

Information bulletin. April 1950

Frankfurt, Germany: Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany Office of Public Affairs, Public Relations Division, APO 757, US Army, April 1950

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/EVRRELOTKZKYG8W>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

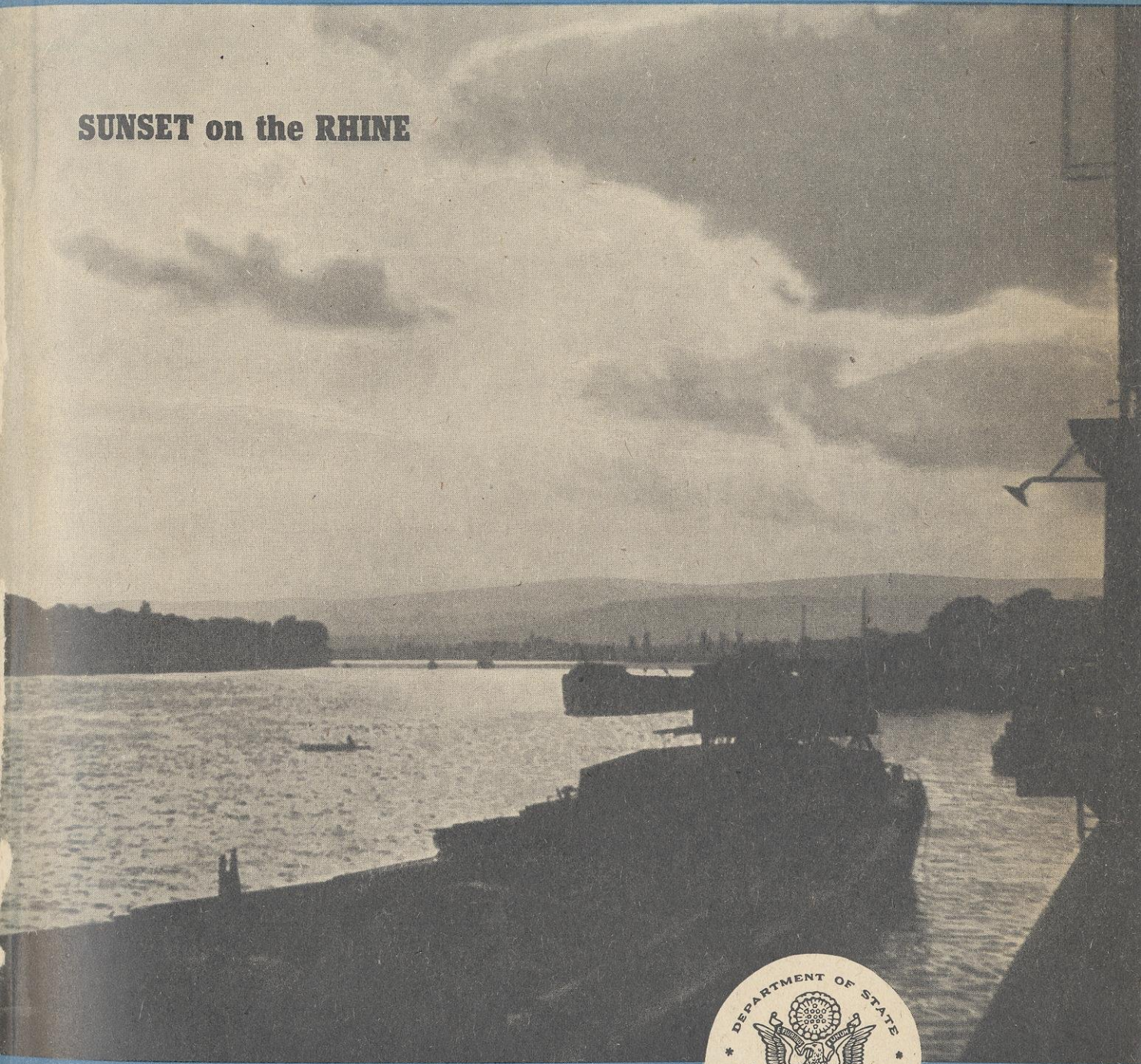
When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

SUNSET on the RHINE



THIS ISSUE:

ECA Aid to Germany

Police Reform

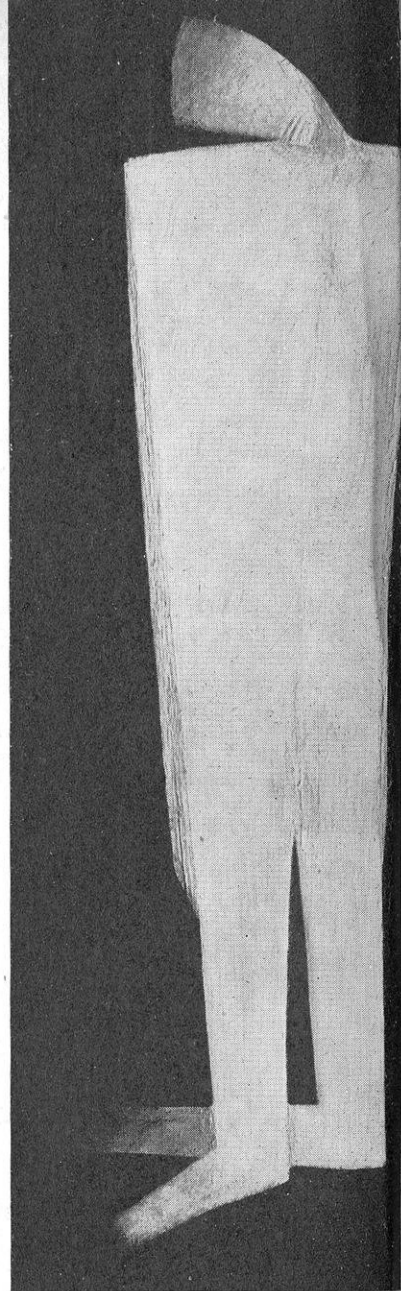
Opinion Surveying

Transportation Revival

Midway with ERP

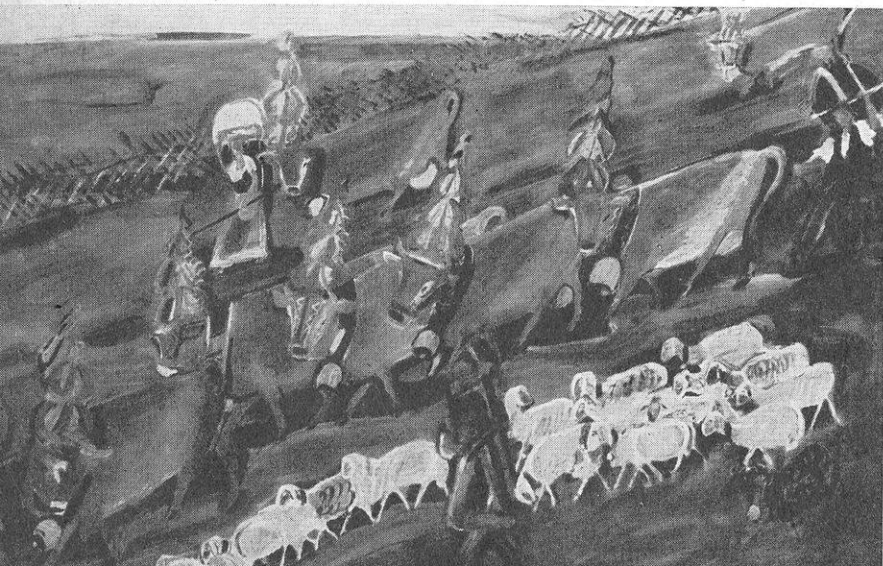
Road Back to Health

APRIL
1950



"Der Neue Adam," a symbolic abstract in oils (above), took first prize in an all-German art contest sponsored in Munich recently by American Blevins Davis. Georg Meistermann of Solingen won the Deutsche mark equivalent of \$1,000 and a trip to the United States for the religious painting which topped more than 3,700 entries from all four zones of Germany. A 40-year-old Munich artist, Leonhard Wuellfarth, took second prize for "Almabtrieb," a pastoral scene in typical Bavarian motif. His award (painting shown below) consisted of \$700 in Deutsche marks and a trip to Rome. A Paris trip and \$700 in Deutsche marks went to Max Imdahl, 24, of Beckum, Westphalia, for his "Schmerzensmann," a full-length portrait of a suffering man (right). Sponsor Davis, interested in encouraging young artists, specified that only German nationals between the ages of 18 and 40 were eligible to compete. Judges compared the entries favorably with works of a similar age group in any part of Europe or the United States. Most reflected the current international trend in art, and dealt only negligibly with themes of war, ruin and politics. Prominent German artists and critics conducted preliminary judging and a panel of international art experts made final selections. Details of the competition were handled by Louis M. Miniclier, Office of Public Affairs, at the direction of Mr. Davis. At right, below, Clarence M. Bolds, acting Land Commissioner for Bavaria, gets some pointers on modern art from prize-winner Meistermann at presentation ceremony.

(Photos by PRB OLCB and Felbermeyer)



Information Bulletin

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

Editorial Staff:

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

Editorial Offices:

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

The Information Bulletin is prepared and published by the Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. It is printed in the plant of the Publishing Operations Branch, Information Services Division, at 39 Schelling Strasse, Munich.

Distribution is handled by the Mail and Message Center, Communications Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, located in Headquarters Building, Room 060, Frankfurt.

Reprint of any article, unless specifically noted, is permitted. Mention of the Information Bulletin as the source will be appreciated.

