governments give these proposals their most earnest consideration.

(2) Signed a law providing a uniform traffic and highway code applicable to Allied Forces in all three zones. This law, which will be published in the Official Gazette of the High Commission, provides that, with certain exceptions, the German highway code shall apply to the Allied Forces. It further provides that Allied vehicles should not be subjected to German legislation regarding size, technical requirements, registration and driving licenses, and that registration and driving licenses in one zone of the federal territory should be recognized in the other two zones. Each high commissioner shall prescribe the amount of insurance necessary to cover those risks which may arise from the operation in the territory of the Federal Republic of motor vehicles which are privately owned by Allied nationals under his jurisdiction.

(3) Noted that in accordance with its instructions the state commissioner of North Rhine-Westphalia had been directed to convey to the minister-president the High Commission's concern that a responsible member of the state government should have made unsubstantiated charges involving members of the Allied Forces. On Feb 28, the minister for economics of Land North Rhine-Westphalia made a statement in the *Landtag* (state house of representatives) alleging that an extensive black market existed in coal supplied to the Allied Forces in Germany for their own requirements. The Occupation Authorities are determined to take all possible steps to suppress black market dealings in Germany, and to this end have recently promulgated Allied High Commission Law No. 40, which renders such transactions by members of the Allied Forces liable to severe penalties. They will vigorously follow up any evidence of malpractices which may be adduced. Accordingly the Council of the Allied High Commission at its meeting on March 1 took cognizance of Dr. Straeter's statement and instructed the state commissioner of North Rhine-Westphalia to ensure that the allegations made were immediately put to the proof and to take disciplinary action against offenders in all cases where the charge was substantiated. The minister has, however, admitted in a letter addressed, on March 10, to the state commissioner that he is at the moment unable to adduce concrete evidence in any single instance in justification of his remarks before the *Landtag*.

(4) Agreed to hold its next meeting on March 29, 1951, at the Petersberg.

## Laws and Regulations

### Regulation No. 4

(Liquidation of Coal Industry Enterprises)

#### Under Law No. 27

(Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following Regulation:

### Article 1

The following companies listed in Schedule A of Law No. 27 are hereby placed in liquidation as of March 1, 1951:

No. 10 — Kohlenhandelsgesellschaft "Glueckauf" Abt. Beck & Co.

No. 11 — Deutsche Kohlenhandelsgesellschaft Luedtzen, Meentzen & Co.

No. 12 — Kohlenkontor Weyhenmeyer & Co.

No. 13 — Kohlenwertstoff A.G.

### Article 2

The legal representatives (*Vorstand, personlich haftende Gesellschafter* or their equivalent) of each of the companies enumerated in Article 1 who have been appointed by or whose appointments have been approved by the Combined Coal Control Group (hereinafter referred to as the "Group") or any other competent Allied authority, are hereby initially appointed as liquidators of the company.

### Article 3

1. The legal representatives (*Vorstand, personlich haftende Gesellschafter* or their equivalent) of the companies enumerated in Article 1 shall file a notice of dissolution of the enterprise with the court having jurisdiction under German Law for entry in the Commercial Register (*Handelsregister*). Each such notice of dissolution shall be filed on or before Feb. 28, 1951, and shall become effective on March 1, 1951.

2. The legal representatives of each of such companies shall file with the aforementioned Court, for entry in the Commercial Register (*Handelsregister*), a notice setting forth the names of the liquidators appointed. Each such notice shall be filed on or before Feb. 28, 1951, and shall become effective on March 1, 1951.

### Article 4

1. Within 90 days following the effective date of this Regulation, any authorities and bodies having any interest in such companies may recommend to the Group persons to serve as liquidators in lieu of or in addition to those initially appointed.

2. The Group may appoint liquidators and may remove persons serving as such.

### Article 5

Liquidators shall be under the sole direction and supervision of the Group and shall be responsible to it.

