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INFORMATION

Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

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International Auto Show

(See cover page 2)

THIS ISSUE:

Manhunt for 6,000,000

As I See America

Six Points of US Policy

Democracy Comes to Dachau

Young Farmers Return

Program for German Youth



**MAY
1951**

600,000 Visitors Buy 98,000 Cars, Trucks At Auto Show



Six hundred thousand spectators from 20 European and 25 overseas countries packed Frankfurt's 11-day International Automobile Show at the end of April to set several encouraging records at West Germany's first postwar auto exhibition. Foremost were the sale of 70,000 German passenger cars and trucks for the domestic market and of 25,000 for export, and the purchase of 3,000 foreign-made vehicles for German use. So encouraging were sales results and attendance — an average of approximately 65,000 daily — that it is certain that the Frankfurt international auto show will become an annual event. Photos show (above) one section of the 537 exhibits which made up the display — and throngs of interested fairgoers; (left) legless veterans, in mechanized and self-propelled vehicles, brave the crowds to see the latest in German and world auto production; (below, left) racy roadster, with underslung body and all the trimmings, including white-walled tires, caught many an eye — convertibles are extremely popular in Germany; and (below) striking display by "Volkswagen" (People's Car), the Federal Republic's largest producer of motor cars.

(Photos on front cover and this page by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Information Bulletin

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OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION
FRANKFURT, GERMANY
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US Women Leaders Touring Germany



American women's panel was briefed on Germany by HICOG officials at Frankfurt headquarters April 23 prior to going on tour. Front row, l.-r., Mrs. Philip H. Jones; Mrs. Arthur F. Anderson; Dr. Minnie L. Maffett; Glenn G. Wolfe, director, Office of Administration; Assistant High Commissioner Benjamin J. Buttenwieser; Alfred V. Boerner; chief, Policy and Planning, Office of Public Affairs; Mrs. Frederick Gilstrap; Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee; Mrs. Walter Rose; Mrs. Harold D. Dyke; Mrs. Mildred E. Allen, special assistant, Office of Public Affairs; back row, Jean Cattier, director, Office of Economic Affairs; Mrs. Marie C. Mengersen; Shepard Stone, director, Office of Public Affairs; Samuel Reber, director, Office of Political Affairs; Miss Luella Reckmeyer and Mrs. Anthony J. Scholter.

(Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Mrs. McCloy and visitors are interviewed by Station AFN while guests at the McCloy home in Bad Homburg.

High Commissioner McCloy chats with guests from USA.



WE HOPE TO LEARN very much here in Germany and we have come with our eyes, our ears — and our hearts open." This was the greeting to the women of Germany from a panel of 11 women representing America's largest and most influential women's groups upon their arrival in Frankfurt at the start of a six week tour of Western Germany.

In the US Zone for six weeks at the invitation of the US Department of State, the women will tour most of the zone and visit the French and British Zones as well as Berlin, meeting and consulting with German women in all fields of endeavor.

Those participating in the traveling panel are: Mrs. Arthur F. Anderson of New York City, president, National Board, Young Women's Christian Association (membership 3,000,000); Mrs. Harold D. Dyke of Syracuse, N. Y., League of Women Voters (membership 89,000); Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee of Washington, president, National Council of Negro Women (membership — with affiliated organizations — 5,000,000); Mrs. Frederick Gilstrap of Albuquerque, N. M., American Association of University Women (membership 110,000); Mrs. Philip H. Jones of Shelton, Conn., Associated Country Women of the World (membership 5,000,000 in 21 countries); Dr. Minnie L. Maffett of Dallas, Tex., National Business and Professional Women's Clubs (membership 155,000); Mrs. Marie C. Mengerson of St. Louis, Mo., Congress of Industrial Organizations; Miss Luella Reckmeyer of New York City, United Council of Church Women (membership: 50 state councils and 1,582 local groups); Mrs. Walter Rose of Congers, N. Y., American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Anthony J. Scholter of Milwaukee, Wis., National Council of Catholic Women (membership: 6,000,000 through federated groups); and Mrs. Joseph Willen of New York, National Council of Jewish Women (membership 88,000).

THE WOMEN LAUNCHED their study with an all day briefing session conducted by HICOG officials. The following day was spent in a similar briefing by leading German women representing government, civic and social organizations discussing German politics and the position of women in Germany today.

The rest of the short stay in Frankfurt was devoted to sightseeing, meeting with the city's Mayor Walter Kolb, talks with Hessian women's leaders in the state capital at Wiesbaden and visiting various women's institutions such as the women's prison, a social school and an apprentice school for girls. The group also were guests in the homes of High Commissioner John J. McCloy and Assistant High Commissioner for Policy Benjamin J. Buttenwieser. From Frankfurt the panel moved to Wuerttemberg-Baden.

The group's transportation to and from the United States has been financed by the organizations they represent. Their itinerary was planned by the Women's Affairs Branch, HICOG, with the cooperation of Women's Affairs offices of the British and French High Commissions.

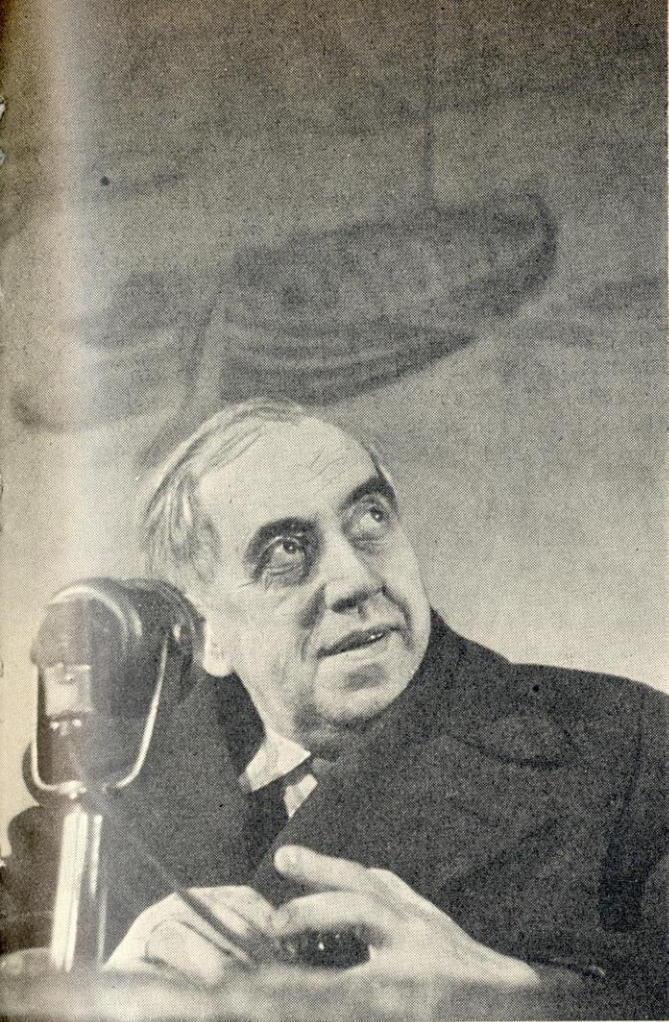
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As I See America

By **ERNST REUTER**

Governing Mayor of Berlin

This article on his impressions of the United States was written by the governing mayor of Berlin at the special request of the Information Bulletin. Mayor Reuter's most recent visit to America, from Feb. 22 to March 8, was a tour sponsored by the Americans for Democratic Action.



Mayor Reuter (above) snapped at press conference at Rhine-Main Airport upon his return from America. In Cleveland (right) Dr. Reuter spoke at the fourth annual convention of the Americans for Democratic Action. He is shown being welcomed by Cleveland's Mayor Thomas A. Burke.

(Photo at top by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

I HAVE JUST RETURNED from my third tour of the United States. It lasted only 14 days, but each day was filled from morning to night with discussions, speeches and conversation with hundreds, perhaps even thousands from all strata of the population; with sight-seeing, interviews, broadcasts and television programs.

From New York the route led to Cleveland, from there to Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Washington, back to New York and to Philadelphia. In Washington, I enjoyed a lengthy talk with President Truman, and had a number of discussions with leaders in US politics. Meetings with numerous senators, representatives, and leading men of the Department of State and other authorities kept me busy. These days of my sojourn in the States during which, from dawn till dusk, and sometimes until late at night, I spoke, discussed and argued have left profound impressions which it will take some time to sort and straighten.

Some of what I saw and experienced in the United States is as certain and solid as a rock. This country, the size of a continent, is not only great from the geographical



point of view or because of its economic potential, not only because it is about to develop great military strength in all fields: no, this country is great because it has realized its task and because it is determined to tackle it.

This perception and this determination are what I encountered wherever and with whomever I spoke. The people of this country are open-minded: wherever opportunity offers, they endeavor to learn from experience, both past and present. America has gained immense political maturity, through her historical development and through her bitter experiences in two world wars.

This impression, of all that I gained during my stay on the other side of the ocean, stands out. It is a fact that is all the more important since America is a real democracy and boasts a public opinion that is shaped neither by propaganda nor by pressing a button to make people follow a given line. In the United States people strive to comprehend significant problems. Hundreds of thousands, even millions, concern themselves with economic and political questions; they discuss them, they try to hear the views and opinions of other parties, and then they judge and form their own opinions.

THE UNITED STATES' POLICY of the past is finished. I know, of course, that words like "isolationism" have not vanished. As a matter of course a nation of 150,000,000 persons includes individuals with all shades of views and political philosophies, and there are unquestionably people, even today, whom we might call "isolationists." However, as a result of recent events, in particular the brutal attack on Korea, the majority of the American people have awakened, and have made up

Beside Mayor Reuter, shown addressing convention in Cleveland, is Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, national vice-chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action.



their minds to build up the strength needed to ward off the dangers that threaten not only the United States but all of us.

Thus, without twinges of conscience, we can say that isolationism no longer counts as one of the decisive factors of American politics, and that it is a matter of the past. It is the present which Americans understand, and the future for which they are determined to work.

This current was so strong that I felt it everywhere. The last time I was in the States — during the Berlin Blockade — I was cordially welcomed wherever I went. At that time I sensed that the hospitality was accorded in tribute to the courage of Berlin's people, who showed so much fortitude during the siege. It was cordiality and respect for a city whose struggle was essentially impressive, but at the same time it was a cordiality not yet mixed with any strong feeling of union, nor with the realization that Berlin stood for more than its own independence and freedom.

It was the latter type of cordiality and respect that I found this time; yet there was another element, namely, an understanding that the struggle waged by Berlin at that time and continued today is a struggle in which the United States is both directly and indirectly involved. Realization of our common cause is now widespread.

I felt on this visit that the people of the United States hold our needs and hopes to be part and parcel of their own, that they are imbued with the decision to master fate jointly, and to support with all their strength the free peoples of the world who are struggling for existence.

THIS IS BASICALLY why the atmosphere in the United States has changed. Of course, the United States is still a rich country, with whose wealth — plainly displayed in shops and stores — only very few countries can compete. But throughout the country one observes a determination that was by no means gained easily or gaily. It is the determination to become as strong as possible.

This determination requires plenty of sacrifices and restrictions, and in this regard the American people do not differ from other nations: they do not like and rejoice at burdens, restrictions and financial sacrifices. Still, they have struggled to comprehend that it is necessary if their liberty and the freedom of the world are to be maintained and defended. Americans have come to realize that this course must be pursued to its ultimate end.

Americans have also become aware of the fact that the globe has grown smaller, that events on other continents — whether in Europe or in Asia — concern them directly. This is the reason why they feel today that the struggle in Berlin, like the struggle of any free nation against the powers of tyranny and oppression, is their own cause as well. And this is also the reason why Berlin is not only respected, but is considered a sort of vanguard and outpost in a struggle that is also an American affair.

It would be wrong, very wrong, to presume that enthusiasm prevails in the United States concerning the necessity of building strength in all fields at high speed.



Dr. Reuter is given traditional welcome home upon stepping from plane at Rhine-Main. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

This development certainly will bring about a boom. The whole country produces the impression of a huge, busy factory in which all the wheels are turning at top speed; but we know that booms also bring future disadvantages and difficulties. People in the US are not very keen on making sacrifices and surrendering giant sums in taxes. Yet they have abandoned the illusion of 1945, when they believed that the epoch of peace and understanding had begun. And since they have come to understand the present, they march along their new road as the only one that leads to the heartfelt aim of all reasonable people with good will: to prevent war through strength and firm will.

The majority of Americans — we have to underscore that, time and again — do not want war, nor do they want to buy peace by appeasement which, when hardly pronounced, will be followed by new demands.

THE TWO WORLD WARS and the events in Korea have been a warning and a lesson to the American people. Yet the events in Korea have not diverted their attention from Europe, which remains today the theater of decision. Americans know their fate is tied up with the destiny of Europe. They know that the loss of Europe would be a fatal loss to the United States and to the entire Western world. Therefore, from the American point of view, Europe must be held and defended under all circumstances.

In a democracy like the United States there is naturally a wide range of opinion on the policy to be pursued. I may say that this is good, for unanimity would mean uniformity; yet unanimity of opinion on the general trend, idea and purpose of US foreign policy is so strong that it will impress everybody who converses with American political leaders. Senators of both the Republican and Democratic Parties, responsible men in the government, of the Marshall Plan administration, of the labor unions — all firmly expressed the clear conviction

that there can be no return to the policy of appeasement, nor any surrender to the powers of tyranny and oppression.

The illusion that peace can be gained through appeasement is gone. It has been replaced by the earnest and determined will to make peace-time efforts that will equal or even surpass what the United States accomplished in two world wars.

This determination and this will have impressed and convinced me that the American people recognize their historical task, and are willing to shoulder the burden of being the leading power in Western culture, the main defender of the principles of freedom, peace and independence.

CONSIDERING THAT THE PERIOD in which the US did not take active interest in world politics was at a high point only a few decades ago, the development of America's national consciousness is tremendous. American recognition that the two oceans are no longer ramparts behind which wealth and prosperity can develop, uninfluenced by events in other parts of the globe, is so important a factor in world politics that that fact alone suffices to strengthen and encourage us in Europe. I know that the help extended by the United States to Europe is not completely unselfish. But what nation would not also think of itself and its well-being when making up its mind to help others?

The strength of the ties uniting the Western world, of which the United States regards herself an integral part, can no longer be doubted. Acknowledgment of this fact is the foundation of all that is being done in the United States today, politically and economically. The precedence foreign politics takes over home politics has been generally accepted.

For this reason the United States is arming herself in time of peace, and is spending huge sums for the reinforcement of her army, navy and air force — sums that can be raised in the United States, as in other countries, only through an immense burden of taxes. Even in a country so rich in raw materials as the United States this cannot be accomplished without restrictions on the production of consumer goods, control of raw materials, and economizing in various other fields of consumption.

This nation, which until now had introduced and tolerated compulsory military service only in times of war, is now supporting a program of military service for all young men of 18, a program which will take youth out of vocational training and jobs for almost two and one-half years. So impressive an invasion of private family life indicates that this measure cannot be overestimated as a yardstick of the firm determination of the American people.

I repeat: the impression that the United States is irrevocably committed to stay on the road now recognized as the right one until the very end, is the profoundest and strongest impression I gained during my travels.

FROM THIS VERY CLEAR POSITION of the United States can be drawn clear and simple conclusions. We are jointly confronted with an adversary who scored successes not only by the application of force, but also by means of threats, propaganda and subversive activi-

ties. Resistance often seemed to be futile, and it was this hopelessness which helped the representatives of tyranny to overcome obstacles. The feeling that the struggle was hopeless has hitherto been the enemy's strongest ally in this struggle, which has been waged not only with material weapons but also with ideas.

The unmistakable attitude of the United States has initiated a decisive change of position in this struggle. Europe knows that the United States is ready to play for the last and highest stake. There can be no more doubt; this alone has tremendously strengthened the front of resistance. As a result, not only elements of defense, but also of counteraction, have been awakened and made stronger.

All peoples of the globe are inspired with new hope. In addition, in the countries behind the Iron Curtain, people know the cause of freedom has mighty followers and sponsors. Everywhere the hope has been kindled that the crusade for freedom will gain in power, strength and might so that some day it will irresistibly tear down the walls and ramparts dividing the world into two halves.

The idea of a free and unified world, of a free, peaceful Europe, contains the fulfillment of a dream of mankind to which people of good will have adhered at all times as an ideal worth striving for. That this dream remain not only a dream but may become reality is the hope the world's peoples draw from the inexorable will of America.

IT WILL NOT SUFFICE that the American people alone mobilize all their strength and courage to attain this unheard-of accomplishment. Every nation, every individual favoring freedom and peace, independence and a community of nations must make contributions to the greatest degree possible in the light of his knowledge and ability.

That a great nation with immeasurable technical and material skill has adopted our cause is a long step forward on the road at whose end stands our common goal: untroubled relations between nations living in prosperity, peace and freedom. +END

Trade Group Assumes Defense Role

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE Promotion Company (GATPCO), the "dollar drive" organization made up of leaders of West German industry, business and foreign trade, has informed the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany that it is expanding its role to include cooperation in the Western defense program.

The assurances of support were contained in a formal letter to Jean Cattier, chief of the ECA Mission to Western Germany and director of HICOG's Office of Economic Affairs, from W. A. Menne, chairman of the board of directors of GATPCO and vice-president of the Federal Association of German Industry.

No specific listing of new functions was contained in Mr. Menne's letter, which said, in part: "Representatives of the German economy, such as the offices of the Federal Association of German Industry, have repeatedly stated in public their decision to stay with the West and their willingness and readiness for cooperation in Western defense. As the vice-president of the Federal Association of German Industry and as chairman of the board of directors of GATPCO, I have emphasized the preparedness of German industry to render a contribution to secure peace.

"In consideration of these facts," the letter added, "the scope of our company has changed and grown."

IN A REPLY to Mr. Menne, Mr. Cattier stated, in part: "I was particularly gratified to note that the GATPCO is prepared, in addition to its trade development activities, to participate actively in the implementation of measures contributing to Western defense. The experience, capabilities and widespread representation of your organization make it uniquely well-suited to give valuable assistance to industry and trade in their efforts to supply the needs of Western defense.

"My staff and I wish you success in your important dual understanding and stand ready to give the benefit of our counsel and advice."

The German-American Trade Promotion Company, officially formed in June 1950, was designed solely to aid German producers in their efforts to export to dollar areas, and to assist businessmen from such areas to locate sources of supply of German products. It is making energetic efforts to reduce the dollar gap, and its activities have the support of the federal ministries of economics and ERP as well as the ECA Special Mission.

GATPCO, a non-profit German organization, has its headquarters in Frankfurt and a branch office in New York. On its advisory committee are well-known German business executives and financiers. The scope of its activities covers every major industry in Germany. Its officers are working closely with the various associations representing industry, to bring together potential buyers and sellers, and to stimulate interest in increased trade. +END

Loan Fund to Aid DP's

Creation of a special fund to promote the integration of displaced persons remaining in Germany has been announced by the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and the Expellee Bank Corporation of Bonn, an agency of the German Federal Government.

The agreement will enable a limited number of refugees under IRO protection to borrow up to DM 5,000 (\$1,190) from a fund established in the Expellee Bank by the UN Special Agency.

Manhunt for 6,000,000

By HUGH G. ELBOT

Displaced Populations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG

MRS. FRANCOIS: *Can you find any trace of my son? He was taken to Mauthausen Concentration Camp in 1942. I have not heard from him since.*

Chief of Records Branch: *We can try. We have here some of the original registers used at Mauthausen. Just a minute. Is this it? Emile Francois?*

Mrs. F.: *Oh yes ... but ... there is a red line through his name!*

Chief: *There is a red line through many of the names, I am sorry to say. Look, here is a whole page of red lines. All dead.*

— Excerpt from a conversation between an inquirer and an official of the International Tracing Service in Arolsen, Germany.

* * *

ON APRIL 1 OF THIS YEAR the Allied High Commission took over from the International Refugee Organization custody of the information gathered in six strenuous years by the biggest missing-persons bureau of all time, the International Tracing Service. Its herculean assignment in 1945: To find out what had happened to the victims of Nazi terror — the Poles, the Yugoslavs, the Russians, the Frenchmen — all those who disappeared in the long night of Nazi barbarism.

It was in the mid-war year of 1943, when the names Belsen, Auschwitz, Dachau and Mauthausen began to filter through Allied intelligence pipelines, that the first plans were laid for the manhunt for 6,000,000 that was to follow the surrender. Two years later as International Tracing Service men (the name came two years after that, when IRO took over) followed General Eisenhower's armies into Germany and into the concentrated misery of the camps, the ugly names became world-shocking reality.

But while the world stared in horror at the cordwood piles of anonymous bodies, the ITS people began the long and sorrowful job of identification. Dead, the guiltless unfortunates received the first individual attention since being thrown into the gears of assembly-line slaughter.

THE TASK WAS AS ABSORBING as it was big: a detective story in reverse. The clues were captured concentration camp files, testimony of war criminals, statements of the survivors, and rusty number tags linked around a skeleton's wrist. A dozen factors complicated the search. It was immediately evident, for example, that even the captured camp records could not be trusted. For various reasons, SS clerks had falsified the death lists or confused them with misspellings. Such errors in data were particularly flagrant with the Slavic prisoners, whose

jaw-breaking names the camp clerks either could not or would not get right.

A result of this linguistic lack was that one prisoner might pick up a new name with every entry in the records. (The name Kusnerzow was spelled 77 different ways.) Too, there was the fact that the camp administrations, frightened by the approaching Allied armies, tried in the last days to cover their tracks by destroying records, hiding mass graves, and shooting as many inmates who "knew too much" as possible.

ITS's separation of frightful fact from Nazi fiction required field work as well as sorting and sifting.

As the dust settled over shattered Germany, ITS men plowed into the 100 tons of captured documents. Out of some 20,000,000 names, crosschecks on SS spelling weakness left approximately 6,000,000 bonafide entries. Every one of those 6,000,000 cards that now came into the phonetically ordered master file was a person who at one time had worn a concentration camp number or had been assigned to a factory as slave labor. Hospital, prison and municipal records were combed for additional names.

USING THE WRITTEN RECORDS as a springboard, ITS people took to the field. Interviews with guards, survivors, German doctors and civic officials were all warp

The story of International Tracing Service is history's greatest detective story — an attempt to solve the mystery of the fate of 6,000,000 persons who disappeared during the Nazi era of concentration camps. At gate of ITS's headquarters at Arolsen, in Hesse, are liaison officers representing Allied missions seeking missing nationals.





This is ITS's Buchenwald Division's index room. Filed here are more than 1,000,000 documents relating to fate of 220,000 persons who passed through notorious camp.



Dr. Marian Ciepielowski, 44, who survived five years at Buchenwald, leafs through files concerning that camp.

Girl goes through some collective lists of Buchenwald inmates at biggest missing-persons bureau of all time.



threads to the woof of the documentary evidence. Nearly always, first interviews led to others. ITS staffers plotted the routes of the camp-to-camp death marches of the last war months, sent field men to interview farmers and villagers along the way. Hundreds of unmarked graves were turned up.

Over and over again data was sifted, compared, supplemented. The ITS goal was to get the complete picture of what happened to each inmate from the time he entered the camps to the end. Where death was recorded, the staff insisted on location and positive identification of the body. As the grisly task proceeded, ITS personnel came to learn perhaps more about the Nazi concentration and slave labor camps than Himmler himself knew, but ITS was always conscious that the investigation was no pure intellectual exercise.

The main purpose was always to enable relatives and friends of the concentration camp inmates to learn what had happened and—the bit of sunlight in the death-laden atmosphere—to reunite surviving inmates with relatives whom the storm of the war had scattered to the four winds.

At the same time, the accumulated data acquired monumental significance. Because ITS was not set up to prosecute the sponsors of the camps but only to help the inmates and their families, the cold, factual documentation of Nazi barbarism contained in the millions of case histories, is one of the most eloquent objective testimonies to the bottomless evil of the Nazi system with its trappings of leader principle and master-race theory.

THIS OBJECTIVE WAS always in the minds of the ITS staff, although it was not specifically mentioned in the quadripartite directive of Sept. 17, 1945, which formulated the task thus:

- (a) To search for and trace military and civilian missing of the United Nations;
- (b) To establish, where possible, the fate of those missing who cannot be found alive;
- (c) To locate, collect and preserve all available records regarding displaced persons in Germany;
- (d) To serve as a link to bring interested persons into contact with each other.

During the first postwar years ITS was under UNRRA's administrative roof. On Jan. 1, 1948, the International Refugee Organization (IRO) inherited the tracers, and, with the naming of Swiss Maurice Thudichum to the top desk, ITS entered its busiest phase. Early tracing had been largely through radio and press channels; now, as the word got around the world, letters began to stream into ITS's Arolsen headquarters in the US Zone.

Some of the inquirers came personally to Arolsen, like Mrs. Francois, whose recorded conversation with the investigator is printed above, but most of them wrote—sometimes literate and cultivated, often a painful, childish scrawl—but all with the same theme: Can you tell me what happened to him—to her—to my father—my son—my friend. Forty percent of the time, ITS could.

SADLY, MOST INQUIRIES led to an entry like that of Emile Francois, or of the Pole, Wladyslaw K., which states: "K., Wladyslaw. Polish nationality. Born in W... on 5-19-95. Occupation machinist. Arrived in Camp Mauthausen on 9-22-44, was registered under prison number 105,589, and died in the camp hospital on 4-17-45 at 0150 hours, as a result of colitis and low blood pressure." It took the SS only eight months to starve Wladyslaw.

Sometimes the investigators unearthed poignant side-lights. A field worker checking reports of a mass grave near a camp fell into conversation with a waitress at the village inn, learned that her fiance, who had died a year before, had been a Jewish doctor, a prisoner at the camp, and had ministered to the other inmates. "He was determined that those who died should at least have some identification," she told the investigator, "So he put into the mouth of each victim a capsule containing name, date and cause of death." Thanks to these capsules, ITS was able to positively identify 3,000 bodies.

Another eloquent conversation was recorded by the field worker checking the case of Vladimir Renzo. An inquiry after Renzo launched a search in the Master Index, where the investigator discovered that he had been first at Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen as No. 21,234. The Sachsenhausen records stated that he was transferred to a camp at Laura, and from there he was traced to Buchenwald.

One of the last records of the Buchenwald camp note the departure on March 2, 1945, of a 200 man group, including Renzo, marching to Mauthausen. A look at the Mauthausen records for March 31, four weeks later, show that 20 men arrived from Buchenwald. Vladimir Renzo's name was no longer among them. With 179 brothers in suffering, he had died or—unlikely but not impossible—had escaped en route. A field check was called for, and after exhaustive door-to-door interviewing, the investigator found a farmer who could give information. The conversation follows:

Investigator: Have you been farming here long?
 Farmer: All my life.
 I: Then you were here in March 1945?
 F: Yes, of course.
 I: Do you remember that period well?
 F: Who could ever forget those terrible times!
 I: Did you see men from the concentration camps passing this way?
 F: Yes, many times.
 I: Did any of them ever die here on the road?
 F: Yes, many did. I buried them myself at the end of the field.
 One of the skeletons had a tarnished wrist tag, No. 21,234. Vladimir Renzo had not escaped.

MOST OF THE AROLSEN "meetings" (ITS workers refer to an inquiry which coincides with a name in the Master File as a "meeting") turn out that way, a tribute to the thoroughness of Nazi extermination methods. An even more impressive tribute is the fact that inquiries have only been received for approximately three and

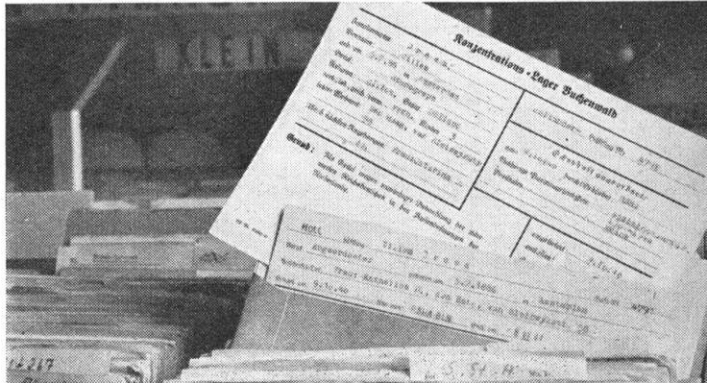


Across this page of record of British and Netherlands captives held at Mauthausen concentration camp, diagonal line was drawn with explanation, "Shot while attempting to escape." US troops captured the register in 1945.

Nationalitätenstand										
Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum									
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Polen	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Russland	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Frankreich	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Niederlande	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Belgien	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Österreich	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Deutschland	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Italien	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Japan	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
USA	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Andere	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Gesamt	22.100	22.100	22.100	22.100	22.100	22.100	22.100	22.100	22.100	22.100

Muster sheet shows Buchenwald had 67,665 inmates when area was captured April 26, 1945. Included were 22,100 Jews, more than 14,000 Poles, some 13,000 Russians.

Buchenwald card of Willem Drees, ranking Netherlands government official, says he was arrested as hostage.





Maurice Thudichum, ITS director, points out on map of Bavaria where organization's search teams located single and mass graves of luckless concentration camp inmates.

one-half percent of the 6,500,000 names on file. It seems certain that in many of the other cases the entire families were swallowed up.

An important and happier part of the ITS job was the tracing of children kidnaped by the Nazis to be "Germanized," orphans of concentration camp inmates, children born in Germany to forced laborers or abandoned by displaced persons. Checking of all institutions, foster home and adoption records turned up 343,000 such children in institutions (children's homes and *Lebensborn* baby farms), 130,000 in foster homes, and 21,000 adopted. Many of these children could be returned to their parents, but this operation was not always free of tragic undertones, since often the children had forgotten their own parents and had come to love the new ones.

ITS workers like to document the happy endings. A Polish mother whose husband was killed in 1939 made her way to France and there remarried. Her son was taken from her by the Germans in Poland and, as far as she knew, sent to a children's home in Silesia. ITS found him in one week.

Another Polish couple, brought to Germany as slave labor in 1942, had their two-year-old daughter Erica taken from them. In 1950 the parents heard of ITS and initiated tracing action. Little Erica, now 10 years old, was found by checking records of children's homes. She was listed as turned over to a children's home in 1942 and later given to a foster family only 60 miles from where her parents were living. The reunion was happy in this case.

A more complex case of child tracing affected the children of a Yugoslav woman picked up with her children by the Gestapo in 1942. After two days of imprisonment the children were taken from her and she was sent to Auschwitz. She managed to stay alive and after liberation return-

ed to her former home, where she was reunited with the daughter. The boy, who had been two and one-half years old at the time of the arrest, was missing. The daughter reported that she had seen him last in the same baby farm home where she had been, but her statements were vague. By means of a letter from the mother to a Yugoslav agency in Germany, ITS learned of the case, and the plot thickened when ITS sleuthing turned up the fact that the likely foster family, living in the Soviet Zone, had probably been expelled from their home.

Correspondence with IRO and Red Cross produced a list of families by that name who had sought refuge in the Western zones. One of these families, it developed, had taken a child in 1943. The papers from the baby farm gave the correct date of birth, but a false place of birth and the indication that the parents were dead. Here again a reunion was effected.

BESIDES THE MOUNTAINOUS JOB of tracing, Mr Thudichum's 1,500 man staff was obliged to take on heavy statistical tasks. Legal death certificates for concentration camp victims, certificates of births which occurred in baby farms and forced-labor camps, documentary proof of confinement for surviving inmates eligible for indemnification under postwar German laws, all of these documents had to come from ITS, the only agency in a position to know.

In one important instance this work had to be done twice. In connection with the Auerbach scandal in Bavaria, where authorities suspect that persons have cashed indemnity checks who never saw the inside of a barbed-wire confine, ITS must recheck 40,000 names.

The year 1949 was the highwater mark for ITS. In 1950 both child tracing and individual field work came to an end, with corresponding phasing out of tracing personnel.

To continue under HICOM sponsorship is the job of processing the remainder of the material gleaned by the field service staffs in the past years. Five hundred employees will remain with Mr. Thudichum; Allied direction will be in the form of a tripartite executive board with a British, and a French member, and the writer as US member. In announcing the transfer, IRO Director-General J. Donald Kingsley paid tribute to the "great humanitarian significance" of the work. There is no sign that the work is anywhere near finished: 4,000 inquiries still stream into Arolsen every month. +END

Mr. Thudichum meets with executive board named by Allied High Commission: (l.-r.) Charles P. Wilson, United Kingdom; Hugh G. Elbot, US member, who is chairman, and the author of this article, and Armand Klein, French representative.
(Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Approach to Clemency Decisions

FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS from a letter from Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner for Germany, to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, dated March 12, 1951. The letter was released with the permission of Mrs. Roosevelt.)

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you for your letter of Feb. 15 on the question of my recent clemency action in the cases of the war criminals confined at Landsberg Prison. I am glad that it gives me an opportunity to tell you how I approached the problem...

I inherited these cases from General Clay, who, for one reason or another had been unable to dispose of them finally. A year ago, in March 1950, I appointed a Clemency Board consisting of the Honorable David W. Peck, presiding justice, Appellate Division, First Department, New York Supreme Court, chairman; Commissioner Frederick A. Moran, chairman, New York Board of Parole; and Brig. General Conrad E. Snow, assistant legal adviser, Department of State, to review the cases and to see whether there was any basis for clemency. I took this action as soon as a number of appeals to United States courts, based upon purely jurisdictional points, which were blocking all questions on the cases had been disposed of.

I established the Clemency Board in part because of the many letters and petitions which I had received asking for clemency, but more important because I considered that it is a fundamental principle of American justice that accused persons shall have a final right to be heard, particularly on the ground of possible clemency.

The Clemency Board was set up in March 1950, long before there was any thought that Germany might participate in Western defense and its appointment was clearly not related to that issue. Neither the Clemency Board nor I for one moment permitted political pressure inside or outside Germany to affect our decisions. In general, as you know, I followed the recommendations of this Clemency Board in my own decisions, though I of course bear the responsibility for whatever decisions were finally made. Moreover, I call your attention to the fact that unlike criminal cases in the United States and England there was no provision for further court review of these cases for possible errors of law or fact after the court of first instance passed on them. The Board's report and my own study of the cases convinced me that a review was indeed necessary to accomplish just results.

IN GERMANY, AS YOU may know, there has been considerable agitation that we should release the imprisoned generals at Landsberg and it was argued that such action would be helpful in achieving wide public support in Germany for participation in European defense.

I repeat that such arguments had no effect on me. If you will look at the attached document* you will notice that the chief German generals in Landsberg will remain there.

In Case No. 7, the Hostages Case, Field Marshals List and Kuntze are still serving life sentences. If you will look at Case No. 12, the High Command Case, you will find that I did not reduce the sentences of Generals Reinecke, Hoth and Reinhardt, and that Warlimont, Kuechler and Salmuth still have very sizable sentences to serve. I will not attempt to review the reasons for my decisions in the case of the generals here but I feel I can say I followed a principle which I believe was based on a distinction between actions taken for reasons of military security and those based on furtherance of Nazi racial or political objectives.

As for the Krupp case, I find it difficult to understand the reaction on any other basis than the effect of a name. After detailed study of this case, I could not convince myself that Alfred Krupp deserved the sentence imposed upon him. There was certainly a reasonable doubt that he was responsible for the policies of the Krupp Company, in which he in fact occupied a somewhat junior position. It was also very doubtful that he had any responsibility for the use of slave labor in the Krupp plant.

It is true that the name of Krupp has become a symbol of evil: the German armaments industry; I was concerned, not with a symbol, but with the extent of the guilt of a specific individual, Alfred Krupp. Others more responsible than he had received lighter sentences (and been released) for the same crimes for which he was convicted. Moreover, it was this man's father, not the defendant, who helped finance Hitler and who was the directing force of the Krupp works. His father was on his deathbed when these trials took place and this Krupp was the next in line.