COVER PICTURE

SUNSET ON THE RHINE—This photograph was made by Hyman Charniak, chief of the News Branch, Public Relations Division, HICOG, near Wiesbaden-Biebrich. The Rhine is one of the principal avenues of transportation in Germany. An interesting article on the postwar development of transportation in Germany has been written by William A. Fagan. His article begins on page 11.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

April 1950

| | |
|--|----|
| Free Vote for Unity | 2 |
| <i>Policy Statement by US High Commissioner</i> | |
| ECA Aid to Germany | 3 |
| <i>Statement by Robert M. Hanes</i> | |
| Inge Scholl, Schoolteacher | 7 |
| <i>Feature by Beth Burchard</i> | |
| "Challenge to the Christian World" | 10 |
| Transportation Revival | 11 |
| <i>Article by William A. Fagan</i> | |
| "Fellowship of Love" | 14 |
| <i>Article by Dr. Leroy Vogel</i> | |
| "Mach Mit" — RIAS Quiz Show | 18 |
| <i>Pictorial Feature by Fred G. Taylor</i> | |
| Youth Organizations Developing | 20 |
| Police Reform | 21 |
| <i>Article by James L. McCraw</i> | |
| Midway with ERP | 23 |
| <i>Article by Lucien Agniel</i> | |
| Refugee Shoemaker | 26 |
| <i>A Refugee Success Story</i> | |
| Building Rate Spurred | 28 |
| Germany's Road Back to Health | 29 |
| <i>Review by Lt. Col. Walter R. de Forest</i> | |
| "What Do You Think?" — Opinion Surveying | 31 |
| <i>Article by Dr. Leo P. Crespi</i> | |
| The Mailman Gets a Home | 36 |
| <i>Pictorial Story by Thomas E. Nelson</i> | |
| Berlin Women's Club | 39 |
| <i>Review of Welfare Activities</i> | |
| Women of North Germany | 41 |
| <i>Study of Postwar Emancipation</i> | |
| The Hedler Case | 43 |
| <i>Review of German Reactions</i> | |
| Personnel Notes | 46 |
| Occupation Log | 48 |
| Fulda Art Congress | 54 |
| <i>Pictorial Feature by Dr. Leo Weismantel</i> | |
| Highway Patrol | 56 |
| <i>Review of First Year's Activities</i> | |
| German Editorials and Cartoons | 58 |
| A Look at the Land | 63 |
| Official Notices | 67 |
| <i>Communiques</i> | |
| <i>Laws and Regulations</i> | |
| <i>Statements</i> | |
| <i>Announcements</i> | |
| Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents | 72 |

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

Free Vote for Unity

American policy of fostering a politically united Germany was restated by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at a press conference in Frankfurt Feb. 28. Mr. McCloy told the press:

I HAVE on two occasions in Berlin stated that the political unification of Germany on the basis of free all-German elections is a major objective of United States policy.

"The aspiration of the Germans for unity and freedom is now challenged by the Communists of the Soviet Zone, who offer the device of a so-called 'National Front' as a means to 'democratic unity.' Elections in the East zone now scheduled for October 15 are proclaimed as affording an opportunity of expressing the people's will. But only one kind of freedom will be permitted expression at these elections: freedom to vote for a single list of candidates selected in advance only by the Party elite which executes dictates of the Soviet Union. In contrast to this travesty, the people of Western Germany enjoy the political freedoms so conspicuously absent in the East: the right to engage freely in party activity and the right to vote freely for any candidate.

"We understand the universal German urge for unification and condemn the exploitation of that feeling by dishonest devices such as the Soviet-sponsored 'National Front' and its proposed plebiscite. These devices fraudulently excite and exploit the natural wish of the German people for unity while denying to them the free and democratic processes by which unity can be attained. The reluctance of the Communist usurpers of East Germany to submit to free elections, or to permit the unification of Germany to proceed thereby, makes it abundantly clear that they are unwilling to trust the choice of the German people. My Government stands ready to assist the German people to achieve unity, based on true democratic principles and reflecting the aspirations of the entire German nation.

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

"Meanwhile, my Government is extending its full support to the Federal Republic, which was evolved from these democratic processes to which all Germans can aspire."

IN WASHINGTON, Secretary of State Acheson, in his weekly news conference, said the State Department completely and thoroughly supports US High Commissioner McCloy's proposal for a nationwide free election on the question of unification of Germany, and pointed out that this long has been State Department policy.

He recalled United States, British and French insistence at the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris last June that one of the requirements for settling the German problem was absolutely free elections for all Germany, for all candidates and for all parties. However, he added, the other occupying countries were unable at that time to get Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky to agree.

Meanwhile news dispatches reported that the British and French High Commissions' Offices endorsed Mr. McCloy's proposal when asked for comment. In a latter press conference, British High Commissioner Sir Brian Robertson told correspondents that an ever increasing smoke cloud of propaganda was going up about the unity of Germany. If those responsible for all this propaganda would "give us an ounce of sincerity and cooperation" all the things to which they profess attachment could be easily achieved.

"Unfortunately," Sir Brian said, "those who are so loud in their protestations about German unity have no intention of allowing Germany any unity in bondage. My government, on the other hand, in common with its Western Allies, has made it plain on several occasions that it stands for German unity and freedom and is resolved to do everything in its power to attain that aim."

ECA Aid to Germany

By ROBERT M. HANES

Chief, ECA Mission to Germany

SINCE THE LAST TIME that an ECA Mission chief from Germany appeared before Congress, profound changes have taken place within the country. Western Germany now has its own government, and almost complete fusion of the US, British and French Zones has been accomplished. Military Government has been replaced by a civilian body, the Allied High Commission.

Under the new organizational setup, the ECA Mission chief performs a dual function. He not only represents the Economic Cooperation Administration, but also acts as the director of the Office of Economic Affairs on the staff of the US High Commissioner. The High Commissioner, on his part, also has ECA functions and is the ECA representative in Germany. During the year, GARIOA funds (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas) previously administered by the Department of the Army, were placed under ECA for administration and programming.

Under the Occupation Statute and the Allied High Commission the new German government has assumed powers and responsibilities far beyond those held by the former German Economic Council. The German Federal Republic now has full rights and responsibilities for participation in the Marshall Plan and its organizations.

In October 1949, the Federal Republic of Germany became a full-fledged partner in the OEEC where it now represents, and talks for, itself rather than being represented by the Allies.

In December 1949, a bilateral agreement was concluded between the government of the United States and the German federal government. In January of this year that agreement was ratified by the German legislature. Germany now has its own delegation here in Washington. An ERP ministry was established within the German administration, and the vice chancellor was appointed as its head. Existing arrangements also include aid to the city of Berlin with whose particular problems I shall deal later.

THE TREMENDOUS UPSURGE in industrial production which marked the period from June to December 1948 slackened during the first half of 1949, but there were some further increases in production during the last six months of the year. German production has more than doubled since the beginning of the European Recovery Program.

In May 1948, the production index stood at 47 percent of 1936, in November 1949 it had reached a peak of 98 percent. This increase allowed Germany to make a start toward play-

ing the important role it formerly held in the European economy, both as a producer and consumer, and as one of the principal participants in European trade. The rise in production has made it possible to meet many of the pent-up demands, particularly for consumer goods.

During the past year prices in general have been stable, and in the last months there have even been some reductions. Rationing and price controls have been abolished for consumer goods, and today controls exist only over gasoline and a few agricultural and basic industrial items. The present levels of food consumption and agricultural production are considerably higher than a year ago. The average daily diet now reaches approximately 2,500 calories as against 2,900 before the war.

Although quality has not reached the standards of prewar days, the diet affords a variety comparable to that period. This improvement in the food situation is, however, the result of food imports and unusually favorable weather. It does not stem from any substantial improvement in the method of agricultural production and planning.

IN THE FINANCIAL field, the outstanding characteristic of the past year has been the trend from inflation to deflation. The currency reform of June 1948 had unleashed a buying splurge which in the latter part of that year threatened to become most serious. Establishment of a strict credit control policy and the slackening of abnormal consumer demands combined to halt the inflationary trend and to stabilize the situation. In actual fact, definite deflationary pressures made themselves felt in the ensuing months. To combat this deflationary tendency, credit policies were liberalized and ECA counterpart funds were released for investment purposes.

In the field of external finance, the German currency was devalued in autumn of 1949, following similar action by other European countries, so that German exporters now have a better chance to compete in world markets.

The problem of the dollar gap remains the most critical in Germany today. Only one-tenth of German dollar imports are covered by exports to hard currency areas. The difference is financed by American aid, which is directly responsible for the recovery so far achieved. Still, serious difficulties in the economic field remain to be solved.

I wish at this point, to touch briefly on what we consider to be the four major economic problems facing western Germany today:

This article is the complete text of the statement made by Robert M. Hanes, chief of the ECA Mission to Germany, before a joint session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in Washington, Feb. 27, 1950. Mr. Hanes spoke before the Congressional committees considering the Administration's request for a \$2,950,000,000 third-year installment on the Marshall Plan in the 1951 fiscal year.

1. Production.

WESTERN GERMANY must raise both its agricultural and industrial production if it is to survive without external assistance. It can never raise more than approximately 65 percent of its own food requirements. In order to cut down on food imports, a determined effort is being made to increase indigenous production. Limiting factors in the agricultural picture are fixed prices, for grains in particular, which neither encourage the German production of otherwise dollar import foods nor discourage their excessive use.