### Article 6

1. A liquidator may only delegate his functions with the authorization of the Group.

2. A liquidator shall receive as compensation for his services the amount which he received as basic compensation in his former capacity in the company, except as may be otherwise directed by the Group. Where liquidators are appointed in lieu of or in addition to those initially appointed, compensation shall be as directed by the Group.

### Article 7

The liquidators shall so conduct the affairs of the company as to achieve an orderly liquidation which will suitably protect the interests of creditors, shareholders and other owners. For this purpose:

(a) The liquidators shall make recommendations to the Group for the disposal of assets on being advised by the Group that such assets are not required for reorganization plans pursuant to Articles 3 and 4 of the Law. The liquidators shall

thereupon make such disposal of such assets as may be authorized or directed by the Group:

(b) Pending the consummation of reorganization plans pursuant to Articles 3 and 4 of the Law or the disposal of assets not subject to inclusion in such plans, the liquidators shall carry on current business with respect to the assets subject to such plans or disposal unless otherwise ordered by the Group;

(c) The Group will instruct the liquidators which of their acts and transactions require the prior authorization of the Group. Pending the issuance of such instructions, all transactions not in the ordinary course of business require the prior authorization of the Group;

(d) Where a company is unable to meet its obligations as they mature or where it appears that the assets of a company are less than its liabilities, the liquidators shall promptly advise the Group and shall take such action as may be authorized or directed by it;

(e) The liquidators may consult with and inform the owners of the company in all matters which may be of interest to them. The liquidators shall promptly forward to the Group any recommendations received from such owners.

#### Article 8

1. The liquidators shall submit to the Group proposals for the treatment of claimants under Article 5 of the Law.

2. The liquidators may consult with any claimant or with any association or committee of claimants. They shall render all reasonable assistance to claimants and may cooperate with them in the preparation and presentation of proposals for the treatment of their claims and interests.

#### Article 9

The liquidators shall prepare and submit to the Group such balance sheets, accounts and reports, including reports by German public accountants, and in such form as may be directed by the Group.

#### Article 10

The liquidation shall be terminated and liquidators discharged pursuant to orders of the Group.

#### Article 11

Provisions of German Law with respect to liquidation of companies not inconsistent with Allied High Commission legislation shall apply except as otherwise decided by the Group.

#### Article 12

This regulation shall apply to current liquidation proceedings in respect of the enterprises listed or described in Schedule B of Law No. 27.

#### Article 13

This Regulation shall become effective on the date of its publication.

Done at  
Bonn, Petersberg, Feb. 14, 1951.

## Regulation No. 12 (Revised)

(Aviation)

### Under Law No. 24

(Control of Certain Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment)

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following Regulation:

## Scope

### Article 1

This regulation relates to the controls on civil aeronautical activities.

## Definitions

### Article 2

For the purpose of the Law and this Regulation:

(a) "Aircraft" includes aircraft of all types, heavier or lighter than air and with or without means of propulsion, but excluding meteorological balloons, and balloons having no military value.

(b) "Airport" includes any airdrome, airfield or seaplane base.

(c) "Use" includes the operation, repair, maintenance, charter and control of flight of aircraft.

(d) "War materials" as used in Groups VI and IX of Schedule A to the Law include the articles and products listed in Group V (A) of that schedule.

## Acquisition, Construction and Operation of Airports

### Article 3

The Civil Aviation Board may authorize the acquisition, construction or operation of an airport. An authorization granted pursuant to this provision, shall, subject to any condition or limitation contained therein, extend to the carrying on of all activities incidental to the operation of an airport, except those activities relating to

(a) aircraft maintenance;

(b) aids to air navigation and to landing of aircraft, other than approach lighting and visual aids;

(c) air traffic control service and aeronautical telecommunications service as defined by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

## Employment of Germans

### Article 4

1. German nationals employed by the Occupation Authorities or by non-German nationals or organizations authorized to furnish commercial air service in the territory of the Federal Republic may perform ground activities under such conditions and to such extent as may be approved by the Civil Aviation Board.