In connection with the property question in the Krupp case, I felt I had no alternative but to wipe out the decree of confiscation. It had already been partially rescinded by General Clay and no action had been taken under it by the British in whose zone Krupp's property lies. On the merits of the case I could see no reason for treating Krupp differently from Flick and others, owners and operators who were also tried at Nuremberg for the same offense.

My finding has no effect on the status of the Krupp plants. The bulk of them have been dismantled as war plants; what remains is subject to deconcentration under Allied law. No other person had his private property confiscated — not even the worst mass murderers. Why then single this man out for a type of punishment which, as Justice Jackson has pointed out, was entirely foreign to American tradition?...

* Attached document refers to "Landsberg, A Documentary Report." See "Information Bulletin," Feb. 1951, page 2.

MY ABHORRENCE FOR THE NAZI crimes and for the crimes of many of these men is deep and lasting, but when you are called upon to review sentences you must match individual to crime. I granted reductions where particular sentences were out of line with sentences for crimes of similar gravity in other cases; where the reduction appeared justified on the ground of the relatively subordinate authority and responsibility of defendants; and where new evidence not available to the court supported clemency.

In making these decisions I tried to adhere at all times to the basic principle of law and justice. I knew that the decisions might well be unpopular in Germany and in other countries, but I could not permit that to influence what I considered to be just.

What really smarts with me is the suggestion that these decisions were the result of "expediency," i.e., that they were timed to gain a political objective. Do the people of the United States suggest that I measure a man's life or his liberty in terms of expediency? Could it have been justifiable to take or spare one human life for expediency? After I came to the conclusion that certain innocent men, or men at least not deserving of death, were lying under death sentences, would it have been humane to postpone decision until some more expedient moment? If we were moved by expediency, would it have been reasonable to release a man with such a world-resounding name as Krupp when it would have been quite simple to allow him to remain in jail a year or two longer?

MAY I ADD A BRIEF COMMENT on your column, "Why are we freeing so many Nazis?", which has just come to my attention?

The people whose sentences I reviewed were not imprisoned for being Nazis, but for specific offenses against law or humanity. The denazification proceedings, under which millions of people had their records reviewed and nearly 1,000,000 were actually tried, were entirely separate from the Nuremberg trials. In determining that certain of those tried at Nuremberg were deserving of clemency, I was not passing judgment upon the degree of their incrimination as Nazis, but upon the extent of their guilt in terms of the offenses for which they were convicted by the US Military Tribunals.

We do believe that Nazism was morally bad. But you would not maintain that because a man was a Nazi he should be ineligible for clemency when convicted for other offenses. Not only would this ignore the question of the degree of his incrimination as a Nazi, around which the entire denazification process was built, but it would violate our own ideas of justice. In the past prisoners released from Landsberg were frequently arrested and tried under the denazification law by the Germans. I do not know whether this will happen now because the Federal legislature has advised the state legislatures to bring denazification to an end, but the principles applied in denazification and at Nuremberg are quite distinct.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. McCLOY,
United States High Commissioner
for Germany.

+ END



US consular officers in Germany met with HICOG officials at HICOG Headquarters in April to discuss visa regulations and other consular matters. Seated, l. to r., Robert B. Streeper, consul general, Berlin; Albert M. Doyle, consul general, Frankfurt; Edward D. McLaughlin, consul, Bremen; Dewilda E. Naramore, chief, Reports and Statistics Division (first woman division chief in HICOG); Sam E. Woods, consul general, Munich; Bernice R. Schoonover, secretary, Frankfurt; Paul S. Nevin, deputy chief for export promotion, Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG; Wilson C. Flake, Foreign Service inspector, Department of State, Washington; and Robert J. Ryan, assistant chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, Washington. Standing, l. to r., Herbert P. Fales, economic officer, Office of Economic Affairs, Bonn Element, HICOG; LaVerne Baldwin, consul general, Duesseldorf; Patrick Mallon, consul general, Stuttgart; Paul H. Pearson, consul, Munich; Herbert S. Weast, vice consul, Frankfurt; David Wilken, chief, Personnel Division, HICOG; Robert T. Cowan, consul general, Hamburg; Pierson M. Hall, vice consul, Frankfurt; and Byron B. Snyder, consul, Frankfurt.

(Photo by Schoenborn, PRD HICOG)

What are We Doing For German Youth?

By HAYNES R. MAHONEY

Staff Writer, Public Relations Division, HICOG

WHAT ARE WE DOING FOR GERMAN YOUTH? is a recurrent question among American observers every time the Communist "Free German Youth" (FDJ) stages another blue-shirted demonstration.

In East Germany, all youth are marshaled into the poisonous program of the FDJ through threats, bribery or persuasion. FDJers gets priority on jobs, on college degrees, on political appointments. One town in East Germany has a 24-year-old mayor. In another, all street car conductors are teen-aged FDJ members.

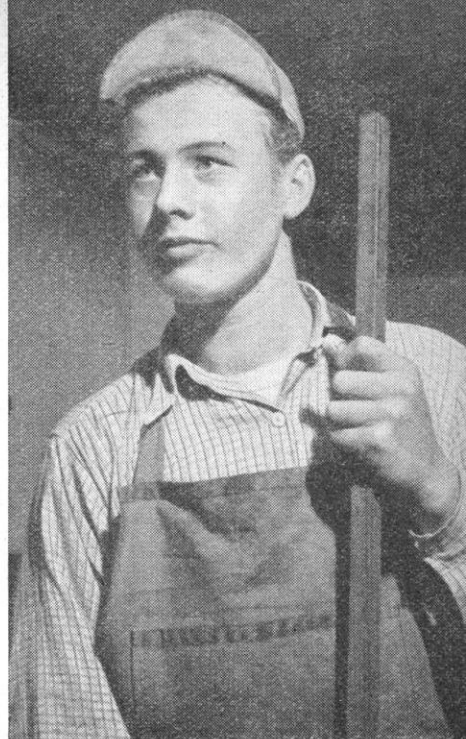
Admittedly, such tactics are winning young East Germans to Communism.

What are we doing to win young Germans for democracy? American officials, along with their Allied colleagues and German youth leaders, are certainly not adopting the regimented tactics of Communism or Nazism. There is no youth program of "bread and circuses" and ruthless regimentation in West Germany. But there is a vigorous and growing program, recognizing individual rights and the variety of interests in youthful society, to create an alert and critical young generation, ready to demand its rightful place in democratic life and reject dictatorial threats whether such come from either the left or the right.

NO ONE CLAIMS that West Germany's youth problem has been solved. The task of building a democratic tradition in youth affairs is a long, slow process, but given time and support it will provide the best answer to the Communist threat.

There are 5,400,000 young persons between the ages of 10 and 25 in the US Zone. The problem of their education is formidable.

Youth leaders of the future are these students of Pestalozzi School in Berlin who are studying to become kindergarten teachers. They are singing a folk song in recreation room.



A typical youth is this inmate of Friedensdorf near Nuremberg. His future and that of 5,400,000 other German youth are one of today's vital problems.

(Photos by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

The schools have generally begun to introduce citizenship training in classes. But even if these programs were adequate, 90 percent of German youngsters leave formal schooling at the age of 14 years and must depend on community and organizational programs for character development, political attitudes and citizenship training. HICOG has adopted varied and numerous programs, working through youth leaders and organizations, in

promoting the re-education of German youth.

Initially, US youth officers assisted in rebuilding the voluntary organizations which had been banned by the Nazis. By October 1950, approximately 1,500,000 youth in the US Zone belonged to these West German church, trade union and political organizations, sport clubs, scouts, camping and hosteling groups, cultural societies and rural organizations. Their combined strength is probably equaled by membership in the hundreds of small and local youth groups.

HICOG urged emphasis on self-government, training for democratic leadership, com-



Under US-sponsored film program, small community schools scheduled showing for which this boy drew a poster which he is submitting to his teacher.

munity service, international understanding and cooperation between groups in youth councils (*Jugend Ringe*) — though not always with success. The authoritarian policies — which exclude young members from planning and developing their own programs — still persist in many youth organizations.

THE WELL-MEANING MEN and women, both professional and volunteers, who plan and guide the new youth programs, as well as the young leaders themselves, were long cut off from democratic procedures. The *Fuehrer Prinzip* (leader precept) was the Nazi theme of all youth work; the direction, plans and financial means were handed down from the state.

To bridge this 15-year gap in democratic action, HICOG has promoted and supported four youth leadership schools in Germany—House Schwalbach in Hesse, the Ruit School near Stuttgart, the Niederpoecking school near Munich and Wannseeheim in Berlin. The courses, ranging from one week to a month, emphasize democratic group action, such as group discussion and how to lead it, the techniques of working through committees, the formation of young citizens' councils to take action and perform civic service, the skills of organizing a forum public meeting or conference.

In their two years of operation the schools have provided training for 19,000 persons, plus an additional 11,000 engaged in extension courses conducted by circuit-riding teams from the schools.

The new youth leadership needs guidance and information. As a partial answer, a Youth Publishing Commission has been organized in Wiesbaden, financed by HICOG, to produce books and brochures, foreign translations and originally prepared material which provide the youth leadership with handy references on how to run a summer camp, elect club officers, conduct a democratic meeting, etc. A monthly magazine *Wir Alle* (We All) reaches 20,000 youth leaders with helpful information.

TO DEVELOP LOCAL PLANNING and financing of youth programs, HICOG stimulated the creation of youth councils, comprised of civic leaders, and young representatives in almost every county and city in the US Zone. All states now have youth councils coordinating the work of major youth organizations, and youth serving agencies. Through such councils group differences are ameliorated and cooperation fostered.

These local planning bodies are also important for the 3,800,000 youth who have not joined the major organizations. Without loyalty programs and places to meet, they are targets for the propaganda of the far right and the far left. The local youth councils, often with advice of resident officers and other HICOG officials, have created community centers, organized civic recreation and educational programs for all youth.

Now open to unorganized youth in the US Zone are more than 1,000 community centers, many of which were partially financed by HICOG. In addition another 250 centers are operated by the US Army's "German Youth Activities" (GYA) program.

To reach the mass of youngsters with the lessons of democracy, HICOG has organized a non-commercial film program which attracts 2,000,000 persons monthly, approximately two-thirds of whom are under 25 years of age. Sandwiched in with travelogs and life in America, are films on discussion techniques, civic rights and youth problems. The American-trained operators, who make constant rounds to youth groups, schools and community meetings, use the films as a springboard for discussions.

US RESIDENT OFFICERS have used the leadership school participants, county youth councils and public youth officials to promote more than 15,000 public forums and hundreds of local civic service projects, such as safety drives, community nurseries, recreation areas, community centers, campaigns for new roads, political study groups, etc.

In the past year, HICOG has assisted two new organizations, the *Bund Europaeischer Jugend* (Federation of European Youth) and *Ring Politischer Jugend* (Council of Political Youth) in conducting such activities as: a rally of 6,000 young people on "Political Freedom," addressed by Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin; a European Union meeting in Munich attended by more than 15,000 from all over Germany; a European Union meeting in Coburg with 15 nations represented among the 1,000 delegates; a rally in Essen on "Freedom of the Individual," attended by 12,000.

The adult education schools in the US Zone provide an important channel for further education of youth after they have left school. Of the 350,000 persons in the US Zone attending regularly these community night schools, 50 percent are under 25. Many of the schools feature civic and political education for young adults.

A particular pressing problem is created by unemployed out-of-school youth, estimated at 300,000 in west Germany by the *Jugend Aufbauwerk* (Youth Reconstruction Work) agency, of whom nearly 80,000 are thought to be homeless and wandering. Without an assured place in society and often even without basic necessities of adequate food and shelter, this element of the young generation implies future unrest and radicalism.

HICOG HAS ASSISTED many private organizations in tackling this problem. Funds have been given to the *Jugend Aufbau* and *Jugendhilfe Land* (Rural Youth Assistance) programs to assist these new groups in organizing. Grants have been made directly to many of their 800 youth homes and training centers now in operation or under construction. These institutions provide decent living conditions and apprenticeship training for 28,000 homeless and refugee youngsters. Approximately 540 community work projects, sponsored by *Jugend Aufbau*, provide jobs and training for an additional 18,000.

Naturally, HICOG ties strings to all its grants, requiring that the institutions be open to all youth without regard for race, religion or political creed, and that the youngsters be given the fullest measure of self-government.

The situation of the 107,000 German university students, who have swelled university rolls by 50 to 100 percent more than the prewar enrollment, is also a vital part of the total West German youth problem. HICOG has aided the organization and financing of the *Verband Deutscher Studentenwerke* (Student Relief Association), which has been successful in organizing student dormitories, arranging student exchanges with other countries and providing jobs for working students (approximately 40 percent of all students are partially self-supporting).

TO PROMOTE AN INTERNATIONAL outlook and further democratic training, HICOG has sent 330 youth leaders and experts, and 800 young people to the United States since 1948, to study various phases of youth work or to attend American schools and colleges. In addition, more than 250 have been sent to European countries. The traffic is not all one way. Each summer since 1948, approximately 40 international work camps have been held in the US Zone where each year some 2,000 youths from other countries, including the USA, worked with German youth on building playgrounds, youth centers and other community projects.

Since the occupation began, the US has contributed DM 13,000,000 (\$3,094,000) to the operation of various youth and community projects. In addition DM 22,000,000 (\$5,236,000) of ECA counterpart funds contributed by HICOG for youth homes, centers and student buildings, has been matched from German sources.



Film showings are a key factor in HICOG youth program. Documentaries draw adults as well as young, but, as faces confirm, kiddies enjoy cartoons most.

Undoubtedly, the various youth programs in west Germany involve many more active participants than the combined membership of the Communists' "Free German Youth" in the East. But probing deeper into these programs, indicates that they are not always effective.

A majority of West German youth still express no interest in politics; more than half favor one unified organization for West Germany, rather than the present system of numerous youth groups reflecting varied interests and objectives. While the Communist youth organization has steadily lost strength and been ejected from most West German youth councils, its well-trained, fast-talking members are still able to confuse young minds with talk of peace, anti-rearmament and "Ami, go home" in a youth forum or meeting.

HICOG'S PROGRAM AT BEST is a slow method (although no one has yet demonstrated a quicker one) of winning the minds of West German youth. The greatest success has been achieved in developing a corps of youth leaders who have grasped the principles of individual rights and democratic group action.

However, their number and influence is not nearly great enough. One or two youth forums do not accomplish the political education of the youthful participants. Joining a youth organization does not always provide youngsters with democratic experience. Many local chapters of the major organizations still operate on old autocratic policies.

The preparation of youth for effective citizenship and allegiance to Western freedom is a long-term problem. It will only be solved if HICOG and the other Allied authorities can succeed in building a democratic youth leadership sufficiently strong to break with the autocratic past.

+END

A Literary Trip To America

German youth are acquiring a better insight into life in America as a result of the recent publication of "The America Book for German Youth." The work covers the history of the United States, the course of life of its citizens, its science, culture, education, industry, commerce and sports. The 500 pages with as many illustrations, including some in color, tell the story in the form of reports, essays, stories, letters and poems. Prepared by various HICOG agencies with the aid of the *Voice of America*, the edition is designed to promote better understanding between Germans and Americans. The initial distribution of 20,000 gift copies was highlighted by a presentation ceremony of autographed volumes (left) to eight representatives of West German and Berlin youth organizations by Mrs. John J. McCloy in her home at Bad Homburg near Frankfurt. A game, "Travel Through America," played with pins and dice and printed on the inside of the book's cover, is enjoyed by Mrs. McCloy and the students (below) after presentation. (Photos by Schoenborn, PRD HICOG)



Liberty is at Stake

Summary of a pamphlet distributed throughout the Federal Republic of Germany
by the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

THE MENTAL ATTITUDE of the politically indifferent, particularly of those who are indifferent to party politics, is becoming increasingly dangerous to democracy. It is impossible to live in a secure world, and at the same time remain neutral while the great contest continues between Western democracy and Eastern terror. Against the Soviet attempts to create an atmosphere of gloom by spreading fear or propagating the fatalistic "count me out" or "play on the safe side" psychosis, we set our belief in a humanity which is based upon culture and character.

We do not doubt that social security and welfare are the strongest foundations of peace, liberty and justice in national and international relations, and for that reason we demand that the Western Democracies grant Germany equal political, economic and social rights. Germany can only become a strong bulwark within the front of the free West, if the question of her national and political unity and equality is no longer a matter to be discussed at conferences, but an established fact.

People who follow the "neutrality" or "count me out" slogans without realizing that they are only intended to break our will to live and that they will ultimately destroy our democracy and all our hopes for a better future, misjudge in their political indifference the true reasons for the great contest between East and West.

This contest is actually one between liberty and slavery, and it demands a decision. People who are faced with the choice between these two and try to avoid a decision by declaring their neutrality—these people have in fact chosen slavery.

THE "NEUTRALITY" THEORY is an illusion, because it is based on the misconception that the contest between East and West is confined to the two world powers, while it is actually a fight between democracy and dictatorship. The Germans cannot keep out of this contest, because they live in a country where the two great blocs collide. They cannot be neutral because they have already made their decision to side with the West.

Eastern dictatorship would never respect our neutrality, and trying to defend it we would only become hopelessly isolated in the face of the powerful East. Professor Noack's demand that the Western Powers and the Soviets should jointly guarantee Germany's neutrality and withdraw their occupation forces would practically mean that the West, the US in particular, would no longer be able to help us if our neutrality were violated by the Soviets, while the latter, although they might perhaps withdraw behind the Oder-Neisse line, could easily reappear on German territory within a few hours.

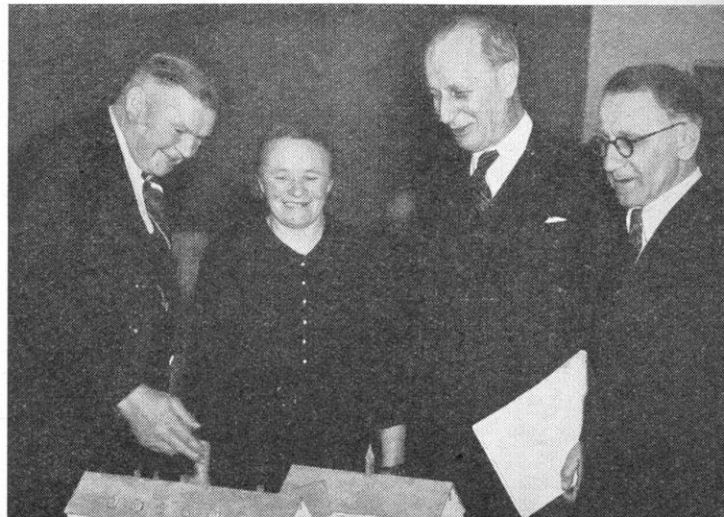
German neutrality would therefore depend exclusively upon the assumption that the Soviet Government will adhere to a written promise, but this seems rather doubtful in view of past experiences. If Professor Noack's proposals and those of his "Nauheim Circle"* were carried into effect, an unprotected Germany would be at the mercy of Russian despotism, and even if the Russian occupation forces withdrew, the danger would remain that the military "People's Police" of the Soviet Zone might follow the Korean example and invade the unprotected Federal Republic.

To pay ransom to the Soviet Union by acknowledging East Prussia's integration in Russian territory and placing the West German industry under Russian control, as Professor Noack proposes, is tantamount to asking the Western Powers not only to give up all their positions in Germany in exchange for the illusion of a practically non-existent German neutrality, and to approve Soviet expansion in Europe, but to leave the whole of Germany's economy, including the Ruhr, to the Soviets for exploitation. This would make the Soviet Union ruler of all Europe.

FOR YEARS SOVIET PROPAGANDA has been busy launching "peace offensives," but never has mentioned the war preparations of the Soviet Union and her satellites, although it is a plain fact that the Soviet Union is the only power which jeopardized or violated peace

* "Nauheim Circle" — West German group, headed by Professor Noack, which advocates all German unity and appeasement of Eastern zone government. Headquarters of the group is in the US Zone town of Bad Nauheim, 25 miles from Frankfurt.

A new school in the north Bavarian community of Weissdorf will be built soon with \$15,000 gift from a villager who left in 1891 to seek a new home in America. Christian Seidel of Pittsburgh, Pa., donor, was represented at ceremony by his nephew, Anton Schott of Weissdorf, a bricklayer (left, with wife); US State Commissioner for Bavaria George N. Shuster made presentation to Weissdorf Mayor Kaufenstein (right). Model of school is typical of present day Bavarian architecture. (PRB OLCB photo)





West Berlin's first blood bank begins operations as member of Spandau police school donates blood to center in Berlin's Rudolf Virchow Hospital. Unit was established with aid of DM 34,975 (\$8,324) from HICOG Special Projects Fund. (Photo by Schubert, PRB BE-HICOG)

several times since 1945, as the annexation of the East German territories, Berlin's blockade and the Russian-sponsored North Korean aggression prove. Those who in view of these facts still contend that the Soviet Union is a stronghold of peace and that the Western Powers are driving toward war, distort the truth.

If the Soviet Union had earnestly wanted peace with the German people, it could have proved it a long time ago by releasing the German prisoners of war and the German civilians whom they abducted to Russia, or by disbanding the "People's Police," which they organized to prevent German reunification.

The offer of the Soviet Zone government to negotiate with the Federal Republic on Germany's reunification demonstrates the insincerity of all these maneuvers. Grotewohl and the *Volkskammer* (lower house of East German parliament) are nothing but pawns in Soviet Russia's diplomatic game, and the only possible answer to these "offers" is to ask these men to dissolve their government and leave the country, because they have no right to speak for the German population whom they suppress.

We Germans must realize that the present critical situation can only be mastered if the dictators in the Kremlin are made to realize that they will never succeed in persuading us to adopt a policy of isolation or neutrality.

We Germans in particular should show no fear. We should face the facts and properly appraise the real strength of our opponents. While the Soviet Union and her satellites are united by force and terror, the unity of the Western nations is based on voluntary agree-

ments, of which one of the most important, the Atlantic Pact, provides that West Germany should be protected against a possible attack.

This means that an attack against the Federal Republic would be the cause of another world war, which Russia will try to avoid, because she knows that she has little chance to win, and this is the reason why she is trying time and again to extend her power over Germany by waging a "cold war." One move in this political maneuvering is her protest against German "remilitarization." Here the Kremlin sees a chance to sow discord among the Western Powers, and at the same time to persuade the German people to revoke their decision in favor of the West.

NOTHING IS MORE IMPORTANT for the Germans in this question of participation in Western defense than to keep a clear head and not to lose courage.

Prerequisite for any German defense contribution is the Western Powers' consent that they will grant Germany full equality. The German people can never renounce that claim because it touches their life and their security. German defense participation can only be decided by the Germans themselves, and they will only decide in favor of it if they are convinced that the Allied military power is strong enough to defend Germany and to drive aggressors back across the German frontiers.

There is no doubt regarding the final result of a war between East and West. The West is certain to win the last battle and this certainly is an important factor in preventing war.

It is absolutely necessary to establish a united front of all nations threatened by aggression, and Germany will participate if she is granted full equality.

The SPD opposes all illusions of neutrality. It will oppose all those who are trying to keep aloof and to play on the safe side.

The German people's life is at stake. We must find the most effective way to prevent war by scaring off the aggressor and must fight cowardice and fatalism.

A neutrality between liberty and slavery is impossible, just as impossible as any attempt to compromise with dictatorship. +END

Six hundred refugee children who attended special Munich performance of Walt Disney's film "Pinocchio" are given souvenir pins by Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria, and Mrs. Shuster, chairman of the German-American "Good Neighbor Committee," which sponsored the program. (Photo by Maske, PRB OLCB)



When you see a Germany-"dubbed" film, you may neither understand the dialogue nor recognize the voice, but the chances are you'll discover

The Face is Familiar

By WILLIAM F. KEEFE

Staff Writer, Public Relations Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG

THE HEADS OF TWO YOUNG WOMEN, professional actresses selected to speak in the German version of the Italian movie, *Vulcano*, were silhouetted blackly against the screen. Half a dozen people occupied chairs along the walls.

Nothing was said. A scene from *Vulcano* flashed briefly across the screen, lasting perhaps 20 seconds. There was a pause, then it appeared again—the same scene, but with the Italian dialogue cut out. It reappeared with the dialogue tuned back in. It was repeated in the silent version, and this time the actresses could be heard whispering animatedly.

One of the men seated at the side of the darkened studio spoke. Once again the screen revealed the sisters in the Italian movie in a vivid word-exchange, but with a radical difference. They were speaking German—or, rather, their German "doubles" had spoken for them, addressing a regular studio microphone.

The "live" German voices, substituted for the recorded Italian, duplicated amazingly and almost flawlessly the tone and expression of the original.

One had the momentary impression that he had been tricked somehow, that he had actually witnessed an interchange of languages by two linguistically-talented Italian movie stars.

An absorbing moment in the German-language production of a foreign film, the studio incident served to highlight one of the most exacting tasks of the movie-synchronizer: "dubbing."

MAKING GERMAN FILMS out of movies produced in other countries has become an industry netting well over DM 6,000,000 (\$1,428,000) annually in Berlin, Germany's greatest contemporary synchronization capital. Translations of approximately 90 feature films are completed annually by Berlin's five major "dubbers," with a handful more coming out of studios operated by a number of smaller organizations. Some 60 percent of all films translated are currently Hollywood products, while the remainder come from Italy, France, Spain, England and other countries.

Though not otherwise the subject of rejoicing among professional film people, Germany's relative poverty of topnotch movie-producers puts bread in the mouths of the synchronizers, and incidentally of many an industrious actor and actress as well. Six of every 10 films making the rounds of West Berlin and West German theaters these days are synchronized foreign films.

The German translation of a script must naturally conform to accepted rules of grammar and the standards set by colloquial usage. In other words, it has to be couched in correct, up-to-date German. But the requirements do not end there. As the script is written expressly to permit vocal synchronization into German of a film which, presumably, contains action, expression and other essential ingredients of a modern movie, it has also to be written in such a way that it matches, as far as possible, the sound and syllabification of the spoken word in the original.

The translators of film scripts, a separate breed working on contract with the film-synchronization firms, run into a number of major headaches, but perhaps the most painful is making their German product match the original script in length. A German paragraph, they point out, ordinarily runs about one-third longer than a paragraph expressing the same ideas in English, the language most commonly confronting them.

European tongues, somewhat more verbose than English, are none the less more chary of words and more sparing of syllables than the German. Needless to relate, the final German script is a finely-drawn masterwork to which professional script-writers and bilingual translators have devoted many long, painstaking hours.

INEVITABLY SOME FILMS, among them slang-filled American Westerns, lose flavor in the translation despite the best efforts of the language experts. There

Dubbing in German dialogue for a scene from the Italian film "Volcano," two German actresses (silhouettes at right, foreground) keep pace with action on the screen.





Technician manipulates buttons, switches and dials on "mixing table" to control recording of new voices for synchronization of German in place of original dialogue.

is, in addition, no adequate means of expressing in German the essential vigor and color of distinctive dialects, some of which are inextricably based on unique vocal habits like the prairie drawl or the Bronx twang.

Conscientious in their trade, they feel a departure from the sense of an original statement or passage — no matter how necessary — more keenly than the spectacle of a cowboy speaking good, if somewhat drawly, Hanoverian German.

Once the script is — literally — hewn into shape, it is ready for the synchronizers. Their next task involves testing and selecting actors and actresses, one for each of the film's speaking roles.

The files of Berlin's synchronization firms are filled with the names of local German artists whose voices, in tonal quality, correspond with those of noted American, French, Italian and other actors and actresses, and in some cases no more is required than picking a name from the files, making a telephone call, and running a sound test. In other cases the problem is not so easily resolved. Among the world's top performers are many, most of them men, whose range of expression enables them virtually to "change voices" from film to film.

THE SYNCHRONIZERS NAME Spencer Tracy as the possessor of one of the most "difficult" voices on the modern screen, noting that as many as four or five different German actors may be required effectively to register his voice-mood in an equal number of movies.

A couple of weeks generally pass after an original script has been given to the translators for rendition into German, and before the film moves into the studio. In the meantime the actors and actresses are chosen, a director is appointed, and the film is sliced finely into as many as 800 "takes," or brief sequences lasting 20 to 30 seconds each. Directors are hired for synchronization on the basis of their experience and success with various types of the art-form; in other words, the director

known to be expert in the production of flaming romances will be selected, normally, to direct dubbing of similar films, while the scientific master of drama-on-the-high-seas movies will find himself signing a contract to supervise studio synchronization of a film falling in that category.

In the studio the director supplants the synchronization firm, his employer, as boss of the show; and while not often a competitor of famous and colorful directors in the department of tempestuous studio behavior, the synchronization director is inevitably a man who has earned esteem in his calling.

ONE OF THE INDISPENSABLE prerequisites of the director's job is infinite patience. For a period of several weeks he spends long days in the studio trying to extract from the artists working under him the optimum in voice performance. As the synchronization actor's efforts depend entirely on his ability to imitate a foreigner's speech, the director cannot demonstrate by suiting the act to the word.

Instead, he must personally be able to mimic, vocally, the actors of different foreign nations, or know at least how to direct by oral order. During dubbing-in of the epithets cast by the principals in a barroom brawl, he cannot leap up, tear off his shirt and slug it out — with either the air or a human opponent. Such a performance would only distract the attention of the studio group, and would put the director in open competition with the actors on the studio screen.

Further, the director works of necessity in a darkened studio, often enough with another language sounding to his unfamiliar ear like no more than a steady flow of clever animal noises. The result is that the quality of the dubbing depends to a large extent on the actor's agility with his larynx and on the director's patience and skill. In striving to elicit perfect duplication of the specific sample of voice action, the director works with one eye on the screen and an ear cocked to the fine tonal variations in his artists' voices.

A single take is often recorded and re-recorded 10 or 20 times before the director is satisfied that he has one series of German sounds which adequately reproduces

Checking as many as 20 recordings of a single scene, operator watches a short run to select the one which corresponds best to lip movements of the original film.





Reels are checked with special equipment for simultaneous showings of original and adapted films to permit better synchronization with lip movements, musical background.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

the sense, emotional content and pace of the original dialogue, and which also so matches the movie "take" that the untrained witness can be led to believe that he is watching performers who naturally speak German.

FROM THE STUDIO the "takes" and the corresponding voice recordings are transferred to a cutting room where, using a special machine, another technician selects the recordings which most perfectly match the lip-movements of the actors in each separate "take." Recordings are then clipped and spliced to form a single, continuous German dialogue track. The cutter is actually an editor who hears, weighs, matches, sorts and connects tangled masses of sound-track and film celluloid to produce one movie with one German dialogue.

From that point the human element in the synchronization process fades out gradually as machines take over. The reels of film with their new — and still separate — German sound-track go into a projection room for an "audition" by director and synchronization firm officials, who view the product as it will appear in German movie-houses. If passed for further processing, black-and-white reels are re-exposed in an operation that simultaneously cuts in the new sound-track. The number of new prints depends on the film, though normally approximately 30 copies of the German version are made.

German-language prints of new Italian films, many of which have achieved enormous success in German theaters, have numbered as many as 60 in recent months. No better barometer of their popularity exists, excluding box-office proceeds; the dubbers bypass mediocre movies and total flops with equal facility when selecting films for synchronization, basing their final choice on the film's reputation and on the estimated response it will awaken in Germany. They are seldom wrong.

With completion of developing, fixing, drying and some minor hand-processing, the dubbed black-and-white films are ready for issue to theater owners. Copies of color films are made by their producers, in the producers' own

laboratories. In this way the film companies protect their individual color formulas.

Music presents the synchronizers with a special problem, since it sometimes happens that the original music-track, for one reason or another, is unusable in the movie's German version. Where this occurs, the synchronization firm hires an orchestra and records its own background noise, employing basically the method used in the dubbing-in of German voices.

A costly necessity, recording film music also ranks among the synchronizer's worst temporal enemies. Scores must be obtained, generally by mail from the producer of the original movie, and the orchestra, like the German artists, must "perform" to a partially darkened studio, under the baton of a director who is simultaneously watching the movie for which the music was written.

Re-recording movie music lengthens the translation-synchronization process from six or eight weeks to as long as three or four months, and substantially raises the costs of production.

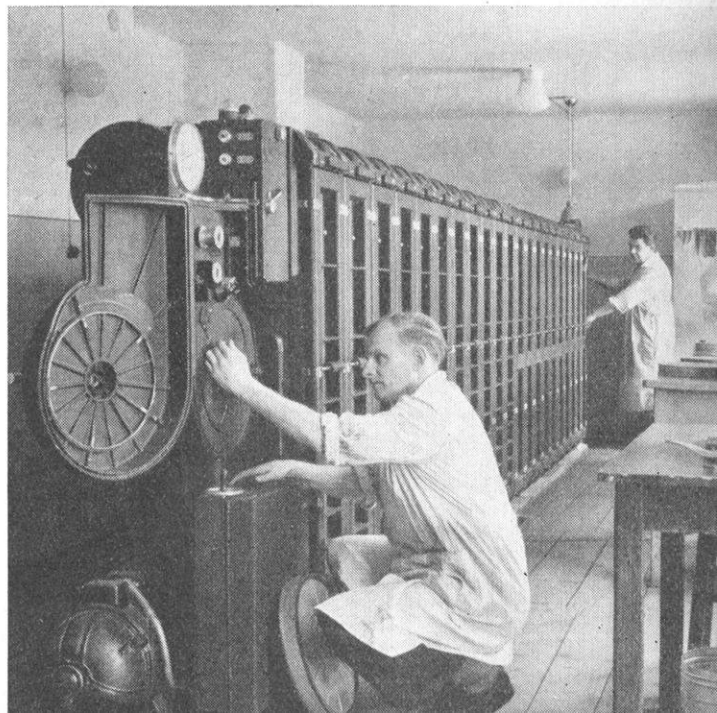
In the average case these costs run to approximately DM 40,000 (\$9,520) or DM 50,000 (\$11,900), a figure which includes the salaries of the 100 or more artists and technicians engaged in the synchronization of each film.

THOUGH DUBBING as an industry has lost some of its pristine financial pre-eminence as a result of official, quantitative limitations on importation of foreign films, it remains a thriving business pursuit. Its peak year was reached in 1948, when the industry brought DM 10,000,000 (\$2,380,000) into Berlin.

Seventy percent of all foreign films synchronized into German are currently being processed in the former German capital — largely because of the intercession of HICOG Berlin Element's Film Section. The city's struggling economy is thereby receiving a solid fillip in the direction of normalcy.

+END

Processing nearly a mile and quarter of film an hour, this French-made machine turns out duplicates of synchronized films practically ready for use in German movie theaters.



Bridgebuilders in Straubing

By **LT. RICHARD R. CANADAY**
6th Armored Cavalry, Straubing, Bavaria

AMERICA IS MAKING new friends in Straubing, and the American Women's Welfare Club is doing the friendship job. By giving of what they have to help those in need, the American wives in the Bavarian city have demonstrated a person-to-person version of American policy that caused the editor of the local newspaper, the *Straubinger Tageblatt*, to break out his handsomest compliments.

Persistence and an honest desire to help overcame initial suspicion. (Some of the townspeople, for example, thought the help given by the Americans came out of occupation costs or Marshall Plan funds until the editor told them otherwise.) Now it looks as if the Americans have beaten the risks of the touchy business of being helpful. They appear, not as Ladies Bountiful, but as friends.

Two years old, the club had its first big chance to step into public view last autumn, when a fire destroyed the homes of 31 Germans. The Army wives found food and clothing to tide them over. That made its mark. A few months later, the club made Christmas real for all the orphanages and the two refugee camps in the vicinity. Day to day help is running at a level of 60 blankets (value DM 600) per month in winter, bundles of clothing and shoes, and enough food packages to feed 30 families every month the year round.