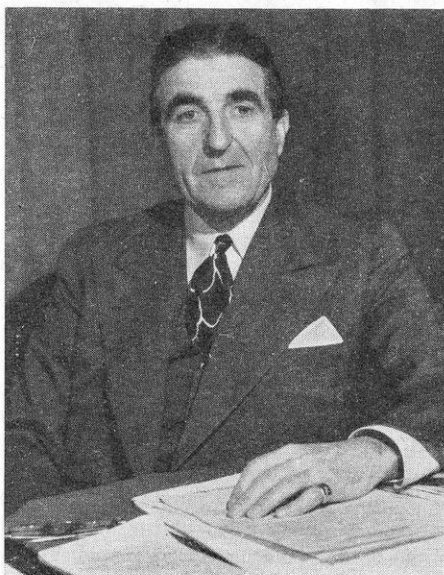
German agricultural methods are antiquated, agricultural research and extension work have been grossly inadequate during the last 15 years. Through technical assistance programs efforts are being made to spread knowledge of modern techniques to the farmers. Lack of mechanization has resulted in high production costs, and has caused land utilization and reclamation programs to proceed very slowly. It is estimated that some 500,000 additional acres of land could be claimed for cultivation, if modern methods were pursued.

Germany's backwardness in this regard can be illustrated by certain lands which extend across the Dutch border. On the Dutch side, the land has been brought into high production, while the German portion exists only as waste land. ECA counterpart funds are being made available for the reclamation of land and for investment in farm machinery.

Industrial production, although on a relatively higher level of efficiency than agricultural, is still inadequate and inefficient by American standards. Present German forecasts envisage a level of 107 percent of 1938 by the end of the ERP period. This, in our opinion, is far short of what can be accomplished. Industrial production can and should be raised to at least 120 percent of 1936. Limitations such as costly handiwork and lack of investment capital must be overcome.

Western Germany's problem is to export the right goods to the right places, and to produce them at a cost which is competitive in world markets. This calls for a readjustment and reorientation of German industrial thinking, which heretofore has developed within the confines of protective markets, monopolies and cartels, and has not been fully exposed to the realities of a truly free, competitive market.

The German industrialist still thinks in terms of a small turnover at a high profit, rather than of large production at low profit margins. In addition, German export trade is still hampered by the lack of adequate sales organizations, unfamiliarity with modern merchan-



Robert M. Hanes.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

dizing methods, and, to some extent, by a still prevalent, although decreasing antagonism against German products abroad.

2. Capital Investment.

CRITICAL TO the problem of raising production is the shortage of investment capital. Where such capital is available, interest rates are high and the dangerous practice of using short-term credit for long-term investments has been adopted in far too many cases. A shortage of long-term capital is retarding the rebuilding of plants and the rehabilitation and modernization of equipment.

In order to relieve, somewhat, this shortage, substantial amounts of ECA counterpart funds have been released. But counterpart funds alone cannot solve the

problem. Only small amounts of investment funds are available from the capital markets. Neither private banks nor public budgets are in a position to make large credits available. The central bank, Bank Deutscher Laender, seems to be the only immediate hope of relief but this is neither permanent nor satisfactory.

The capital shortage reflects itself in two of the most urgent problems in western Germany, namely, housing and unemployment. We find today the paradoxical situation of a country needing 5,000,000 homes while laying off men in the building trades. Counterpart funds are being used to stimulate the housing program, but more needs to be done if explosive social and political consequences are to be avoided.

Unemployment has reached the level of 2,000,000 or approximately 10 percent of the labor force. The constant influx of refugees from the Soviet Zone and the Iron Curtain countries, about 20,000 per month, is a large contributing factor. While refugees constitute about 18 percent of the total western German population, they comprise 35 percent of the unemployed. They increase the pressure on housing and jobs, and they are considered outsiders and intruders by the local population. They bring resentment in their wake — a resentment which poses tremendous social as well as economic problems.

Indeed, apart from its humanitarian aspects, this problem which is peculiar to postwar western Germany and does not arise in the case of any other ERP country, has far-reaching political implications. Only by a concerted effort to integrate these people into the economy and the body politic will it be possible to avoid unrest and the development of extremist political thinking in that group. While the problem is one which the German government must meet by its own efforts, I feel that it is deserving of special consideration in the allocation of American aid.

THE LACK of long-term capital for housing and industrial expansion, the tapering off of extraordinary purchasing power and a not fully developed export trade have played their part in aggravating the unemployment situation. Large numbers of jobless, mainly refugees, live in the agricultural districts where they are unwanted and where jobs are unavailable. In many cases their movement to areas where better opportunities for employment, and even scarce labor conditions, exist, is obstructed by lack of housing facilities in those areas.

Both the ECA Mission and the German government are vitally concerned with the unemployment situation. It is my personal view that western Germany cannot achieve either economic or special stability unless this problem is met head-on. An extensive housing program, financed in part by ECA counterpart funds, is one of the measures being taken to meet the immediate emergency.

Over the long run, however, the very roots of the existing ills must be attacked. This will require great skill and foresight on the part of the federal government. Its action must be bold in obtaining the best use of all resources and must, at the same time, be cautious so as not to jeopardize monetary stability.

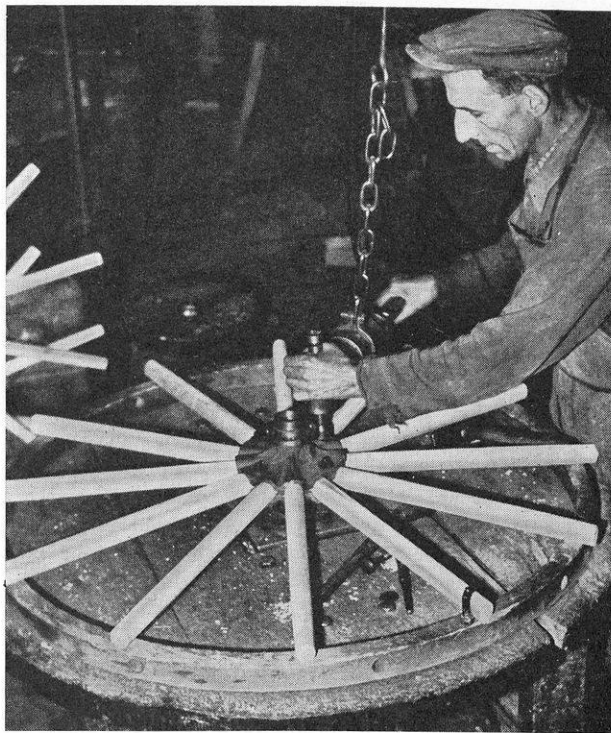
Above all, production must be increased and productivity must be improved. In my opinion the existing monetary situation would permit a substantial expansion of credit for long-term investment, provided that adequate fiscal safeguards exist. The system of tax collections must be tightened and the tax structure so devised as to discourage luxury consumption and provide more funds for investment.

Credit facilities should be approved for projects which are of special benefit to the economy as a whole and which will create additional labor content in productive industries. Finally a vigorous drive to increase exports, and in particular exports to the dollar area, must be initiated.

3. Foreign Trade and the Balance of Payments.

IF WESTERN GERMANY is to reach its goals under the European Recovery Program, exports, and particularly dollar exports, must rise dramatically. The heretofore mentioned 10-1 ratio of dollar imports to dollar exports must be drastically reduced. At present time, due to the far-reaching trade liberalization policies pursued by western Germany, her trade with other European countries is out of balance. The ECA Mission is confident, however, that the near future will see other European nations buying more from Germany which should arrest the existing trend and, indeed, lead to the re-establishment of a German export surplus with western Europe.

It is to the dollar area, however, that Germany must look more closely and devote the greatest part of its efforts. Steps in this direction are being taken. A "dollar drive" has been launched. This drive includes the establishment in the United States of a market research organization, western German participation in international fairs and exhibits, and a current proposal to make available to exporters a certain percentage of the



German worker makes tires out of heavy wood with a special pressing machine. The factory in which he works is selling 25 percent of the farm equipment it manufactures to Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, France and Belgium.

dollars they earn for imports of their choice from the dollar area. Special attention is being given, both by the federal government and by the ECA Mission, to tourism, an important dollar-earning trade.

The tremendous domestic demand within western Germany has made it easier in the past for the manufacturer to cater to home wants than to embark upon the uncertainties of foreign trade. It is necessary for the western German people to turn from this "line of least resistance" and face up to the problem of sustaining themselves when American aid ceases. To help the western German exporter, ECA is bringing into the country numerous experts in a variety of fields who under the technical assistance program will teach the German industrialist, trade union representative and farmer the most modern production techniques. In addition, the German people must be brought to appreciate the urgent necessity to forego immediate personal advantage in favor of expanding exports.

TO BRING ITS TRADE into near balance, Germany must look to new sources for imports. Eastern Europe, South America and other OEEC participation countries offer sources which can conserve western Germany's dollar supply.

Most important for the survival of the country is the adoption of a freer trade system. The overcrowded western German area can no longer afford the protectionist devices which were developed to promote the self-sufficiency of the prewar Reich. This discredited policy must be replaced by one which will open new markets for

western German exports and at the same time provide the foreign exchange needed to finance heavy imports in food and raw materials.

To this end quantitative restrictions (especially for food imports) must be progressively removed, cartels and monopolies must be eliminated so as to abolish restrictions on industry and trade and to make it possible for small business to live and compete successfully, and incentives to exporters must be provided. I should like to say here that the federal German government has thus far acted boldly and promptly in the matter of trade liberalization. Indeed, it has outstripped every other ERP country, save Switzerland, in this regard.