2. The Commander-in-Chief of any Air Force forming part of the Occupation Forces determines on his own responsibility the activities in which German nationals may be employed by forces under his command.

## Chartering of Aircraft

### Article 5

The chartering of aircraft shall be subject to a license issued by the Civil Aviation Board to the owner or operator of such aircraft for each flight or series of flights.

## Activities of Non-Germans

### Article 6

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Law, non-German nationals may engage in aeronautical activities in the territory of the Federal Republic if authorized to do so by the Civil Aviation Board.

## Repeal

### Article 7

1. Regulation No. 12 (Aviation) under Law No. 24, as published in No. 32 of the Official Gazette of the Allied High Commission, page 576, is hereby repealed.

2. This repeal shall be without prejudice to the continued ownership of airports within Article 4 of the repealed Regulation.

Done at  
Bonn, Petersberg, Jan. 23, 1951.

## Official Statements

### Occupation Costs Budget for 1951-52

The Allied High Commission, in transmitting to the Federal Government the Budget for Occupation Costs and Mandatory Expenditures for the fiscal year 1951-52, sent the following letter to the federal chancellor on March 16, 1951:

1. The Council of the Allied High Commission has now drawn up the estimates of expenditures to be charged to the Federal Budget under Occupation Costs and Mandatory Expenditures for the financial year April 1, 1951 to March 31, 1952.

2. A summary of the estimates is given in the table below (in DM Million).<sup>\*</sup> Details are being dispatched to you under separate cover.

	UK Zone	US Zone	Fr. Zone	Total
Occupation Costs	1,543	2,100	1,065	4,708
Mandatory Expenditures				
Class I . . . . .	116	96	37	249
Class II (except new construction) . . . . .	10	10	2	22
Total . . . . .	1,669	2,206	1,104	4,979
New Construction	421	768	427	1,616
Grand Total (in DM Million) . . . . .	2,090	2,974	1,531	6,595

You will see from the above summary that of the total estimated expenditure of DM 6,600,000,000 for the fiscal year 1951-52, DM 1,600,000,000 represents non-recurrent extraordinary expenditure on building due to the increase of Allied strengths in Germany.

3. The total budgetary increase over last year of DM 1,132,000,000 is the direct result of the decisions made in New York last September by the three Foreign Ministers by which the Governments of the United States, France and the United Kingdom guaranteed the security of the Federal Republic and of Western Berlin. This guarantee was given at your express request. It is being implemented by increasing Allied strengths in Germany to a considerable degree in conformity with the wish expressed by the Federal Government. Allied reinforcements have already arrived and the process of reinforcement will be greatly accelerated in the near future.

4. Thus, it is requested that the financial effort which the Federal Republic is being asked to make represents in large measure its contribution to the defense of its own territory. It is a contribution only, since the major part of the expenditure on the Occupation Forces, such as pay, rations and armament, remains a charge on budgets of the Allied Governments themselves.

5. In determining the requirements of the Allied Forces, the High Commission has taken carefully into account the economic and social position of Western Germany and has endeavored to limit to the absolute minimum the effort being demanded of it.

<sup>\*</sup> To reach dollar equivalent, calculate Deutsche mark at the official rate of 23.8 cents, i. e., DM 1,000 equals \$238.



In this respect it is emphasized that the main part of the increase for 1951-52 of DM 1,132,000,000 over the current fiscal year, consists of DM 750,000,000 additional expenditure on new installations and an increase in transport and communications costs amounting to DM 210,000,000. The normal working and maintenance expenses have not, therefore, varied very much, even though they allow for a considerable increase in troop strengths. This shows that important reductions in expenditure have already been put into effect, and the three high commissioners will continue their efforts along these lines.