ORGANIZATIONAL HELP and advice come from the local HICOG Resident Officer, John T. Lawrence, and his secretary, Miss Gretel Over. Requests for help are

Fire victims pick out shoes and clothing for size from the donations of the American Women's Welfare Club. Thirty-one Straubing families lost everything in the blaze.



At Christmas party sponsored by American Women's Welfare Club in Straubing, John T. Lawrence, Resident Officer for Straubing County, chats with refugee children.

handled in cooperation with the German County Welfare Committee. But the ladies insist on investigating cases of need themselves. Twenty-five to 30 requests are checked and filled in an average week. That doesn't leave much time for bridge.

While the American women do the work, they cannot carry the financial load alone. Money help has come from churches, organizations and individuals in the United States, but the chief donor is the American GI in Straubing, who has become accustomed to dipping into his pay for the good of the club — and liking it.

The club's example has already struck sparks among the Germans. After the fire of last autumn, a German woman who had heard of the club's help for the homeless insisted on giving one of the two chairs in her one-room dwelling to a victim of the blaze as a start toward some new furniture. A man donated some valuable old cups that had been in his family for more than 100 years.

The club members were happy when they heard about that. They hope it's a sign that the editor of the *Tageblatt* was right when he said that the work of the club had opened the way to understanding and working together. They hope that they are what the editor called them — bridgebuilders. +END

Gratitude is easy to read on the faces of these homeless fire victims who received gifts of food and clothing from Americans in Straubing — and Germans they inspired.



This is a story of people — average people — who see in mutual understanding and cooperation a basis for real and lasting peace. Other communities, too, can proudly point to their own achievements. Still others which have been lax may see in this story a pattern which they may apply to their own community affairs. The idea is ageless — its application requiring only the determination of citizens to know and understand each other, and to make a real effort to bridge the sea of misunderstanding.

Democracy Comes to Dachau

By WILLIAM J. CALDWELL

Chief, Public Relations Branch, OLC Bavaria

THEY USED TO SAY in the Bavarian city of Dachau that Americans and Germans there got along just fine as long as each stayed on his own side of the street.

Some said the feeling of animosity stemmed from reminders of the concentration camp of the Nazi era, which made the name Dachau synonymous with evil.

Other thought the term "animosity" a bit strong. They were inclined to say it was rather a matter of distrust between conqueror and conquered.

Still others, and in the beginning a very few, thought the whole trouble revolved around mere misunderstanding, or rather total lack of understanding.

As one Dachau citizen put it: "We knew the Americans wouldn't like us because we were, unfortunately, residents of a city in which a notorious concentration camp had existed. The sins of the Nazis were passed on to every man, woman and child here. So we felt the easiest way to get along with the Americans was to keep out of their way as much as possible."

Americans and Germans did just that for the first few years of the occupation. Occasionally, when they did come together, tempers flared, harsh words were flung and, sometimes, someone was pushed around. Each such incident was duly investigated by American authorities with punishment meted out to the offenders. Usually though, neither participants nor witnesses were exactly sure what had started it all — except that Americans and Germans "just happened to get together."

A STRAINED ATMOSPHERE existed up until late summer of 1950, when two Americans — one a US Army officer, the other a HICOG resident officer — were assigned to posts in Dachau.

Herman Frankel, of Brooklyn, N.Y., the resident officer, and Lt. Col. Vincent J. Conrad, of Hollywood, Cal., the Army officer, almost immediately sensed that something was wrong when they took up their duties in Dachau.

Mr. Frankel said government and community representatives who visited him in his office during his first few days there were "cordial in a reserved way."

"They seemed to want to be friendly," Mr. Frankel explained, "but at the same time they were distant. They reminded me of people who acted unfriendly because they felt the people they were dealing with expected them to be and, accordingly, were on their guard."

Colonel Conrad, too, was mystified by the attitude shown by the Germans with whom his work as commanding officer of Munich Military Post's Service Center in Dachau, brought him into contact.

"It wasn't something you could actually put your finger on," the amiable colonel asserted. "It just seemed to be a situation born and exaggerated as the postwar years rolled by."

Mr. Frankel and Colonel Conrad both decided to look into the matter to determine causes and possible solutions to a seemingly hopeless problem. The fact each speaks fluent German, is conscious of his responsibilities in creating better relations between Americans and Germans, and is gifted with a personality conducive to encouraging and fostering the desired relations, helped their tasks greatly.

THE RESIDENT OFFICER'S investigation disclosed one pertinent factor: that while relations between Americans and Germans were anything but friendly, relations between various community interests in Dachau were not much better.

"It seemed that each group — religious, educational and so on — worked just among itself," observed

German and American youngsters in Dachau are learning at an early age the value of tolerance and friendship. They know no nationalistic differences in the classroom. They are truly democracy's seedlings. (PRB OLCB photo)





Herman Frankel,
US Resident Officer
at Dachau.

(PRB OLCB photo)

"instead of Catholics and Evangelicalists, girls' and boys' schools, and the various charity organizations in Dachau carrying out individual Christmas programs for your needy families, why not get together and have one overall community-wide campaign?"

Dachau, like many other German communities, traditionally had never before attempted such a bold undertaking. But a few were impressed and their enthusiasm kindled the interest of others. Some 37 German groups, as well as representatives in Dachau of the Office of the US State Commissioner for Bavaria and of the US Army, joined in bringing Christmas cheer to more than 3,000 needy families and individuals, or one out of every eight residents in the little city of Dachau.

Colonel Conrad and members of his command gave the Christmas drive committee their unequivocal support, providing transportation facilities whenever necessary and in other ways assisting the committee. To help increase funds for the drive, he further arranged a symphony concert presented by members of the faculty of the US Army in Europe Bandsmen's School, located at the Service Center in Dachau, with the wholehearted approval of the EUCOM chief of Special Services. All the proceeds were turned over to the committee.

THE COMMUNITY-WIDE CHRISTMAS committee helped greatly also in bringing about a community spirit that Dachau had sadly lacked. Even some who had originally scoffed at such an "unorthodox scheme" have since opened their eyes to the potential advantages of civic cooperation. Some are now exploring the prospect of making the committee a permanent communal institution which can be the springboard for other civic enterprises.

Already the various sectarian welfare groups are coordinating their efforts. Recently, a city welfare official called at the office of a private welfare organization to

Mr. Frankel, "Civic spirit was sadly lacking with no one apparently making any effort to bring about a working arrangement within the community as a whole."

Shortly after assuming his duties in Dachau last August, Mr. Frankel hit upon an idea to better relations not only among Germans and Americans but among the Germans themselves. He invited various representative citizens of the city to his office one day and suggested a community chest-type Christmas fund raising drive.

"In other words," the youthful American proposed to them,

discuss a mutual problem. Hitherto such a visit was virtually unheard of in Dachau.

One needy Protestant woman with seven children living in one of Dachau's many refugee camps was among the recipients of the Christmas packages. Her plight moved a Catholic priest, who assured her of further assistance from his organization.

"The Christmas committee," declared one community leader, "showed us the way toward neighborly cooperation — something we had neglected in the past. I myself have lived in Dachau for about 25 years and never thought for a moment I would see the day when Catholics and Protestants, for example, would ever get together to work out their problems and objectives."

MEANWHILE, COLONEL CONRAD also concentrated his attention on the question of improving German-American relations.

One day while strolling through the Service Center's grounds he noticed a group of ragged German children grouped outside one of the buildings eagerly peering through the windows. He looked, too, and saw that their intense interest was focused on some American children joyfully roller skating on the rink within the building.

The colonel checked, learned that the German children had no similar skating facilities. Consequently he directed that the rink be made available to German as well as American children in the community. And when winter rolled around, German children were permitted to use the Service Center's outdoor skating rink, which previously was reserved for American children only.

Earlier it was discovered that the city had no kindergarten facilities for children of the Service Center's employees, who are housed in their own community within the center. The Service Center had one for children of its American personnel. A study of available facilities and teaching staff in the American-run kindergarten disclosed these already were overtaxed. As an alternative, it was decided to have one built for the German children, and to make sure they'd have opportunity to mix with American youngsters, interested American parents were granted permission to enroll their children. Many did. The Army further provided the same school bus service for the German children, as it had for the American youngsters.

Lt. Col. Vincent J. Conrad,
commanding officer,
Dachau Service Center.

(US Army photo)

THE AMERICAN Parent-Teacher Association at Dachau welcomed the mixed class idea as a means of creating a spirit of comradeship between children of the two nations.



"In the past," said one American parent, "our children had little if any opportunity for contact with German children. Now, however, thanks to the Army's interest and initiative, these children can study and play together and are realizing that basically they have much in common. Language was a barrier at first, but in a few weeks the American children were picking up German and the German children were learning American. Most important, though, they were learning to be friends."

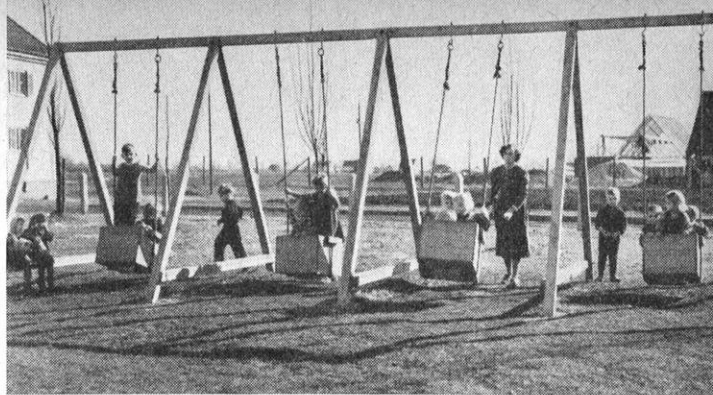
The Parent-Teacher Association furthermore invited German parents to visit the kindergarten to see the class in action. The visiting parents were happily impressed for two reasons — one, that their children and the American children were at last playing and studying together and, secondly, because American school officials had permitted the parents to observe their children in the classroom.

"In Bavaria," explained one German parent, "parents can visit the classroom only with the explicit permission of the ministry of education. In our schools the teacher is the boss, and unfortunately, most of the teachers prefer not to have parents visit the class. They seem to think that parents seek only to interfere. The Americans on the other hand try to foster parental interest in the school. I think that is an excellent way of bringing the school and community closer together so that one may better serve the other."

COLONEL CONRAD FURTHER helped break down German-American prejudice last New Year's Day, when he invited German civic representatives to a party in the Dachau Officers' Club. That was another Dachau precedent. And he set still another when, after speaking briefly in English, he spoke in fluent German, reciting the beloved German ballad, *Lorelei*. It made a big hit with the Germans, several of whom commented later that they never had expected an Army officer to invite them to one of his parties, least of all to speak to them in their own language.

Colonel Conrad said American members of the Service Center's staff, both officers and enlisted men, were

Combat veteran spends part of his free time enjoyably with younger members of German population of Bavarian town which is making tremendous strides in bettering German-American relations. (US Army photo)



Prejudice has no place on Dachau's playgrounds, where US, German kiddies show democracy in action. (PRB OLCB photo)

greatly responsible for helping to create better US-German relations. He especially singled out the work of Maj. E. J. Summers, Jr., Service Center executive officer, who, as Special Services officer and German Youth Activities officer at Dachau, has contributed much toward better understanding between youth of the two nations.

Mr. Frankel felt that Dachau was handicapped in its efforts to create a cooperative community atmosphere because there was no meeting hall available to serve as a cultural focal point for community planning. Furthermore, the city has no indoor gym. Its only theater, located in a building 300 years old, went bankrupt some time ago, and its only cultural center, if you can call it that, was an old beer hall.

Consequently, he and Colonel Conrad joined forces with interested Germans to provide Dachau with its own community center. A town meeting was held. By getting together to air the problem, interested civic groups were able to reach agreement on a youth center. Later they expanded their plans into a community center which would have public baths, a combination theater and gymnasium, and meeting halls available to all groups in the city, regardless of religious views.

Through the help of the Resident Officer, American funds are being obtained to help defray the cost, and Colonel Conrad promised assistance in the form of lumber and trucks to haul the building materials to the site of the proposed structure.

Mr. Frankel said it is hoped that ground for the community center will be broken this month.

TODAY IN DACHAU there is a new spirit. Americans and Germans are now becoming friends, are learning to know each other, to understand each other and to work and play together. Since Dec. 14 last, troop incidents have declined from the previous three to five a week to none.

Said Mr. Frankel: "At last we've been able to open the door to better community relations, among Germans themselves and between Germans and Americans."

"Yes," agreed Colonel Conrad, "and now that it is open, we must keep it open. And we can if each of us will continue to try to understand the other fellow and try to be friends."

+END

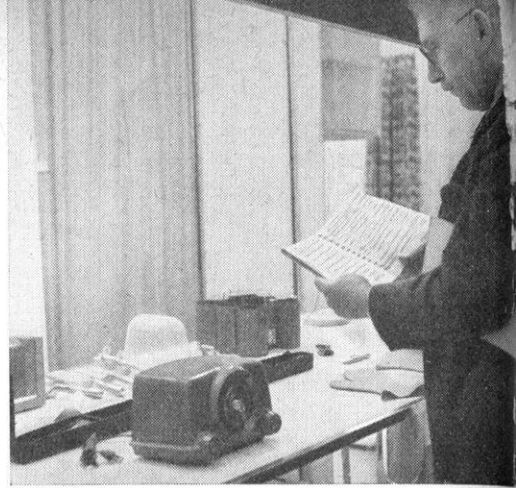


“Design For Use,

USA”

A touch of modern American living descended recently upon Stuttgart in the form of an exhibition entitled “Design For Use, USA.” As many as 3,000 persons visited the State Trade Museum each day to survey the more than 500 American household items ranging from comfortable modernistic furniture to handy kitchen gadgets. Stuttgart was the first stop of an over-all European tour by the exhibition, which was assembled in New York by the Museum of Modern Art with the aid of ECA and the Department of State. Fritz Ulrich (top, left), Württemberg-Baden minister of the interior, registered delight and comfort as he tried one of the show’s many armchairs. The curious (left) had a heyday with the many unusual articles displayed. State Commissioner for Württemberg-Baden Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross (bottom, left), and exhibition director Edgar Kaufmann discuss the latest in modern kitchenware, which also impressed a museum guard (below). Catalog (above) supplied names of the American manufacturers whose products made up exhibition.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



The Citizens Meet Their Government



For the first time in history Hessians were given an opportunity to meet their government face to face when approximately 1,000 citizens gathered in Ruesselsheim city hall, asked questions and had the Hessian state cabinet ministers personally answer them. Meeting, conceived by a 47-year-old worker, took place Feb. 23.

GERMANY'S TRADITIONAL AUTOCRATIC officialdom — slowly dying under the hammer strokes of democratic action — received a staggering blow recently, when, for the first time in the nation's history, an entire state cabinet turned up at a public citizens' meeting to answer the questions and complaints of their constituents.

The Place: Ruesselsheim, an industrial city in the state of Hesse and site of West Germany's largest automobile plant.

The Time: Feb. 23, 1951.

Dramatis Personae: the entire newly-elected Hessian cabinet, with the single exception of the education minister, previously committed to a Bonn conference.

The idea for such a meeting originated with a 47-year-old locksmith named Guido Kiessling, who had been worried for some time about the thinking of his fellow workers in Ruesselsheim's Opel auto plant. Kiessling, chairman of the Social Democratic group of the works council in the Opel factories, concluded that the employees' ill-disguised scorn for their government and their unfounded prejudices could be counteracted only by a direct contact between the workers and their duly-elected representatives, the Hessian cabinet.

Undeterred by a centuries-old tradition of aloof Prussian officialdom, the locksmith presented his plan to Dr. Georg August Zinn, recently-elected minister-president of Hesse, who greeted it with enthusiasm. Dr. Zinn accepted an invitation for himself and his cabinet to appear at an open forum prepared to discuss publicly a number of diversified problems related to community affairs, wages, housing, education and the like.

PLANS FOR THE MEETING moved rapidly and Friday, Feb. 23, was set as the date. Kiessling became ill, but his idea had caught fire and spread quickly among Opel workers, eager now to air some of their grievances, and to demand answers to the pressing problems besetting them. Nearly 1,000 citizens streamed into the Ruesselsheim city hall, well in advance of the eight o'clock opening address of Minister-President Zinn. Sharing the platform with him were Ruesselsheim's Mayor Doerfler, who introduced the cabinet; Heinrich Zinnkann, minister of the interior; Dr. Heinrich Troeger, finance minister, and Heinrich Fischer, minister of economics, labor and agriculture.

Dr. Zinn outlined the general problems facing the new Hessian government, pointing chiefly to Ruesselsheim's tremendous industrial concentration, which requires a total of 16,000 of its workers to commute daily to their jobs from distances of 15 miles and more. The *Hessenplan* project, designed principally to permit the transfer of expellees from the East zone to industrial areas, he declared, should be expanded to effect the establishment of small industries where there is a surplus of manpower.

The cabinet chief stressed the fact that the social advancement of the working population is a powerful weapon for peace. "There is no doubt, however, that peace will be threatened as long as there exists the bolshevistic militarism of today," he stated. In the face of such a situation, he said, "even more important than readiness in arms will be the spiritual readiness and unity of all free nations."

Promising that he and his cabinet would not lose themselves in party politics, Dr. Zinn concluded with the hope that similar town meetings might be held elsewhere in Hesse and throughout Germany to help create "a better



Among the many in audience who had questions to put were (left) the mayor of a small nearby community; (center) a luckless house-hunter, and (right) an Opel auto factory worker who stressed his fellow-workers' need for suitable housing; 16,000 employees, he said, now commute up to 15 miles each day to and from the big Ruesselsheim plant, leaving this army of workers hardly any time for recreation.



nation with a new social order, a new Europe and a world of peace and freedom."

Dr. Zinnkann discussed this year's housing program; Dr. Troeger, finance matters and Hessian economy measures; and Dr. Fischer, the economic policies of Federal Minister Ludwig Erhard.

THE QUESTIONS PUT to the cabinet members in the open forum period following the ministers' talks reflected a wide interest both in the improvement of working conditions and community betterment. They included the following:

Could not employers be forced by the government to train a higher quota of apprentices?

Can saving by schoolchildren be stimulated by the government to improving the housing capital market?

How long will the houses requisitioned in Ruesselsheim remain unoccupied and unheated?

Why are the DM 72,000 (\$17,136) state housing loans not being paid out by the banks although they were authorized in the summer of 1950?

Why is such a high level examination given to applicants for apprenticeships in various common trades?

Can the grant of a state housing loan not be coupled with a first mortgage?

What can the so-called "little man" do to prevent rising prices?

What is the ratio between the number of unemployed to the number on relief in Hesse?

What can the government offer to stimulate public saving?

Can it be made mandatory, through legislation, that industry be required to accept a minimum number of apprentices?

Will there be a "new line" in school reform since the new education minister is a member of the SPD (Social Democratic Party)?

What is the Hessian government's attitude regarding German participation in European defense?

To what extent can Hessian and federal politics be coordinated?

Will persons who refuse military service be respected in Hesse?

DEADLY SERIOUS from the start, the audience soon demonstrated that they would have no part of a young Communist apostle who was hissed off the platform when he attempted to "sell" the Soviet Zone government. It was to him that Dr. Zinn directed the remark that "peace is threatened as long as there exists the bolshevistic militarism of today."

All of the cabinet members stressed the importance of maintaining further close contact between the people and their government. With such cooperation, Dr. Zinn declared, "the state of Hesse will contribute its part to the social foundation without which life would not be worth living nor worth defending."

Although he missed the meeting, Guido Kiessling may well be proud of the tremendous single contribution he has made to such a cooperative effort. +END

Youth Friendship Day Held in Fulda

Youth was the emphasis at International Friendship Day ceremonies held in Fulda, Hesse, recently. Schoolteachers in the area devoted at least part of the day to the subject of international friendship and held lectures, discussions and exchanges of essays and ideas on cooperation among youth of all nations.

Six Points of US Policy

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

I WANT TO DISCUSS BRIEFLY the outlook and tasks ahead for Germany and to outline the policy of the United States in Germany.

Six years ago the obstacles to the rebuilding of Germany seemed to be staggering. The tasks of restoring order from chaos, of preventing the starvation and death of millions of people, of cleaning up the physical and moral debris of war looked almost hopeless.

Look at your country today. It is easy to criticize, but you must see the situation in perspective. The progress since 1945 is astounding. More people are now gainfully employed than ever before in Western Germany. Hundreds of thousands of new dwellings are going up everywhere in the Federal Republic. Restrictions on almost all kinds of production, including shipbuilding, have fallen. Much, to be sure, remains to be done to reduce unemployment, to reach a better equilibrium in the price-wage scale, to provide more housing. But the simple fact is that your economy provides you with unrationed food, clothing and other consumer goods on a scale at least equal to that of other Western European countries, and far greater than that achieved anywhere behind the Iron Curtain.

Politically, you have created a free democratic community in the Federal Republic. The individual is safe from the arbitrary will of one man or of one party. Men and women are free to speak and to take active part in the affairs of their country.

The Federal Republic is gaining increasing respect abroad. Your position as a full member of the European Council now seems assured. Two weeks ago your Chancellor was received in Paris as an honored guest to negotiate on a basis of equality with the ministers of five other European countries.

THE REBIRTH OF GERMANY in the past six years has been a great constructive accomplishment. It has been the result of hard work by the German people and their representatives, aided by the great economic and moral contribution from the free world. It has been achieved without slave labor, without fear of a secret police, without false promises of five-year plans. If there were a way to do so, a vast majority of the millions of Germans in the East zone would try to share in the economic and political progress made by the republic.

The outside world has noted these achievements of postwar Germany. The German people should take pride in them. The fact that Germany is obliged to pay a portion of the costs involved in the occupation or that a peace treaty is not in the immediate offing does not lessen these gains. The threat posed

by the Communists by their control of the East zone makes the situation here much more complicated, for example, than the case of Japan.

In the next period the task of Germany will be two-fold: First, to maintain and extend at home the gains already achieved, especially in strengthening and modernizing economic and political institutions. The second main task is to forge strong and enduring links with the free world. In this connection, I want to outline to you briefly how the policies of the United States in Germany are designed to help carry out these tasks:

1. IT IS THE POLICY of the United States to support the integration of Germany with the other free countries of Europe. The European countries themselves must join together to solve their joint problems. Here the Schuman Plan represents a striking example of the possibilities of such cooperation. In American eyes the Schuman Plan is a test of the sincerity and ability of European countries to act as one community.

In a basic sector of the European economy, the Schuman Plan will consolidate the economic strength of Western Europe, free markets and develop new economic opportunities. It will create employment, not unemployment. It is fantastic to assert, as some have, that the United States, which has poured billions into Germany to help revive production, would favor a plan to put people out of work or hamper German industrial development. Politically, it marks Germany's emergence as an equal partner in a great European project.

If this bold, imaginative concept were rejected, it would be a serious and perhaps fatal blow to the hopes built up slowly during the past few years. It would create the danger of a disunited, weak Europe and an isolated Germany.

Farsighted leadership on both sides of the Rhine has carried the Schuman Plan concept thus far. It is now a matter for debate by the various parliaments. I hope that through this process all of you will become fully aware of the character of the plan and its high objectives.

2. IT IS THE POLICY of the United States to assure the peace and to deter aggression by supporting and participating in the effort to create a strong Western European security system. It is our policy to resist any armed attack on West Germany or West Berlin.

The necessity for defense preparations is an unpleasant fact we must all face. Korea has shown — and the new Communist offensive shows again — that aggression in any part of the world affects European and German security.

The above address on US policy in Germany was given by Mr. McCloy over Bavarian Radio in Munich, April 25, 1951, and relayed over other German stations.

The NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) forces are being built up in Europe to deter aggression, not to institute it. The power of the Western world will come into action only in the event of aggression against any member. But if attacked the power of each country will become the strength of all.

3. THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES the right of Germany to participate in her own and in the common defense within an integrated European defense system under conditions of equality.

We are firmly opposed to any revival of German militarism or of any German army which would be independent of an international security system and we, together with the German people, will guard carefully against any such development.

We believe that German participation in an integrated European force is a decision which the German government and people must make for themselves. We are not attempting to buy or force and do not intend to buy or force such participation.

We believe it must be obvious to the German people that the nature, and the efficacy and extent to which Germany can be protected depend in a large measure on German participation in its own defense. Neutrality has never been an effective bar to aggression against an unprotected country.

4. IT IS THE POLICY of the United States to support the development of a democratic Germany and to aid all democratic elements in Germany to safeguard against the revival of Nazism or the imposition of Communism. The German people have shown their rejection of Communism in every free election which has taken place in Germany.

Once identified, the Communistic approach is always repudiated. This is now so clear that the Communists have resorted to their familiar tactic of using false fronts, such as neutrality, pacifism and peace plebiscites to cover up their own imperialistic designs. These attempts are cynical frauds, just as the Communist cry for German unity is a fraud when, at the same time, free elections are outlawed.

Equally sinister is the threat from other totalitarian groups composed in large part of former Nazi activists. In certain areas of Germany small groups are again trying to spread the evil doctrines, the old slogans and tactics, which brought Germany to ruin and will do so again if they should ever prevail.

The German people, through their democratic governments, must be aware of these developments and be prepared to deal effectively with them. The German people cannot ever again permit such forces to gain control in their country. Nor will the democratic world permit it.

5. IT IS THE POLICY of the United States to help German youth to recognize that its future opportunities can be found only in a democratic Germany within a great European community in a united, free world.

We recognize that a majority of German youth is eager to attach its loyalties to affirmative objectives; that it will not be deceived again by glittering promises that only a decade ago caused the destruction of its hopes and ideals. For that reason the United States has made large contributions, including financial support, to German organizations which assist youth. We do not seek to control, to propagandize or to regiment youth. We seek only to give German youth a chance for a better life.

For their part, the German people and their governments — city, county, state and federal — should, in my judgment, take greater interest in the problems of youth, spend more money on projects to help youth and give youth greater opportunity for self-development.

Young men and women should not be barred by their elders from office simply because of their youth, restricted in their participation in public affairs, or have their freedom to engage in a trade or profession arbitrarily circumscribed.

6. IT IS THE POLICY of the United States to help the city of Berlin. The free world has been profoundly impressed by the fortitude of the people of Berlin in their determination to stand up for and defend their freedom. I hope and I am confident that the Federal Republic will do everything possible to aid the city and to strengthen ties with it.

These aims of the United States are not complex, and in no one of them is there the slightest suggestion of aggrandizement or extension of American power.

The condition of our aid, the condition of the maintenance of our policy is likewise simple. It demands only that the German people and their government put their great energies and capacities into the making of a liberal, tolerant community, in which all men can walk with dignity and freedom. +END

The following is a list of addresses, statements, interviews and letters by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy which have appeared in previous issues of the Information Bulletin.

US Attitude on Bonn	Sept. 20, 1949.
Message to HICOG Personnel	November 1949.
Germany Today	December 1950.
Progress Report on Germany	February 1950.
Stuttgart and Boston Speeches	March 1950.
Free Vote for Unity	April 1950.
Germany in a United Europe	May 1950.
ERP Marks Second Anniversary	June 1950.
Defense of Democracy	July 1950.
Ruhr Industry's Problems	August 1950.
Reverence for Life	September 1950.
Germans Jolted, But Morale Stable	September 1950.
Fallacy of Stockholm Resolution	October 1950.
Adding the Human Element	October 1950.
New Status of Germany	November 1950.
Tasks for the Coming Year	November 1950.
An International Aspect	
(Hamburg and Kiel addresses)	December 1950.
Unity and Strength	January 1951.
Statement on Landsberg Case	February 1951.
Youth and German Defense	February 1951.

Schuman Plan Treaty Signed

ON APRIL 18, THE FOREIGN MINISTERS of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg signed the Schuman Plan, bringing a week of discussion to successful conclusion, and leaving only one last step—ratification by the parliaments—between plan and reality.

Reaction in Germany to the signing was generally favorable, although the Social Democratic Party and some industrial groups still had their doubts about it. On his return from Paris, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer took occasion to answer his critics. He pointed out that the Schuman Plan means advantages for Germany, as well as for Europe as a whole. Further, he expressed the hope that the United States and the rest of the free world would lend active support to the Plan.

Sometime in May the debate on ratification will begin in the Federal Legislature.

Following is a detailed explanation of the background and operation of the Schuman Plan.

* * * * *

ON MAY 9, 1950, Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister, announced his government's proposal to merge the coal and steel industries of France and Germany, together with those of any other European country, in a single market. His announcement was a major development in the political and economic life of Western Europe.

Mr. Schuman's invitation to develop a treaty was extended to all European nations. Five nations accepted his invitation—Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg and the German Federal Republic. These five nations, together with France, have now developed a detailed treaty in implementation of the original proposals; except for a few remaining issues which have been held in abeyance for negotiation among ministers of the six countries, the treaty is now ready for ratification by national parliaments.

The treaty proposes that any necessary governmental powers over these industries be vested in new institutions akin to those of a federal government. The keynote in the administration of these industries would be the elimination of national

This analysis was prepared by the Office of Public Affairs, US Department of State, and is reprinted from the Department of State Bulletin of April 2, 1951.

barriers to trade and of private restrictive agreements. The discriminatory devices heretofore frequently employed in the sale of coal and steel in member country markets would be removed. Coal and steel products and coal and steel workers

would move freely among the member countries. When critical shortages or other crises required governmental controls, these emergencies would be developed and administered by the new supra-national institutions.

The single market, created by these provisions, would not be isolated from the rest of the world. Non-member producers would also have access to the market, without any increased trade barriers being interposed to the import of their products. Furthermore, countries which import from producers in the single market would be assured equitable treatment and reasonable prices.

These revolutionary agreements and institutions deserve the most careful study. The summary which follows indicates the chief provisions of the plan and how it can be expected to operate.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, as Federal Republic's foreign minister, signs Schuman Plan Treaty in Paris, April 19. Right, the two French statesmen who conceived the plan to pool six signatories' coal and steel for 50 years: Robert Schuman, foreign minister, who adapted the Monnet Plan, and Economic Planner Jean Monnet.



THROUGHOUT THE PRESENT CENTURY, the coal and steel industries of France and Germany have had an important effect on their political and economic relations. One reason why these two basic industries have figured so prominently in French-German relations has been their location. The bulk of the coal and steel industry of France and Germany lies in a compact area close to the border dividing the two countries, an area which includes Lorraine, the Saar and the Ruhr.

Within this small area, divided by the French-German border, lie the raw materials essential for the development of a modern steel industry. The iron ore on which the French and German industries were originally built lies largely in Lorraine, an area which was a part of France until the Franco-Prussian War of the 1870's, which Germany controlled until World War I, and which France thereafter regained. The coal deposits which initially led to the creation of the French and German steel industries lie largely in the Ruhr area, and to a lesser extent in the Saar region; both of these areas are close by the western German border, and the status of the latter area has frequently been in dispute between the two countries.

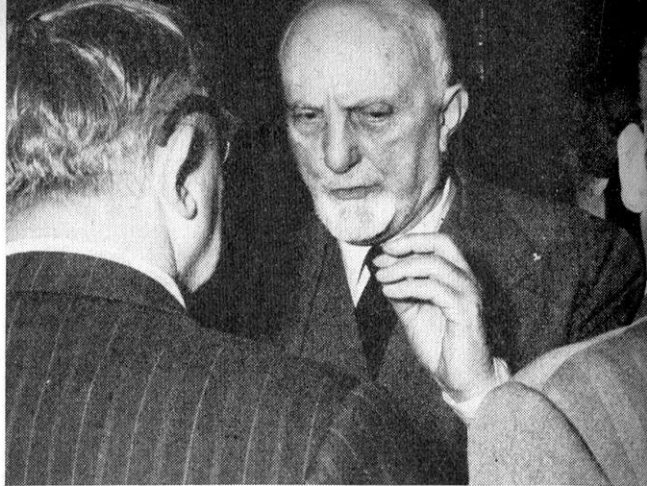
The explosive nature of French-German relations in the past century led each of these countries to use her possession of raw materials, which the other needed, as a prime bargaining weapon and retaliatory device.

From the end of World War I until the time of Mr. Schuman's proposals, the one development which might have been characterized as French-German cooperation in the field of steel production was the creation of the European Steel Cartel in the middle 1920's, an organization which enjoyed a checkered but increasingly significant role up to World War II. The European Steel Cartel, however, was basically a negotiated truce among the steel industries of the Western European countries. Particularly in its later versions, it was an agreement among producers and sellers of steel on the terms under which each national group would sell in the markets of any other group and in the market of third countries. The emphasis was primarily on avoiding market situations that would cause a decline in the price of steel.

Far from promoting increased efficiency and wiping out national barriers, the cartel froze Europe's steel industry and national markets into a rigid mold, which was a major reason for the inefficiency which has handicapped the industry since. After the initial enthusiastic reactions to the cartel, which were expressed in 1926 and 1927, little was heard of its contribution to political harmony between France and Germany.

MR. SCHUMAN'S PROPOSALS were broached at a time when, with a revival in her industrial capacity, Germany was seeking to be freed of any restraints imposed upon her freedom of action. Meanwhile, most of the Western World was becoming increasingly convinced that the long-run solution to the German problem lay in the closer integration of the German economy with the West, rather than in isolation and restraint.

Accordingly, Mr. Schuman's proposals, which are based upon the principle of a pooling of German resources on a



Count Carlo Storza, Italy's elder statesman and foreign minister, caught in conversation while in Paris to sign pact. Other signatories: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg.

basis of equality with other Western European countries, were greeted by large segments of the Western World as a welcome and courageous development in French national policy.

The principles of the Schuman Plan, as enunciated in the French foreign minister's statement of May 9, 1950, were without precedent. A group of supranational institutions would be created and would be endowed with broad powers of a sovereign nature over the coal and steel industries of the member countries. The basic purpose of these institutions would be to achieve the elimination of all elements of nationalism in the conduct of the coal and steel industries of the member countries; among other things, this arrangement would mean the elimination of all barriers to trade among the member countries.

The new institutions also would have the means of encouraging the modernization and improvement of mine and plant facilities. They would also be charged with improving and equalizing the living standards of coal and steel workers. Finally, provision would have to be made for transitional measures to ease the shock of merging into a single market area the coal and steel economies of countries with widely varying cost structures.

THE CONSTITUTION OF the Schuman Plan reflects the delegation of sovereignty through a number of basic provisions. An executive body will be created under the agreement with power to enforce most of the substantive provisions. The members of this executive body, known as the High Authority, will be elected for a six-year tenure by the member governments acting together, from a slate of nominees drawn up by them; and no member of this Authority would report to or receive instructions from the national government of any participating country.

The powers proposed for the High Authority are extensive. They include the right to tax the production of enterprises under their jurisdiction; to issue directives relating to coal and steel which are binding on the individual enterprises and states to which they are addressed; to fine enterprises in violation of their orders and to offset the

effects of any illegal acts by member states by fines on the production of the enterprises in their area; to borrow and to lend; and to make studies and suggestions to the enterprises and states under their jurisdiction. Member states are bound to use their respective police powers to enforce the directions of the High Authority.

The High Authority will report periodically to a Common Assembly, made up of representatives drawn in agreed proportions from each of the member countries. The Assembly will review the Authority's work annually. By a two-thirds vote, the Assembly will be able to censure the Authority and compel its members to resign. The Assembly also will have the right to review and approve, as a whole, an annual budget proposed by the High Authority.

A third institution basic to the Plan is the special Council of Ministers. The concept of a Council arose out of a need to find some means whereby the work of the High Authority in the coal and steel sectors of the economies of the member countries could be tied in closely with the measures being taken by these governments in the rest of their economies. The impact of actions by the High Authority in coal and steel upon such national problems as the maintenance of an adequate defense, the control of inflation, the balance of external accounts, and similar problems, was recognized early in the negotiations.