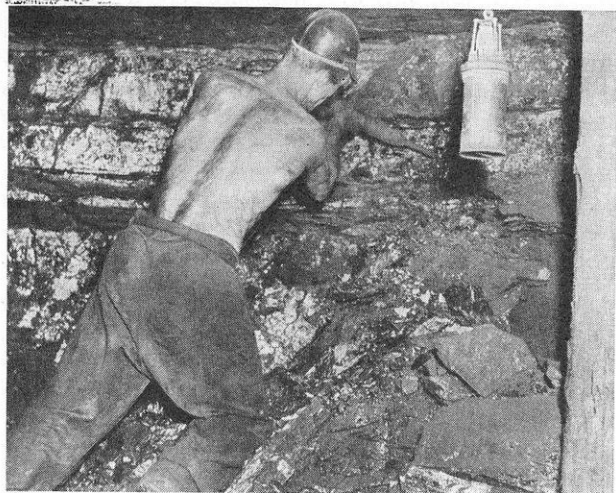
4. Berlin.

THE CITY OF BERLIN, which is situated as an economic and political island surrounded by the Soviet Zone, presents very special problems. I am glad to report that during the past year assistance was brought to this beleaguered city, and, that under the terms of the new bilateral agreement between the Federal Republic and the United States, the German federal government has assumed the responsibility for financial aid to Berlin. This, I believe, will bring badly needed help to the former capital which due to its particular position has lagged far behind the economic recovery of western Germany because of the following reasons:

1. Industrial production is only 25 percent of 1936. High unemployment, 25 percent of the labor force, is not only due to industrial stagnation, but because so great a proportion of Berlin's population was once directly or indirectly working for the government.

2. The loss of approximately 80 percent of the industrial equipment because of bombing and removal by the Soviets, prior to the arrival of the western powers in Berlin in 1945.

3. High transportation costs due to restricted routes which increase shipping costs to western Germany.



Ten to 12 percent of the coal mined in the Ruhr is slated for the factories of other European countries and for that reason coal production has received priority consideration in ERP allocations of counterpart Deutsche mark funds.

4. A relatively high wage rate which boosts production costs.

5. The city's unstable financial condition. The budget deficit for the current year will be over \$200,000,000 (DM 840,000,000).

6. The enormous war damage to buildings of all kinds which must still be repaired, and

7. The political uncertainties which make west businessmen hesitate to trade with Berlin.

TO COMBAT these conditions, the ECA Mission has suggested that the German government and occupation procurement authorities stimulate orders in the Berlin area, that tax concessions be made to capital remaining in or going to Berlin, that the budget be balanced through aid from the Federal Republic, and that counterpart funds in appreciable quantities be diverted toward the city.

We are all highly conscious of the importance of the fate of Berlin for the future of Germany. Special measures have been necessary in the past and will probably continue to be necessary to insure its life and freedom. But we feel that the contributions which were required were well deserved by the Berlin people who have so resolutely withstood the economic and political pressures which have been brought to bear on them by the Soviets.

Germany has a very particular place in the Marshall Plan. Never before has a victorious nation undertaken a positive program to rehabilitate a vanquished adversary. We have embarked on this unique venture because the experience of five years of occupation has demonstrated to us the tremendous impact which conditions in Germany have on western Europe.

As a whole Germany is the crux of the European problem. In order to solve the German as well as the European problem, western Germany must be tied as closely as possible to western Europe and must not only be permitted but encouraged to buy and sell in the international markets.

We have spent many billions of dollars to eradicate Nazism from the world. It seems well worthwhile to spend a small fraction of that amount in western Germany to lay the foundation of an economic structure which can prevent the resurgence of any extremist ideologies which threaten the peace of the world. +END

New Magazine to Aid Teachers

A new professional magazine will be published monthly in Berlin to assist teachers in keeping up-to-date on developments in the techniques and materials for progressive instruction, Berlin Element Education Branch announced. First issue of the publication, entitled "Wege Zur Neuen Erziehung" (Ways to a New Education), appeared late in March. Cost of publication will be borne by US reorientation funds and the magazine will be distributed free to key teaching personnel in the western sectors of Berlin.

Inge Scholl, Schoolteacher

By BETH BURCHARD

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

"One day in 1945 (in the wrecked city of Ulm), posters appeared on the walls of houses. They told of a lecture that was to be given. The people stared in disbelief. Was it possible, just a few weeks after the end of the war? Was it really true that Romano Guardini would speak — wasn't he dead?"*

THESE ARE THE WORDS of the young German girl whose purposeful hands hung the posters, telling residents of Ulm that free thought had returned to their city.

Her name is Inge Scholl and the posters represented a war-long determination and a lifetime's work ahead.

Inge Scholl was 25 when her brother and sister were beheaded for anti-Nazi activities at Munich University. She had already determined that at war's end, she would in some way devote her life to dissuading the German people from their band-wagon weakness for demagoguery. But the horrifying deaths of Hans and Sophie in a Munich prison gave form to her fight — the brother and sister and their friends had had a plan, and it was Inge's to carry on.

In the little garrison city of Ulm, Inge worked the first years of the last war in the tax consultants' office of her father. The family's sympathies were well enough known so that, with the execution of the two student

members, all of them and their friends were hustled into prison, Inge to stay for five months.

THE END OF THE WAR had long meant freedom, an end to oppression and the resumption of meaningful life. It was the moment for which Inge had waited, and yet peace dawned on a city strewn with ruins, a people without food or clothing or hope. To do what she and her martyred brother and sister dreamed meant surmounting huge odds in herself and despair in those to whom she appealed.

Inge had one friend to help. Otto Aicher was a young Ulmer, an ex-soldier who had tried to warn Sophie and Hans Scholl before their arrest. The two planned together to bring speakers to Ulm, to tell what they had been forbidden to tell during the deadening, wasted years of the Nazi reign.

It was Otto who wheeled through the nightmarish wreckage of southern Germany on a bicycle to find their first speakers.

There was no hall in Ulm where such lectures could be held, but one church remained undamaged and in it was a meeting room. Inge and Otto had no funds so a small fee was charged, to cover the expense of the speakers' arduous journeys and brief stays in the little city.

Scarcity of food made ration cards necessary in those months. The cards could be used only in the city of issuance. So speakers came in cars or on the bulging trains, halted and detoured for hours by ruins, and arrived in a city where food was not available to them. It was often impossible to tell, despite the posters' proclamations, whether the speakers would have strength enough to give their lectures. Once a speaker fainted on the stage.

Inge was able to obtain, at length, a supplementary ration from the city, and the lecturers were given a tiny supper before taking the stage. Inge's sister had an extra room in her home, which became the chamber for visiting lecturers.

After a while the two obtained a car, and thereafter travel for them and for their guests was easier.

WHAT OF THE ULMERS, who disbelieved those first dramatic posters?

Says Inge, "To them it was hard to believe. Here was something that had been forbidden them during all the Nazi time — they could hardly understand that the past and all that had happened were discussed thus openly.

* A German-Italian religious philosopher.



Inge Scholl.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

However, the misery of the past had opened their hearts to frank and serious talk. They began to relax. In spite of the insecurity and primitive standard of living, it was quite evident that times had changed. There was new hope."

Again and again, crowds made their way to the church through the grotesque and near-impassable ruins. Lectures were given by renowned philosophers, authors and theologians, people whose names had seemed forever extinguished in the days of Nazidom. Gradually the mystery dissolved — how had these lecturers gotten to Ulm, when there was practically no communication with the outside, either by rail or post? The people of Ulm learned what Inge Scholl dreamed of doing, in memory of her murdered brother and sister. It was this audience which appealed to Inge to expand the lecture series into a permanent school.

In 1946, a year after war's end, 28-year-old Inge Scholl was director of the *Ulmer Volkshochschule*.

There had been such a school — a night school for adults — once before in the city. But in 1933 it had been discontinued, and there were no other educational sources in the city beyond the high schools. So despite the meagerness of the school's first offerings, they were enthusiastically devoured by the residents of Ulm. In one day, 2,000 persons enrolled for classes.

Today, if one asks Inge Scholl for a look at her school, she will smile apologetically and lead a tour through classrooms of several public schools, to the old firehouse of Ulm and to the offices and small lecture room which bears the name of *Ulmer Volkshochschule*. The school came to life in the loft of the old firehouse, a room the city contributed for Inge's use. Before each lecture, more than 400 chairs were hauled onto the floor and set up. For smaller classes, rooms were procured in public schools, or other public places were temporarily converted into classrooms.

WHEN THE YEAR 1946 began, and Inge was casting about for funds with which to launch the longed-for school, the mayor of Ulm granted permission for a collection to be taken in the school's name. More than 40,000 marks was contributed. In 1947 the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden appropriated funds for the school. Major financing, however, came from a system since adopted by several other adult evening schools. Close to 70 percent of school expenses were covered through a fee of two Reichsmarks per month paid by 2,300 members. All in turn were privileged to attend any class, lecture, or belong to any group under the school's sponsorship.

Despite the enthusiasm of some, setting up the little school in Ulm was not a task for the undedicated. The "new day" that had dawned after a 12-year storm was not so clear as the friends of Hans and Sophie Scholl had anticipated. The new, the "free" Germany put its shoulder to a grindstone that wore it down with ration cards and housing shortage and shrunken supplies of needed goods. "It was disheartening to read, day after day in the newspapers, that we were all guilty of the horrible war." The slow sifting of Nazis from the

unbelievers began, and as it proceeded sapped much enthusiasm from the young people of Ulm who wanted to plunge as quickly as possible from the old to the new Germany.