6. The extraordinary expenditure of DM 1,600,000,000 for new construction is largely the result of a desire to restrict requisitioning as much as possible. In so doing, the High Commission feels it is giving satisfaction to the repeated requests of the Federal Government and of public opinion. Furthermore, this construction being carried out for the Allied Forces will eventually revert to the German economy and will be available to satisfy the needs of the German people and the administration.

7. The contribution of DM 6,600,000,000 which Germany is being asked to make represents no more than 6.3 percent of the gross national product for 1951 as estimated by the federal authorities. Even taking Germany's peculiar situation into account, the financial effort involved is less than that which is being made by the other Western nations for the defense of Europe. This contribution can not, therefore, be considered excessive and, in accepting the corresponding obligations, the Federal Republic will demonstrate its desire to join in the defense of peace and liberty, both of which are essential to its economic and social reconstruction.

### Order to Abrasives Industry

The Decartelization and Industrial Decartelization Group (DIDEG) of the Allied High Commission has issued a final "cease and desist" order against the two trade associations, the Fachverband Schleifmittel Industrie and the Verein Deutscher Schleifmittelwerke, forbidding them from engaging in price-fixing and other specific trade-restraining activities.

The order is designed to promote competition in the abrasives industry, with attendant benefits to consumers.

Last summer, the two trade associations, which dominate the German abrasives industry, and five individuals pleaded guilty to criminal charges of having violated US Military Government Law No. 56 (Decartelization Law) and paid fines assessed by the court.

In connection with this action, DIDEG issued an order to the trade associations requiring them to "show cause" why they should not be required to cease their price-fixing and other trade-restraining activities. The "cease and desist" order, issued by DIDEG without hearing, after agreement with attorneys for the two trade associations, is the conclusion of the "show cause" proceedings.

Holding that the associations' activities constituted a violation of the decartelization laws, DIDEG specifically ordered the two trade groups to refrain from fixing or agreeing upon prices to be charged and from collecting or disseminating information on prices, or circulating any type of price list. The order directs abrasives manufacturers to sell their products at prices to

be determined independently by each manufacturer.

In the case of abrasives other than coated abrasives, DIDEG allowed 36 months as the maximum time limit within which manufacturers must independently establish and calculate prices for each separate article. DIDEG further ordered the associations to stop urging or inducing manufacturers to sell at a particular price or under particular terms or conditions.

In addition, the order enjoins the Verein Deutscher Schleifmittelwerke not to calculate rebates based on the total amount of purchases from two or more manufacturers. The associations are also ordered to refrain from negotiating any non-governmental agreements with foreign manufacturers concerning prices, territories and quotas.

### US Attitude on Four-Power Meet

US High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy, questioned on newspaper reports dealing with the US attitude to the proposed Four-Power Conference, issued the following statement:

"Certain reports which have appeared in Germany and which allegedly reflect the American stand on issues related to the proposed conference of Foreign Ministers and the preparatory Four-Power talks now under way in Paris are entirely speculative and largely inaccurate. Obviously any reliable information on these subjects will be issued or made available either in Paris or Washington."

### Magdeburg Incidents Protested

The following letter from Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, US deputy high commissioner for Germany, to I. Semichastnov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, was delivered March 21. General Hays protested several incidents at Magdeburg when anti-American demonstrations were carried on by Germans against passengers riding on the US military trains to or from Berlin.

During the period March 1 to March 14, 1951, there have been six instances in which the military train of the American Occupation Forces passing through Soviet occupied territory en route to or from Berlin was subjected to attacks by German nationals residing in the Soviet Zone.

At 2200 hours March 1, 1951, DUS (German-US) passenger train No. 610, during the scheduled stop at Magdeburg, was approached by a group of 15 German children and two German adults, singing anti-American songs and throwing propaganda leaflets aboard the train. A Russian captain was observed to have been directing the group prior to the demonstration; the demonstration itself, however, was conducted by the two adult Germans. This incident was reported to a Russian lieutenant at Marienborn by the United States train commander.