Accordingly, the Council of Ministers, which is to consist of ministers drawn from the governments of each of the signatory countries, will be endowed with the powers necessary to insure this coordination. For example, the Council will have the right to initiate proposals and will have a voice in the determinations of the High Authority whenever the question of market control is involved, such as the possibility of the fixing of maximum prices or allocations to meet a shortage situation. The Council also will be directly concerned in the process whereby the tariff rates of the six countries applicable to coal and steel shipped in from outside sources are set.

ANOTHER ELEMENT IN the structure created by the Schuman Plan is the proposed Court of Justice. In most typical intergovernmental agreements, differences over interpretation ordinarily are settled by agreement among the signatory governments, with provisions sometimes included for the right of appeal by governments to the International Court. The Schuman Plan provides for its own Court to deal with the juridical problems arising out of the relations among the constituent organs created by the Plan and arising out of complaints by aggrieved governments, enterprises or individuals. The Court's membership will be determined by very much the same process as that provided for the membership of the High Authority.

The Court's most important power is the right to nullify the decisions of the High Authority, in much the same way and on much the same grounds as the courts of the United States may declare laws of Congress unconstitutional or nullify the decisions of administrative bodies of the governments.

In short, if the Authority were exceeding its powers under the treaty or were acting capriciously, the Court

would have a basis for reversal. The Court could also nullify acts of the Council of Ministers or the Common Assembly, where these bodies exceed their powers.

The system of institutions is completed with one final organ, the Consultative Committee. The Committee is to provide a direct link between the High Authority, on the one hand, and producer, labor and consumer groups, on the other. It will consist of 30 to 50 representatives, drawn in equal numbers from the three groups, and will have advisory functions of a general character.

THE DOMINANT PRINCIPLE of the Schuman Plan is that the coal and steel industries of the member countries are to be treated as if no national boundaries existed among them. The countries of Western Europe are to abandon their efforts to be self-sufficient in coal and steel and are to allow these industries to develop in a common market embracing all the member countries.

Accordingly, the principal operative provisions of the Plan deal with the elimination of existing national barriers to trade. They call for the immediate suspension of virtually all tariffs applicable by any member country to the coal and steel products of any other member country. The provisions also require the suspension of quantitative restrictions on imports and exports of coal and steel products among the member countries, and the elimination of various other restrictive or discriminatory devices.

These proposals, which are not unlike those typically associated with a customs union, are supplemented by more revolutionary provisions with respect to restrictive arrangements among producers of coal and steel. Any agreements among producers which restrict competition, whether by fixing prices, allocating customers, limiting the introduction of new technology, or other means, are outlawed.

Joint selling agreements or agreements among companies to promote specialization in the manufacture of particular products may be permitted in some circumstances; however, any such agreements would require the prior approval of the Authority, which is only to be granted if the Authority has found that the agreement would make a positive contribution to the efficiency of the enterprises in question and would not significantly affect the degree of competition in the markets concerned.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS are aimed at reducing the possibility on the part of enterprises in the single market, through stock ownership, interlocking directorates and similar devices, to circumvent the prohibition against restrictive business practices. Transactions which, in effect, would merge or affiliate previously independent enterprises in the area under the Authority's jurisdiction, require the prior approval of the High Authority, which must act under standards similar to those by which it judges joint selling and specialization agreements.

Under the High Authority's general powers to prevent or offset governmental measures which have a discriminatory effect upon the coal and steel enterprises in its jurisdiction, the High Authority can bring about a change in discriminatory freight rate structures imposed by the

public carriers operating in the area. The negotiating countries intend that the High Authority would exercise this power early in its life, thereby ending a long-standing source of friction.

Once the provisions were in force, it is expected that producers in the common market would be exposed to a considerable degree of price competition. The expectation is that the long-run impact of this release of competitive forces would be to increase productivity, cut costs and lower prices of coal and steel in the single market. Unless some safeguards were provided, however, the danger would exist that producers might develop pricing practices which generally fall under the head of "unfair competition." They might, for example, seek to drive competition out of a local market by selling temporarily in that market alone at a greatly depressed price.

Another possibility is that producers might follow the practice of favoring customers of one nationality over those of another. Possibilities such as these have led to provisions vesting in the Authority the power to impose rules which would govern the pricing practices (not the prices) of the producers in the area. The general objective of the Authority would be to enforce a non-discriminatory pricing pattern without unnecessarily inhibiting price competition and price flexibility.

The provisions of the agreement also allow for more direct intervention by the Authority in the market for coal and steel under certain special circumstances. Current European thinking on the subject of coal and steel is, of course, greatly influenced by the recurrent shortages of recent years and the strong inflationary pressures which such shortages have created. Accordingly, provision has been made for dealing with such situations; the agreement would permit the High Authority, acting in concert with the Council of Ministers, to impose price controls or to initiate a system of allocations for coal and steel in periods of shortage. At the other extreme, the Authority, acting together with the Council of Ministers, is empowered to limit production and to introduce minimum prices in a period of "manifest crisis."

AT PRESENT, EACH OF THE prospective members of the pool has undertakings to many countries outside the pool to grant the latter most-favored-nation treatment in trade matters; that is to say, each of the prospective participants is now bound by agreements which require them, for example, to apply the same tariff rate to coal or steel imported from the United Kingdom or the United States as is applied to coal or steel imported from other countries participating in the Schuman Plan. The participating countries will have to negotiate for the modification of these commitments in order to be able to eliminate coal and steel tariffs among themselves while continuing to apply them to imports from non-participating countries.

Until the negotiations associated with these waivers are completed and the terms of the waivers are known, any discussion of the commercial relations of the Schu-



Joseph Beck, Luxembourg's foreign minister, signs Schuman Plan Treaty for tiny state, a busy producer of steel.

man Plan countries with outside countries is bound to be tentative in nature. Meanwhile, the High Authority is not empowered to take any measures inconsistent with the international obligations of the participating countries.

Despite the unresolved state of the trade relations between the six countries and the outside world, a few basic points are clear. Although the dominant theme of the Schuman Plan is the creation of a single market among the participating countries, the agreement also stresses the principle that the single market should not be an area which enjoys heavy protection from the coal and steel exports of the rest of the world. This intention will be put to the test initially in connection with the process of harmonizing the tariff structures of the participating countries.

This problem of harmonization is an unavoidable consequence of the agreement to suspend tariffs on coal and steel among the participating countries. If Germany imposed a very much higher tariff rate on imports of British steel than Belgium imposed on its imports of British steel, German importers of British steel would be likely to bring their products through Belgium and thereby avoid the high German tariff. Similar problems would arise if the countries had very different policies regarding other types of import restrictions. To deal with these problems, therefore, member countries would have to develop arrangements whereby the import restrictions which each of them applied to outside countries were not sufficiently different to encourage needless transshipments among them.

THE MEMBER COUNTRIES would reserve one important right to the High Authority, however, which might in some circumstances reduce the import of the products of other countries. In the event that a "manifest crisis" developed, justifying the imposition of production quotas on coal or steel in the single market area, and, in the event that imports were being effected in such relatively increased quantities and under such conditions as seriously to injure producers of competitive coal and steel products in the single market, the Authority would be authorized to impose import quotas. This power, it should be noted, is directly analogous to the so-called escape-clause rights which participating coun-

tries reserve to themselves under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The treaty says little regarding the treatment to be accorded by the pool to outside countries which import their coal and steel. Such provisions as exist, however, are of a constructive nature. The objective of the group is to be the development of sales practices which would produce equitable prices for exported coal and steel. Among other things the Authority will have the means of preventing companies in its jurisdiction from "dumping" coal or steel abroad, that is, selling these products at a price below their sale price in the single market or below their cost of production.

In general, competitive forces are expected to determine the location of coal and steel facilities in the single market and to encourage the expansion and modernization of these facilities. The High Authority will have no direct power to close down high-cost mines or steel plants, nor can it compel investments in added coal or steel facilities; in these fields, the Authority will have to rely upon market forces to bring about the results it desires.

On the other hand, the Authority could influence the pattern of investment in several other ways. To begin with, the Authority could veto a proposed investment in coal or steel facilities which a company proposed to finance from funds other than its own reserves, if the Authority concluded that the proposed facilities could not be expected to survive without subsidies or other artificial means of support. In addition, the Authority could make loans to enterprises to help in the expansion of their facilities. Finally, the Authority will have the obligation of making continuing studies of the coal and steel facilities of the complex, to point out the needs and opportunities for added investment in the area.

IN THE COURSE OF NEGOTIATING the provisions of the Schuman Plan, it became increasingly apparent that the project for a single market might well involve shifts in coal and steel facilities among the participating countries. These shifts, in turn, might require the migration or displacement of some workers engaged in those industries. Accordingly, the High Authority was given responsibility for assisting workers in the readjustments which might be involved. This assistance may take any of several forms. It may include liberal separation pay, retraining courses, or payment of resettlement expenses and similar payments. It might also include the financing of new industries in the affected areas which could absorb the displaced workers.

The High Authority's obligations with respect to labor also have certain more positive objectives. One of the High Authority's major purposes is to eliminate the deliberate use of wage reductions as a technique of competition. One provision of the treaty prohibits any reduction in wages, except in certain defined circumstances, such as when living costs also had declined. In addition, the Authority may enter into consultation with governments with a view to correcting abnormally low wage situations already in existence.

The treaty also contains other commitments which have few precedents in international labor history. The participating countries will be committed to the development of a detailed agreement to eliminate virtually all restrictions in the hiring of experienced steel and coal workers who are nationals of any of the other countries. Particular efforts are to be made to eliminate barriers to the re-employment of workers displaced in other countries. Any discriminations practiced against coal or steel workers of other member countries, whether they are experienced or not, also will have to be eliminated by the treaty.

FROM THE FIRST, the drafters of the Plan considered that certain special measures would have to be taken, during a relatively short period at the outset of the Plan's operation, in order to deal with the differences in costs which existed among the coal and steel industries of the various nations. It appeared that free trade among the coal and steel industries of the six countries might force shifts in production in the merged area on so large a scale as to be intolerable for some of the countries concerned. The most difficult problems in this category are those presented by the relatively high cost Belgium coal industry and by the Italian steel industry.

To deal with the Belgian coal problem, provision is made for the operation of a so-called coal equalization fund which would operate during a transitional period of five years. The fund would be raised by levies on the coal and steel production of the low cost producers in the area and would be paid to the highest cost segment of the Belgian producers. These subsidies would taper off at a rapid rate, the exact pace depending on the speed with which Belgian industry can adjust itself to the situation.

The solution for Italian steel takes a different form. The negotiators concluded that for technical reasons it was not practicable to operate an equalization fund for the steel industry. Accordingly, if the High Authority considers it necessary, the Italian industry can be protected by tariffs during the transitional period. However, the duties involved cannot in any case be higher than those which prevailed at the beginning of the Plan and would be reduced by some fixed percentage each of the transitional years, until the duty was eliminated.

SIX COUNTRIES HAVE participated in the development of the Schuman Plan treaty — Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Luxembourg. Ratification by the parliaments of the signatory governments will put the Plan in operation.

The discussions on ratification will raise political issues of the first importance in most of the countries concerned. Each country is bound to test the Plan for its impact on its domestic economy and to explore the effects of participation on other international issues.

Ratification of the Plan will be a tribute to their imagination and courage. It will represent an experiment in new concepts of sovereignty and of international organization, which will help to knit the free nations of the world with stronger and more enduring ties. +END

Freedom for

By **KATHARINE HOLTZCLAW**

*Food and Agriculture Division
Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG*

INTO THE PICTURE-POSTCARD FARM scene of Germany's Bavaria, where ways of living are deeply rooted in the past, has come an innovation which is revolutionizing the duties of Bavarian farm wives, long accustomed to limited means, hard work and lack of modern equipment.

As new to the women as is power machinery to the men is this latest project of the Bavarian rural villages — community houses for farm women. So far, seven have been erected — all in ancient, traditionally poor villages near the Czech border, skirting the Soviet Zone.

Built sturdily and simply in typical Bavarian architectural style, with overhanging roofs and deep-set, shuttered windows, each house contains a miracle of labor-saving devices. All include community laundries, completely equipped with power washers and driers, baths and showers, meeting rooms, a sewing room which provides not only electric machines for clothes-making, but additional higher powered ones for the all-important sacks which hold potatoes and other farm produce.

There are rooms for food preservation in the modern way, and these have sausage grinders, cider presses, small cabinets for smoking meat, a machine for cutting cabbage to be processed into kraut, and a bottle washer. Some have a sealer for tin cans, although complete canning equipment is not yet available.

In communities where there is no bakery, the community house provides one; a house near Bamberg has milk-cooling equipment; another, located in an area where fowl are a prime market item, has a chicken-picking machine. All equipment is constantly in use, except that which is strictly seasonal, such as fruit presses. Baths and showers are in demand so continuously that time limits have had to be established for them.

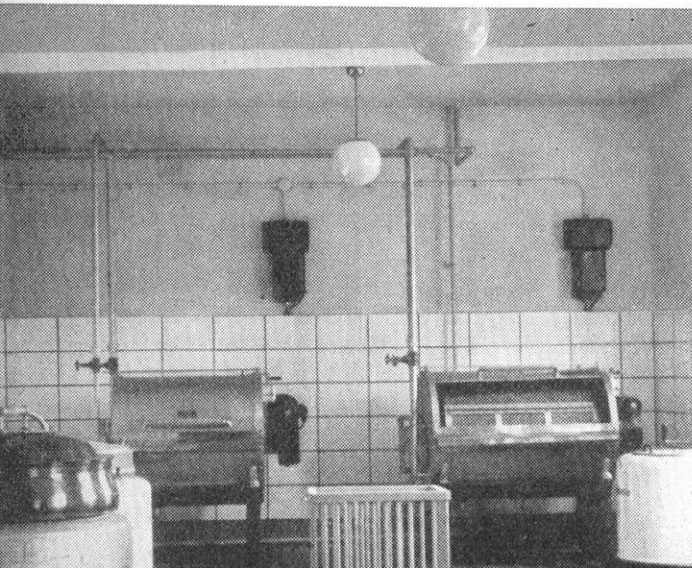
MOST OF THE CREDIT for the community houses belongs to Sophie Deppisch, a member of the Bavarian ministry of food and agriculture, who planned and instigated them. Once the project got underway, Fraeulein Deppisch counted heavily on the cooperation and assistance of Maria Baur, president of the *Land-frauenverband*, the Bavarian farm women's organization. Frau Baur and her farm women associates bent eagerly to furnishing the communal meeting rooms, which are invitingly comfortable though simple, and in excellent taste.

Although the initial cost of each community house was set at DM 80,000 (\$19,040) the thrift-wise villagers were able to reduce this outlay: (1) by a gift of land from a public-spirited citizen; (2) by a village contribution of labor for all construction; and (3) by villagers' donation of wood and other building materials.



Modern labor-saving devices installed in seven newly-built community houses are making life easier, pleasanter in Bavaria. New projects have proved tremendously popular — and inspired many communities to follow suit.

Electric washing machines, wringers, driers, and sewing machines for making clothes and sacks are highly popular.



arm Women

The final investment has thus approximated DM 50,000 (\$11,900), secured on a long-term loan with a low interest rate. Taxes have been imposed on each community by the people themselves to meet the yearly payments.

Financing of each community house is further achieved by a diversified plan to augment the coffers from which costs of operation must be paid. One house has admitted a shopkeeper, whose rental goes into the payment fund; another has two apartments for rent; still another provides a Turkish bath which brings in regular income.

IN EACH LOCALITY where the community houses have been built, the interest of the farm women has been shared by their husbands. One farmer, watching a teacher instruct his wife in the use of a chicken-picking machine, took over the operation himself; another ran a washer so that his wife could utilize the modern baking ovens. Regular visitors are the village's mayor, the priest and the men schoolteachers.

In every village, too, is a fine community spirit which focuses attention upon decisions regarding particular services which the community house provides — for example, choice of books to be purchased from DM 1,000 (\$238) given by the HICOG Special Projects Fund.

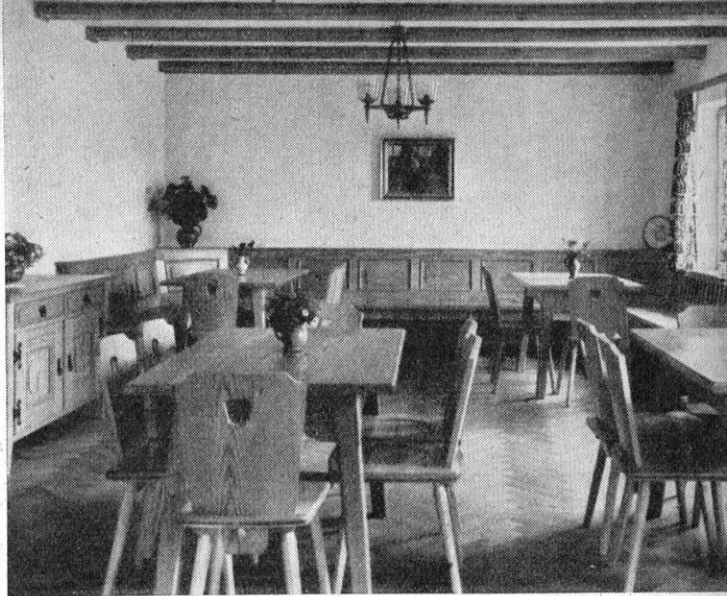
Pride in achievement is apparent among both women and men; in fact, the farmers, committed to a generations-old acceptance of back-breaking labor — not only for themselves but for their wives, too — figure prominently in the success of each community venture. As often as not, it will be a man who says, "Have you seen *our* house?"

The idea is spreading rapidly. Visitors from surrounding areas who have seen the community houses already in operation are eager to promote one for themselves and are bombarding the ministry of food and agriculture with inquiries about how to initiate the project. Within a few years, the community house is expected to become as important a village institution as the church and school.

EACH COMMUNITY HOUSE is scrupulously cared for by a couple who are given a rent-free apartment in the building in exchange for their services. In addition to keeping the house clean and attending to its smooth operation, the woman caretaker is an instructor in the use of each piece of equipment. Because the equipment is the property of the Bavarian state, it must be properly utilized or is confiscated by the government for assignment to another village.

Have there been such abuses, or are there indications of improper use of the community houses? The answer: "Emphatically not."

Women who are flocking daily to their dream-come-true house are not only learning emancipation from the bitterly hard life of the Bavarian farm, but are establishing a community of interest which bodes well for the future of a democratic Bavaria. +END

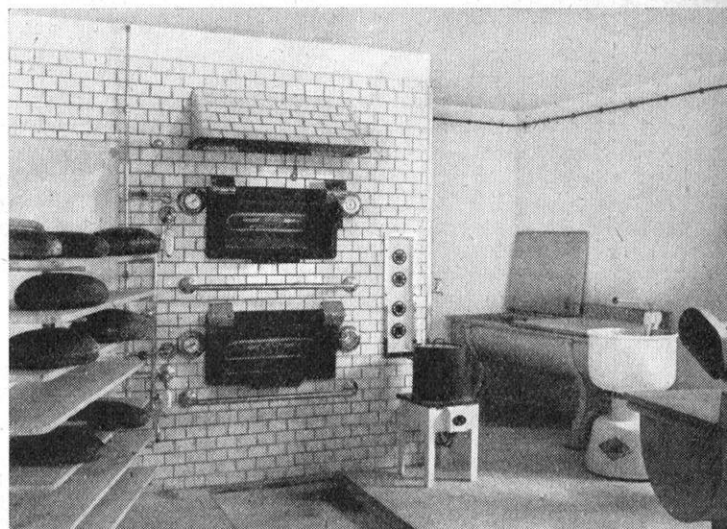


Invitingly comfortable, community meeting rooms in new centers are drawing not only farm women, but men too.



Entire village turned out for formal opening of this community house, including its all-male brass band.

In areas where there is no bakery, center provides one: there villagers bake their daily bread and weekend cake.





Classroom on Tour

Students of the American Dependents School in Stuttgart have been taking time off from classroom studies to visit industry in the area. The idea to bring the American youngsters into contact with the German worker and his job originated with Labor Affairs Chief Newton S. Friedman of the Office of the State Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, and had the backing of the local Parent-Teacher Association. All grades are included. Recently 60 members of the third grade visited the Margarete Steiff Toy Company. Others in previous trips had visited such installations as a cotton mill, a bicycle and motor cycle factory, and a machinery works. In top photo, members of the ninth grade hear an explanatory talk by the foreman of the Stuttgart "Abendzeitung" (Evening Newspaper) printing plant. Some of the 30 students also had an opportunity to see the Army's Stuttgart Post "News" in process of publication (center) while others watched German apprentices getting an education through experience. The visits will continue in view of the students' avid interest and the resultant friendlier German-American relations.





On this farm in Wuerttemberg-Baden, exchangee Richard Hertler will apply what he is now learning during year as farm guest in the United States. Shown are Richard's father, cousin and women farm helpers. (Schwarz photo)

Young Farmers Return

By MARGARET GLICK
Brethren Service Commission

IN US ZONE FARM HOMES, Brethren Service Commission and HICOG state commission offices, it was time to take stock. The first batch of HICOG's young German farm exchangees returned from the United States with saddle shoes, letter sweaters, impressions and plans. At banquets and conferences, sponsors and travelers added up the experience, blueprinted for the future. Brethren Service Commission, the Stateside sponsor, even sent 19-year-old special delegate Rodrick Rolston to talk to returnees and their families and report on his youth-to-youth findings.

Everyone seemed to be satisfied with what the boys and girls had brought back. Out of experiences in nearly all the farm states of the union, out of home life with a host farm family selected by the Brethren Service Commission, out of US high school classes crystallized the awaited conclusions:

Life in America is freer, friendlier, happier — at least for young people.

Americans are no different from Germans, have no hate for former enemies.

Co-ed schools, mechanized farms, absence of strip farming, use of father's car by high school students made hits with most of the visitors.

Nearly all liked the American schools for the informal atmosphere and practical approach, but insisted that German schools were "harder," ergo, better, at least for "classical education" what the youngsters termed.

Most found something special to praise or criticize. One boy was relieved to find that "the average American does not want war." A girl admired American separation of church and state; another deplored the lack of religious training in the schools. Most were critical of race problems, while the more objective noted progress being made.

But the leitmotif in all returnee comments remained the surprise of democracy experienced. "The tremendous

The Brethren Service Commission is one of the three private organizations of farmers cooperating with the Department of State on the Exchange Program for German rural youth. There are presently 250 teen-agers living in the United States for one year under the sponsorship of the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Brethren Service Commission.

freedom, the elbow-room," one boy called it. One girl, in a magnificently laconic summation of a year, declared: "I've learned to understand American people, improved my English, made friends and come closer to God."

Some of the exchangees spoke hopefully of returning to the States; others rolled up their sleeves for Germany. Said one girl: "Somehow my visit here in the country of 'unlimited possibilities' challenged me to go back to my own country and strive toward a higher goal."

To strengthen this resolve among the returnees, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, spoke encouraging words to a banquet group of 44 at Stuttgart's Hohenheim Agricultural College. His plan:

1. Decrease drudgery of farm work for your mothers, sisters and your sweethearts as well as for yourselves.
2. Increase the interest and participation of your relatives and friends in the political, social, cultural and economic conditions surrounding you in Germany and in the world. The horizons should reach beyond the village and its yearly fest.
3. Show that the time and the money to accomplish the above can be gained by following modern methods in agriculture and in home economics.
4. Prove that the closest and most intimate contacts must be maintained between the farm and the research agencies of school and ministry.

"When the German farmer reads and gets out his pencil to figure instead of doing what his father and grandfather did, when he thinks rather than drives himself and his family, there will be a happier and better life on the farm," General Gross declared.

RETURNEES APPLAUDED, proceeded to organize a committee to coordinate their efforts and to maintain contacts across the ocean. Organization of 4-H Club groups of farm youth in villages was labeled a high priority task.

Two returning America travelers share their experiences at Rhine-Main. Gudrun Mochler lived with a family in South English, O. Hubertus Determann spent year on farm near Waterside, Pa. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Ilse Fuercht from Bavaria lends a hefty hand in leveling ground for a Brethren Service playground in Germany.

Another group of exchangees, already back home a while, met in Kassel to share readjustment experiences.

Rudolph Stahl had encouraging news. He has already introduced some outstandingly new ideas. For one thing, he has brought Holstein cows onto the farm to increase milk production. For another, he is building for use on his farm a special hog feeder similar to the one he built in agriculture class in America.

People of the community are a little pessimistic about his work, and he knows they are watching him with a great deal of curiosity, but he works on anyway because he believes the new things he learned about agriculture in America can be transplanted here and can improve Germany's own agriculture.

His Stateside sponsoring family keeps him up to date on improved methods and sends him latest information in the agricultural field. Rudi, like most of the students, has shown a great deal of care in his introduction of new ideas since his return. They say: "I am just a small person and cannot make many changes. But by my actions people will see what life in America did to help me, and it is only slowly that these ideas can be introduced to the community and become a part of it."

CHRISTA STOBER, OF HESSE, made a good adjustment in the States. She lived in Michigan, studied chemistry, English, mathematics, government and home economics at school. During her stay she gave approximately 35 speeches to clubs, church and school groups. Her cheerful personality, her maturity gained by hardships as a refugee, won her many friends. When she returned she worked first in an office, later began her studies in dietetics.

A letter she wrote to Miss Verna Rapp, representative of the exchange program for Brethren Service Commission in Germany, points up dramatically one of the main problems facing the returned student:

"Here in Wiesbaden I had the opportunity to attend meetings of all kinds. We are here just about 45 exchangees of all ages and occupations. We together built a group with the help of the resident officer. Besides I went to the America House and to some American church

clubs. I did this in the early days after my return. Because at that time I felt the American people would be interested in me, the same way they were in the States. But I found out that most of them don't care very much about a German.

"People I met in the States and meet here again are just entirely different. My personal thought is and always will be: There may be more than 1,000 students going over to the States and may come back as enthusiastic as we did and here in Germany it won't help very much, as long as the Americans, who live over here are not an example of their own country."

GERHARD WEISER, A STUDENT from Wuerttemberg-Baden, is a good example of one who has found many of the experiences he learned in America useful to him now that he has returned. He has helped form 11 rural youth groups, basing them on the 4-H and FFA pattern he saw in the States. From January through March he has attended 76 evening meetings of rural youth.

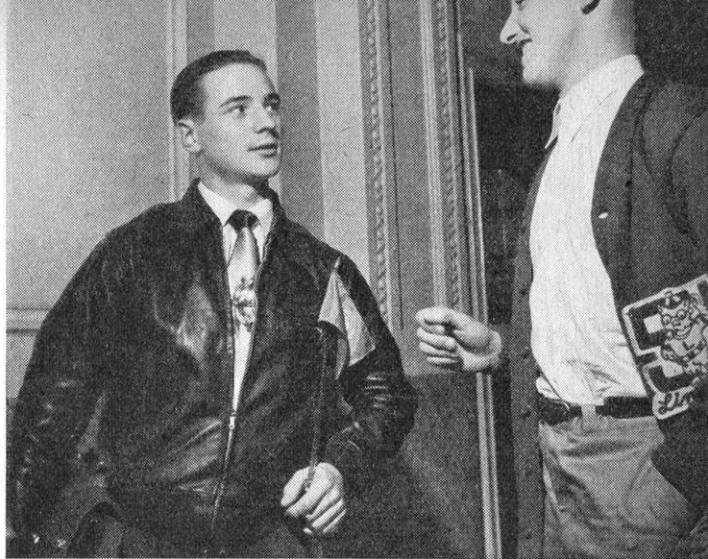
In connection with this work, and cooperatively with the *Jugendverband* (Youth Association), he arranged for the rural youth in Heidelberg county to have opportunity to participate in a judging contest of chickens and cows, held April 8, in Heidelberg. The idea for this contest also came from similar contests he saw in America.

Gerhard works on these projects for DM 80 (\$19.04) monthly—semi-voluntarily. He lives on a small farm not far from Heidelberg, and helps on the farm in his spare time. His many activities there are only an extension of the activities he found time for in the States. He gave 52 speeches there to farm bureaus, church groups, high schools, Lion's clubs and youth groups, and as proof of what the experience gave him, he wrote:

"I learned to know the Americans as very fine people. I learned to know that wars between different countries are not only unreasonable, but foolish, because I made in America—in the country with which my country was at war just a few years ago—the very best of friends very easily. I learned to love America and its inhabitants. I learned to know what it means to live in a democracy."

Just as Gerhard has found a big place for himself in the life of the community to which he has returned, so also has Johannes Haese, a refugee student

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, speaks welcoming words to reunion of 44 farm youth, returned from year of study in the US under auspices of Brethren Service Commission and Exchanges Division, HICOG. Reunion was held in Stuttgart.



Wilhelm Schautelberger (left, with UNO flag), spent his year in Sebraton, W.Va. Gerhard Mueller, also 19, is proud of high-school letter from Lindsay, Calif. On way home entire group visited United Nations headquarters.

from Bremen. Johannes works as assistant to the leader of two youth groups in the *Evangelische Lutheran* churches of Bremen. In one group there are 60 boys under 14 years of age, in the other are 15 boys under 18 years of age. A camp is planned for the smaller group this summer, to teach these boys more about their country and about nature. Finance is a problem because the boys come from working men's homes and economic resources are very limited.

Another project of Johannes' began when 25 to 30 packages, worth DM 2,000 (\$476), came to him at Christmas from the people of Oregon whom he had learned to know during his year in America. From these packages he and his parents prepared 82 smaller packages, distributed them to every child in his father's school, and also to some parents.

"How thankful I am that I could show to the people here that the Americans too have a desire for peace and that they want to help where help is needed," Johannes said. He has come back to find himself more at home in his community than before, and even though his school work takes a great part of his time, still he finds a place in his busy schedule for community activities.

NOT ALL THE STUDENTS find their adjustments so easy when they return home. Two letters which came into the Brethren Service office stress the difficulty of adjustment for Ilse Fuercht, a refugee student from Bavaria. On Jan. 28 she wrote: "You see, I live here in a very small town near the Russian border and have a pretty tough time. Prejudice and jealousy are so great that I get often so discouraged, that I give up fighting it. In school I hear all the time remarks about my stay in America and I am telling you they are not nice ones..."

Another letter on March 5 is more hopeful: "...I have never been asked to talk. I don't think there is much interest and I don't feel as much a part of the community as I did before. The longer I am back, the better I get along with people. They forget that I was over there and

slowly see that I haven't changed and that their prejudice was unreasonable.

"The last two Sundays it was the first time I was with my old girl friends again. We went skiing, but never talked one word about America. Now they ask me more to be together with them again, because I am not so proud as they thought... You have to consider that I live as a refugee in a small town near the Russian border, that I am a Protestant in a Catholic region, and that I am just a girl. Maybe that clears the situation a little bit..."

In order to give Ilse some encouragement and support, the Brethren Service Commission invited her to an Easter work camp near Kassel. Her contribution was good, and the participation with people sympathetic to her problem gave her a new sense of her capabilities. Contact with the students is always good, the Commission feels, and in the case of students like Ilse who have had so many difficulties in their adjustment, it is a positive need.

WITH THIS IN MIND a program of visitation has been developed, whereby all the homes of students who are in the States at the present time can be visited. Brethren Volunteer Service personnel, under the direction of Miss Rapp, visit in the homes, take pictures to be sent later to the student in America, and seek to find if any difficulties have arisen that can be referred to John Eberly, Brethren Service director of the program in America. Mr. Eberly, in turn, contacts the student in the States and works to adjust any misunderstandings or problems.

Good relations are thus developed, both here with the parents, and in America with the student and his sponsor. The background gained has proved valuable in helping students to readjust to life in Germany when they return.

Visitation is not the only means of contact with the students. A newsletter, *Echoes*, published each six weeks,



Returnee Johannes Haese, shown with parents, has been busy organizing boy's clubs since return. He has had no trouble readjusting, feels more at home here than ever.



Special delegate for Brethren Service Commission, Rodrick Rolston, 19, chats with the father of Indiana visitor Karl Brugger. Father Brugger is obviously pleased.

is by, for and about the teen-agers. All student correspondence is given immediate attention, and the student is encouraged to write about his problems. Whenever possible, Brethren Service staff members visit in the homes of the returned teen-agers.

RENATE HANDKE, OF LOWER SAXONY, unlike many of the students, has retained much of her German conservatism since her return. Her adjustment in the States was excellent. She fitted well and maturely into her foster home when the mother of the five small children died. Now back in Germany, she is most enthusiastic about her year in America, and she has written to the Brethren Service Commission a letter that is a testimonial to the value of the program in terms of helping to build better human relationships:

"But there have been other moments, and many more of these, when I have been feeling a great, indescribable love in my heart for all those I learned to know and, most important of all, to love and to understand, to be able to think of them as of people with great ideals, which didn't exist just as ideas in their minds but as something which was brought into action, first of all. This living picture of Christianity I shall never forget.

"I learned to know my foster parents and lots of other people as great persons, so impressive I can't but strive to become like them, although it will be a constant striving to a faraway, high goal, never entirely to be reached... Several times I said to people in America that I believe the future first will prove the real and everlasting value of our being together.

"I know, I can feel already, how strong this tie of love is which binds us together... Now, don't you think, that the fact of loving and understanding each other has been worth a whole year's stay in America?"

The Brethren Service Commission thinks so. So do the US officials who administer the exchanges program in Germany: James R. Keim, OLC W-B, Dr. Trude Gunther of HICOG Cultural Exchanges and Dr. John F. Mead, chief, Cultural Exchanges Branch, OLC W-B. The program will be accelerated. Before long, the returnees here can look for reinforcements.

+END

East German Schools Sovietized

THE SYSTEM OF POLITICAL indoctrination now being applied to the Soviet Zone of Germany is rapidly becoming a cradle-to-the-grave affair for nearly every segment of the population. All possible media are exploited, such as public propaganda, Communist Party schooling, compulsory instruction in the factories and government administrative agencies, training within the so-called "mass organizations," and the public school system. Of these the public school system offers the government authorities one of their choicest opportunities (of which they take full advantage) for implanting within the future adult East zone population the theoretical and practical aims of the Communist program. The following is a summary of a special report prepared by HICOG on the sovietization of the school system in East Germany.

The considerable expenditures of effort, time and money, which have been applied toward developing the so-called "new democratic school" in East Germany, have been inspired by the conviction contained in Karl Liebknecht's saying that "who possesses the youth, possesses the future."

Communist authorities were quick in 1945 to seize upon the school system as an invaluable instrument for bolshevizing East German political, economic and cultural life.

Specifically, the school system has been given the task of indoctrinating youth with Communist ideology; of gaining youth's support for the political (including military) and economic Communist program; of training a skilled new generation to implement this program; and of developing a "new intelligentsia" to provide cultural and scientific stimulus along Marxist lines.

TO ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES the school system itself had first to be sovietized. This entailed, on the one hand, the elimination of influences which might deter the school's conversion to a Communist institution and, on the other hand, the introduction of innovations to accelerate the transformation. In other words, the changes made in the structure of the school system, in the instruction manuals and textbooks, and in the training of the teaching body were determined solely by political and economic considerations.

Since 1945 the school structure has been re-formed according to a pattern which paved the way for centralized Communist state control over education.

First of all, private schools and institutes were abolished.

Secondly, normal parental authority over the formal education of youth has been undermined. The right of parents to make collective protest or give advice via parent-teacher associations has been taken over by a Communist-controlled agency in which "mass organization" representatives predominate.

Thirdly, the elimination in 1945 of confessional schools, and the banning of religious instruction from the public

school system removed church influence from the public education of youth. This was followed by harassing tactics against the church even in the restricted spheres left to it. Religious instruction of youth is still tolerated outside of school hours but Communist-inspired frustrations have consistently dogged the churches' activities even in this field. Constant efforts are made to discredit and intimidate those elements within the churches which have continued to resist the "democratization" of youth. And in general, the Christian churches in East Germany which form at present the strongest overt body of opposition to Communist tactics in the schools, are being more and more openly attacked.