Then currency reform came and many could no longer afford the two-mark fee to enter the school.

Inge watched the school's followers diminish; her inspiration could not lessen for some the insurmountables of new misery and doubts. But she and Otto kept plugging toward their goal. Otto designed modernistic posters and the city allowed them a small free space on the sidewalk ad-posts. Inge solicited funds from the state and city governments. (The State Ministry of Education has offered her a DM 500-600 salary per month, from which she takes money she needs and funnels the remainder back into the school.)

For the financially hard-hit, she has worked out free membership, so that today 200 attend the school without paying fees. Many of these free members do odd jobs and carpentry about the school; one woman mends for Inge.

There are now 2,500 students in the school, a board of conscientious and prominent "trustees," and a roster of lecturers that reads like a German Who's Who. The school has come of age and wields an influence in educational circles on many levels. The Ulm adult evening school is a maverick among German education institutions but its success holds great promise for them all.

THERE ARE THREE main emphases in the school program. Lectures still maintain a huge following with such names as Theodor Heuss and Carl Zuckmayer as drawing cards. Classes balm the curiosity of those who wish to learn about anthropology, music, psychology, art, drama and mathematics.

A third segment of the program is the work group plan. In the work groups, students abandon their role of bench-sitting and themselves dig for the facts they want to learn. One recent theme for a work group was city planning, in which city officials, planning experts and imaginative citizens were subpoenaed for their views on the topic. City government is explored, the officials queried and their organization meetings monitored by group members. These studies spawn earnest discussions and helpful recommendations which go to the citizens and officials to whom they are of concern.

This form of study is Inge's pride, since it illustrates the aptitude of Ulm students to take the lead in democratic activity. Her greatest satisfaction is in noting the drift of study subjects and methods from formalism and theory to a close concern for the everyday problems and questions which touch upon every citizen's life.

Inge is assisted in administering the school by two permanent secretaries and by two maintenance men who service the scattered classrooms. Funds are insufficient to permit hiring out-of-town teachers for the frequent classes in foreign languages so Ulmers carry the burden of instruction in French, English, Russian and other tongues. The majority of other courses are held but once weekly, so that authoritative instructors for many

miles around the city have been induced to make once-a-week trips to the city to conduct the classes. She still aims at a permanent faculty, and one roof for the entire school.

MUCH OF THE SCHOOL'S development derives from the nine-man group which stands as an informal board of trustees. An editor, clergyman, representatives of education, city government and labor are members of the board. They are supplemented by a "Group of 50" which seeks to translate the work of the school into projects for civic development. This group consists of 50 interested citizens of Ulm.

Many of the students contribute to a monthly magazine emanating from Inge's clean and modern office. In the magazine are discussions of current cultural notables, a chronicle of events in Ulm, and a list of the coming month's lectures and classes. Each month's lecture program is packaged under one theme — from month to month it varies from literature to medicine to current politics.

Behind the large variety of subject matter lies one motive: to teach Germans, not *what* to think but *how* to think.

In a sense, Inge has attained her goal — she has found and delivered a means by which to lead her countrymen out of the authoritarian groove. Her hands are more than full with the job she now executes. Yet in the back of her mind a new plan is forming — a big dream and a giant hope. Inge Scholl wants to found a day college in Ulm.

"A new kind of school, a modern one." Not modern just in the sense she wants informal teaching and homey classrooms, but modern as to subject matter. She envisions professors from all parts of Germany and from countries throughout the world, who will teach new precepts to students of industrial design, commercial art, radio and film, journalism and advertising.

The students will come not merely from Ulm, but from the farthest borders of Germany, to live in a modern dormitory and to learn the crafts of the mid-century world. "But no matter what the subject," says Inge, "with professors of many lands, philosophies and religions, new patterns of thinking will inevitably be taught."

THAT IS INGE SCHOLL'S new dream: a day college teaching modern crafts in such a way as to encourage independent thought. She sees it as a symbol for a new Germany.

To Inge this college is more than a dream. It is a possibility and she stands ready to see it through. She has discussed her plan with many and has received encouragement and support in influential quarters all over Europe.

She told her story to US High Commissioner McCloy — her past and her project for the future which prompted him to tell the American people about her. In his speech at Boston on January 26, Mr. McCloy said, "This story of an individual... will reveal why many of us working in Germany have faith in the future of the German people."
+ END

American Group Trained as Local Emissaries in Germany

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE has announced that its Foreign Service Institute has inaugurated a special three-month course to train a group of selected young Americans for county-level posts as "local emissaries" in Germany.

Twenty-seven men, all around 30 years of age, are taking this course. They have been chosen from a pool of Foreign Service candidates who have already passed rigid examinations for the Service, written, oral and physical, in annual nation-wide competition.

Upon the completion of training, all officers will go to Germany for service under the Office of the United States High Commissioner, John J. McCloy, who conceived the idea of this specialized training course for his local aides. Each man will be stationed in a German county (*Kreis*), where he will represent the American people and the High Commissioner in carrying on a program of active presentation of democratic ideas and processes. Approximately 80 county officers already are actively engaged in this "grass roots" program in Germany.

In many cases, these men will work in communities far removed from American administrative centers in Germany, and will be the only Americans in their particular localities. With their wives and children, these young men, purposely chosen from the younger generation, will

participate actively in German community life, developing friendly relationships and personalizing to their German neighbors the spirit of America.

Each resident officer must be able at the completion of training to speak the German language fluently and idiomatically in order to be able to reach a maximum effectiveness in communicating ideas. For that reason, the Foreign Service Institute course includes four hours a day of drill in conversational German. This training is given in accordance with the scientific methods of intensive language instruction used so successfully by the Armed Forces during the war.

The primary mission of each resident officer will be to work with German officials and other local leaders in an effort to encourage democratic processes and attitudes and to foster the development of responsible citizenship. Germans will not be asked to copy American institutions but to develop their own in accordance with accepted democratic values. Resident officers will describe and explain American institutions, and encourage free and open discussion of the American way of life, so that the Germans may be led to understand and adopt such American ways as may aid in the development of a democratic Germany. — *From the Department of State Bulletin, Feb. 13.*

"Challenge to the Christian World"

OCCASIONALLY THINGS reach us individually through the mail or otherwise which are so compelling and so appropriate and so meaningful...that we feel we must share them with our fellow men."

So impressed was Captain Charles R. Jeffs, USN, the land commissioner for Bremen, with the cover article on what had seemed a "normal, ordinary calendar for 1950" that he read it aloud to listeners of his Feb. 18 radio program.

The article was entitled "A Challenge to the Christian World." "And a challenge it is indeed... to every human being...who believes in the fundamental decency and freedom of man," said Capt. Jeffs.

"There is loose in the world a philosophy of life called Communism that would destroy the fact of Christ in the heart and mind of man," the article began. "It is a force that is the enemy of the Western world and Western civilization with its emphasis on human rights as an inalienable... It is a force that has millions of followers, hangers-on and fellow travelers while actually only a few outside the Communist leaders themselves know anything about its philosophy.

"Thousands have been duped into believing that Communism is just an economic theory of production for use rather than profit; others have foolishly flocked to its banner believing it to be a defense of the worker and the disinherited. Its fellow travelers jaunt about countries of the world glibly deceiving people into believing that through its collectivism every one will be rewarded far more than through the individualism of the Western world.

BASICALLY, COMMUNISM is none of these things. Rather, it is a complete philosophy of life — a conception which denies and seeks to destroy the truths of Christianity upon which our Western civilization was founded and furthered. Communism dominates not only the periphery of life but controls man's inner life as well. Communism has a theory and a practice; it wishes to be not only a state but a church judging the consciences of men; it is a doctrine of salvation and as such claims the whole man, body and soul, and in this sense is totalitarian...

"The Communist explanation of morality is simple: 'The end justifies the means.' Therefore they do not find that it even contradicts its moral law when, for example, it extends a friendly hand to religion one year and the next year persecutes it... As Lenin said... 'It is necessary... to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful method, evasion, concealment of the truth.'"

"Experiences in recent times have shown that sometimes Communism does not openly oppose religion. It may give a church the right to worship provided it becomes an instrument either of pan-Slavism or the communication of Communist ideology; thus such a privilege is granted at the cost of freedom and for tactical purposes. A church that serves the cause of Christ and spreads the morality of His teachings could never be permitted. We understand why when we study the basic principle underlying the writings of Marx. This is that man has been alienated from himself in two ways — by religion and by private property. According to Marx, man becomes alienated from himself when he subordinates himself to God. Private property alienates a man from himself by subordinating him to an employer; it follows that if man is ever to be restored to himself, both religion and private property must be destroyed. This is why Marx recommended that a criticism of religion must be the first step if a transformation of society would be achieved.

"Many are the persons who turn to Communism, instead of to the tender mercy of God, when they become disillusioned and frustrated... Communism presents an exceedingly dangerous challenge to Christianity because of the ignorance... of those who support (it). It is exceedingly important that the fundamental doctrines of this political philosophy and religion be exposed in their true light... Foremost in our minds should be the fact that Christianity is the most formidable stumbling-block in the pathway of Communism...

"If we are ever to lift the world from its present chaos and deal effectively with the challenge of Communism, each one of us must rearm spiritually. We must turn to God for the courage, the strength and the wisdom that we may triumph over this task that lies ahead. May we be granted a spiritual alliance between the peoples of all nations to build a fortress of righteousness that will safeguard the faith, the hope and the charity of mankind. And may our faith remain so strong that never again can Communism or any anti-God force rear its ugly head to challenge our churches, our freedom to worship God, the blessings of our religion, and the way of life these have provided us."