At 2200 hours March 8, 1951, DUS passenger train No. 610, during a scheduled halt at Magdeburg, was approached by 25 German youths singing anti-American songs and throwing propaganda leaflets.

At 0342 hours March 9, 1951, a DUS passenger train was departing from scheduled halt at Marienborn from Berlin. A single bullet, approximately 30 caliber in size, penetrated the door of a coach, ricocheting into the personnel compartment. The coach when fired upon was adjacent to Russian

occupied barracks and the shot came from the same side of tracks upon which barracks are located.

At 2200 hours March 12, 1951, DUS passenger train No. 610, during the scheduled stop at Magdeburg, was approached by 75 Germans singing anti-American songs, throwing propaganda leaflets and pasting 15 anti-American posters upon the train. There were 15 armed Russian soldiers at the site of the demonstration who made no attempt to restrain the demonstrators.

At 2200 hours March 13, 1951 DUS passenger train No. 610, during the scheduled stop at Magdeburg was approached by 15 German children, age 10 to 15 years, singing anti-American songs and pasting four large posters on the sides of the coaches.

On behalf of the United States Occupation Forces in Germany, I protest these disorderly and unlawful offenses directed against US personnel, which occurred in the area of Germany under the control of the Soviet Occupation Forces.

It is requested that you take action to punish the persons guilty of these offenses and to prevent the recurrence of such offenses in the future.

### HICOG Requests Freeze on STEG

The following statement was made March 16 by Glenn G. Wolfe, director of the Office of Administration, HICOG, in reference to the freeze on STEG, the German state corporation established to dispose of surplus US army equipment:

"The Office of the US High Commissioner has been requested to arrange with German authorities for the freezing of all property of US origin now in the custody of STEG, the German state corporation, until an inventory is taken and there is a screening of items usable for defense. In accordance with this request the US High Commission is requesting the appropriate German Government authorities to impose such a freeze immediately. A team from the US Department of Army will conduct the screening of defense goods.

"Last September, at the request of the US High Commissioner, there was a freeze of STEG's automotive equipment and spare parts. At that time, all STEG items were screened for all items of possible use to the European Command, and following this screening and satisfaction of EUCOM's requirements, the freeze was lifted.

"Since STEG is a German state corporation, any order for the freeze must emanate from the German Government."

## Official Announcements

### French-American Troop Exchanges

In furtherance of the agreement of the Council of Foreign Ministers in September 1950, which authorized the stationing of Allied occupation troops in Western Germany without regard to zonal boundaries, and in accordance with an agreement by the French and US High Commissioners, the stationing of some US troops in the French Zone, and of some French troops in the US Zone is now being put into effect.

This action is to improve Allied dispositions, and is in accord with their common objectives and the harmony of their operations. No changes in the zonal boundaries have been nor will be affected through the agreement, nor will there be any change in the existing relationship between occupying troops and local German authorities.

# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

**The Free Press of the Suppressed Nations**, Association of the Free Press of Central and Eastern Europe, Baltic and Balkan States in Germany, August 1950.

**Bulletin der Internationalen Vereinigung fuer soziale Sicherheit** (Bulletin of the International Union for Social Security), Vol. III, No. 8-9, General Secretariat of IVSS-IAA, Geneva, August-September, 1950.

**A Program to Foster Citizen Participation in Government and Politics in Germany**, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, Jan. 15, 1951.

**Soviet Zone Constitution and Electoral Law**, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG, Feb. 1, 1951.

**Tenth Report to Congress of the Economic Cooperation Administration for the Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1950**, The White House (Washington), Feb. 6, 1951.

**HEUTE** (in German), No. 130, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), Feb. 14, 1951.

**Thailand, Land of the Free**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 7, I&E Office, EUCOM, Feb. 18, 1951.

**What Makes A Man Courageous?** EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 8, I&E Office, EUCOM, Feb. 18, 1951.