PARENTAL AND CHURCH INFLUENCE over the formal early education of youth has been further weakened by integration within the school system of the Communist-controlled "mass youth organization" of the Free German Youth (FDJ) and its junior branch, the Young Pioneers. The youth organization has been given an increasingly stronger hand in the planning and control of education and general cultural activities within the school. In addition, the youth organization forms a *cordon sanitaire*, as it were, between youth and the influence of the home and church by virtue of its extensive extracurricular activities.

Teaching manuals and textbooks issued by the central ministry of education are being completely and carefully revised according to Marxist-Leninist ideology, with practical and graphic applications to the present East-West struggle. On the assumption that a child absorbs in school not only knowledge but also a "concept of life," the East German educational authorities have done all possible to insure that the raw material of instruction, whatever the subject, is so slanted as to promote the Bolshevik concept.

So-called bourgeois elements on the teaching staff of the East German school system, which have survived the first waves of purge and inundation by Communist-trained *Neulehrer* (new teachers), are subject to increasing intimidation and pressure.

ON THE WHOLE, SOVIETIZATION of the educational system in East Germany has progressed to such a degree that Minister of Education Paul Wandel (SED) predicted at the end of 1949 that within two years a sufficient number of young people will have passed through the East zone schools to insure that the younger generation will be brought up in the "correct Marxist atmosphere."

While more objective observers are inclined to think that this goal will not likely be reached for another five years or so, a survey of the present situation indicates that Wandel's prediction is supported by more than wishful thinking.

(Continued on Page 45)

Modern Schools Planned

WE HAVE BEEN BUILDING *Kasernes* (barracks) for too long — we must learn to build schools all over again," a ranking German education official said recently. He expressed the sentiments of many liberal German educators and architects as well as most American observers. Once a leader in architectural design, Germany had neglected school construction during the period of Nazi dedication to aggression. Meanwhile, Western nations had begun to convert their red brick schoolhouses into airy temples of glass and steel in answer to the needs of democratic education.

To stimulate modern design in the new school building which must eventually rise from the rubble, HICOG began sending small groups of German architects to the United States two years ago through the exchange program. They returned impressed, but with a common complaint — "Anything is possible in wealthy America, but Germany is too poor to construct such buildings."

In response to this reaction, the HICOG Education and Cultural Relations Division in conjunction with the Exchanges staff arranged for two groups of German architects and finance officials to visit Scandinavian countries where financial and material resources were relatively similar to German conditions. The first tour of eight architects from the US Zone was conducted in October 1950, and the second for five architects and two finance officials took place last February.

In two whirlwind weeks, each group, escorted by a HICOG official, visited scores of schools, housing developments and government buildings, inspected them from cellar to roof, collected building plans, books and brochures, and talked with educators, financial experts and architects. With typical German thoroughness they



German architects on HICOG-sponsored tour of Scandinavian schools land in Stockholm on first leg of recent tour. L.-r., George W. Ware, vocational education adviser, HICOG, who conducted tour; Ludwig Oberneder, of Pfarrkirchen; Hans Nuechter, Fulda; Bruno Wiesinger, Ansbach; Gunter Wilhelm, Stuttgart; Ernst Vieler, Bremerhaven; Carl-Otto Vorlaender, Darmstadt, and Ernst Muhr, Euskirchen. Group represented the four states of US Zone. Each is a resident of a community which has requested or been granted HICOG Special Projects Fund assistance for the construction of needed school buildings.

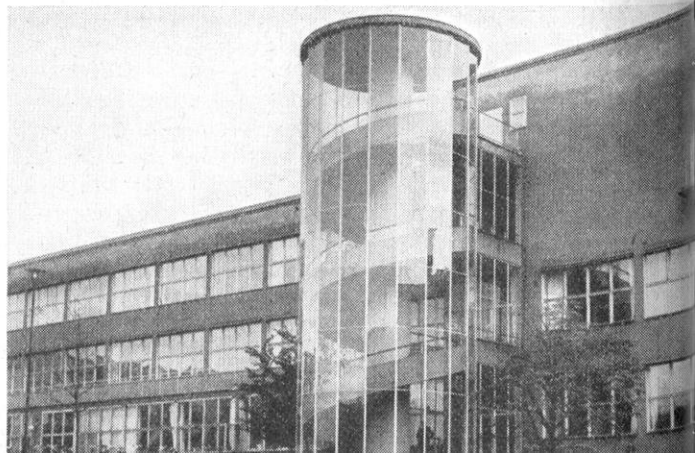
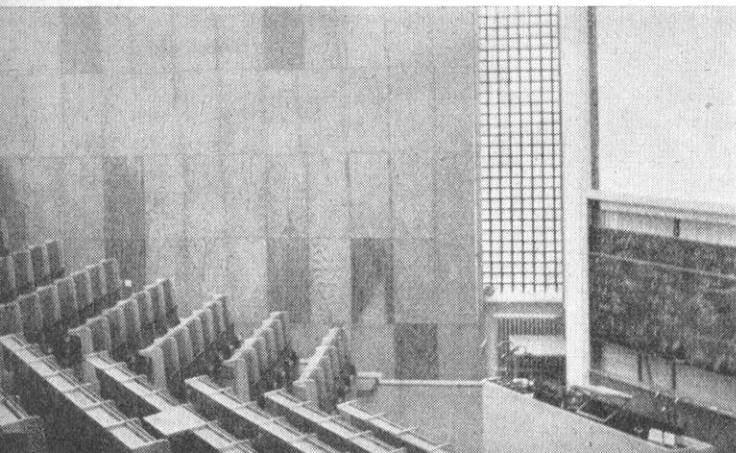
measured, sketched and photographed everything from doorknobs to soundproofed ceilings.

THEY WERE AMAZED and stimulated by the modern design and new construction concepts in Denmark, Sweden and even Finland, which had suffered extensive destruction and postwar economic privation.

They found flat, one-story school buildings, with separate wings for each classroom, big windows, movable furniture and extensive-soundproofing. They discovered that the bright and cheerful atmosphere stimulated new teaching techniques, education by discussion and cooperative group work as opposed to recitation and memorized facts.

They also rejected the old bugaboo of prohibitive costs. "As technicians, we must plan modern buildings so that they will not cost more than the old-style schools,"

Lecture hall (left) in Swedish secondary school impressed upon visiting architects that Germany too can achieve higher educational standards through better study conditions by making classrooms attractive. As a result of architects' travels, Germany's future school buildings may have exterior beauty equaling that of large Copenhagen vocational school (right).



said Dr. Alfred Fischer, an architect at the Karlsruhe Technical College, who went with the second group. "We should not construct buildings to last 100 years, when educational needs may change in the meantime."

Karl F. Leibl, chief government architect for Upper Bavaria, was impressed by the lighting and ventilation, which included long windows in two or more walls of each classroom, or skylights in the ceiling, and glass enclosed corridors. He urged that one modern school be built in each German state as a model for future construction.

Heinz Dinter, building official for Wiesbaden, called for better acoustics in German schools after seeing the Swedish soundproofing in classrooms, gymnasiums and even halls and stairways.

Heinz Arndt, Berlin architect, made detailed photographs of Danish school corridors which had been especially widened to accommodate coathooks, washstands and lunch counters and stools—thus eliminating the costly construction of additional rooms for such facilities.

He also cited the success of small Swedish communities which had joined together to construct one central, modern school. Even with the extra expense of bus trans-

portation, the consolidation provided better and cheaper school facilities than each community could maintain alone.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST GROUP, back only three months, have already begun to put new ideas into effect. Hans Neuchter of Fulda and Ernst Vieler of Bremerhaven revised their plans for large vocational training centers, being financed partly with HICOG Special Projects Funds, to include some new Scandinavian features.

In Bremen, where three modern schools are already under construction, architect Johann Krajewski has even additional ideas to incorporate in the already progressive plans for five new schools and a DM 4,000,000 (\$952,000) vocational training center.

Two members of the first tour are compiling a liberally illustrated book on modern school building, as a result of their trip.

A few modern schoolhouses in each state could influence the course of all future construction. And it is difficult to use "Kaserne-style" teaching methods in bright and modern classrooms.

The success of the tours has prompted HICOG education officials to plan additional visits. +END

(Continued from Page 43)

East German Schools Sovietized

Opening of the 1950-1951 school term may be regarded as marking the end of the period of experimentation and improvisation.

As the Soviet-sponsored "German Democratic Republic" entered in January 1951 upon its five-year economic plan, the educational authorities faced a twofold basic task. The first was that of improving and consolidating the educational system in its present pattern, and the second that of integrating it within the framework of the five-year plan in order to insure that it will make the most direct and effective contribution possible to the communization of East Germany.

Specifically the public school system must raise its present unsatisfactory academic level, so that the mass of the population will be capable of applying a more intelligent approach to the tasks of the five-year plan.

Further expansion and development of vocational and technical training will be undertaken. Higher school education catering increasingly to a pro-Communist "elite" will be greatly extended under tighter government control.

The "mass youth organization" will have an even greater role within the school system. Church-going youth are to be further "enlightened" regarding the necessity of pursuing political activities within the FDJ.

THE SCHOOL-BUILDING program, including use of modern educational aids, is to be accelerated in 1951.

Finally, ideological indoctrination which stresses integration of Marxist theory and practice is to be intensified both within and outside the school.

It should be pointed out that the school system is regarded here primarily from the aspect of the new

structural form imposed upon it to facilitate its conversion into still another instrument of government control. Within the human element administering this instrument, passive resistance and opposition to the Communist system will of course always be possible and will always be present to some degree or other. Even such resistance, however, has disturbing implications for the future moral and mental well-being of those individuals who are forced by the system to lead a "double life."

On the whole, it is perhaps safe to assume that barring countering external influences, the East German educational system will produce within the next five years a nucleus of staunch Communist adherents, a corps of technically and manually skilled manpower and a collectivized "new intelligentsia" to continue the process of provocation and misinformation against the West.

SOME OF THE EVENTUAL EFFECTS of the new school system are now discernible, such as growing ignorance on the part of youth of all but Communist influences; the slow but inevitable elimination of all humanizing influences from a system devoted exclusively to materialistic goals; the crippling of the individual personality in the interest of developing a technically specialized and compartmentalized intelligentsia; and reduction of a large part of the youth to a condition of intellectual irresponsibility.

A superficial measure of the present progress of the new East German educational process lies in the growing estrangement between the East and West German educational systems. The point has now been reached where the product of one system, even scholastically—not to mention ideologically—speaking, has little in common with the product of the other. +END

Singers with a Message

IN THE TRADITION of ancient Nuremberg and its historical *Meistersinger** contests, people by the hundreds gathered in the Bavarian city recently to hear another singing competition. It was the second annual German Youth Activities (GYA)-sponsored *Meistersinger* contest open to all vocally interested German youth in Western Germany between the ages of 18 and 25.

For months preceding, eliminations were held at various US Army installations in the US Zone and US Sector of Berlin to determine the 36 semi-finalists who would go to Nuremberg to vie for the coveted top 10 places. As in Richard Wagner's opera on the singing guild members, *Die Meistersinger*, an outsider won the highest honors — Gertrude Wagner, an alto from Berlin. Along with other winners, including a blind girl from Stuttgart, she received a cash award and other prizes.

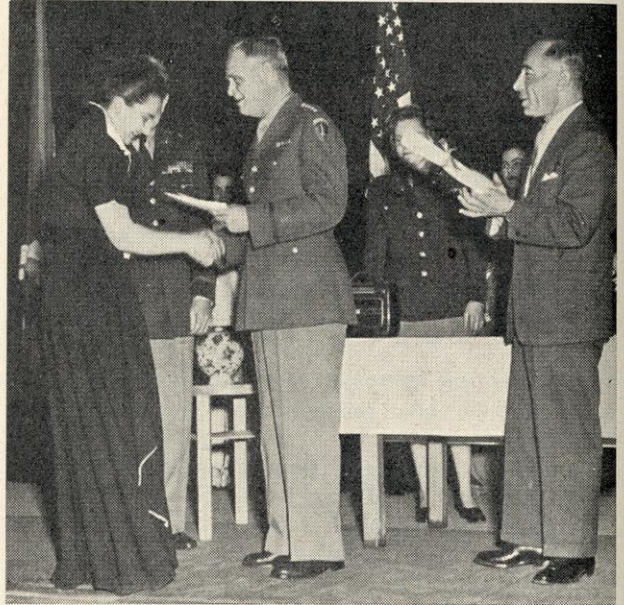
The ceremonies were opened with an address by Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, who compared the plot of the Wagner musical drama and its symbolic characters with Germany and its present day inhabitants. Mr. Buttenwieser's speech follows.

WAGNER GLORIFIED the *Meistersingers* as a guild, whose purpose was to foster a love of the noblest ideals in art, and related that to the art of brotherhood; so, too, is the present contest aimed at fostering similar ideals. There is a theme in the opera in which the citizens of Nuremberg hymn their praise of all that is finest in their native art. Surely a present-day contest to choose the best performers in the field of music serves not alone to advance the art of music, with all the cultural values that flow from it, but likewise develops and furthers the many other intangible, but none the less constructive, assets which inevitably derive from such a contest, especially among youth.

"Contests such as this develop a spirit of fair play and fellowship and teach the invaluable lesson of how to be a good loser as well as a modest winner. These are significant attributes to inculcate in young people. In youth lies our greatest hope for achieving what is so sorely needed in the world today; namely, better understanding between neighbors — neighbors not alone in the immediate sense of those who live in close proximity, but neighborliness and understanding on a national basis and then in the wider realm of international relationships.

"German youth today is, I fear, somewhat prone to feel that it represents a forgotten generation or one for which life holds but little promise. This philosophy of despair, I am convinced, is as ill-founded as it is unconstructive. Much is being done for the youth of Germany today. Public and quasi-public authorities at all levels in Germany and the peoples and governments of many foreign nations — among the forefront of which it is only fitting to say is our own country — are rendering aid to the youth of Germany unparalleled in history.

"They do this because they know the development of a healthy, contented and enlightened youth will go far toward ensuring Germany's establishing herself as a bulwark of democracy and gaining a rightful place in the family of peace and freedom loving nations of the world. With Germany's own development of her vast recuperative powers, plus all the aid and encouragement that she is obtaining from the West, it could well be that the very present may be ushering in Germany's finest era.



Gertrud Wagner, representing Berlin, receives first prize in GYA 1951 *Meistersinger* Contest from Gen. Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander-in-chief. Miss Wagner received DM 500 and round trip plane ticket to any point in Germany. At right, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy, who gave main address.

(US Army photo)

"For the youth of Germany, this may well be its finest hour, if it but has the vision, integrity, capacity for hard work and devotion to democratic principles to capitalize on its present great opportunity.

IN THE OPERA *DIE MEISTERSINGER*, Hans Sachs sounds the warning that disunity among Germans would be the death of holy German art. Even though Hans Sachs is only a cobbler, it is generally recognized that Wagner cast him as representing public opinion. As the mouthpiece of this public opinion, he confined to Ger-

(Continued on page 63)

* A "Meistersinger" or master singer was a member of one of particular guilds, chiefly of workingmen, established between about 1300 and 1500 in certain German cities (Nuremberg probably being the most famous today by virtue of the popularity of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger"), for the cultivation of poetry and music.

Community Council Arrives

By JACK P. HOULIHAN

Special Consultant, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

IF THEIR AVID ACCEPTANCE of the Community Council idea is a criterion. Germans are taking to democracy as a duck takes to water. That's the opinion this consultant gleaned on a fact-finding mission to citizen's community planning councils in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria during a two-week survey.

Germany is broken down into states, known as *Laender*, and the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany operates from each state commissioner's office with a "field staff" of *Kreis* (county) resident officers, aided by professional consultants in community activities and youth activities, directed by Lawrence E. Norrie, former National YMGA official; John C. Pixley, former Los Angeles Council attache; and Austin Welch, American recreation authority and former Federal Public Housing Authority official.

Resident Officers interviewed agreed that Community Councils were the most encouraging democratic development seen, whether formed as a result of a "suggestion" or coming into being spontaneously through community interest — which, surprisingly, has often been the case.

A FEW KILOMETERS from Stuttgart, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, we found the county of Waiblingen a hotbed of community council activity. Four communities, Schondorf, Fellbach, Waiblingen and Winnenden, all have active councils, all formed within the past two years. There, the initiative came from Resident Officer Hilton Rosner, who found that the mayor, Catholic and Evangelical clergy, union leaders and social workers were all eager to work together to face community problems.

Putting their problems under the spotlight through a militant press whose cooperation was enlisted early, they took definite action to improve conditions. Results included establishment of a community laundry to which townfolk in Schondorf take their clothes each week; a community cooperative store where clothes from friends in the United States which do not fit may be swapped for some which do; a day nursery for working mothers in Waiblingen, as well as a library and adult education center in the same town.

In every instance, council action resulted in tax funds being allocated to carry on these services which are now permanent features under local auspices and not "American handouts." These communities want to lift themselves up by the bootstraps and they feel that community councils and citizen participation are the way.

Mr. Houlihan, visiting consultant to the Community Activities Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, is in Germany on leave from the Community Chest, Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVE THERE BEEN PROBLEMS? Surely. In the early stages of organization both city officials and industrialists cast cold eyes on these citizens groups. But they were sold on the merit of "teamwork in their towns" and some of the city officials now

admit they have been assisted in getting welfare legislation passed by town councils because of backing from the community planning council.

The Germans have found that through citizens forums they have been able to sound out community thinking and through the council transmit plans into action on a cooperative basis.

A new development, councils in Germany haven't given too much thought to structure, constitution and bylaws and other such refinements, but generally, their objectives are much the same as those of American councils. If any criticism is to be found it is that many of these embryo councils are over-ambitious. They try to reach out and solve problems not within the sphere of local competency — problems such as federal finance and interstate commerce — but they are ultimately able to transmit such local problems through the proper channels so that eventual action may result.

At any rate, most of these councils are the antithesis of our old version of "Councils of Social Agencies," which were often limited to private social agencies.

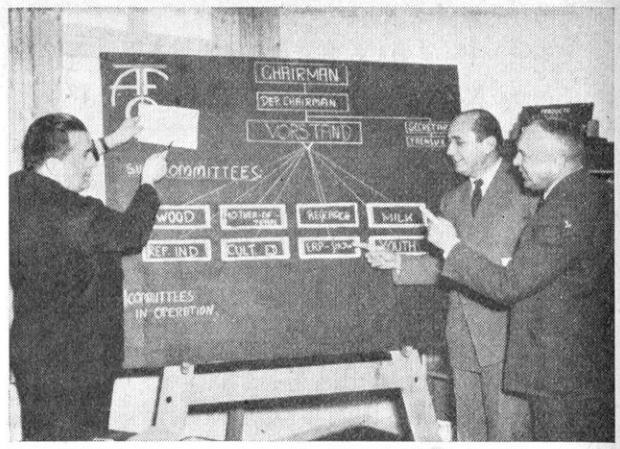
Membership generally in the German council brings in every element of community leadership and schools of thought, churches, labor, city officials, industrialists and tourist promoters. Many tend toward a chamber of commerce complexion; others would resemble a combined chamber and council. Some call themselves "economic councils," yet hasten to assure you that this means social welfare in a broad sense. Practically all are open to the public at large, and a few have official delegate bodies.

Citizen's Planning Committee of Beilngries in Bavaria at work. Young woman in picture, local schoolteacher and youth leader, has two children of her own and serves as chairman of the town's sub-committee on youth problems.





Jack Houlihan, HICOG consultant and author of this article, is shown in conversation with little Bavarian children in village school. Mr. Houlihan's findings on his extended tour of cities, towns and villages throughout US Zone have convinced him the community council has come — to stay.



Citizen's councils in Tirschenreuth, Bavaria, and Philadelphia, Pa., are compared by Mr. Houlihan and the executive committee of local Citizen's Planning Committee. Basic community problems, they quickly found, are similar and warrant prompt action by the citizens themselves.

A UNIQUE DEVELOPMENT — and one which may be the forerunner of state planning councils — exists in the so-called *Grenzland* (border land) area in Bavaria. As we drove from town to town near the Czech border, we talked with council people who pointed out that common problems as a result of the influx of refugees necessitated a federation of planning councils. So, a 14-county council exists, with delegates from each of the counties meeting regularly. Problems of transportation, tariffs, employment, etc. are discussed by the federated council, bringing into focus individual council problems as well.

While many councils have started on the county level, probably because of the stimulus of American Resident Officers, they are now developing on a more grass roots basis — on the neighborhood council idea. Counties with several towns, like Waiblingen, have found that local councils best serve the local needs, but yet through federation, allow for exchange of thought.

One could go on endlessly with examples of striking community council triumphs. The town of Pforzheim particularly stands out.

TANNHOFFER WEG was a section in Pforzheim which was used as the Siberia for the town's undesirables—prostitutes, opium addicts, homosexuals and other un-

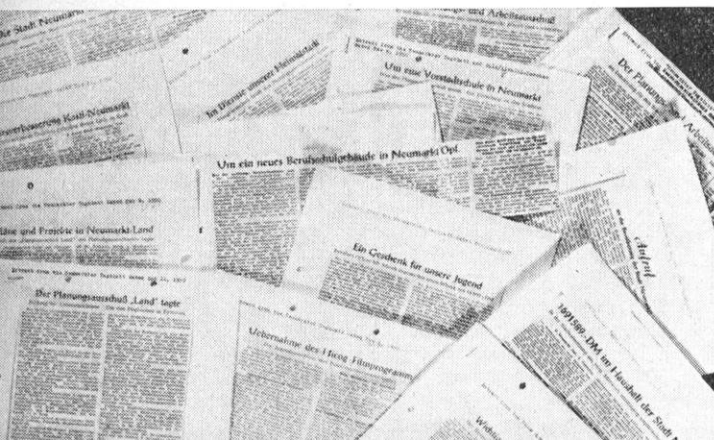
fortunates. A watch manufacturing center, Pforzheim during the war switched to the manufacture of delicate aircraft instruments and was, accordingly, bombed to the ground. Decent home-owners crawled from the rubble to find their homes ruined, while Tannhoffer Weg by some miracle had escaped the fury from the sky. But, because the section had never been considered as needing decent sewage, house toilet facilities and other amenities, it was not livable for those who now sought refuge there.

What to do? A community council was organized with clergy, officialdom and labor represented. Blueprints for making the area habitable were rushed. The citizen's council called on the officials for action and got it. Today Tannhoffer Weg is a respectable residential section — a living tribute to what may well have been Germany's first community welfare council.

This community and many other German towns are anxious to use new-found democratic means, along with their native culture, to make community life better. When one considers that in four decades these people have lived under four different ideologies, it is gratifying to see how they accept democratic vehicles such as the welfare council for meeting their local problems. HICOG has truly brought a touch of American democracy to many German communities.

The word is spreading: Community Councils are here to stay!
+END

Press of Neumarkt in Bavaria has been lavish in its praise and coverage of activities of local community council.



Homemobile Visits Country Housewives

The modern kitchen is to be brought to the country housewife. As part of Hesse's rural education program, a "homemobile," complete with modern kitchen, laundry and inexpensive household gadgets, has begun the rounds of Hesse's rural communities.

The project is designed to introduce a more efficient, less expensive modern household to Hesse's farm wives, and will visit almost every hamlet of Hesse this year.

Berlin Film Festival

FREE BERLIN'S HOROSCOPE shows nothing but stars these days — movie stars who are expected to make the city a firmament of twinkling brilliance come June, when Germany's first postwar Film Festival will be written into screen history.

International film celebrities will invade Berlin both in person and on celluloid during the gala *Filmfest* which is already receiving advance billing as one of Europe's top 1951 attractions. Always ready for a celebration, a festival, a fair or a combination of all three, West Berliners have undertaken their 1951 spring cleaning with a vengeance and a special purpose; and even while at work they manage to keep an eye on the horological scorecard.

They smile when they see some of the signs, among them the following: Films from Hollywood, from India and from some 20 other movie-producing nations of the world are slated to go on exhibition during the festival, scheduled for June 5 to 17. Some of the nations, including Italy, have announced that they will be represented by some of their most famous artists as well as by feature-length movies.

Reservations have been confirmed at internationally-known Berlin hotels located all the way from the Kurfuerstendamm, "Berlin's Fifth Avenue," to Wannsee, summer resort area. The names going into the reservation books number many hitherto seen in Berlin only on theater marquees and in movie reviews.

SPECIAL FESTIVAL EVENTS are taking shape, at least in the files of the Berlin Film Festival Committee, city-appointed group attending to plans for the 12-day celluloid fest. To be translated into fact at the appropriate time, these highlight attractions range from an outdoor concert at the *Funkturm* (Radio Tower) to a Midsummer Night's Ball. The latter, climatic event of the festival, will be attended by all the screen faces and behind-the-scenes movie notables — including directors and composers — who happen to be in Berlin on the night of June 16. They will be joined by several hundred Berliners and tourists.

Thousands of posters and placards in at least four languages have gone up in strategic places throughout Europe. Inscribed with clearly-couched notices that no one can afford to miss the Berlin Film Festival 1951, these advertisements have also appeared in various forms in the United States and other countries.

The recent West German film making the greatest contribution to international understanding will be selected for a Silver Laurel Award during the June festival. The winning movie is to be chosen by a panel of Berlin-stationed American news correspondents, and will be eligible for the coveted Golden Laurel, to be presented in Venice in September.

Titania Palast, whose seating capacity of 1,800 and modernistic architectural design make it one of West Berlin's top theaters, will serve as festival headquarters. The Palast's projectors will flash as many as three of the world's top films daily throughout the festival. As resi-

dents of East Berlin and the Soviet Zone are expected to swarm across Free Berlin's borders for a glimpse of the Western democratic world's movie stars, half of the seats at each performance will be reserved for customers who can show East German identification papers.

On dates thus far undetermined, the four best festival movies will move into the openair amphitheater in Grunewald forest for four separate performances. As with the Titania Palast presentations, the openair programs will be open to both East and West Germans.

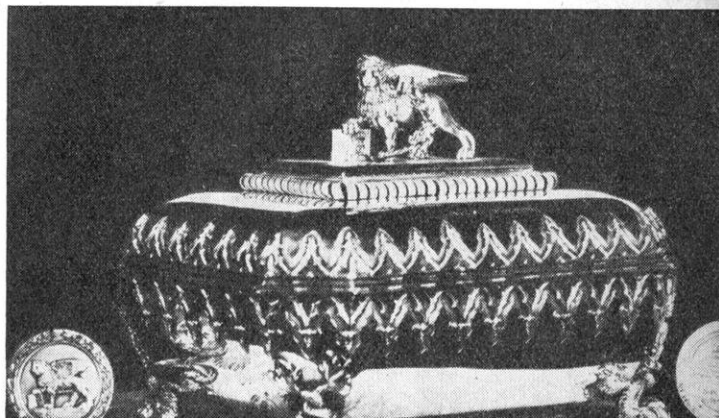
The "best" movies at the Festival are to be selected by ballots cast by audiences at the Titania Palast. Competition is expected to be keen as some 40 films have already been named for exhibition at the festival, and more are coming. The top 15 festival movies, also to be chosen during the Titania Palast's public balloting, will be awarded silver Berlin Bears at the festival's close.

COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE accepted invitations to the festival include France, England, the United States, the Netherlands, Spain, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico and, of course, Western Germany. Bids for participation were to have been accepted until May 1.

Present indications are that the festival will open with a gaily-bedecked cavalcade of more than 100 vehicles which, hung generously with festival announcements, will snake through West Berlin's major thoroughfares. Various civic and private organizations plan to take their own measures to join in the spirit of the occasion, and theaters are seeking special box-office successes, old and new, that will enable them to compete with the Titania Palast.

And as the festival fever takes hold, evidences that business organizations and individuals are falling in with the City Government's plans for a festival to beat all festivals multiply on all sides. Certain Berlin clothing manufacturers have even issued specimens of their sartorial skill under the title, "Film Festival 1951." +END

Golden Laurel (center) presented by Hollywood producer David O. Selznick in 1949, is Europe's "Oscar." At Berlin Film Festival next month contestants will vie for a Silver Laurel (two of six such medals are shown below) to be awarded the West German film, released since June 15, 1950, which contributes most effectively to international understanding and good will. The winner will be eligible for the Golden Laurel, which will be awarded at Venice Film Festival in September. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)





Tide of Toys

One hundred and fifteen tons of toys donated by children of America have been distributed to kiddies in Western Germany by the American Legion, sponsors of the "Tide of Toys." Among many orphans in Frankfurt who received gifts and friendly letters were the youngsters in photos. Legion National Commander Erle Cocke, who headed distributing team, is greeted by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy (right) while Herman Luhrs (left), chairman of Legion's National Public Relations Commission, shows orphanage children mechanics of operating some toys. Confusion often accompanied presentations (below, left). In Berlin (below, right), ceremony was presided over by Commander Cocke. Following German distribution, Legion group visited other cities of Europe to complete program of giving away 5,000,000 toys to Europe's less fortunate children. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG and PRB BE-HICOG)



New Approach to History

Following is the text of the address given by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at the University of Mainz on April 23, 1951.

IT IS PARTICULARLY GRATIFYING to me to have the opportunity of speaking at the University of Mainz. Here is a great institution of higher learning of Renaissance times, dormant for the past century and a half, raised up to continue a noble heritage. An institution that is awakened to new life is bound to inspire.

It is a most appealing circumstance that Mainz is a renescent university. Starting with a tradition, but with no books, buildings or professors, it has already become a vigorous factor in the modern German university system. When I hear of the lack of facilities and the spirit of those who re-founded this institution, I am reminded of a definition coined by a former president of the United States. It was President Garfield who stated that all that was needed to produce a university was "Mark Hopkins (his teacher) sitting on one end of a log and a student on the other." Perhaps Goethe was saying the same thing when he wrote: "*Man kann nur von dem lernen, den man liebt*" (Man can learn only from somebody he loves).

Certainly the spread of this spirit of mutual respect and regard among students and professors is an encouraging element in the new Germany. The Free University of Berlin has given us another outstanding example of it. It should never be forgotten what unflinching courage and wonderful faith was displayed by these young men and women who decided to reconstitute the tradition of Humboldt and Mommsen in another and freer atmosphere.

To this and other progressive universities reborn with renewed dedication to the love of truth and the spirit of free research I would express my hope that they do not weary but continually press ahead. It is so easy to fall into the ways and errors of the past. The temptation comes often to the successful young liberal to become more Bourbon than the Bourbons, to legitimize the new regime by adopting all the forms and finally even the content and spirit of the ancient regime. You here in Mainz and your fellow scholars in Berlin have broken with certain forms that have outlived their usefulness, and adopted others that fit the needs of the modern age. Let us hope that nothing happens to turn back the hands of your clock.

WHAT I HAVE SAID up to this point may sound like confirmation of the charge that Americans are anti-historical, if not unhistorical. I admit to having urged a fresh approach to old problems and a reformation in attitudes within established institutions. But I protest vigorously at the same time against the prevalent notion that Americans are lacking in appreciation of things historical.

You remember Goethe's lines, perhaps too often cited by Americans:

*"Amerika, du hast es besser
Als unser Kontinent, der alte,
Hast keine verfallenen Schloesser
Und keine Basalte.
Dich stoert nicht im Innern,
Zu lebendiger Zeit
Unnuetzes Erinnern
Und vergeblicher Streit."*

You may be happy, America
Far more than old Europe is,
For you've none of those old palaces
And no basaltic stones.
And your spirits will never be
Distracted from present problems
Through many futile remembrances
And many useless quarrels.

In Goethe's day this was an important truth about our country; the freedom from tradition gave impetus to a new way of life. But by this time, this freedom itself, and the deeds and ideals which developed from it, have become part of our heritage and are venerated by us all. I do not believe that any country in the world is more replete with national shrines or historical markers than the United States. Every year Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, are visited by hundreds of thousands of Americans. Along the highways are innumerable signs commemorating the acts of our pioneering forbears.

The re-creation of whole villages and historical monuments such as the colonial center of Williamsburg, Virginia, or Dearborn, Michigan, are further testimonies to the historical sense of Americans. In fact one German observer recently returned from the United States has written: "But in spite of the youth of the American nation, Americans show reverence to past history. We marveled at the crowds blocking the way to the historical places of the nation. They try to preserve their heritage, their freedom and memories and all things dear to them which are woven around it."

With such a tradition we do, to be sure, have as a nation some fairly definite ideas on history as science and history as an aid to our social advance. As a general rule, we are not intimidated by history and we refuse to believe that the historical analogue is always accurate. We are too conscious of the changes that have come to bless mankind precisely because breaks with the past were bravely and persistently undertaken.

WE HAVE BEEN ABLE to make a modest contribution to this Institute of Modern History at Mainz. It is a token manifestation of our interest in and hope for the rebirth of democratic university life and work in Germany. You may be interested in knowing even more specifically what is in our minds when we do this.

In the first place we hope hereby to encourage a free and untrammelled pursuit of historical truth. National prejudices must be overcome in the writing of history. We must all rid ourselves of this tendency to nationalize history. The dangers of a shackled historical science are as great for the social and political well-being of man as would be a fettered science of psychology or medicine for his physical well-being. Without freedom to interpret the past, the spirit of research withers and dies. "Ye shall know the truth and truth shall make you free."

Our feelings on the usefulness of history were perhaps best summed up, in a negative way, by a Harvard philosopher, Santayana, who said: "Those who cannot remember the past are doomed to repeat it."

We do not, however, have much respect for history as pure antiquarianism. He who collects facts as facts, and calls it science, has been condemned again and again by our men of letters. Ralph Waldo Emerson condemned these pseudo-scientists in his *Essay on History*, and if you would care to see what he says about these "Beckmessers"* of history, look it up as a good exercise in research.

To make the living past a guide to the future is the real purpose of historical research. Or as a later American historian, James Harvey Robinson, put it, it is the duty of historiography to throw light upon "our present quandaries" by tracing the development of the circumstances from which they sprang.

THE SECOND GREAT HOPE that we have for the future of historical science in Germany is that it will come to grips with the problems of the day. Specialization is a necessary evil of our time, but we are less and less impressed with historians who are so specialized that they cannot emerge from their private and particular "decade of specialization." The tide is turning away from pure analysis; the times call for a broad view of historical development that will aid statesmen as well as struggling youth to "see life steadily and see it whole." Indeed, unless the modern historian is able to start with the present world picture and fit his specialty into the stream of world events, his students and the public are likely to view his work with great and justified suspicion.

A statement of the English historian Edward A. Freeman, "history is past politics and politics is present history" has been the target of many a critic because of its narrowness of definition. It is true that we need more social history. History should certainly be more than political, but if it is not partly political, if it is not somehow related to man's needs and present problems it is of

* Beckmesser, Sixtus, character from Richard Wagner's opera "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg," a typical representative of philistine perception of art.

dubious value except as an isolated work of art. A history which does not relate present political quandaries to their historical background, and the historical background to the present political scene, represents a disservice if not an act of criminal negligence to the democratic society and youth of our time.

In this connection let me express the hope that in some way this institute will help alter a situation which I consider to be acute. In many states of the Federal Republic there is growing up a generation of historically illiterate youth. Many of the schools do not have history texts even yet. I am aware that American educators are charged with being too reliant on the textbook. But certainly the schoolchildren of this country do not have access to the historical material which they have a right to and which could help ensure their becoming mature and social-minded citizens. I realize that there are good books available in some states.

My questions therefore are these: Why cannot the means be made available to put these good books into the hands of all children? Why cannot states without such books use those developed in other states? And finally, why cannot all such material be made more current? All too infrequently does the school youth learn today what were the evils of National Socialism, how it came to power, what the record of the Communist dictatorship has been, how the United Nations were born, what trends have developed in the West, as in Asia and in the United States in the last 20 years.