Transportation Revival

By WILLIAM A. FAGAN

Chief, Transportation Branch
Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND trucks and trailers stringing across Germany's autobahns go a long way toward telling the remarkable story of transportation in postwar Germany.

Four and a half years ago, just half that number rode the highways, and they carried but a tiny fraction of what they haul today.

Four and a half years ago, too, rail cars, tracks and bridges lay in smithereens. But since 1949, railroads have filled 100 percent the demands for movement of freight across the convalescing land.

Five hundred thousand tons of steel, 76,000 tons of concrete and more than 2,000 sunken craft have been dredged from Germany's inland waterways to make way for a traffic 26 times greater in 1949 than in 1945.

The vestigial German merchant fleet carried six times more freight in 1949 than it did three years before.

From a chaos that had stilled most of Germany's rail, highway and water conveyors, occupation authorities and German organizations have marshalled a transportation system which today has more than enough capacity to service the whole nation.

The outlook for such recovery in 1945 was not bright.

Trains, ships and motor vehicles had been crippled and lost; the aisles of transportation were clogged with rubble. Whatever transport facilities remained floundered uselessly at berth, with no organization to set them in motion. To aggravate an already appalling situation were the disrupted German currency system and the transport tariff structure, rendering normally cheaper means of transportation more expensive.

RECOVERY, in the beginning, was guided by principles outlined in the Potsdam Agreement, which provided that Germany was to be treated as a single economic unit. To that end, common policies were established regarding transportation.

An "Over-all Transportation Premise," laid down in September 1945, outlined two general policies:

(1) German inland transport was to be established only to the degree necessary to fill the demands of the Occupation Forces,

other Allied demands, and the needs of the accepted German civil economy.

(2) Inland waterways were to be bolstered as a means for long-haul* traffic, in the face of an overloaded and underequipped rail system; trucking would be utilized for short hauls as well as feeder service for railways and inland waterways.

It was more than seven months before the US Army Transportation Corps loosed its control over traffic facilities in the US Zone. The urgency of its assignments precluded turning over control before then to Military Government — there was troop redeployment to the Far East to be taken care of, as well as demobilization to the US, the prisoner of war, restitution, refugee and displaced persons programs.

But on the first of January, 1946, Military Government took over and the Germans themselves were dealt a portion of the responsibilities for transport recovery.

AT THIS JUNCTURE was launched the first of several German organizations that were under Allied supervision to engineer a remarkable and still-developing rebirth of Germany's transportation.

This first organization, however, was not a party to the central German administration which had been hopelessly planned at the Potsdam parley. Four-power wrangling over methods continued to stall its establishment. So this first agency — the German Transport Directorate — was set up under the Council of Minister Presidents of the *Laenderrat* in the US Zone, and its specific job was to supervise rail and water transport through newly-organized civil agencies in both fields. It was also charged with transport rehabilitation in the US Zone.

By June 1946, the Germans had re-established administrations in each form of transport, but they were limping along under the burden of denazification which idled nearly all experienced personnel. Although real responsibility was in the Germans' hands, occupation transport authorities did much to prop the shaky system and prevent its total breakdown.



William A. Fagan (right) receives a decoration for exceptional civilian service from Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Deputy US High Commissioner, for his work as chief of the Movements Branch and deputy chief of the Transportation Group, Bipartite Control Office, and permanent chairman, Berlin Airlift Coordinating Committee. (US Army photo)

* Short haul: up to 50 kilometers.
Long haul: more than 50 kilometers.

Economic fusion of the US and British zones came into being after General Lucius D. Clay issued an invitation to all occupying powers to unify for recovery's sake. Only the British accepted, bringing with them a similar history of transport reorganization. Out of the merger grew the German Executive Committee for Transport, composed of transportation representatives from all eight *Laender* of the two zones. This committee delegated the job of management and operations to four German administrations responsible for railways, inland water transport, highways and highway transport, and maritime ports and shipping. The independent administrations of both zones in these fields automatically absorbed each other.

At the side of this executive committee there evolved in mid-1947 a coordinating body known as the Central German Movements Directorate which each month published programs for traffic movements. Such movements were planned in coordination with required priorities and to keep pace with industrial rehabilitation.

THERE WAS A substantial shuffling of Allied personnel too in the field of transportation, and bipartite panels were set up to form policy, interpret it, and observe the progress of the two-zone transportation convalescence.

There were three main goals of the bizonal endeavor:

- (a) Insuring the maximum utilization of existing transportation facilities.
- (b) Insuring removal of restrictive practices, restoring trade customs and procedures so that traffic would eventually revert to its natural economic routes.
- (c) Observing and advising the German transport administration in reconstruction, keeping such building in line with Military Government regulations.

LET US SEE how nearly these goals were attained. To up the efficiency of transportation, plans were generated to insure maximum utilization of the available capacity. Occupation authorities launched a system of priorities for goods in line with the daily needs of German citizens and with the overall industrial and physical recovery of the nation.

To lubricate the rusted and ill-coordinated system of inter-European traffic, the US Zone associated itself with the European Central Inland Transport Organization (ECITO), an international body whose objective was to hasten the recovery of all Europe's transportation. Member countries formed an international movements committee to investigate international traffic requirements and to cooperate in the face of an almost completely disorganized transport system throughout the continent.

Other committees were set up by the ECITO. A Wagon Repair Working Party was formed to assist in repairing and maintaining rolling stock; a Wagon Exchange Commission was inaugurated in Paris to assist in the return of rolling stock dislocated by the war; a European Rail Car Census was taken and a car pool formed with a

view to maintaining a car exchange balance between member countries.

This organization has since been replaced by the Economic Commission for Europe.

The US administrators trod close to the line they had inscribed for themselves in the field of international traffic. They insisted upon complete freedom of navigation on the Rhine and Danube rivers, and exerted their influence to abolish whatever practices tended to restrict trade. The US likewise championed free international transit along Germany's highways, and general freedom for traffic in and out of the area. At present, international traffic by highway is subject only to established German law (those laws which also apply to German trucks) and international conventions, the principle for which has existed in Europe for many years.

SOVIET-IMPOSED restriction on the flow of traffic and goods from Berlin to the western zones sent Allied pilots on the dramatic 462-day airlift which delivered 2,315,410 short tons of goods to the blockaded city.

Of the third goal — that of reconstruction — a different but coordinated story can be told in each of the four divisions of German transport.

Germany's railways, like the other divisions, have registered a gigantic upswing since 1945. All the tracks which transected Germany before have been reopened. Tonnage carried in the two zones was up 45 percent in 1949 from what it had been two years before. Average time for car turnaround, at a high of 11 days in the winter of 1946 and '47, plunged downward in succeeding months and stood in 1949 at 4.5 days, a figure which compares favorably with prewar days.

Of 62 railway bridges over the Rhine, Weser, Main and Danube rivers, 54 have been permanently restored. The rolling stock, particularly the freight car, situation has been vastly improved through repair and new construction. Highlight of this program was the purchase of 17,765 new freight cars from various European countries, delivered in 1949, and the building of 12,000 new freight cars in the same year in western Germany.

As a result, ever since 1949 the railways generally have been able to meet all demands for movement of freight traffic 100 percent.

THE RAILWAYS nonetheless have been harassed by certain economic problems. At present, they are the biggest single enterprise in western Germany, employing 537,000 persons. HICOG observers believe the number could be substantially sliced without impairing rail efficiency, but the railroads have declined to do so, since it would up the already huge number of unemployed in the zones, and might cause significant political repercussions.

They also carry extraneous financial burdens in the form of pensions of many varieties, and an annual "contribution" to the government of DM 175,000,000. Unprofitable traffic — e. g., children and professional people who obtain lowered rates — is required of the railroads.

It is such financial burdens which hold up the giant rehabilitation program which is deemed necessary. Replacement of worn-out tracks and a portion of the railway cars was almost completely neglected during the war years, so that the present high traffic rate cannot keep up forever without an extensive overhaul.

Trucking has made significant inroads into the transportation monarchy of the railroads. Although the rails carry 60 to 65 percent of the tonnage for western Germany, trucks have carved out their share. The capacity of trucks, with their trailers snaking out behind, has gone up tremendously since the war — there are more trucks on the road now (300,000) than are needed for the tonnage to be carried. Truck transport has had a post-war advantage over the railroads, in that the price of gasoline has but recently risen to a scale 50 percent above that of prewar, while coal prices are up 130 percent. Likewise, the truckers are not required — and can not be compelled — to carry the unprofitable traffic imposed on the railroads.

At any rate, the trucking fleet has inflated itself to its present size from 150,000 vehicles — just half of the number on the roads today. In 1945 these vehicles carried approximately 7,000,000 tons of cargo in short hauls, and 20,000 tons in long hauls. At present the trucks move more than 12,000,000 tons per month in short-haul traffic and 300,000 tons in long-haul traffic.

IN 1945, THERE was no indication that inland water transportation in less than five years would be approximating prewar traffic performance. Destroyed bridges obstructed many waterways at the rate of one per mile — some 1,014 bridges were destroyed of the 1,477 prewar bridges on the inland waterways of the combined British-US Zones. Vessels were sunk and scuttled at an even higher rate, clotting the entire waterways system. By 1948 reconstruction had been accomplished so well that potential capacity of the waterways was far ahead of actual tonnage being moved.