**Report on Employment and Unemployment, Federal Republic of Germany and Western Berlin, Mid-February 1951**, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, Feb. 23, 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 263, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 23, 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 8, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, Feb. 23, 1951.

**Official Gazette**, No. 48, Allied Secretariat, HICOG, Feb. 23, 1951.

**Getting Along with Our Allies**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 9, I&E Office, EUCOM, Feb. 25, 1951.

**HEUTE** (in German), No. 131, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), Feb. 28, 1951.

**The Erding Journal**, Newsmagazine of the 85th Air Depot Wing, USAF, Vol. 2, No. 5, February 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 9, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, March 2, 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 264, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 2, 1951.

**Is The United States Self-Sustaining?** EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 10, I&E Office, EUCOM, March 4, 1951.

**Official Gazette**, No. 49, Allied Secretariat, HICOG, March 6, 1951.

Copies of publications etc. listed in the Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 265, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 9, 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 10, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, March 9, 1951.

**What is a Police State?** EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 11, I&E Office, EUCOM, March 11, 1951.

**Uniform Code of Military Justice**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 12, I&E Office, EUCOM, March 11, 1951.

**HEUTE** (in German), No. 132, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), March 14, 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 266, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 16, 1951.

**Spotlight**, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 11, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, March 16, 1951.

**The Fighting Man**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 13, I&E Office, EUCOM, March 18, 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 267, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 23, 1951.

**Der Monat** (in German), Vol. 3, No. 30, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), March 1951.

**Daily Press Review**, Nos. 35-53, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 21-March 20, 1951.

**Information Bulletin**, March 1951, PRD, HICOG, March 30, 1951. +END

In other words, where French troops are stationed in the US Zone, any problems affecting the Germans will be handled through the American authorities, and vice versa.

The first step under the agreement was taken over the weekend of March 3-4 when advance elements of certain French contingents arrived in the Wetzlar area. Other areas in the US Zone where French troops are expected to be stationed in the near future are: Marburg, Fritzlar, Giessen, Pforzheim and Karlsruhe; United States forces will be stationed in Mainz, Worms, Idar, Oberstein, Bingen, Kaiserslautern and Baumholder, and other localities in the French Zone.

In some instances the new troops will be in addition to those already there and in other instances they will replace them. Negotiations concerning the shifting of troops will be conducted between US and French military officials. The transfer will not affect the German administrations nor US or French High Commission organizations in the areas concerned. — from EUCOM announcement.

## Netherlands Import Regulations

The Netherlands Government has authorized the following extensions to the regulations applicable to American and British military and civilian personnel stationed in Germany and Austria and to their families living with them. They may in general carry the following without payment of import duty and without production of a written import license:

- a. Clothes, whether new or used;
- b. 1. Eau de Cologne in bottles, whether sealed or opened, containing no more than half-a-liter;

2. Toilet waters of every description, e.g., lotions in bottles, whether sealed or opened, containing no more than half-a-liter;

3. Perfume in bottles, whether sealed or opened, containing no more than 25 grams;

c. Small presents and other articles not mentioned above brought by the traveler for relatives or friends, provided the value does not exceed 25 guilders;

d. Holiday souvenirs (i. e., all non-commercial goods) purchased or acquired by the traveler when traveling abroad, provided the value does not exceed 200 guilders.

Further, they may import free of duty the food and drink rations allocated for the number of days they will remain in the Netherlands (as proven by their leave-pass or movement order), including sweets and a bottle of wine or spirits, whether sealed or not, as well as 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars, 100 cheroots, or 250 grams of tobacco, for a stay of less than three days; for a stay of more than three days, 60 cigarettes or an equivalent quantity of cigars or tobacco per day are allowed.—from HICOG Daily Bulletin.