Our third great hope is that this Institute of Modern History, at a university with strong connections to France, will emphasize a common European history and heritage.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that this institute in Mainz, one of the spiritual centers of Europe, will be a center of research for scholars who will come from various countries and look at Europe from a world view, and that such research will show that, despite the political difficulties in the last 150 years, the cultural, social and economic ties binding Germany and France together are much stronger and of more lasting importance than the nationalistic differences which have in the past erupted into disagreement and war. I would almost venture to suggest that Mainz prepare a Schuman Plan in history.

Let us hope that this institute will help us master our own destiny, to prove the truth of Arnold Toynbee's statement that "we are not doomed to make history repeat itself; it is open to us, through our own efforts, to give history, in our case, some new and unprecedented turn."

We are proud to have a small part in the great cultural work which this university is doing in the birthplace of Johannes Gutenberg. His great mechanical and artistic genius changed the face of Europe. May this institute show how science and culture bind men together, and may its research be carried on in the spirit of the preamble to the UNESCO Charter: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

+END

Production, Employment Rising

By A. J. CEFARATTI

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

PRELIMINARY FIGURES FOR APRIL indicate that production and employment in Western Germany continued to expand. Unemployment declined further by 57,000 during the first half of the month. Daily hard coal production rose to a new high of 396,692 during the week ending April 15. As expected, industrial output rose in March, though at a lesser rate than in February; the index (excluding building, stimulants and food processing) climbed to 135 percent of 1936.

Exports during March reached a postwar peak of \$259,700,000. Prices increased at an alarming rate. During March consumer prices rose by three percent; industrial producer prices by 2.8 percent and basic materials prices by 2.4 percent.

* * * * *

INDICATIONS OF AN EARLY REVIVAL of the whole economy of Western Germany from its winter slump were confirmed in March. Industrial production rose substantially in February (despite some reports of a continuing shortage of coal) and almost reached the postwar record level of November 1950. The labor market situation in the first quarter was far more favorable than in the corresponding period of 1950. Foreign trade developments were favorable during February, with exports rising and imports at the lowest point since September 1950. On the other hand, the consumer price index, a delicate subject in labor-management negotiations, showed a rise in February with an even sharper increase foreshadowed.

Although some industrial raw materials were reported in tight supply, measures of conservation and allocation were being considered to insure an adequate supply for essential users. The result of the February suspension of import licenses and the administrative measures taken to implement this suspension resulted in a small surplus with the European Payments Union (EPU) during March, and thus a slight decrease in the cumulative deficit.

Committees of the government, its opposition and several separate agencies, including the manufacturers' association and the trade union federation, have presented for government and public consideration programs designed to alleviate the present economic crises — soaring prices, EPU deficit, etc. — and adjust to probable defense requirements. This series of programs is symptomatic of the general acknowledgment in Western Germany that immediate action is necessary to meet critical domestic and international economic problems.

The Schuman Plan was initiated by heads of member country delegations following preliminary agreement on certain contested questions. The Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement (PLI) concluded by the Military Governors in Washington in April 1949 has been revised. The new agreement provides for relaxation of a number of the prohibitions and limitations on industry and will facilitate the production in Germany of items and materials for defense. The agreement was signed by the Allied high commissioners April 3.

Foreign Trade

Western German exports, after slumping in January, increased considerably in February to \$231,200,000 — the second highest monthly total in the postwar period and just \$10,000,000 under the record of December 1950.

February exports to the non-sterling OEEC countries (\$139,500,000) were 11 percent above January, the most significant increase in the rise in total exports. Other en-

couraging exports gains of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 each were recorded to the United States, South America, the non-participating countries, and the participating sterling countries.

Imports in February (\$290,700,000) were the lowest since last September. Major changes were increased imports from the non-sterling OEEC countries (\$152,000,000) of approximately \$10,000,000 above January imports; the \$7,000,000 decrease in imports from South America (\$12,400,000); and a decline of almost \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000 in imports from the Soviet bloc, including China.

The commodity group breakdown reveals the export rise occurred almost exclusively in finished goods (\$165,100,000 of the February exports total of \$231,200,000). Exports of food and agricultural products were only \$7,400,000 — half of the January total. Imports of food and agricultural products (\$115,600,000) were \$3,000,000 above January while in the industrial sector, all three groups — raw materials, semi-finished and finished — declined equally.

Industry

February brought an abrupt end to the two-month decline in industrial activity and output rose substantially, almost reaching the postwar record level set last November. The federal index of industrial production (excluding building, stimulants and food processing) climbed six points (five percent) from the January low to 132 percent of the 1936 level. Production reached a level almost 25 percent higher than mid-1950 and more than a third higher than a year ago. The dipping, then rising, trend during the last three months has followed, month for month, that of a year ago, but at a sharper rate of change and at a higher economic level. It was held likely that March production would set a new postwar record.

The per capita rate of production climbed to six percent above 1936 and a little more than 10 percent below the 1938 level.

Orders received by manufacturers, after a slight drop in December, rose again in January (by six percent). Orders received continued well above the value of current sales by producers, investment goods orders averaging 41 percent higher than sales, producer goods 26 percent, and consumer goods nine percent. Orders booked in January for investment goods were at a postwar high.

Steel

Production has fallen off rather steadily from the peak in October 1950, primarily due to shortage of coke and scrap. New pressure for further increases in steel prices

resulted from wage increases, increased freight costs for import ores, and increased blast furnace costs caused by reduced ratio of scrap used.

Crude steel production for February was 941,800 tons, approximately 100,000 tons below January and 200,000 tons below the October peak. Preliminary figures for March indicated a slight increase — to 1,026,800 tons. In February pig iron production also declined to 710,400 tons as compared with 806,000 tons in January and the peak of 927,000 tons last October. March production was estimated at 782,200 tons.

While the German steel mills are complaining about increasingly tight supplies of alloys (tungsten, nickel and, to a lesser extent, molybdenum), the main shortages are coking coal and scrap. It is estimated that the present coal allocations to the steel industry are only 70 percent of those for the fall of 1950, but distribution of the allocations continues to be reasonably equitable. One new aspect of the coke problem is the reported purchase by some pig iron producers of 1,500,000 tons of US coking coal for delivery during 1951, which is to be used in idle cokerries of iron and steel companies and will be paid for through the export of rolled products.

There is a problem of availability and equitable distribution of scrap collections, which are below the 1950 monthly average but must satisfy both domestic requirements and export commitments. Thus, the Federal Government has curtailed scrap export until May 31, 1951.

Coal

In March, the daily average output of hard coal increased more than 8,000 metric tons over February to reach 392,596 tons. Total March production was 10,029,000 tons for the 25 working days, with only 214,000 tons reported from extra shifts. Both the number of underground workers and the rate of output per manshift increased.

Domestic coal supplies continue to be tight, and because of increased export loadings, daily domestic deliveries decreased slightly during the first half of March. Consumption still exceeds deliveries and consumer stocks continue to decline. If coal supplies must increase substantially to permit expanded production and a sizable industrial contribution to Western defense needs, some rebuilding of stocks must begin.

Domestic allocations — that is, a guiding quantity against which shipments are made — are now based on past consumption patterns rather than past deliveries and full consideration is given to consumers' stock positions, to insure a more equitable distribution of available coal. Beginning with April, allocations were calculated on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis. It is believed that this lengthening of the allocation period will give industry a better basis for planning production against forecasted coal supplies.

Actual export shipments are running somewhat behind allocation schedules. Daily export loadings improved in March and the German Coal Miners' Administration (DKBL) expects that over-all export performance in the quarter would approximate 97.5 percent.

In March, primary aluminum production increased by 500 tons but production of copper, lead and zinc showed a slight decrease. The processing of complex Burma nickel-cobalt increased by 40 tons each. These metals head the list of scarce metals and the added production should help relieve the tight supply situation.

Electricity

Heavy rains and spring thaws in the mountains increased the availability of hydroelectric power. Moreover an additional 40 MW in new generating capacity was placed in service in March. This increased availability of hydroelectric power will permit urgently required spring and summer overhaul on plants to begin. Power consumption for the month was 23 percent above March 1950. The federal

decree restricting electric power consumption, unobserved for several weeks, expired at the end of March.

The gas industry reports that shortage of coal still requires restrictions to be imposed on industrial consumers on the grid system and adequate line pressure cannot be maintained in certain municipal works where the coal shortage is acute.

Although the chemical industry continued to report shortages of certain raw materials, the ratio of these materials to total output is not sufficient to bottleneck production. Contrary to pessimistic forecasts, coal supplies were increased and the production index in February shot up 14 points to a postwar record of 140 percent of 1936. Contributing considerably to this rise was the full production resumed by the Bavarian chemical industry, where hydroelectric power limitations were discontinued for the first time in several months.

Railway Traffic

The freight car situation in Federal Germany was critical throughout March. Only 90 percent of freight car demands could be met — the most unfavorable showing since currency reform in June 1948. The *Bundesbahn* (state railroad system) has already planned a car repair program to be financed from its own funds to help alleviate this severe shortage of rolling stock.

On March 9, an agreement was signed between the *Bundesbahn* and the French Railways (SNCF) for a common French-German freight car park, to become operative on May 1 when a common car office was to be opened in Paris. The common car park is expected to grow steadily through original contribution of both railways and the incorporation of all new cars constructed in France and Germany.

This agreement, which is the first major step toward the integration of French and German railways, fits well into the objective of the Schuman Plan. It will facilitate tariff negotiations between the two railways, as provided for in the recently signed Schuman Plan Treaty (see page 31).

Labor

Results of the quarterly employment census show that the labor market situation in the first quarter of 1951 was far more favorable than in the corresponding periods in 1949 and 1950. For the first time since currency reform, employment increased during the first three months of the year. The favorable turn in the weather in mid-January, permitting resumption of building construction unfinished in 1950, and the upward swing in manufacturing in February and March largely explain the current encouraging employment situation.

During March, registered unemployment in the Federal Republic, which has pursued a downward trend since mid-January 1951, declined further by 96,000 to 1,567,000. At the end of March, unemployment was almost as low as at the close of June 1950. In terms of the wage and salary-earning labor force, the unemployment rate was 9.9 percent as compared with 10.7 percent in December and 9.8 percent in mid-July 1950. Since the turning point in mid-January, unemployment has dropped by 344,000, thus offsetting one-half of the increase between the end of October 1950 and mid-January 1951.

In February the three major price indexes continued to rise, though not as sharply as in January. Both the basic materials price index and the index of industrial producer prices rose to new post-currency reform highs; the consumer price index, at 156 percent of 1938, while still below the high of 168 reached in February 1949, was estimated to be 160 in March. The sharp increase in consumer prices in recent months, particularly since December 1950, has caused growing labor unrest which has been evinced in protest demonstrations, union terminations of collective wage agreements, and union demands for changes in government economic policy.

Food and Agriculture

At the end of February the Federal Republic suddenly faced a critical breadgrain supply outlook, because of possible decreased US shipments. Under conditions of full delivery of domestic supply and full realization of trade imports, ECA-GARIOA breadgrain imports represent almost one-half of breadgrain imports, and about one-fourth of the total German breadgrain food supply, including a small portion as food for rural population. In the breadgrain supply pattern, these imports represent the difference between unrationed bread supply and the possible resumption of bread rationing by early summer, particularly in the critical food areas of the cities. Germany also depends on these imports for its spring and summer breadgrain supply until September, when domestic production reaches the market.

During March an upward revision of US breadgrain shipments scheduled for March through August followed the Federal Republic's adoption of US recommendations to improve the breadgrain supply position and possibly prevent bread rationing. Foreign exchange has been allocated for the maximum quantities of grain immediately available under trade agreements with non-EPU countries; internal wheat and rye prices have been raised approximately 30 percent to increase domestic collections; the extraction rate for breadgrains has been increased by five percent; farmers and dealers have pledged cooperation with the government to conserve supplies and implement the new price and delivery regulations; and the use of breadgrains as fodder or for the production of alcohol has been prohibited.

In addition to the potential shortage of breadgrains, the possibility of a severe shortage of fats and oils during June

and July may develop since 98 percent of Western Germany's fat and oil imports have come from EPU sources. The recent suspension of import licenses must be modified to again permit heavy purchasing. Recommendations submitted to the federal ministry for food and agriculture to relieve this shortage are now under consideration.

Berlin

Industrial deliveries during February (excluding construction and energy production) totaled DM 186,000,000 (\$44,268,000), an increase of approximately DM 20,000,000 (\$4,760,000) as compared with January. The city's index of industrial production (excluding construction, energy production, and food and stimulants) with 1936 as the base period, rose from 39 in January to 46 in February. Raw material shortages have not yet been reported as affecting total output. Percentagewise, the largest rise was shown in the clothing industry, where, due largely to seasonal factors, the index increased from 52 in January to 88 in February. The producers goods index, which is affected most by deliveries of the electrical and machine construction industries, rose from 40 to 45.

Developments in the labor market since the beginning of February point to an upward movement both in general economic activity and in industrial production. Total unsubsidized employment, which was just under 830,000 at the end of December, dropped by 5,000 during January, but rose again in February. By the middle of March it had reached almost 832,000. However, the number of part-time workers, which rose from 12,000 to 13,500 during January, had declined to 12,500 as of the middle of March. +END

I. G. Farben Dispersal Plan Announced

THE MASTER PLAN for the dispersal of I.G. Farben-industrie,* the giant German chemicals and dyes trust which once controlled 85 percent of Germany's chemical industry, has been communicated to the Federal Government by the Allied High Commission.

The plan had been discussed for several months by Allied and German experts and the Allied High Commission noted that the final plan "now represents a large measure of agreement" between the original plan proposed by the Allied High Commission and the counter proposals made by the Federal Government.

The plan provides for the dispersal of four-fifths of the Farben assets in Western Germany among three main groups and six smaller, independent works. Plans for the dispersal of remaining assets are being prepared.

The nine new companies are as follows:

Larger Works

1. Ludwigshafen-Oppau, producing fertilizers, plastics, dyestuffs and heavy chemicals.

2. Maingau Group, including the Farbwerke at Hoechst, the Chemische Fabrik at Griesheim and Naphtol-Chemie at Offenbach, all of which are located near Frankfurt. To this group, which produces heavy chemicals, fertilizers,

solvents, plastics, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals, will be added the A.G. fuer Stickstoffduenger at Knapsack and the oxygen plants in the US and British Zones. The future of Behring Pharmaceutical Works, originally recommended for inclusion in this unit, has not been decided.

3. Leverkusen Group, consisting of assets remaining at Bayerwerk, Leverkusen, together with plants at Uerdingen and Elberfeld, and photographic film and paper plants at Leverkusen. Other products of this group are heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, plant protection agents, veterinary products and plastics.

Smaller Works

4. Dormagen Synthetic Fiber Company, producers of viscose rayon and other synthetic fibers.

5. Agfa Camera Works, in Munich.

6. Casella Farbwerke, at Mainkur, fabricators of dyestuffs, plastics and polyacrylonitrile fibers.

7. Titangesellschaft m.b.H., in Leverkusen, presently producing mostly titanium dioxide.

8. Chemische Werke of Huels, manufacturers of solvents and plastics based on ethylene and acetylene.

9. Chloberag-Rheinfelden, makers of caustic soda, chlorine and hydrogen, and derivatives of acetylene.

A decision on the final disposition of the synthetic fiber plants at Bobingen and Rottweil, producing viscose rayon and perlon, will be made later. +END

* For detailed Allied High Commission announcement of April 18 on the master plan for dispersal of the I.G. Farben Industry, see page 66.

Personnel Notes

Kenneth Dayton New Political Deputy

A number of changes have taken place in the top personnel of HICOG's Office of Political Affairs following the recent transfer of that office's deputy director, E. Allan Lightner, Jr., to the American Embassy in Korea.

Replacing Mr. Lightner is Kenneth Dayton, former adviser to the director and chief of the Civic and Legislative Activities Division. Mr. Dayton's former position is now held by John B. Mason, who previously was chief of the Civic Activities Branch. Mr. Mason will be assisted by Ernst F. Linde as deputy.



Kenneth Dayton.

(PRD HICOG photo)

George L. West has assumed the position of chief of the Foreign Relations Division, which was formerly headed by Bernard A. Gufler, who recently returned to the United States for reassignment.

Mr. Dayton has been in Germany since July 1945, when he joined the civil administration of the Military Government. After serving as deputy director of the Office of Military Government in Bavaria, he became a governmental affairs adviser to the Bipartite Control Office. Prior to arrival in Germany Mr. Dayton held various positions with the LaGuardia administration in New York City, including the post of budget director. In 1944 he was treasurer of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

Mr. Mason is a former professor of political science at Oberlin College.

Mr. Linde served with the regional Government Coordinating Office in Stuttgart and later was chief, US Secretariat, Bizonal Control Office.

Mr. West and Mr. Gufler are foreign service officers who have held posts in various parts of the world.

Administration Director Returns

Glenn G. Wolfe, director of the Office of Administration, HICOG, has returned from Washington where he attended hearings on the 1952 fiscal year budget before members of the Bureau of the Budget.

Miller Appointed Deputy ECA Chief

Frank J. Miller has been appointed deputy to Jean Cattier, director, HICOG Office of Economic Affairs, and chief, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany.

Mr. Miller, a native of Buffalo, N.Y., has been special assistant to the chief of the ECA Mission since June 1950.



The new US naval commander in Germany, Rear Adm. Carl F. Holden (right) and Mrs. Holden are welcomed at Rhine-Main Air Base by his predecessor, Rear Adm. John Wilkes. Admiral Holden held various naval commands in the Pacific during World War II, including command of the battleship USS New Jersey, which assisted in the Marshall Islands, Carolines, Saipan and Tinian operations. Prior to arrival in Germany he was commander of the New York Naval Base. Admiral Wilkes reports to the commander, Eastern Sea Frontier in New York for reassignment.

(Stars and Stripes photo)

In his new position, he succeeds Charles E. Marshall, who recently returned to the United States to re-enter private business.

The new appointee has served in various capacities in West Germany and West Berlin since 1945, including positions with the Finance, Property and Economic Divisions of Military Government. Later Mr. Miller became chief of the Property Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG. He is a graduate of the University of Buffalo and attended Harvard University.

Simultaneously H. Andre Weismann and Carl R. Mahder were appointed special assistants to Mr. Cattier.

Mr. Weismann, a permanent foreign service officer and graduate of Princeton University, prior to joining HICOG served in the Department of State in Washington as well as the US Embassies in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro and the American Consulate General in Berlin.

Mr. Mahder, a former resident of Hamilton, O., has been serving HICOG as chief of the Industrial Progress Branch of the Office of Economic Affairs. In 1949 he was in charge of establishing West Germany's representation in Washington, the group which handles all requests for ECA aid for Germany. He is a graduate of Ohio State University and the Georgetown University School of Law.

Industry Division Chief Leaves for US

Luther H. Hodges, chief of the Industry Division of HICOG's Office of Economic Affairs, has resigned to return to private business in New York City. Francis L. Mayer, deputy chief, has been appointed acting head.

Mr. Mayer, a native of Minneapolis, Minn., has held various US governmental posts in Germany since June 1945. Previously he had assisted in the formation of the Military Security Board and held the post of chief of its Industrial Division.

Another member of the Office of Economic Affairs, Valentine K. Gaertner, has also resigned as chief of the East-West Trade Group. Mr. Gaertner, who has been in Germany since 1946, served as a negotiator for the Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA) on trade agreements between West Germany and Eastern countries and as market resources chief for the European Exchanges System.

New Consultant Joins OLCH

Katherine H. Read, specialist in home and family life, has joined the Community Activities Branch, OLC Hesse, as a visiting consultant. Mrs. Read, who is on the faculty of Oregon State College, Corvallis, O., as director of nursery schools and professor of child development, holds degrees from Mills College and Purdue University.

She has served on the staff of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, the Buffalo Foundation, and as a teacher at the Purdue University Nursery School.

New Exchanges Official Appointed

C. Dean Chamberlin, educator and specialist in the administration and evaluation of training programs, recently joined HICOG as chief of the Liaison and Evaluation Unit of the Exchanges Division, Office of Public Affairs. This newly formed section is concerned with the followup program of returned exchanges and their activities.



C. Dean Chamberlin.
(PRD HICOG photo)

Born in Manchester, N. H., Mr. Chamberlin is a former member of the faculty of Dartmouth College, where he acted also as publicity director, assistant dean of freshmen, and assistant director of admissions and personnel bureau. In 1936 he became a staff evaluator on "The Eight Year Study of School Preparation and College Success" conducted by the Progressive Education Association of the Rockefeller Foundation. During this period, he was associate professor in the Department of Education at Ohio State University and the University of Chicago.

After discharge from the Air Force and later work with the Veterans Administration in New England, Mr. Chamberlin came to Germany with the International Refugee Organization (IRO) and served as chief of the vocational rehabilitation of displaced persons in the British Zone.

The co-author of "Did They Succeed in College," Mr. Chamberlin also has been a contributor to magazines and the press.

E. K. Neumann Returns Home

E. K. Neumann, chief, Public Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, has departed for his home in Carlsbad, N. M., where he will resume the law practice he left in 1942 to join government service.



E. K. Neumann.

Mr. Neumann joined US Military Government in November 1943, as a major. Following World War II, which brought him to duty in Europe, Mr. Neumann became the first public safety chief for the US Sector of Berlin, and with his French, British and Russian counterparts, organized the first postwar police force there. In January 1946, he was called to Wiesbaden to serve with OMG Hesse as legal division chief, public safety chief and executive officer. In 1948, he terminated his military career, as a colonel, and remained with OMG Hesse in a civilian capacity. When HICOG supplanted OMGUS in October 1949, Mr. Neumann became head of the Public Affairs Division of OLC Hesse.

After graduating from the University of Kansas, where he received his law degree in 1923, Mr. Neumann moved to New Mexico, where, besides practicing law, he served as a member of the state legislature, interstate river commissioner, chairman of the state police board, and attorney-general. He also has served federal government agencies in Washington, D.C., as associate general counsel.

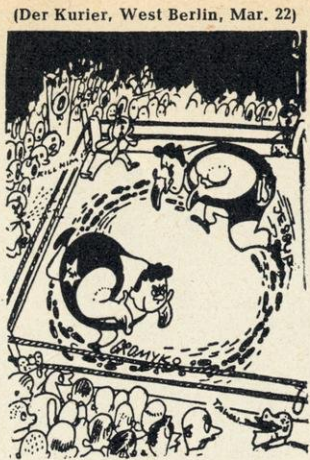
CRALOG Field Director Returns to US

Dr. Elden R. Burke, field director for Germany of the Cooperative of Relief Agencies Licensed to Operate in Germany (CRALOG), has returned to the United States. With his departure, all responsibilities concerning the distribution of CRALOG donations have been taken over by four German welfare agencies, the Evangelisches Hilfswerk, Caritasverband, Arbeiter Wohlfahrt, and the German Red Cross. A fifth group representing American welfare agencies such as the Quakers and the Mennonites will continue to operate under the auspices of CRALOG.

Dr. Burke, a professor of European history at Ball State Teachers College, Indiana, worked with the Heifer Project Committee in France and in the Prisoners of War Relief in Belgium in 1945. He came to Bremen in April 1946 and shortly thereafter became CRALOG field director for Germany, making Bremen an advanced base for the activities of the organization. During the five years of his directorship, 1,100 ships delivered almost 100,000 tons of CRALOG relief goods valued at \$60,000,000. +END

German Cartoons

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



Paris Conference.
The 15th Round.

(Ruhr Nachrichten, Dortmund, Mar. 20)



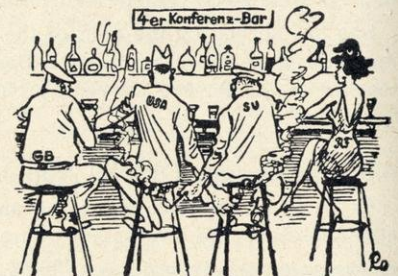
Schuman Plan Initialed.
"What will your relatives say to our engagement, Konradine?"

(Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Mar. 29)



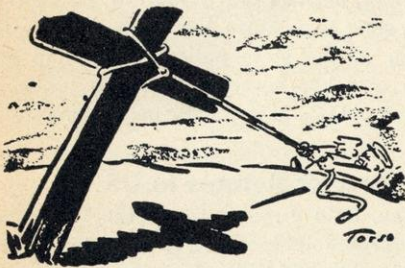
The Peace Dove in Korea.

(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, Mar. 31)



Things are warming up in Paris.

(Wiesbadener Kurier, Wiesbaden, Mar. 13)



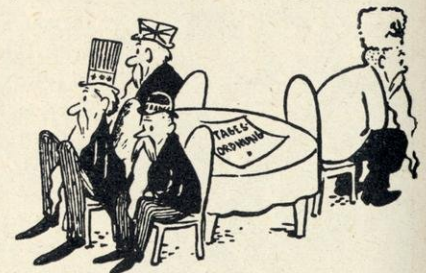
Crusade in Prague.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Mar. 28)



Franco Spain and Portugal woo USA.

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Mar. 14)



The future of the Paris Conference.

(Freie Presse, Bielefeld, Mar. 20)



Pic. Green changes posts
(on occupation costs).

(Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Mar. 16)



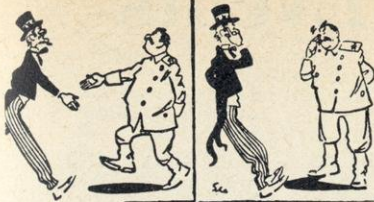
Herbert Morrison.
The new toreador.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Mar. 15)



Chancellor Adenauer congratulates
Foreign Minister Adenauer.

(Ost-West Kurier, Bremen)



Uncle Joe's April Fool Joke.

(Fuldaer Volkszeitung, Fulda, Mar. 20)



"That 1945 anti-militarist serum was too long-lasting in effect!"

(Bayreuther Tagblatt, Bayreuth, Mar. 24)



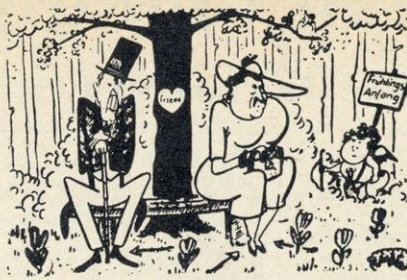
Fashion Show in Paris.

(Aachener Nachrichten, Aachen, Mar. 20)



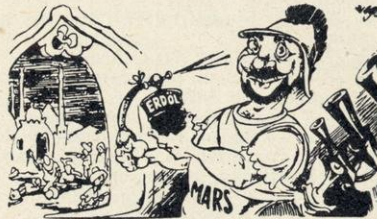
The Progress of Communism. "Machine nix gut!"

(Essener Allgemeine Zeitung, Essen, Mar. 21)



Peace Cupid's Toughest Job. "I guess I'll have to use a rocket instead of an arrow!"

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, Mar. 26)



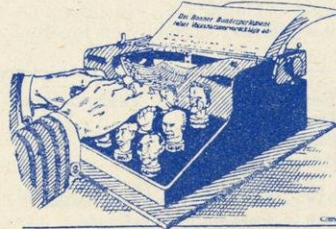
Petroleum, the perfume of the god of war.

(Rheinische Zeitung, Cologne, Mar. 13)



Ulbricht, Grotewohl and Eisler: "How can we play the unity song with that lemon (tree elections) in sight?"

(Soviet-licensed Taegliche Rundschau, East Berlin, Mar. 13)



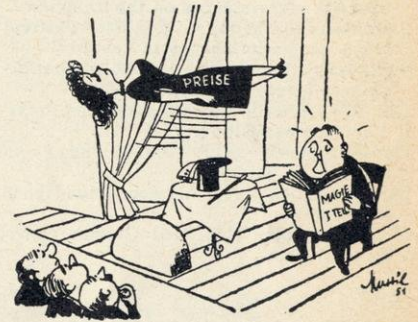
An official Communist organ's view of the Bundestag rejecting the Eastern Volkskammer's proposals.

(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, Mar. 14)



Economic Minister Erhard: "Fellow Germans, pull in your belts!"

(Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt, Mar. 16)



Economic Magician Erhard: "If I only knew how to bring her down again!"

(Die Welt, Hamburg, Mar. 21)



Danger of fire in Iran.

Calendar of Coming Events

May 17 to June 30, 1951

CLOSING:

July 15 — Darmstadt (Hes): Kranichstein Music Institute, international vacation courses in modern music.
 July — Bruehl, near Bonn (NRW): Concerts in Augustenburg Palace.
 July — Feuchtwangen (WB): Open air plays.
 July — Weissenburg (Bav): Open air plays.
 July — Cologne (NRW): Max Beckmann, collective art exposition.
 July — Heidelberg (WB): Concerts in Palace court.
 August — Trier (RP): Flower show.
 August — Cologne (NRW): Exposition of French art from museum and private collections.
 August — Munich (Bav): Society for Original Etchings, exposition.
 August — Kassel (Hes): Wilhelmshoehe festival plays (Kassel State Theater).
 September — Prien (Bav): Exposition of paintings on *Herren* and *Frauen* Islands.
 Sept. 15 — Coblenz (RP): "1,001 Nights," operetta performances on the Rhine.
 Sept. — Burg/Wupper (NRW): Festival Open air performances in castle.
 Sept. — Reutlingen (WB): Open air performances (every Sunday afternoon).
 Oct. 15 — Fuerth (Bav): Garden architects' and trade exposition.
 Oct. — Landau (RP): Flower show in SUEWEGA gardens.
 Oct. — Munich (Bav): Art exposition (Ignaz Guenther).
 Oct. — Hanover (LS): 1951 German Horticultural Show.

MAY

May 17-21 — Stuttgart (WB): West German confectioners' meeting and trade exposition.
 May 17-27 — Mannheim (WB): Inland shipping exposition, in conjunction with 1951 inland shipping meeting, May 18-19.
 May 18-22 — Duesseldorf (NRW): 106th Lower Rhenish music festival, "Music of Our Time;" orchestras and choirs from Aachen, Cologne, Duesseldorf and Wuppertal.
 May 19-20 — Stuttgart (WB): Light athletics sports festival.
 May 20 — Feldberg/Taunus (Hes): Feldberg auto-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 concerts; 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; F. Leitner and H. M. Theopold, piano; F. Rieger, piano and conductor.
 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 concerts; 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 — Muenster (NRW): German librarians' congress.

JUNE

June 1 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Richard Strauss concert; C. Krauss, conductor.
 June 1-17 — Munich (Bav): German handicrafts fair.
 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 *Liederkranz* (singing circle).
 June 2-4 — Goslar (LS): Northwest German Stenographers' Association, meeting.

June 2-6 — Berlin: 700th anniversary of borough of Wedding (French Sector).
 June 2-24 — Augsburg (Bav): "Sports and Health" exposition.
 June 2-July 14 — Wiesbaden (Hes): International 1951 May Festival plays; guest performances by European opera companies at State Opera.
 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 3-7 — Stuttgart (WB): "DOB" (ladies' outer garments) sales week.
 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 City Music Club.
 June 8 — Munich (Bav): Musica Viva concert; S. Vegh, soloist; Jan Koetsier, 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): Motorcycle races.
 June 10-11 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra concerts; E. Jochum, conductor.
 June 10-12 — Laubach (Hes): Farm youth contests, pageants.
 June 10-12 — Goslar (LS): Northwest Cooperative Society for Shoes, meeting.
 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.
 June 15-17 — Wilhelmshaven (LS): Society of Northwest German Universities, congress.
 June 15-19 — Frankfurt (Hes): Festival of DAS (German Singers' Federation).
 June 17 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Orff, "Carmina Burana."
 June 17 — Frankfurt (Hes): Motorcycle racing on triangular Ular track.
 June 17 — Kiel (SH): Motorcycle racing.
 June 17 — Wilhelmshaven (LS): Horse racing.

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.

June 17 — Norderney (North Sea Island): International regatta.
 June 17 — Neustadt (RP): Rhineland-Palatinate and Saar light athletic contests.
 June 17 — Mainz (RP): Palace concert.
 June 17-18 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, concert; Ariana Browne, violin; Fabian Sevitzyk, conductor.
 June 17-19 — Krefeld (NRW): North Rhenish bakers' meeting.
 June 17-24 — Kiel (SH): *Kieler Woche*; regattas; motorcycle-racing; Schleswig-Holstein economic exposition; outdoor folk festival with fire works display on June 24.
 June 17-24 — Marburg (Hes): Marburg Organ Week.
 June 18-21 — Duesseldorf (NRW): German Butchers' Association, meeting; with foreign participation.
 June 21-23 — Hamburg: Association of Private Hospitals, meeting.
 June 21-24 — Stuttgart (WB): German furniture transport trade, meeting.
 June 21-24 — Krefeld (NRW): National golf championships (men and women).
 June 22-24 — Frankfurt (Hes): Central Trade Association of German Saddle Makers, Paper Hangers, Upholsters and Decorators, meeting; 25th anniversary of the master class; trade exposition.
 June 22-30 — Goettingen (LS): 1951 Festival Handel; 30th anniversary.
 June 23-25 — Leichlingen (NRW): Outdoor strawberry festival.
 June 23-30 — Wuerzburg (Bav): Mozart festival.
 June 23-30 — Frankfurt (Hes): International Society for Modern Music, 25th international music festival.
 June 23-July 1 — Mainz (RP): Gutenberg Week, exposition.

June 23-July 7 — Darmstadt (Hes): International Society for Modern Music, congress.
 June 24 — Iphofen/Main (Bav): St. John's folk festival, with city illumination.
 June 24 — Tuebingen (NB): Auto racing on City Ring.
 June 24 — Hanau (Hes): Racing-boat regatta.
 June 24 — Constance (SB): International Lake Constance regatta.
 June 24 — Berlin: German football championship final.
 June 24 — Leverkusen (NRW): German women's handball championships.
 June 24-July 1 — Duesseldorf (NRW): "DOB" (ladies' outer garments), sales and fashion week.
 June 24-July 1 — Lauda (WB): 600th anniversary.
 June 24-July 1 — Hamburg: Derby Week.
 June 24-Aug. 5 — Aachen (NRW): Ars Sacra art exposition.
 June 25-26 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Elly Ney, piano; Professor G. Wand, conductor.
 June 25-28 — Eschwege (Hes): Historical St. John's festival.
 June 25-29 — Hanover (LS): German tree-nursery owners' association, convention in conjunction with Hanover Garden Show.
 June 28-July 2 — Muenster (NRW): *Send auf dem Domplatz*, outdoor folk festival.
 June 29-July 4 — Pirmasens (RP): "Shoe and Leather," industrial show.
 June 30 — Caub/Rhine (RP): "Elslein von Caub," native play.
 June 30-July 1 — Reit im Winkl (Bav): Union of Mountain Fashions, 50th anniversary.

June 30-July 1 — Frankfurt (Hes): 74th regatta.
 June 30-July 1 — Marburg (Hes): German kayak slalom championship.
 June 30-July 2 — Frankfurt (Hes): Sachsenhausen Fishermen's and Skipper's Guild, 1,000th anniversary.
 June 30-July 2 — Harxheim (RP): Vintners' festival; Zellertal wine festival.
 June 30-July 4 — Frankfurt (Hes): Water, Ship and Harbor Architects' Association, trade show.
 June 30-July 15 — Augsburg (Bav): Aquarium and terrarium exposition.
 End of June — Krefeld (NRW): Riding, jumping and driving tournament.
 June — Essen (NRW): Water supply engineers' meeting.
 June — Stuttgart (WB): Jewelers', gold and silver smiths' central trade association, meeting and exposition.
 June — Wuppertal (NRW): German Theater Association and Theater Society, meetings.
 June — Wuppertal (NRW): West German Hockey Association, annual general meeting.
 June — Krefeld (NRW): Fashion show, fall and winter collections.
 June — Bamberg (Bav): Serenades in New Residence Rose Garden.
 June — Heidelberg (WB): Illumination of castle.
 June — Ludwigsburg (WB): Illumination of castle.
 June — Wuppertal (NRW): 30th anniversary of people's theater.
 June — Bad Neuenahr (NRW): Riding, jumping and driving tournament.
 June — Monschau (RP): Motorcycle-racing on Burgring track.