The recovery of inland water transport can best be illustrated by a comparison with prewar traffic performance, which amounted to 62,000,000 tons of cargo, transported by that portion of the barge fleet now belonging to the bizon. In 1945, movement of but 2,000,000 tons was possible. This performance has been progressively improved to 56,900,000 tons in 1949, of which 66 percent was carried in German craft and 34 percent in foreign craft.

There remain to be modernized and repaired approximately 60,000 horsepower of tugs and 620,000 tons of barges. A program has been established to modernize approximately 100,000 tons of inland waterway craft per year during the five year period ending 1954.

Whereas in prewar days 90 percent of the waterways craft were operating at a given time, today but 80 percent are customarily underway, with 20 percent undergoing repairs. Current barge rates exceed prewar rates by 80 to 100 percent, with little likelihood in the near future of any reductions.

FINAL CATEGORY of postwar transport to be examined is that of maritime ports and shipping.

By terms of surrender, all German merchant vessels were turned over to the Allies for division among them. The Allied Control Council reserved for Germany 200,000 deadweight tons of coastal vessels, which was the tonnage agreed upon as necessary for the German economy at the time. This gave the Germans a small merchant fleet, consisting of motor coasters and steamers.

Average size of the craft is approximately 400 deadweight tons, the average age about 35 years.

Subsequently numerous small craft not previously listed have been pressed into service which have raised the total capacity of the German fleet to 300,000 DWT.

Yearly tonnages handled by this fleet have grown from 1,026,666 tons in 1946 to 6,240,000 tons in 1949.

Although considerable progress has been made in rehabilitating north German ports, an unhealthy condition exists because these ports have been deprived of their normal prewar hinterland traffic. This situation will inevitably continue until such time as European trade is restored to its normal prewar patterns.

German plans for expansion of shipping and shipbuilding operations cannot yet be consolidated because of the limitations imposed upon shipping by the Washington Agreement on Prohibited and Limited Industries.

LOOKING BACKWARD on the recovery of Germany's transportation, we see the huge value lent to the job by currency reform and by the European Recovery Program. In looking forward, we see that continued cooperation and hard work on the part of Allies and Germans alike will be essential to move further toward a sound, healthy transport system in Germany.

A twin objective stands forth: rehabilitating transportation within west Germany so that it becomes once again an influential instrument in the economic well-being of all Europe, and is so organized as to bolster the over-all objectives of peace, prosperity and freedom.

+END

Courses Planned for Exchangees

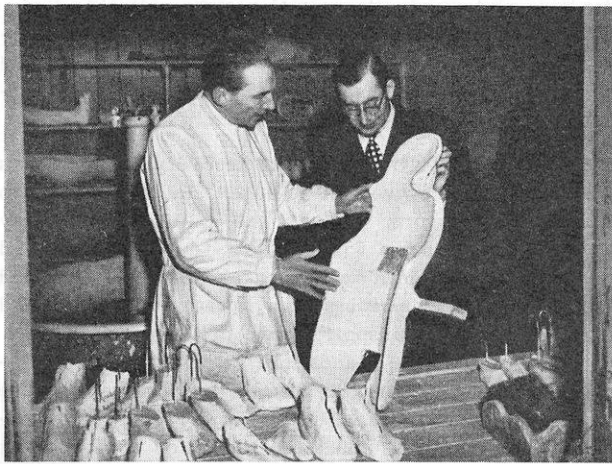
US Information Centers of Hesse are arranging specific courses to prepare German student and expert exchangees to the United States for their visit to America, according to Paul G. Lutzeier, US Information Center chief, OLC Hesse. The English language course offered by the centers will concentrate on American pronunciation, use of American idioms and current American phrases.

Germany 4th in ERP Aid Grants

Western Germany received authorization to purchase \$26,600,000 worth of Marshall Plan goods during January. January's authorizations bring the total to \$828,200,000 since the beginning of the European Recovery Program on April 3, 1948. Only three other countries—United Kingdom, France and Italy—have received larger amounts of Marshall Plan aid.



Mary Coppock (center), coordinator of work camp programs of the Commission, distributes materials to young mothers.



Dr. K. Goeritz, chief at hospital, shows Kurtis Friend Naylor, head of Commission, mold used to support leg casts.

Entrance to hospital where students did their work.



Carpenter works on wooden leg for patient in hospital which Commission helped rebuild.



Student volunteers mixing cement for a drain. They also painted, finished children's ward.



Kurtis Friend Naylor (center), chief of Brethren Service Commission program in Germany, and students explain program to Kassel Resident Officer George Vadney (second from left). Edson Sower, right, heads volunteer program.

“Fellowship of Love”

By DR. LEROY VOGEL

Chief, Education Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLCH

ACTIVE THROUGHOUT the western zones of Germany are private US welfare agencies which are making vital contributions to HICOG's over-all program of re-orientation. Unheralded and unsung, members of these agencies are going among the Germans, spreading the gospel of freedom and individual rights.

A good illustration of such activity is the work of the Brethren Service Commission, though others in the field, such as the Quakers, YMCA, YWCA, Unitarian Service Committee, World Council of Churches, Caritas, and the University of Chicago, have been doing good deeds since the beginning of the occupation.

Beginning as a purely relief organization in Germany shortly after the occupation, the Brethren Service Commission has gone much further than ordinary relief. Probably their greatest achievement to date is their participation in the cultural exchanges program. They effected the first exchange involving teen-aged German boys and girls. One group of 90 rural youngsters has already been sent to the United States to live with middle class, rural

American families and to attend American high schools in 15 different states. Another group of 140 is ready to sail in May.

The Brethren Service Commission has provided homes with American families, part of the travel funds, and \$10 per month pocket money for the teen-aged Germans.

The author, Dr. Leroy Vogel (center), talks with student volunteers and clinic physicians about their program.



Other similar groups are being readied for shipment to the States at the present time.

All the youngsters will spend one year in a completely American environment, and then will return to their native country. The only hope of the Brethren Service Commission is that when the young Germans do return they will tell their friends and neighbors of America and thus win more friends for the United States.

THE BRETHREN SERVICE Commission is the social and welfare arm of the Church of the Brethren, which was founded in 1708 in Schwarzenau, Germany, by Alexander Mack. Forced out of Germany, the church and its flock found its way to Germantown, Pennsylvania, at the invitation of the Mennonites, who, in turn, had been invited by the Society of Friends. With the slogan of "Fellowship of love," the church has grown to 200,000 members, with congregations in the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and China.

The members support six colleges, a soap factory, the entire produce of which goes to relief, a relief processing plant in New Windsor, Ind., which they donated to the World Council of Churches, a group of missionaries, and the social and welfare arm of the church, the Commission.

Though not officially organized until 1936, the Commission was active in the Spanish revolution, when it serviced both the Loyalists and the Falangists. Since then the members of the Commission, most of them student volunteers, have been going wherever they have heard the plea of help. They maintained their welfare activities behind the Iron Curtain until they were forcibly driven out by the communist rulers of the area, and even then left only because they were afraid harm would come to their friends in those countries.

In Germany, their entire program is under the direction of six professional Commission workers, six student volunteers, three paid secretaries, and the wives of two of the professional workers. Kurtis Friend Naylor, director of the German program, also serves as the administrative assistant for the entire European program of the Com-



US High Commissioner and Mrs. John J. McCloy visit Commission-sponsored "Boys' Town" at Kaltenstein Castle.

mission. His wife, as hostess of the Brethren house in Kassel, serves almost 500 guest meals each month, and practically mothers the six young student volunteers, as well as her own two youngsters.

THE VOLUNTEERS, three boys and three girls, all in their teens, are probably the best loved foreigners to have ever set foot in the great industrial city of northern Hesse. As soon as they arrived in Germany, in September 1949, they rolled up their sleeves and took on rehabilitation projects. First off, they aided in the construction of a work camp in Goettingen, and then, immediately thereafter, started on a project of their own, which they selected themselves: they found an orthopedic clinic outside of Kassel that badly needed construction help.

The clinic, caring for 88 patients, was being manned by two refugee physicians from Danzig, who had moved their clinic, patients, equipment and all to Denmark and then down to Kassel. The young student volunteers began clearing rubble, installing an open drain, working in the clinic, holding recreation periods for the patients, and then painted and finished the interior of a 25-bed children's ward. On the physical-work side, the girls wielded



Student volunteer Wilma Kuns (left, with Dr. K. Goeritz) reaps benefits from work at clinic. When a once-injured leg collapsed during her labors, doctors operated. At right, worker cheers up young patient in clinic ward she helped build.

shovel and spade along with the boys. The students feel, however, that their most vital contribution was the fostering of friendship and understanding between Americans and the staff and patients of the clinic.

Next, the students took over an old glider base and helped convert it into a modern camp for 6,000 children. They changed an old hangar into a day room, a feat that involved the removal of 60 cubic meters of earth and the laying of a cement floor. Again the girls did the manual labor alongside their male colleagues.

Other Service projects include the sponsorship of DPs to the United States. They are doing particularly yeoman service since they sponsor people refused sponsorship or neglected by other church groups. Especially, couples of mixed religious marriages have been sponsored by the Commission: 75 percent of the Greek Orthodox emigres have been backed by the Commission, and they are the only known group to send Mohammedans to the United States.

The Commission has also been most active in the heifer project committee, which has distributed 11,000 head of livestock to needy parts of the postwar world. In 1949 a program to supply Germany with fresh milk by the introduction of tubercular-free cattle was started. This project donates a heifer to a local citizen, who, in turn, must give the calf of this heifer to another farmer. Twelve goats and 373 heifers, of 1,200 projected, have already arrived in Germany. When the blockade of Berlin started, German drivers could not drive supplies to the beleaguered city. Since Allied nationals were still permitted entry to the city, the student volunteers took over the driving of trucks from Bremen, and then on to Berlin with urgently needed relief supplies.