## Border Point at Schaffhausen Closed

Schaffhausen is no longer an authorized crossing point from the French Zone of Germany into Switzerland for European Command military personnel. Basel now remains as the only authorized crossing point for such personnel.—from EUCOM announcement.

## Inspection of Private Vehicles

Motor vehicles registered in the European Command and owned privately by individuals or agencies are scheduled for mechan-

ical safety inspection and re-registration between April 2 and April 30, 1951.

All privately owned automobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters and trailers with license plates bearing the letters A, C, AM, CM, AT and CT, must pass safety inspection before new registration papers and plates can be obtained.

Application for registration or re-registration of vehicles must be made by owners in person, or by a representative with power of attorney, at local offices of the registrar of motor vehicles. Owners who are not permanently stationed in the European Command cannot register their vehicles here.

Safety inspection stickers will not be required this year but no vehicle will be registered unless a certificate is submitted, indicating that the vehicle has passed the inspection. EUCOM Provost Marshal officials stated that the vehicle safety inspection will be suspended if it fails to meet prescribed standards of mechanical safety.

When applying for registration or re-registration of a vehicle in EUCOM, the owner or his authorized agent must present the inspection certificate, satisfactory proof of ownership and current insurance policy in the amount required by EUCOM, issued by a company which is authorized and licensed to sell insurance in this command.

Dependents of military personnel who own a vehicle must also present a letter of identification from their sponsor, while civilians and their dependents need a letter of identification from the civilian sponsor's personnel officer, verifying employment status with the Occupation Authorities or authorized agencies in Germany.—from EUCOM announcement.



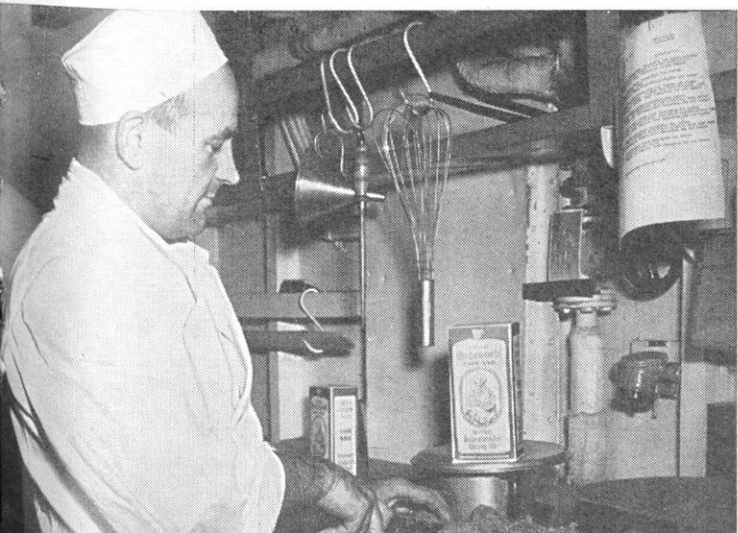
## At Home on the Sea

**M**ANY JOBLESS GERMAN SEAMEN and others who have not found the life of the landlubber to their taste have taken refuge with US Navy Labor Service Units. Sailors like Hein (top, left), who served with a German minesweeper in the English Channel, are aiding Uncle Sam by performing the necessary duties of the US Navy in Germany and thereby relieving US gobs for more important tasks.

The storekeeper on ships is one of these posts and under the supervision of a US chief petty officer (center, left) this member is learning the latest techniques in better service. Food (below, left) is a big booster in bringing the men back to the ships while instruction in marine engineering (below) provides men with the necessary technical training for a seafaring man.

Unit members (top) ready minesweeping paravanes for launching under watchful eyes of a Navy CPO.

(US Navy photos)



*As part of America's contribution to the over-all defense program of the North Atlantic Treaty Nations (NATO), US units are now arriving in Germany at a steady pace to augment current troop strength throughout three Western Zones. Shown are new arrivals who recently disembarked at Bremerhaven. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)*