HICOG Begins Building Housing for German Staff

AMERICAN-GERMAN COOPERATION for mutual benefit was the theme expressed at a ceremony in Bonn recently marking the ground breaking ceremonies of a project which will provide homes for more than 500 German employees of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy US high commissioner, turned over a spadeful of earth symbolizing the start of construction of 372 apartment units in the capital of the Federal Republic and future headquarters of HICOG.

Other officials in the ground-breaking ceremony included Glenn G. Wolfe, director, HICOG Office of Administration, Prof. Max Baeuerle, director, Federal Ministry of Finance, and Dr. Schornstein, representing State Secretary Dr. Wandersleb of the Federal Ministry for Housing Construction.

In describing the development, Mr. Wolfe said, "The German employees of the Office of the US High Commissioner, for whom this housing unit is designed, are an integral part of our work here in Germany. In this year 1951, mutual effort is the keynote of German-American relations. We are doing a job together. A large part of the contribution of the US High Commissioner's Office

to this common effort depends on the integrity and ability of our German employees."

THE PROJECT is being erected on land furnished by the Federal Government. In building the apartments, the US Element of the Allied High Commission will spend approximately DM 8,000,000 (\$1,904,000), none of which comes from occupation costs or is a charge on the German public. Tenants will be persons and their families designated by the High Commissioner's Office from among German personnel working with the US elements in the Bonn area. The Federal Government will collect all the rent from the apartments.

Among the 372 units designed to avoid strain on housing in the federal capital will be eight dormitory-type units for large families; 40 four-room apartments; 100 three-room apartments; 120 two-room apartments; and 104 "efficiency-type" one-room units. All units will include kitchen and bath facilities.

Earlier a project to house American personnel was dedicated in Bad Godesberg.* A second housing project for German personnel is planned in the vicinity of Mufendorf and Koblenzerstrasse, Bad Godesberg.

* See Information Bulletin for March 1951, page 2.

In and Around Germany

Huge Housing Program Announced

Representatives of West Germany's state governments have met in Bonn to discuss a special housing development program of 3,600 dwelling units.

Thirty to 40 proposed sites are expected to be offered soon. Of this total, 12 will be selected for projects of at least 300 dwelling units each, to be constructed entirely with Marshall Plan counterpart funds. Thirty million Deutsche marks (\$7,140,000) has been earmarked for the program.

Following selection of sites, West German and Berlin architects, engineers, housing cooperatives and contractors will be invited to submit plans and bids. A panel of nine German and four American experts, chosen from private life, will choose those plans embodying the most efficient methods and materials for building low-cost workers' housing.

According to the Bonn announcement, the purpose of this special housing development program, in addition to supplying homes in key industrial areas, is to determine the value of rational, progressive methods in building low-cost dwelling units. Certain housing restrictions in various states are expected to be waived to permit construction of thoroughly modern types of dwellings.

Priorities for occupancy of the units when completed will be:

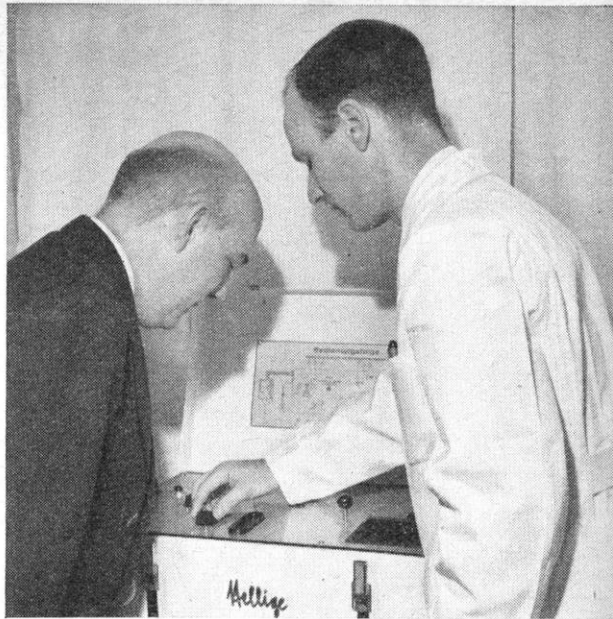
- 1) Refugees who cannot make use of their industrial skills due to residence in remote areas;
- 2) Refugees presently employed who must travel considerable distances to and from work;
- 3) Bombed-out families now living in sub-standard conditions, such as in bunkers, etc; and
- 4) Displaced persons intending to remain in Germany who are not now properly housed.

All tenants will be selected from among those engaged in productive work — industry, export trade or agriculture. Approximately 65 percent of the occupants are expected to be refugees.

"Voice" Broadcasts to Continue

Negotiations between the general managers of four German radio stations and the *Voice of America* for an agreement on the relay of *Voice* German language programs have begun.

This is the result of requests made several months ago by the German broadcasters for discussions with representatives of the *Voice of America* on the present *Voice* German language programs relayed by the stations in the American zone. These programs have been rebroadcast as an occupation requirement by the stations: Radio Bremen in Bremen, Hessian Radio in Frankfurt, South German Radio in Stuttgart and Bavarian Radio in Munich.



HICOG headquarters building health unit, recently opened for benefit of employees, is inspected by Glenn G. Wolte, director, Office of Administration, and unit's physician, Dr. Peter Stern. Under administrative supervision of the Employee Relations and Services Branch, the new medical center will provide personnel with first aid facilities, inoculations, physical examinations and a reference service for more extensive treatment. Similar units are planned at field offices. (PRD HICOG photo)

Commenting on these negotiations, Edward W. Barrett, assistant secretary of state for public affairs, said:

"The negotiations now going on between the German stations and the *Voice of America* are an eloquent example of free people cooperating wholeheartedly in the international struggle for truthful information. We are happy that through the cooperation of the German broadcasters continued relays of the *Voice of America* will be possible in a mutually acceptable and beneficial manner. We are particularly happy that through the medium of the *Voice of America* the German people will continue to receive a complete picture of American thought, action and culture.

"The amazing and rapid development of German radio during the occupation into a vital instrument of free expression and thought for all the people of Germany has indeed been gratifying. This latest step in cooperation marks an important milestone in the wholesome relationship between the German and the American people. It is a high sign of good will and mutual cooperation in these difficult times. We welcome it as the expression of a free people banded together with us in the campaign of truth so necessary in the world today."

OLC Bavaria Moves Headquarters

The offices of the US State Commissioner for Bavaria have moved from McGraw *Kaserne* to the State Department Building at 28 Ludwigstrasse, Munich.

16,000,000 Sign Freedom Scroll

Freedom scrolls containing the signatures of 16,000,000 Americans pledged to resist aggression and tyranny have been enshrined in the tower of the Berlin City Hall along with the famous Freedom Bell.

In presenting the scrolls April 12, Howard P. Jones, acting director of HICOG Berlin Element, declared: "With these scrolls, America once again reaffirms her sense of unity and common purpose with all those willing to join in the cause of universal freedom. Thus it is only proper that free Berlin be entrusted with custodianship of these scrolls — symbols of the spirit of democracy."

Mayor Ernst Reuter in replying on behalf of the city said: "We have many evidences of outside aid to Berlin. The American people have given us much material help for which we shall always be grateful. But I want to assure you that the gift of the World Freedom Bell and of these scrolls is not less precious. These scrolls are not gifts from one nation to another, but are from one people to another. We shall be proud of them and we shall keep them in the spirit in which they are presented."

The eight-ton World Freedom Bell was presented by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former military governor of Germany, to the people of Berlin on behalf of the Crusade for Freedom Oct. 24, 1950.

East Police Continue to Desert

Another 111 Communist "People's Policemen" have fled service with the East German military force to seek sanctuary in West Berlin during March.

Almost an entire battalion of the Soviet Zone police has deserted to West Berlin alone in 10 months, the number who have applied for political sanctuary between June 1, 1950, and March 31, 1951, totaling 817.

Allied Hunters Spare Hesse Game

Almost 50 percent of the Hessian game quota for Allied hunters during the past hunting year has been spared. Killed by Allied personnel were 406 red deer stags, 548 females and calves, and 2,741 bucks and 1,071 females and calves of the roe deer family. The foreign hunters were also credited with killing 781 wild boar. Boar in Hesse are known to have caused damage estimated at more than \$1,200,000 to other game in the last year.

Meanwhile US soldiers of the Giessen Quartermaster Depot Rod and Gun Club are taking action to show their appreciation for the use of Hesse's limited wild life resources. The funds raised by the raffle of a pair of Leitz binoculars and other prizes will be turned over to the Hessian State Forest Administration for restocking and increasing game and fish in the West German state.

Civic Teams Visit America

Three teams of German civic leaders, representing Straubing, Bavaria; Pforzheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Krefeld, North Rhine-Westphalia, are in the United States



Two high ranking officers leaving their commands in Germany were honored at combined Army, Navy and Air Force review in Heidelberg. Ceremony was in honor of Rear Adm. John Wilkes, retiring commander, US Naval Forces in Germany, and Maj. Gen. Robert W. Douglass, former commanding general, 12th Air Force. On reviewing stand, l. to r., are: Admiral Wilkes; General Douglass; EUCOM commander, Gen. Thomas T. Handy; US High Commissioner John J. McCloy; Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general, US 7th Army; Rear Adm. Carl F. Holden, new commander, US Naval Forces, Germany; and Maj. Gen. Dean C. Strother, new commanding general, 12th Air Force. (US Army photo)

on a new type of exchange program designed to promote stronger civic interest in and political control over local government. +END

(Continued from page 46)

Singers with a Message

man art his observations concerning disunity. With equal validity, however, he could have broadened his horizon and warned that disunity would result in the death of all that is sacred to any nation. What is sacred to a nation? In essence and in primacy, it is freedom so to develop itself that the greatest good will be achieved for the greatest number. Only through the operation of the truly democratic processes can this be achieved.

"While the Meistersinger contest... may seem to represent only a relatively limited or remote example of the working of these democratic processes, its significance is no less evident. The winners in the various categories are being picked along democratic lines for the awards they are to receive. There will be no single winner and there will be no single prize like the hand of Eva in the opera. Every winner, in fact every contestant, will carry away from this contest the warranted pride gained from hard work, with its resultant accomplishment, and the enduring knowledge that true achievement has been the reward for his or her own individual effort and ambition. The lessons learned through such competition are well to learn early in life. They will be mental bulwarks for all the contestants throughout their careers."

US High Commissioner and Mrs. John J. McCloy; Gen. and Mrs. Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander-in-chief, and President Theodor Heuss of the German Federal Republic were co-chairmen of the contest's honorary committee. +END

Agreement on Relaxations of Control Over German Industry

The High Commissioners of the United Kingdom, the United States and France, on behalf of their respective governments, on April 3, 1951 concluded an agreement concerning industrial controls to replace the prohibited and limited industries agreement concluded by the Military Governors in Washington in April 1949.

The new agreement provides for relaxations of a number of the prohibitions and limitations hitherto imposed on industry in the Federal Republic and will facilitate the production in Germany of items and materials for the common defense of the West.

A copy of the new agreement has been sent to the Federal Chancellor together with a letter in which the High Commission outlines the relaxations and developments arising from the agreement.

The text of the High Commission's letter to the Federal Chancellor and the text of the agreement on industrial controls follow.

* * *

Letter to Chancellor

April 2, 1951.

Mr. Chancellor:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, following upon the decision taken by the three Foreign Ministers in September 1950, to institute a review of the prohibitions and limitations upon industry, my colleagues and I will tomorrow sign an agreement on industrial controls. I enclose a copy of this document which shall, as from tomorrow, replace the agreement concluded between the three Military Governors in April 1949.

You will observe that the new agreement, which is subject to review at the request of any two of the signatory governments, and in any event not later than Dec. 31, 1951, relaxes a number of the limitations hitherto imposed on industry in the federal territory and will facilitate the production in Germany of items and materials for the common defense of the West.

By the terms of the agreement, the limitations and restrictions hitherto in force upon the size and speed or tonnage of merchant ships built or otherwise acquired in Germany, primary aluminum, synthetic ammonia, chlorine, styrene and upon machine tools of types listed in Annex "B" to the former agreement are removed. In addition the High Commission will be willing to authorize production of crude steel outside the limit of 11,100,000 tons per annum where such production will facilitate steel being provided for the common defense effort. The prohibition on the production of synthetic oil and rubber is removed and the restrictions upon the capacity of these and of the ball and roller bearing industries are now modified. Control is retained but in a modified form over the production of electronic valves.

The three governments do not desire to hamper technological progress or to prevent the modernization of production leading to the reduction of costs and economies in raw materials, power and fuel.

Consequently, in those few industries where a limitation of capacity is maintained, the High Commission will be prepared to authorize the substitution of more efficient equipment, the rearrangement of machinery and the introduction of new processes or other technical changes even though this may involve a minor increase in the capacity of the factory or equipment in question.

In authorizing the rehabilitation of plants (including the installation of new equipment) and the utilization of new processes for the production of synthetic rubber and synthetic oil, the High Commission will, as long as solid fuels are in short supply, grant licenses only to the extent that the additional consumption of coal and coke necessary for the production contemplated does not affect the satisfaction of the needs of the solid fuel importing countries. Nevertheless, the applications outstanding for the use of the plants at Bergkamen, Viktor, Scholven and Ruhroel will be granted forthwith.

While the necessity for obtaining a license to manufacture the machine tools listed in Schedule "B" of the old agreement on prohibited and limited industries is not maintained, my colleagues and I require that a system of declaration of manufacture by the producer (indicating the intended destination of each machine) and of reporting on the quantities of such machines in Germany shall be put into operation.

The coming into force of the agreement on industrial controls will entail certain amendments to Allied High Commission Law No. 24 and to the ordinances which your government has issued in respect of the various items concerned. It is not intended that the coming into effect of the new agreement shall await the completion of all the administrative processes involved in these amendments, and instructions have been issued to the Military Security Board to treat applications from industry in the spirit of the new agreement pending the issue of the necessary amendments.

I beg Your Excellency to accept the assurance of my high esteem,

IVONE KIRKPATRICK,
Chairman.

* * *

Agreement Concerning Industrial Controls

The High Commissioners of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, hereby conclude on behalf of those governments the following Agreement concerning industrial controls in the French, United Kingdom, and United States areas of occupation in Germany.

Article 1

1. The provisions of this Agreement shall be reviewed on the request of any two of the governments parties to the Agreement and in any event not later than Dec. 31, 1951.

2. Except as may be subsequently agreed among the governments parties to this Agreement, the prohibitions laid down in this Agreement shall remain in force until the peace settlement.

3. Except as may be subsequently agreed among the governments parties to this Agreement, the limitations laid down in this Agreement shall remain in force until January 1, 1953, or until the peace settlement, whichever is the earlier, and thereafter as may be agreed.

Article 2

Except with the authorization of the Allied High Commission the manufacture, production, installation, import, export, transport, storage, possession, ownership or use of any of the following articles or products is prohibited:

(a) Items listed in Annex A to this Agreement;

(b) Primary magnesium.

Article 3

Materials, products, facilities and equipment relating to atomic energy shall continue to be subject to Allied High Commission legislation.

Article 4

1. The manufacture of electronic valves shall be unrestricted in respect of types included in a list of permitted types as established, and modified as required, by the Allied High Commission. These permitted types shall not exceed 50 watts anode dissipation, or a frequency of 250 megacycles per second.

2. The manufacture of electronic valves included in the categories listed in Annex B to this Agreement is prohibited. This Annex is subject to review and revision by the Allied High Commission.

3. The manufacture of all other categories or specific types of electronic valves is prohibited except under license from the Allied High Commission.

Article 5

1. Control shall be maintained over capacity in the following industries:

(a) Steel;

(b) Electric arc and high frequency furnace steel;

(c) Shipbuilding;

(d) Synthetic rubber;

(e) Synthetic petrol, oil and lubricants, produced directly or indirectly from coal or brown coal, and

(f) Ball and roller bearings, except equipment only capable of producing non-precision bearings.

2. No enterprise shall be permitted, except under license from the Allied High Commission, to increase the productive capacity of any of its plant or equipment that is engaged or partly engaged in the industries listed in this Article, or of the industry as a whole, whether it is proposed to effect the increase by extension of existing facilities, the construction of new facilities, or the addition of new equipment. Such licenses shall not be granted

unless the Allied High Commission is satisfied with the arrangements made for the disposal of the capacity replaced.

Article 6

1. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this Article the production of crude steel shall be limited to 11,100,000 tons a year.

2. The Allied High Commission will allow crude steel to be produced outside the foregoing limitation where this will facilitate the defense effort.

Article 7

1. The construction and acquisition of ships which include the military features, characteristics and equipment listed in Annex C to this Agreement and the modification of ships to include such features, characteristics and equipment shall be prohibited except under license from the Allied High Commission.

2. The term "acquisition" as used in this Article includes bare-boat chartering.

Article 8

Nothing in this Agreement shall be interpreted as impairing or reducing the powers with which the Military Security Board is vested.

Article 9

This Agreement shall come into force from the date of signature and shall replace the Agreement concerning Prohibited and Limited Industries approved by the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom and the United States and signed by the Military Governors of the French, United Kingdom and United States Zones of Occupation in Germany in April 1949.

Done in Bonn-Petersberg, April 3, 1951, in the English and French languages, both texts equally authentic.

* * *

Annex A

Group I

(a) All weapons including atomic means of warfare or apparatus of all calibers and natures capable of projecting lethal or destructive projectiles, liquids, gases or toxic substances, their carriages and mountings.

(b) All projectiles for the above and their means of projection or propulsion.

(c) All military means of destruction including but not limited to grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines, depth mines, depth and demolition charges and self-propelled charges, all types of fuses therefor and all apparatus for the guiding, control and operation thereof including timing, sensing and homing devices.

(d) All military cutting or piercing weapons.

Group II

(a) All vehicles specially equipped or designed for military purposes including but not limited to tanks, armored cars, tank-carrying trailers and armored railway rolling stock.

(b) Armor of all types for military purposes.

Group III

(a) Instruments and devices of the following classes, designed for military purposes, irrespective of the form of energy or the part of the spectrum used:

(i) Range-finding apparatus of all kinds;

(ii) Aiming, guiding and computing devices for fire control;

(iii) Locating devices of all kinds;

(iv) Instruments for observation of fire;

(v) Instruments for the remote control of objects.

(b) All signaling and inter-communication equipment and installations specially designed for military purposes; all apparatus intended specifically for the purpose of producing radio interference.

Group IV

(a) Warships of all classes. All ships and floating equipment specially designed for war purposes including the servicing of warships. All ships designed or constructed for conversion into warships or for military use.

(b) Special machinery, equipment and installations which in time of peace are normally used solely in warships.

(c) Submersible craft of all kinds; submersible devices of all kinds, designed for military purposes. Special equipment pertaining to these craft and devices.

(d) All military landing devices.

(e) Material, equipment and installations for the military defense of coastal areas and harbors.

Group V

(a) Aircraft of all types, heavier or lighter than air; with or without means of propulsion, and all auxiliary equipment, including aircraft engines and component parts, accessories and spare parts specifically designed for aircraft use.

(b) Ground equipment and installations for servicing, testing or aiding the operation of aircraft, including but not limited to catapults, winches and beacons. Material for the rapid construction or preparation of airfields.

Group VI

All drawing, specifications, designs, models and reproduction directly relating to the development, manufacture, testing or inspection of the war material, or to experiments or research in connection with war material.

Group VII

(a) Machine tools or other manufacturing equipment specifically designed for the development, manufacture, testing and inspection of weapons, ammunition or other materials listed in this Annex.

(b) Attachments, devices, tools or other objects having no normal peacetime use and specifically designed to convert or adapt machine tools or other manufacturing equipment to the development, manufacture, testing and inspection of weapons, ammunition or other war materials listed in this Annex.

Group VIII

(a) (i) Explosives and accessories.

(ii) Double base propellants (i. e. nitrocellulose propellants containing nitroglycerine, diethyleneglycol dinitrate or analogous substances).

(iii) Single base propellants for any weapons.

(iv) Nitroguanidine.

(v) Chemicals particularly useful as poison war gases (including liquids and solids customarily included in this term).

(vi) Hydrogen peroxide of 37 percent concentration or higher.

(vii) Hydrazine hydrate.

(viii) Alkyl nitrates.

(ix) Other chemicals particularly useful as rocket fuels.

(x) Highly toxic products from bacteriological or plant sources, with the exception of those bacteriological and plant products which are used for therapeutic purposes.

(xi) White phosphorous.

(xii) Incendiaries and incendiary compositions, including but not limited to thermites and gell fuels.

(b) All special means for individual and collective defense used in peace exclusively by Armed Forces.

Group IX

All apparatus, devices and material specially designed for training and instruction personnel in the use, handling, manufacture and maintenance of war material.

Group X

Spare parts, accessories and component parts of the articles and products listed in this Annex.

* * *

Annex B

Categories of Electronic Valves the Manufacture of which is Prohibited

(i) Velocity modulated valves, e.g. Klystrons.

(ii) Magnetrons.

(iii) Valves employing direct coupling of the electron stream to the output circuit.

(iv) Valves designed mechanically to fit wave guide, cavity, coaxial or parallel wire line resonant circuits or having such circuits built into the valves.

(v) Memory or storage valves.

(vi) Triggered spark-gap valves.

(vii) Subminiature valves (i.e. valves capable of being passed through a hole one-half inch in diameter, or specially designed to withstand great acceleration or the shock of departure of projectiles).

(viii) Cathode ray tubes, except those specifically designed and produced for television receiver purposes.

(ix) Germanium, silicon, and other semiconductor crystal rectifiers, or modifications thereof capable of operation at radio frequencies.

(x) Special purpose valves having no known commercial application or valves designed for optimum performance above 250 megacycles.

* * *

Annex C

Features, Characteristics and Equipment which may not be constructed or installed in any Ship except under License from the Allied High Commission

(a) Any special features or characteristics which render it readily convertible:

(i) for amphibious assault operations;

(ii) to an aircraft carrier or for operating aircraft;

(iii) to a repair or depot ship for submarines, aircraft or coastal forces craft;

(iv) to a fighter direction vessel;

(v) to any other combatant or naval auxiliary type of vessel.

(b) Any of the following weapons, equipment and material:

(i) All items listed in Annex A of this Agreement (except radio direction and position finders and radar equipment of normal commercial marine type);

(ii) paravanes;

(iii) minesweeping gear of any description;

(iv) catapults for aircraft launching;

(v) rocket or missile launching devices, except such as may be in normal commercial usage for emergency signaling and rescue purposes;

(vi) smoke-making equipment or apparatus of special devices for concealment purposes;

(vii) high concentration hydrogen peroxide or special submarine fuels or supplies;

(viii) depth sounding gear and radio and gyrocompass equipment which do not conform to normal commercial marine types.

(c) Any special fittings or special structures readily adaptable for mounting, carrying or storing any of the items listed in Paragraph (b) above.

(d) Any of the following machinery or features of ship design, and provisions therefor, which in relation to the type of vessel in which they are installed, do not conform to normal commercial marine practice, or which in time of peace are normally used solely in warships, and which in the opinion of the Military Security Board also constitute a security threat:—

(i) main and auxiliary machinery, notably that with characteristics such as would give abnormally long range in miles at speeds other than service speed or that which would result in speed substantially greater than that normal to the type of vessel and for the services intended;

(ii) gas jet propulsion or atomic propulsion;

(iii) auxiliary electrical generating machinery and equipment of capacity in excess of that normal to the type of vessel;

(iv) cargo lifting gear in excess of that normal to the type of vessel;

(v) subdivision significantly different from that normal to the type of vessel;

(vi) evaporators of capacity in excess of that normal to the type of vessel and for the services intended;

(vii) fuel and fresh water capacity in excess of that normal to the type of vessel and for the services intended;

(viii) hull and deck openings in excess of those normal to the type of vessel;

(ix) unobstructed deck space in excess of that normal to the type of vessel.

* * *

Annex "B" to Old Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement Signed in Washington in April 1949

(Note: — Items in this Annex may now be freely produced. Previously they were subject to license)

Annex "B"

1. Spiral bevel gear cutters.

2. Breaching machines of the following kinds:

(a) Continuous surface type.

(b) Reciprocating type (bar type cutter) with cutter diameter of equivalent cross section exceeding two inches (51 mm.), or working stroke exceeding five feet (1,524 mm.), or pull capacity exceeding 35,000 lbs. (15,876 kgs.).

3. General purpose lathes of the following kinds:—

(a) Lathes of work diameter capacity (swing over carriage) exceeding 56 inches (1,422 mm.).

(b) Lathes of work diameter capacity (swing over carriage) of from 36 inches (914 mm.) to 56 inches and with distance between centers (length of work piece) exceeding 14 feet (4,267 mm.).

(c) Lathes of work diameter capacity (swing over carriage) of from 18 inches (457 mm.) to 36 inches (914 mm.) and with distance between centers exceeding 18 feet (5,486 mm.).

4. Vertical turret lathes (turret type head, not rotating table) of work diameter capacity exceeding 39 inches (991 mm.).

5. Chucking and facing lathes of work diameter capacity exceeding 96 inches (2,438 mm.) or with travel of carriage exceeding seven feet (2,134 mm.).

6. Car and locomotive wheel lathes (machines designed specifically for this work) of work diameter capacity exceeding 96 inches (2,438 mm.).

7. Turret lathes of chuck capacity exceeding 24 inches (610 mm.) or of bar capacity exceeding three inches (76 mm.).

8. Milling machines of general purpose and universal types, horizontal and ver-

tical, any of whose specifications exceed the following limits:—

(a) Maximum over-all weight: four tons.

(b) Following rectangular table dimensions:—

(i) maximum length: 48 inches (1,219 mm.).

(ii) maximum width: 14 inches (356 mm.);

(c) Following round table dimensions:—

(i) maximum table diameter: 24 inches (610 mm.).

(ii) maximum work diameter capacity: 32 inches (813 mm.).

9. Planer milling machines of distance between housings exceeding four feet (1,219 mm.) or of length of platen exceeding 12 feet (3,658 mm.) or of number of heads exceeding three.

10. Grinding machines of the following kinds:

(a) Cylindrical general-purpose machines of work diameter capacity exceeding 30 inches (762 mm.) or of distance between centers exceeding nine feet (2,743 mm.) but not including machines specifically designed of and limited to finishing rolling mill, calendar, printing and other similar machine parts.

(b) Surface rectangular table machines of platen width exceeding 24 inches (610 mm.) or of platen length exceeding 72 inches (1,829 mm.).

(c) Surface round table machines of table diameter exceeding 36 inches (914 mm.).

11. Gear-producing machines of all types whose work diameter capacity exceeds 60 inches (1,524 mm.).

12. Forging hammers of all types of falling weight exceeding 3½ tons (3,556 metric tons).

13. Forging machines of bar stock diameter or equivalent cross section exceeding 3½ inches (89 mm.).

14. Mechanical presses of an effective operating pressure exceeding 1,000 tons (1,016 metric tons).

15. Hydraulic presses of an effective operating pressure exceeding 1,000 tons (1,016 metric tons).

16. Precision jig-boring machines of a lateral displacement of cutter with reference to work (or displacement of work with reference to cutter) exceeding 24 inches (610 mm.).

+ END

Master Plan for I. G. Farben Dispersal

The master plan for the dispersal of I.G. Farbenindustrie, the German chemicals and dyes trust, has been communicated to the Federal Government in a letter sent by the Allied High Commission.

The plan, which has been discussed at length by Allied and German experts in accordance with the High Commission policy of consulting the Federal Government on deconcentration matters, embraces approximately four-fifths of the I.G. Farbenindustrie assets in Western Germany and calls for the setting up of nine independent undertakings. Plans for the dispersal of remaining assets are being prepared.

In its letter to the Federal Government, the High Commission records its satisfaction "that the groupings will now represent

a large measure of agreement between the Allied High Commission and the Federal Government." The letter adds that, in reaching its conclusions, the High Commission has given the fullest consideration to the views expressed by the Federal Government. Full text of the letter, dated Petersberg, Bonn, April 17, 1951, follows.

"On Nov. 23, you were advised of the Allied High Commission's intention to establish nine independent companies consisting principally of assets contained in the Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen and Main-gau complexes.

In reply to this letter the Allied High Commission received, under cover of the Chancellor's letter dated Dec. 18, a memorandum setting forth the views of the

Federal Government on the Allied High Commission's proposals.

On Jan. 2, copies of the report of the tripartite investigation team appointed to consider the dispersal problem of I.G. Farben were sent to the office of the Chancellor and arrangements were made for discussions with the Federal Government experts. In accordance with these arrangements meetings were held between the Allied and Federal Government experts on Jan. 11, 16, 23 and 27. As a result of these and further discussions, a letter was sent to the Ministry of Economics by the Tripartite I.G. Farben Control Group on March 17, 1951, requesting the views of the German Federal Government on certain specific points connected with the A.G. fuer

Stickstoffduenger, Knapsack, and the Behringwerke and Behring Institut at Marburg and Eyrstrup, respectively. No reply has yet been received.

Subject to the matters referred to the Ministry of Economics, which are still outstanding and subject to further consideration of the problem presented by the two synthetic fiber spinning plants at Rottweil and Bobingen, it is now possible to state the final conclusions which have been reached by the Allied High Commission. In reaching these conclusions the Allied High Commission has given the fullest consideration to the views expressed by the Federal Government both in writing and orally in the course of the meeting referred to above.

These conclusions will result in the establishment of nine new undertakings, outlined below. The Allied High Commission is particularly glad to note that these groupings will now represent a large measure of agreement as between the Allied High Commission and the Federal Government.

1. Ludwigshafen, Oppau.
2. Farbwerke, Hoechst, Chemische Fabrik, Griesheim, and Naphtal-Chemie, Offenbach.

To this unit will be added the organization resulting from a merger of the A.G. fuer Stickstoffduenger, Knapsack, and the oxygen plants in the UK and US Zones, in such form as may be decided upon. The future of the Behringwerke, formerly recommended for incorporation in this unit, is not yet decided.

3. Casella Farbwerke, Mainkur.

4. Titangesellschaft m.b.H., Leverkusen.
5. Agfa Camera Werke, Munich.
6. Dormagen.
7. Remaining assets at Leverkusen, Elberfeld and Uerdingen. Subsidiary company consisting of photographic film and paper plants at Leverkusen.
8. Chemische Werke, Huels.
9. Rheinfelden.

* * *

It is desired to bring the following explanatory notes to your attention:

Farbwerke, Hoechst, etc.

The two matters referred to the ministry of economics, namely, the future of the Behringwerke and the form which the merger with the Knapsack group will take, are the only remaining problems, the solution of which is necessary to the final constitution of this unit.

Casella Farbwerke, Mainkur

In view of the representations of the management of this undertaking to the effect that it is fully capable of independent existence, the Allied High Commission does not consider it desirable to insist on its merger with the Hoechst unit. Casella will, therefore, be set up as an independent unit.

Titangesellschaft m.b.H., Leverkusen

Since this undertaking is already a legally independent company, the decision to separate it presents as its principal problem the question as to the future

ownership of the ex-I.G. Farben share of the company's capital. This problem is at present under consideration.

Leverkusen, etc.

In view of your representations, the previous proposal to incorporate the photographic film and paper plants at Leverkusen into an independent company together with the Munich camera works, has been modified. It has now been decided that the Leverkusen departments in question shall be formed into an independent company but that Bayer shall be permitted to retain control of the new Agfa company either by means of holding the shares as a subsidiary, or by means of a holding company, whichever may be considered the more satisfactory solution.

The Allied High Commission regrets it has been unable to agree to the retention of Dormagen in the Bayer group. Dormagen will therefore be set up as an independent company.

Rottweil and Bobingen

The question of the final treatment to be accorded to these two plants is still under consideration.

The Allied High Commission intends to press forward with the implementation of the decisions communicated to you in this letter as soon as possible. Specific plans for setting up the new companies are at present under active consideration. The Allied High Commission will be glad to receive the final recommendations of the Federal Government as soon as possible in regard to the Behringwerke and Knapsack problems." + END

Federal Republic Plan for Implementation Of Law 27 Approved

In a letter of reply to the Federal Chancellor, the Allied High Commission has given its approval to proposals made by the Federal Government, in the light of the developments of the Schuman Plan, for the implementation of High Commission Law 27 (Reorganization of the German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries).

The text of the High Commission's reply and the text of the Federal Chancellor's letter of March 13 stating the Federal Government's proposals follow.

* * *

German Proposals Welcomed

March 27, 1951.

Mr. Chancellor,

The High Commission has received your letter of March 13, 1951, with respect to the implementation of Law 27. It welcomes the attitude expressed in your letter and agrees with you as to the desirability of an agreed solution of the problems of reorganization under Law 27 dealt with in your letter, as a basis for the initiation of the Schuman Plan.

Your letter states that your proposals are based on the premise that the Schuman Plan will become effective. We feel as you

do that the Schuman Plan enables the High Commission to consider these problems in a broader context than would otherwise be the case. In this context, the High Commission feels justified in adopting more liberal solutions of these problems than would otherwise be feasible. On the assumption that the Schuman Plan will become effective, the High Commission has decided to accept the present proposals of the Federal Government as an agreed solution. Accordingly the High Commission will issue the appropriate implementing orders to carry these proposals into effect.

The High Commission has noted that additional proposals are to be submitted with respect to the allocation of coal assets to the steel units, Huckingen, Bochumer Verein and Maximilianshuetten. These will be considered upon their receipt and consideration will also be given to the request of the Federal Government that the High Commission consider the allocation of Bergwerke Essen to the steel unit Rheinhausen.

Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(s) IVONE KIRKPATRICK,
Chairman.

Chancellor's Letter

Bonn, March 13, 1951.

To the Chairman,
Allied High Commission,
Bonn-Petersberg.

The discussions with the Allied High Commission and the negotiations on the Schuman plan would seem to indicate to the Federal Government the desirability of reaching a solution of the principal outstanding questions relating to the implementation of Law 27. The Federal Government is of the view that such a settlement would be to the advantage of all parties and would assist in creating a proper atmosphere for carrying the Schuman Plan into effect. The Federal Government has once more reviewed the whole problem thoroughly to determine on what basis a solution could be found.

These solutions should be treated as an indivisible whole. Since the Federal Government is acceding to the views of the High Commission on certain points by putting aside its own wishes in order to provide a proper basis for agreement, it considers it reasonable that the High Commission should in turn make concessions.

The Federal Government counts on these concessions especially as the Schuman Plan, which was brought into being with its active cooperation, is about to be initiated. Once the Schuman Plan has become effective, the German coal and steel industry will be subject to supervision by the supranational High Authority and will be part of the European community in the field of coal and steel. The entry into force of the Schuman Plan is the prerequisite for the proposed solution.

The Federal Government has not been able to agree in all respects with the proposals of the Combined Steel Group transmitted to it by the High Commission. The Federal Government desires that the solutions to be found will serve the recovery of the German economy, that they will take into reasonable consideration the interests of all parties, and at the same time will fulfill the essential objectives of Law 27 with which the Federal Government has expressed its agreement. The Federal Government has started from the premise that one of the principles of Law 27 is to create economically viable structures. Should, in any particular case, one of the proposed solutions prove not workable, the Federal Government takes it that the measures taken under Law 27 do not rule out a modification with the approval of the High Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Schuman Plan.

The proposals of the Federal Government refer to the following points: (1) the unit iron and steel companies, (2) the operational integration of coal mining and iron-producing industries, and (3) the problem of coal marketing.

1. Unit Iron and Steel Companies

The Federal Government since its memorandum of Jan. 14, 1951, has held further discussions with the experts of the High Commission and with its own experts. It has once more reviewed the questions arising with regard to the new unit companies. Moved by the desire to give due consideration to the views of both sides, the Federal Government believes that unit companies of the iron and steel industries can be constituted embracing the following combinations:

No. in table 1	No.	Description of Plant
1	1	Deutsche Edelstahlwerke.
2	3	Eisenwerke und Gusstahlwerk Gelsenkirchen — Muelheim — Meiderich.
3	4	Gusstahlwerk Oberkassel.
4	5	Huettenwerke Ruhrort — Meiderich.
5	6	Huettenwerk Niederrhein — Westfaelische Union.
6	7	Rheinische Roehrenwerke.
7	8	Huettenwerk Oberhausen — Gutehoffnungshuette, Gelsenkirchen.
8	9	Stahlwerke Bochum.
9	10/11	Huettenwerk Haspe — Georgsmarienhuette — Stahlwerk Osna-brueck.
10	12	Westfalenhuette Dortmund — Hoesch Hohenlimburg.
11	15	Huettenwerk Huckingen — West-deutsche Mannesmannroehren.
12	16	Stahl- und Walzwerke Grossen-baumkammerichwerke.
13	17	Huettenwerk Rheinhausen — Westfaelische Drahtindustrie.
14	18	Huettenwerk Geiswald — Stahl-werk Hagen.
15	19/20	Huettenwerk Hoerde — Dort-munder Union.
16	21	Bochumer Verein.
17	21	Henrichshuette Hattingen.

18	2	Gusstahlwerk Witten.
19	23	Maximilianshuette.
20	24	Siegerland — Charlottenhuette — Friedrichshuette.
21	27	Hochofenwerk Luebeck.
22	28	Rasselstein — Andernach.
23	29	Luitpoldhuette.
24	22	August-Thyssen-Huette.

With respect to the treatment of the works of Stahl- und Roehrenwerke Reisholz (No. 13 of Table 1 of CSG) and of Ilseder Huette (No. 14 of Table 1 of CSG), the Federal Government refers to the explanations in Section 1 (2)b of its memorandum of Jan. 14, 1951. In Section 1 (4) of the same memorandum with regard to Reichswerke and the Roechling-Buderus-Wetzlar case, the Federal Government had pointed to its desire that these cases should be dealt with separately. With regard to August-Thyssen-Huette it is of the opinion that in accordance with the statements in Section 1 (2)f of the memorandum of Jan. 14, 1951, the establishment of a unit company should be deferred as long as possible.

2. Integration of Iron Works and Coal Mines

In its earlier memoranda, especially in Annex A of the memorandum of Jan. 14, 1951, the Federal Government has already pointed out the importance it attaches to a partial integration of coal mining with the iron and steel industry in order to attain a maximum economic efficiency of the works. In order to achieve the benefits of such integration while taking account at the same time of the views of the High Commission regarding the objectives of Law 27, the Federal Government believes that integration between iron and steel enterprises and coal mining enterprises should be permitted under the following conditions:

(1) In each individual case the coal mining enterprise will be organized into a separate company which will supply the affiliated iron and steel companies in accordance with customary trade practices. This includes, in particular, selling at market prices on invoice, including taxes payable on such transactions.

(2) The coal produced by the coal companies affiliated with iron and steel companies shall be subject to the same allocation regulations within the provisions of the Schuman Plan as coal produced by other companies not so affiliated.

In the light of these principles, the following solutions seem to the Federal Government to be appropriate:

1) Eisenwerke Gelsenkirchen and Muelheim-Meiderich are allocated the cokery Alma with the mines Pluto and Holland.

2) Dortmunder Union Hoerde is allocated the mines Hansa, Westhausen and Hanse-mann with the cokery Tremonia.

3) The Westfalenhuette is allocated the mines Kaiserstuhl 1 and 2 with Fuerst Leopold and Baldur.

4) Ilsede-Peine is allocated the mine Friedrich der Grosse.

5) Haspe-Georgsmarienhuette is allocated the mine Viktor Ickern.

6) Ruhrort-Meiderich is allocated the mines Westende, Friedrich Thyssen 4/8 and Friedrich Thyssen 2/5.

7) The August-Thyssen-Huette is allocated the mine Beckerwerth.

8) Rheinhausen is allocated the coalfield Rossenray.

The Federal Government requests the High Commission also to consider the allocation of Krupp Bergwerke Essen to

Rheinhausen so as to facilitate the opening up of the Rossenray coalfield.

9) Oberhausen is allocated the mine Osterfeld.

The Federal Government, however, has been informed that the plant will not insist on having this coal mine allocated to it. To this the Federal Government has no objection.

In the cases of Bochumer Verein, Huckingen and Max-Huette, the Federal Government can under the present circumstances make no final proposals, as it is still being studied at this time which mines can be allocated to these plants within the limits recognized by the Federal Government. In this connection it has already been determined that the Consolidation mine cannot be proposed for Huckingen nor the Hugo mine for Maxhuette, since they are too large.

3. Coal Marketing and Control

The Federal Government is aware that the German coal sales organization (DKV) is to be dissolved under Law 27. In the same way, under the Schuman Plan, all monopolistic purchase and sales syndicates within the common market shall be dissolved.

The Federal Government starts from the assumption, however, that the Schuman Plan will contain a provision to the effect that the High Authority must study the problems resulting from liquidation of the DKV in order to establish procedures or organizations consistent with the provisions of the Schuman Plan for solving the questions of coal qualities, maintenance of mine output, and of equalized employment to avoid social tensions, all of which are particularly complex in Germany.

In this connection the High Authority will have the advice and cooperation of the Federal Government, the German coal-mining companies, and of the mine workers' union (*Gewerkschaft Bergbau*).

On the basis of the above, and to insure an orderly transition, the Federal Government proposes in conformity with the provisions of Law 27 and the Schuman Plan, the following:

(1) The DKBL shall be dissolved within three months from the completion of the reorganization of the coal mining industry effected by transfer to unit companies or otherwise.

(2) Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV) shall be placed in liquidation not later than July 1, 1951. For this purpose, the Federal Government will appoint a commissioner for the liquidation of Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV). His appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the High Authority as soon as it has become operative. Until such time as the High Authority is established, this commissioner will be subject to instructions of the Federal Minister of Economics in accordance with the contents of Part 3 hereof. Once the High Authority is established, the commissioner will be responsible to the High Authority in all matters within its jurisdiction. He shall be subject to the instructions of the Federal Minister of Economics as far as the latter carries out allocation measures. The commissioner shall be responsible for the elimination of central coal marketing to be carried out. As rapidly as possible he shall take all steps to bring about free competition in the sale of Ruhr coal.

(3) Participation in Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV), once its liquidation has been instituted, shall be entirely voluntary and shall be free from any direct or indirect

coercion. No buyer or seller shall be required in any way to buy or sell through Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV). Any buyer shall be free to buy partly from individual mining company, shall be free to sell part of its output through Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV), will be required to sell to all buyers without discrimination and on equal terms.

(4) Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV) shall be liquidated by progressive stages in conformity with the following details:

(a) Beginning not later than Oct. 1, 1951, the Deutsche Kohlenverkauf and the former regional syndicate sales companies—unless these have already been subjected to more comprehensive measures—shall no longer make direct sales to industrial consumers using less than 12,000 tons per year.

(b) Beginning not later than April 1, 1952, the Deutsche Kohlenverkauf and its former regional syndicate sales companies may sell only to large public consumers using 12,000 tons per year and above, and to large consumers in the iron and steel industry and the basic chemical industry using more than 60,000 tons per year.

(c) By Oct. 1, 1952, Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV) and all regional syndicate sales companies shall be completely liquidated and all further centrally-controlled sales activities, direct or indirect, shall cease.

(d) If, however, the High Authority of the Schuman Plan concludes that the commissioner has taken all practical steps to liquidate Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV) by Oct. 1, 1952 and to create effective competition within the German coal industry, but that an additional period is required for the accomplishment of these purposes, the High Authority may extend the time for final liquidation of Deutsche Kohlenverkauf by a period of six months beyond Oct. 1, 1952. The High Authority may under the same conditions extend this time limit by a further period of six months.

The High Authority shall insure that the commissioner takes effective action to complete the liquidation of the Deutsche Kohlenverkauf (DKV) in the shortest possible time. In granting any extension the High Authority may impose such conditions or restrictions as it deems proper. In any event, during any such period of extension, the DKV may sell only to the *Bundesbahn* (Federal Railroads) and to consumers in the iron and steel industry and the basic chemical industry who use more than 120,000 tons per year and to large public consumers using more than 60,000 tons per year.

After DKV has ceased its activities and until the end of the transition period under the Schuman Plan, the commissioner may establish an allocation agency for the Ruhr coal mining industry. This organization shall have authority to issue regulations binding on coal mines and sales organizations concerning utilization of available coal qualities and quantities in the Federal Republic to the extent necessary to balance demand and supply. This agency shall not engage in any sales activities of its own. It shall be subject to the High Authority in all matters within its jurisdiction. The agency will take instructions from the Federal Minister of Economics concerning allocation functions.

The Federal Government is of the opinion that the foregoing solutions represent a reasonable compromise within the framework of the Schuman Plan. The Federal

Government, however, cannot stand in the way of any interested person or company asserting any rights which they may believe they have under the provisions of Law 27 of the Allied High Commission or otherwise.

(signed) ADENAUER.

Combined Coal Control Group Order No. 3

Under Law No. 27

(Terminating Control over Certain
Coal Enterprises)

Article 1

This order applies to the following enterprises:

1. Gewerkschaft Aurora Steinkohlenbergwerk.
2. Gewerkschaft Cleverbank Steinkohlenbergwerk.
3. Gewerkschaft Elisabethenglueck.
4. Vereinigte Gideon Bergwerke G.m.b.H.
5. Gewerkschaft Hammerbank unter der Stollensohle.
6. Gewerkschaft Hausbach.
7. Gewerkschaft Jupiter Steinkohlenbergwerk.
8. Gewerkschaft Neuruhrt.
9. Gewerkschaft Petrus-Segen.
10. Gewerkschaft Plaetzgesbank.
11. Gewerkschaft Roderburg, Zeche Neuwelfingsburg.
12. Gewerkschaft Wohlerverahrt.

Article 2

The Allied High Commission having determined that no transfer of assets of the enterprises listed in Article 1 hereof to unit companies will be required under Law No. 27, the said enterprises and the assets owned or controlled directly or indirectly by them are hereby released from control under the said Law pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 8 thereof.

Article 3

British General Order No. 5 (pursuant to Military Government Law No. 52 — Blocking and Control of Property) "Collieries and Associated Undertakings in the British Zone" and the Notices of Assumption of Control issued thereunder shall no longer apply to the above mentioned enterprises nor to the colliery and associated undertakings owned, possessed, or controlled directly or indirectly by them.

Article 4

All prohibitions, restrictions and controls on the above mentioned enterprises or on the colliery and associated undertakings owned, possessed or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them, which have been imposed pursuant to Military Government Law No. 52 in consequence of British General Order No. 5 are terminated.

Article 5

This order shall become effective on the date of its publication.

Weser Shipyard Limitations Lifted

The A. G. Weser shipyard in Bremen, which has been limited to ship repairs since 1946, will be permitted to construct ships in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Industrial Controls announced April 3 by the High Commission.—*from HICOM announcement.*

Licenses Needed for Car Pickups

European Command personnel calling for privately owned motor vehicles at the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation must be in possession of a valid driver's license issued in EUROM to permit operation of private motor vehicles.

Such licenses must be obtained at local offices of the European Command Registrar of Motor Vehicles before proceeding to Bremerhaven to pick up a vehicle. European Command motor vehicle operators' permits are issued by registrars of military posts without examination upon presentation of a valid military operator's permit, or an American driver's license issued by almost any of the states not more than three years prior to making an application for a European Command license.—*from EUROM announcement.*

Hunters Urged to Check Policies

US European Command Headquarters cautions hunters among occupation personnel to check the validity of their personal liability and property damage insurance policies, because such policies if issued by German insurance firms generally expire with the end of the German hunting year, March 31.

Checking the validity of personal liability insurance policies held by hunters becomes especially important if the hunting season is extended beyond the normal expiration date.

American insurance companies and others licensed to operate in the US area of responsibility in Germany sell hunters' liability insurance policies valid for one year from date of purchase.—*from EUROM announcement.*

New EUROM Dependent Regulation

Travel of dependents of US Military and Department of the Army civilian personnel to Germany will be governed by the availability of family-type quarters because of the critical housing shortage.

To provide for a continued smooth flow of dependents without protracted delays in obtaining family-type quarters, the dependents will be brought to the theater on a priority basis rather than automatically by concurrent travel with the sponsor. Sponsors will apply for family housing on arrival at their permanent duty station and their names will be placed on priority waiting lists. When housing becomes available, and transportation priorities are established by Headquarters EUROM, dependents may initiate their travel to Germany.

All travel applications approved before Feb. 15, will, however, remain in effect, as will priority lists now being implemented.—*from EUROM announcement.*

Foreign Service Tour Extension

Army officer and enlisted personnel in the European Command must complete a foreign service tour of 48 months plus any additional time the tour was extended by all voluntary extensions.

All normal tours of duty will be four years under new Department of the Army regulations which became effective March 1, 1951.—*from EUROM announcement.*

Official Communiqués

HICOM Meeting of March 29

The 59th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg March 29. 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) Agreed to send an *aide memoire* to the federal chancellor outlining policy and procedures for the accommodation of the Allied Forces in the Federal Republic. The *aide memoire* is in reply to a memorandum from the chancellor to the High Commission on this subject. The High Commission's reply has been drawn up following discussion between Allied and German experts. The Federal Government is to be given greater powers in connection with the accommodation of Allied Forces.

(2) Agreed on the terms of a reply to be made to the chancellor's letter of March 13, concerning the implementation, in the light of the Schuman Plan developments, of Allied High Commission Law No. 27 for the reorganization of the coal and iron and steel industries.

(3) Signed a law, Amendment No. 1 to Allied High Commission Law No. 34, allowing non-Germans, who through restitution proceedings acquire land in excess of the acreage permitted under the land reform laws, a period of one year from the date of such acquisition to dispose of the excess acreage.

(4) Signed an Allied High Commission law providing that no further proceedings are to be instituted before the high court for the combined economic area (Bizonal High Court). Cases pending before the Bizonal High Court are to be transferred to the appropriate federal courts which have been or are being established pursuant to the Basic Law. Disposition of the pending cases will be made by the federal authorities.

HICOM Meeting of April 12

The 60th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg April 12. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, and Mr. Armand Berard, French Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet.

After a short business session, the Council adjourned at 11.45 hours.

HICOM Meeting of April 26

The 61st meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg April 26. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Deputy United States High Commissioner, representing Mr. John J. McCloy, and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council took note with pleasure of the signature of the Schuman Plan by the Chancellor of the Federal Republic, in his

capacity as Foreign Minister. Although two of the governments represented in the High Commission do not participate in the European community of coal and steel, they have already made clear that they welcome its creation, and that they consider it to be an important factor in the political and economic integration of Western Europe.

Coming after its entry into the Council of Europe, the participation of the Federal Republic in the Schuman Plan on a basis of full equality is a major step in the direction of its progressive association with the community of free and democratic nations, which is one of the main objectives of the governments represented in the High Commission.

The Council:

(1) Signed Amendment No. 1 to Allied High Commission Law No. 31 ("Reciprocal Assistance in Criminal Matters between Occupation Courts and Authorities"). The amendment extends the categories of persons covered by the law to include "members of the families of, and civilian nationals of the Occupying Powers in the service of military members of the Occupation Forces."

(2) Signed an Allied High Commission law depriving of effect in the Federal Republic Articles 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of Control Council Law No. 47 (Termination of German Insurance Operations Abroad) and repealing A. H. C. Law No. 36 (Operations Abroad of German Insurance Companies). The new law will remove all remaining legal obstacles on the operation of German insurance companies abroad. The only Allied legal provisions now affecting the activity of German insurance companies abroad are:—

(a) Head offices, agencies and branch offices outside Germany of German insurance and re-insurance companies in existence on May 8, 1945, and also all interests of such companies in insurance and re-insurance outside Germany on that date will continue to be subject to the general provisions for the disposition of German external assets.

(b) Article 4 of Control Council Law No. 47 remains in effect. It provides that obligations entered into before the date of Law 47 (March 10, 1947) remain in force until they are discharged or have lapsed, and that German external assets shall not be used to meet these obligations unless authorized by the German External Property Commission.

(3) Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg May 9, 1951.

Laws and Regulations

Allied High Commission Directive No. 6

Treaties Concluded by the Former German Reich

1. Any communications received by the Allied High Commission from an interested Power, pursuant to the invitation extended by the three Allied Governments, proposing that a treaty or treaties of the former German Reich be given effect as

between the Federal Republic and such interested Power, shall be transmitted by the Allied High Commission to the Federal Republic. The Federal Government may then communicate directly with such interested Power with reference to the treaty or treaties in question.

2. If the Federal Government desires that a treaty or treaties of the former German Reich be given effect as between the Federal Republic and the other party or parties thereto, it shall transmit a notice of this desire to the Allied High Commission. On the basis of this notice, the Allied High Commission will authorize the Federal Government to communicate directly with the interested Power with reference to the treaty or treaties in question.

3. When the Federal Government officially notifies the Allied High Commission that it and the other interested Power desires to give effect to all or part of a treaty of the former Reich, and, if necessary, are agreed on the effective date of that treaty, the Allied High Commission, unless it disapproves, shall, in a communication to the Federal Government, declare that the treaty is applicable to the Federal Republic and is binding upon it. This communication shall be deemed to authorize the Federal Government to publish the treaty concerned or make such other announcement as may be appropriate in the official Gazette of the Federal Republic.

4. If reciprocity is the basis of a multilateral convention it will be binding only as between the Federal Republic and such of the other signatories as agree.

5. If there is any objection on the part of the Federal Republic to a request by an interested Power to put a treaty into operation, the Allied High Commission will not decide what action, if any, will be taken until after the expiry of six months from the receipt of the initial request of the interested Power.

Done at

Bonn-Petersberg, March 19, 1951.

Decision No. 9

(Revised)

(Extraditions)

The Council of the Allied High Commission decides as follows:

Article 1

Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained extraditions to and from the Federal territory shall be dealt with by the German authorities.

Article 2

Requests for extraditions within the competence of the German authorities shall be submitted directly by the German authorities to the foreign authorities or shall be addressed by the latter to the German authorities. The competent German authorities shall notify all such requests to the Allied High Commission through the Allied General Secretariat without delay.

Article 3

Except as may be authorized by the Occupation Authorities, the German authorities shall not be competent to deal with the following extraditions:

(a) Extraditions, between the Federal territory, on the one hand, and France, the United Kingdom and the United States on the other.

(b) Extraditions of persons exempted from the jurisdiction of German courts pursuant to Allied High Commission Law No. 13 or occupation legislation issued thereunder.

(c) Extraditions of persons accused of war crimes.

Article 4

Requests for the extradition of persons from the Federal territory which are not within the competence of the German authorities shall be submitted to the Allied High Commission, except that requests by France, the United Kingdom and the United States for the extradition of persons from the zones of their respective high commissioners may be submitted directly to such high commissioners.

Article 5

(a) Requests by a high commissioner for the extradition of persons to the Federal territory for trial in Occupation Courts may be submitted by him directly to the government to which the request is addressed.

(b) Other requests for the extradition of persons to the Federal territory which are not within the competence of the German authorities, including requests addressed by the German authorities to France, the United Kingdom and the United States with respect to which the German authorities are without competence only by reason of the provisions of Article 3 (a) of this Decision, shall be submitted by or through the Allied High Commission.

Article 6

Requests for extradition submitted by, to or through the Allied High Commission and all accompanying documents shall be in sextuplicate in English, French and German.

Article 7

In connection with extraditions coming within Article 3 of this Decision, the Occupation Authorities may take all preliminary measures provided by law for the arrest and detention of the requested person, pending receipt of a formal request for extradition. In connection with extraditions coming within the provisions of Article 3 (a) but not within the provisions of Article 3 (b), the German authorities may also take such measures.

Article 8

The German authorities shall notify the Allied High Commission, through the Allied General Secretariat, of all final decisions regarding the extradition of persons from the Federal territory.

The Occupation Authorities may substitute their own decision for any decision of the German authorities if the latter decision is incompatible with the requirements of security, other reserved powers or obligations of the Occupying Powers relating to Germany.

Article 9

No person shall be removed from the Federal territory by virtue of a decision of the German authorities, before the expiration of 30 days from the date of the receipt of the notification pursuant to Article 8 or of such shorter period as the Allied High Commission may authorize.

The Allied High Commission may at any time require the production of the record of the extradition proceedings and all other relevant documents and information.

Article 10

The provisions of Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Decision shall not apply to requests for extradition which come within Article 3 (c) whether or not such requests also come within Article 3 (a) or (b).

Done at

Bonn-Petersberg, April 5, 1951.

Law No. 49

Traffic Code for the Allied Forces

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

1. Except as provided in the following paragraphs, the provisions of the German Traffic Ordinance (*Strassenverkehrs-Ordnung*) of Nov. 13, 1937 (RGBl. I p. 1179), as amended by Ordinances of Oct. 13, 1938 (RGBl. I p. 1433), May 3, 1939 (RGBl. I p. 874), Oct. 3, 1939 (RGBl. I p. 1988), April 24, 1940 (RGBl. I p. 682) and Jan. 28, 1944 (RGBl. I p. 48), shall apply to the Allied Forces.

2. The following provisions of the German Traffic Ordinance shall not apply to the Allied Forces, nor to employees of such forces driving vehicles in the course of their employment:

Sections 5 and 6, Section 7, Paragraph (2), and Sections 14, 22, 34, 45 and 47.

In addition, the following provisions shall not apply to the Allied Forces:

Sections 49 and 50.

The following provisions of the said Ordinance shall not apply to vehicles belonging to the Allied Forces which are not registered with German authorities or are so registered in a special series:

Section 21, Paragraph (2), Section 23, Section 24, Paragraph (1), third and fourth sentences, and Paragraph (5), Section 25 (except its first sentence), and Section 33, Paragraph (4).

3. Members of the Occupation Forces and persons driving vehicles of the said forces shall be exempt from the provisions of the German Traffic Ordinance whenever the observance of those provisions would impede the proper performance of their official duties.

4. Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prohibit the Occupation Forces from erecting traffic signs for vehicles of the said forces. Such signs shall be in a form different from that prescribed by the German Traffic Ordinance.

Article 2

No member of the Allied Forces owning a motor vehicle may operate or permit the operation of such vehicle in the territory of the Federal Republic unless the liability which may arise from such operation is covered by insurance in such sums as shall be prescribed by the high commissioner concerned. The foregoing provision shall not apply to motor vehicles operated in the federal territory in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance concerning International Motor Traffic of Nov. 12, 1934 (RGBl. I p. 1137) or of any other legislation replacing the said ordinance.

Article 3

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 1, any other provisions of German law relating to the technical features, equipment and registration of motor vehicles shall not apply to vehicles of the Allied Forces which are not registered with German authorities,

or are so registered in a special series, and the provisions of German law relating to driving licenses shall not apply to such forces.

2. Each high commissioner may enact legislation governing the registration of motor vehicles of members of the Allied Forces, the technical details and equipment of motor vehicles so registered and the issue of driving licenses to such persons. He may prohibit the operation in his zone by any member of the Allied Forces of any motor vehicle without registration or without a driving license, provided that any registration or license valid in one zone shall be recognized as valid in the other zones without any additional registration or formality.

Article 4

Any person who violates any provision of the German Traffic Ordinance applicable to him or who violates the provisions of Article 2 shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine or to both such imprisonment and fine. Each high commissioner may prescribe maximum amounts of such fines and specific amounts for certain categories of offenses.

Article 5

Each high commissioner may enact additional legislation not inconsistent with this law concerning the operation by the Allied Forces of motor vehicles in his zone.

Article 6

Such articles of Ordinance No. 137 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany dated Jan. 29, 1948, concerning the punishment of traffic offenses as are still in force are hereby repealed.

Done at

Bonn-Petersberg, March 15, 1951.

Official Statements

Accommodation of Allied Forces

In an *aide memoire*, the Allied High Commission has informed the Federal Chancellor that it has agreed in principle that the future requirements of the Allied forces for real estate, new construction, training areas and defense installations shall be addressed to the Federal Government. The *aide memoire* was sent in reply to a memorandum from the Federal Chancellor in which he requested that the responsibility for the provision of accommodation for Allied Forces in the Federal Republic should be transferred to the Federal Government to the greatest possible extent.

In fulfillment of this policy, each of the three elements of the High Commission will prepare an over-all accommodation plan for its respective zone and will inform the Federal Government of its detailed requirements. The Federal Government will be free to choose whether to meet these requirements by new construction or by requesting the Allies to exercise their power to requisition. Although the right to requisition is being retained, the High Commission has informed the Federal Government that it intends to exercise this right with the utmost discretion and only when requirements cannot be satisfied in any other way.

In the case of military installations (airdromes, training areas, etc.) the German authorities may present alternative proposals, but Allied military authorities

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Thirty-First Report for the Public Advisory Board, ECA (Washington), Jan. 31, 1951.

Realites Allemandes (Facts of Germany), No. 25, High Commission of the French Republic in Germany, January 1951.

Recovery Guides—A Record of Progress in the ERP Countries, No. 18, ECA (Washington), February 1951.

Buecher-Vorschau (Preview of New Books — in German), No. 48, Central Distribution Section (Frankfurt), February 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 50, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, March 14, 1951.

Official Gazette, No. 51, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, March 21, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 12, PIO, EUCOM Special Activities Division, March 23, 1951.

The Job of the FBI, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 14, I&E Office, EUCOM, March 25, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 268, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 30, 1951.

Spotlight, Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities, Vol. VI, No. 13, PIO, EUCOM Special Activities Division, March 30, 1951.

Buecher-Vorschau (Preview of New Books — in German), No. 49, Central Distribution Section (Frankfurt), March 1951.

One Year of German Radio, April 1949-July 1950, Radio Branch, ISD, PUB, HICOG, March 1951.

One Year of Cultural Radio, July 1949-June 1950, ISD, PUB, HICOG, March, 1951.

HEUTE (in German), No. 133, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), March 28, 1951.

Our New Weapons, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 15, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 1, 1951.

Understanding Your Mission Key to Adjustment, EUCOM Information Bulletin,

Vol. 6, No. 16, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 1, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 269, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 6, 1951.

How to Measure a Nation's Strength, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 17, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 8, 1951.

HEUTE (in German), No. 134, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), April 11, 1951.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 270, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), April 13, 1951.

Daily Press Review, Nos. 54-67, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 21-April 10, 1951.

What's New in the Armed Forces, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 18, I&E Office, EUCOM, April 15, 1951.

Information Bulletin, April 1951, PRD, HICOG, April 17, 1951.

Der Monat (in German), Vol. 3, No. 31, POB, ISD, HICOG (Munich), April 1951.

The Erding Journal, Vol. 2, No. 6, 85th Air Depot Wing (Erding), April 1951.

Schule und Gegenwart (Schools Today), pedagogical monthly magazine, Vol. 3, No. 4, Educational Office, OLCB (Munich), April 1951.

Copies of publications etc. listed in the Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters

will make final decisions in the light of technical suitability.

The aide memoire explains that, since the program for the arrival of troop reinforcements must be kept on schedule, delays cannot be permitted. The requirements laid down by the high commissioners must be satisfied with respect to time, location, standards and specifications.

The High Commission has indicated that it will deal directly with local authorities on matters of detail or minor importance.

The High Commission does not contemplate at present the establishment of a single coordinating agency to deal with German representatives on problems arising from the reinforcement of Allied Forces. However, the Federal Government may raise matters of policy with the High Commission or may address each element of the High Commission directly on other matters. The High Commission has invited the Federal Government to nominate experts to consult on housing and building questions with Allied authorities in the three zones.

The Federal Government has also been informed that, in the interests of economy, the High Commission is taking steps to standardize specifications of building components in the three zones as far as possible. The High Commission has further informed the Federal Government that it will welcome suggestions from the Federal Government concerning other means of achieving economy in building construction.

The measures outlined in the aide memoire do not preclude the negotiation of a contractual agreement on this matter.

Berlin Shootings Protested

Simultaneously with his verbal protest to the representative of the Soviet Control Commission for Berlin, Sergei A. Dengin, Maj. Gen. Lemuel A. Mathewson, US commander of Berlin, presented an *aide memoire* outlining the details of the incident in which 13 Soviet Sector *Volkspolizei* ("Peo-

ple's Police") fired on four US sightseeing buses at Potsdamer Platz in Berlin's Soviet Sector on March 28. The text of the *aide memoire* follows:

"At 1515 hours on March 28, 1951, four buses of the US Berlin Military Post were fired upon by *Volkspolizei* on Potsdamer Platz while returning from a sightseeing tour of the city. These tours are regularly conducted every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and follow an established route. In the present instance the four buses were carrying 61 adults and 12 children.

A total of some 12 or 15 shots were fired by *Volkspolizei*, some of whom were in the middle of Potsdamer Platz and others standing on the sidewalk in front of the Columbus House at the corner of Bellevue Allee and Potsdamer Platz. The sketch map attached shows the route followed by the buses in proceeding through Potsdamer Platz.

An examination of the buses immediately after the incident revealed that three revolver shots struck the fourth bus. One bullet struck and shattered the windshield in front of the driver and then entered the roof of the bus. Two other bullets penetrated the left front door of the bus. One bullet passed through the coat of an American officer who was riding on the right front seat behind the driver. The attached five photographs show the impact of the bullets on the bus as described above.

The US Commander, Berlin, protests in the strongest possible terms against the irresponsible and outrageous action of the *Volkspolizei* in thus endangering the lives of American men, women and children. It was only by a fortunate miracle that persons in these buses were not killed or seriously injured.

The US Commander demands that the Soviet authorities institute proceedings at once to assure the punishment of the individuals responsible for this outrage and requests assurances that the Soviet authorities will take all necessary measures immediately to prevent any possible repetition."

Statement on STEG

The following announcement has been made by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany concerning the recent lifting by the Federal Republic of Germany of the freeze of US-origin surplus stocks remaining with STEG.

"The German Federal Government and STEG, as its agency, have shown great understanding and cooperation in effecting the freeze and in alleviating the task of the Department of the Army survey teams during their examination of the remaining STEG stocks. Prior to the freeze of March 17, 1951, more than 90 percent of STEG's original stocks of US original had been disposed of. It is anticipated, as a result of the survey, that US Armed Forces may re-acquire approximately 50 percent of the remaining US stocks through negotiations with the German government.

It should be reiterated at this time that the freeze orders of last autumn and more recently of last March were issued to permit surveys for defense purposes. Earlier press reports, which may have linked these freeze orders with the business conduct of STEG, were not based on fact, nor did the hearings by a US House of Representatives' sub-committee in Washington refer to the business conduct of STEG. This committee was interested in the resale by business men of surplus military supplies acquired not only from STEG, but also from agencies in the Pacific and other areas.

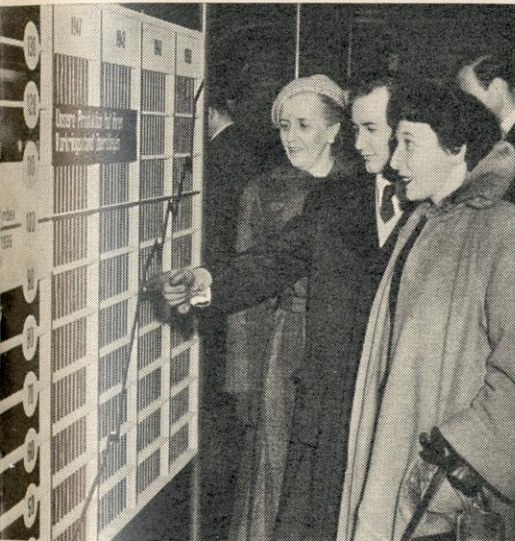
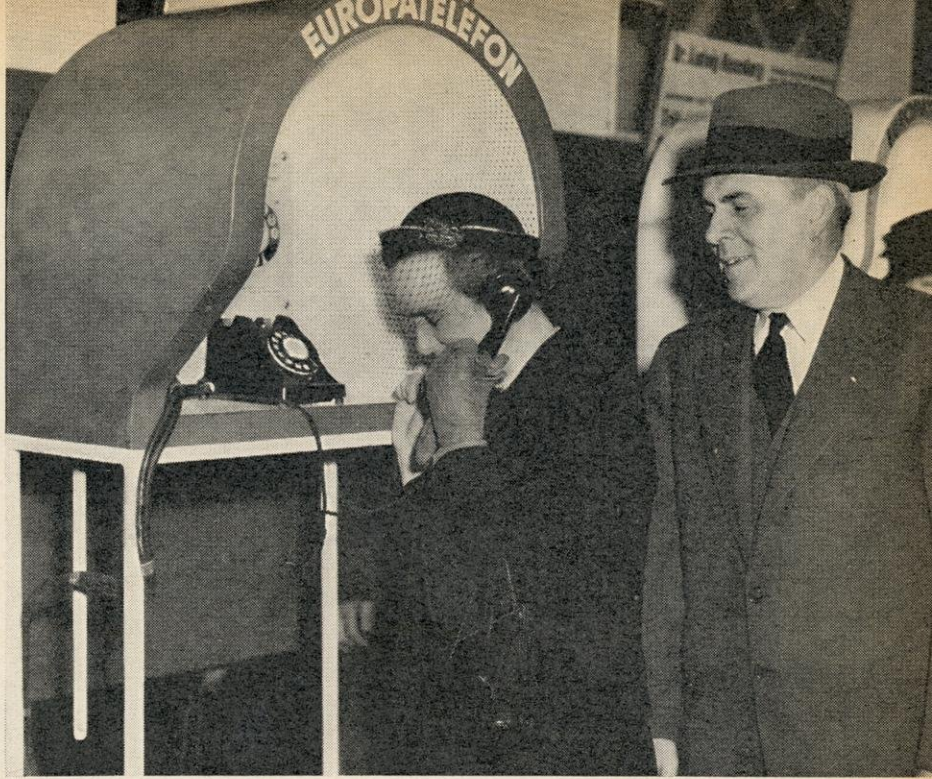
The Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany wishes it to be understood that no derogatory allegations have been made against STEG by US officials either in Germany or in the United States.

Past experience has shown that STEG, in handling the vast amount of US surplus stocks and captured material, has accomplished a tremendous task with outstanding success, especially with regard to the German economy, a fact of which STEG officials and workmen can be equally proud."

END

“Europa-Zug” In Munich On Eve of Tour

Mrs. John J. McCloy dials European telephone to hear recorded talk by Dr. Ludwig Rosenberg, German Trade Union councilor, one of the numerous features aboard ECA's “Europa-Zug.”



The story of two and one-half years of Marshall Plan aid and what it has achieved in member countries in Europe during that time, is now on wheels and making a tour of various European cities that will last seven months. The ECA European Train had a gala premiere in Munich on April 20 and was visited by thousands who thronged the Bavarian capital's main railroad station for three days. Ranking American and German dignitaries attended the ceremonies in Munich and, accompanied by press representatives, toured the “Europa-Zug” from end to end studying its hundreds of interesting original features and novel displays.

(Photos by Maske, PRB OLCB)

Graph (above) traces Europe's up-surge in production; exhibit (below, left) stresses ECA countries' need for “Strength through cooperation;” visitor at Munich premiere (below, right) scans faces of citizens of the Marshall Plan countries.



US jet fighters, important contributions to defense of Western Europe, pass in formation before the Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, at Neubiberg, US air base in Bavaria. Display was part of NATO chief's four-day inspection trip of US, British and French military bases in Western Germany.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