During the past year, the Commission sent about 300



Construction work didn't end students' work at hospital. Here they visit youngsters in ward they helped complete.

tons of relief supplies to Germany. One-third of the supplies has been food, another third clothing, and the last third soap from their own factory.



Mary Coppock (center) distributes clothing to needy workers of Kassel.
(All photos by PRB OLCH or BSC)

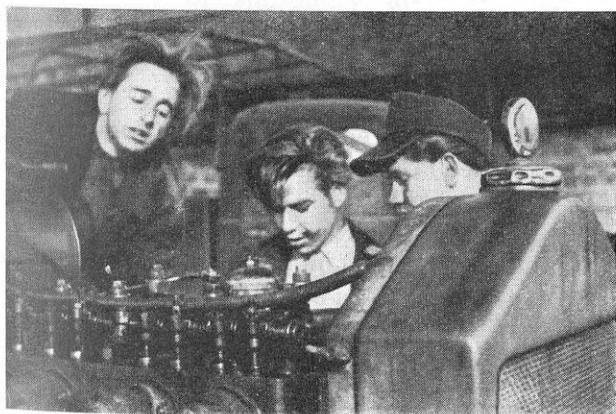
The Commission also started, in cooperation with the YMCA, the first private "boys town" in Germany. Near Stuttgart, in an 11th century castle called Kaltenstein, the Commission has organized a home for "endangered youth," which houses about 100 youngsters who might be heading for juvenile delinquency. The boys work in agriculture and the workshops, which include machines, carpentry, shoe-repair, bakery, tailor, and sign painting. They have their own self-governing body, with

a court and police department. The Commission representatives to this project, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Royer, live in the castle with the boys, and act as guides to the youths.

FOUR WORK CAMPS were operated by the Commission during the past summer. These camps built a community house and sports field in addition to having Americans and Germans live together, with Americans paying a dollar a day for the privilege of working on a project.

Most important of all, according to the personnel representing the Commission in Germany, is their daily contacts with Germans in all walks of life. The Commission members emphasize that they have no church in Europe and that they are doing no missionary work here. They are here solely because they believe in the "fellowship of love," and because they have an abiding faith in that system we call democracy. They are Americans who want to paint the American picture for the world.

+END



"Boys' Town" citizens study useful trades. Here they are shown in garage of home, studying automotive repairs.



Berlin's giant Titania Palast theater was crowded with people (right) who brought gifts for Soviet concentration camp victims. At left, gifts are sorted and classified before distribution to the Soviet persecutees. (Photos by DPA)

“Mach Mit” -- At RIAS

BY FRED G. TAYLOR

Director, RIAS

A NEW TWIST to radio “give away” programs was inaugurated by the American operated station RIAS in February when thousands of gifts ranging from cash and clothing to offers of marriage and blood transfusions were collected from west Berliners for distribution among returnees from Soviet Zone concentration camps.

In lobby of theater, all ticket holders were asked to contribute goods or money to the cause. (Pollaczek photo)



The program, a special benefit quiz broadcast, was staged in Berlin's huge Titania Palast and was participated in by well-known personalities from film, theater, cabaret and radio. Tickets for the performance were completely sold out within two hours and all purchasers were asked to bring with them gifts of clothing, food, or household or toilet articles to aid several hundred political prisoners recently released from the Soviet camps at Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen.

Large crates were set up in the lobby of the theater into which ticket holders dumped their gifts while special telephones were installed on the stage and at RIAS to accept the hundreds of calls from listeners offering assistance.

NET PROCEEDS of the ticket sales and all of the prizes, contributed by Berlin firms, were turned over to the “Fighting Group against Inhumanity” and its director, Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt. This group has since undertaken distribution of the thousands of gifts received and reports that several hundred victims of communist oppression were directly benefited as a result of the broadcast quiz show, “Mach Mit” (Join with Me).

At least 50 RIAS employees contributed the equivalent of one working day in unpaid over-

time to insure the success of this production and all musicians and artists appearing on the program voluntarily contributed their services.

Offers of assistance were still being received three weeks after the broadcast. The latest compilation of assorted gifts totals 13,421. Additionally, 3,672 DM and 648.80 East marks were contributed, of which 2,275 DM resulted from ticket sales.

A breakdown of the gifts, by number and category includes:

1,328 offers of food and groceries.

1,205 gifts of tobacco.

8,347 gifts of toilet articles.

525 offers for medical, dental and optical services, including two offers of blood transfusions.

496 gifts of household articles, including an offer of a moving firm to move 10 tons of household goods to western Germany without charge.

70 offers of book and magazine subscriptions.

7 offers of apprentice and job training.

13 offers of temporary employment.

1,100 articles of clothing.

206 miscellaneous gifts, including five offers of marriage — and one canary!

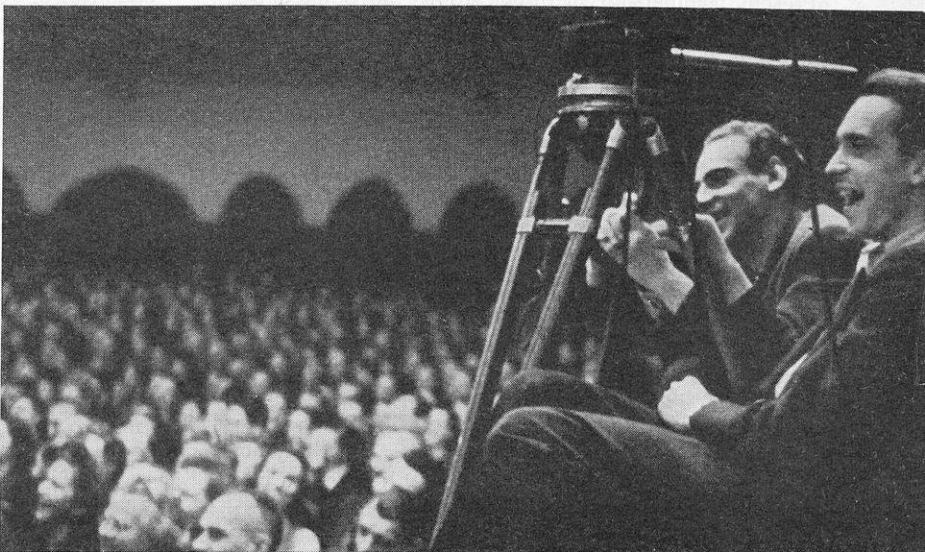
63 offers of stationery articles.

61 offers of tools and machinery.

Dr. Hildebrandt, in accepting the many contributions and in thanking RIAS for this demonstration of public service, praised not only the material assistance thus rendered but also the morale encouragement which such a community action gave to those unfortunate people who either still are or have been victims of Communist oppression. +END



Berliners smile as they look over gifts contributed to victims of Soviet oppression. Gifts poured in for weeks.



Above, news cameras caught famous stars of RIAS benefit. Below, numerous gifts included food, clothes, toilet articles.



Youth Organizations Developing

A 70 PERCENT INCREASE in membership in youth organizations since 1946 is one of the most encouraging developments in Germany, according to Lee S. Wilson, retiring chief of the Youth Activities Section, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. Mr. Wilson returned in mid-January to his post as field executive of the San Francisco YMCA after a year's leave of absence in Germany.

Mr. Wilson indicated that although much progress has been made in youth work and leadership training during the past six months, a great deal remains to be done before programs and projects which will meet the needs of German youth can be considered adequate.

"Ninety percent of young people leave school at the age of 14," Mr. Wilson said, "so that responsibility of training for citizenship falls heavily on youth organizations, and on other out-of-school informal, educational and leisure-time programs."

Present membership in organizations, he pointed out, includes from 25 to 30 percent of persons between the ages of 10 and 25. However, Mr. Wilson stated, present programs do not reach a significant proportion of the unemployed and unorganized youth of Germany, nor do they provide adequately for thousands who are homeless and wandering — many from displaced and refugee families.

According to a survey made in October 1949 approximately 510,000 youths in western Germany between the ages of 14 and 18 years are out of school and unemployed. Housing, finances and nourishment of the 123,000 students in universities are wholly inadequate.

Mr. Wilson also stated that while some progress has been made in cooperative planning by county and state youth committees, sound and comprehensive community programs that cut across separate interest and denominational lines are needed. In this connection, he cautioned against recent efforts of prominent youth leaders to conduct leadership training programs solely by individual organizations rather than by all representative groups within a community. He warned that such training would tend to overemphasize the ideologies of particular groups.

According to HICOG figures, present membership in organized groups, based on special interests, is as follows: Sports, 33 percent; Catholic, 27; trade union, 14; Protestant, 14; cultural, 3; Falcons (*SPD Falken*), 3; Friends of Nature, 3; Boy and Girl Scouts, 0.9; hiking, 0.7; Free German Youth, 0.7, and miscellaneous, 0.7.

MR. WILSON URGED that all young people in Germany be provided with certain fundamental opportunities, in which be included: basic education, vocational guidance and training, useful employment, medical care, opportunity to develop their own philosophy of life and religious convictions, opportunity for creative use of leisure time.

"To the extent that a large segment of the young population is denied these basic rights," said Mr. Wilson, "just so will the health and vitality of the nation as a whole suffer. These problems can be solved by youth, by inter-

ested citizens, and by government officials working together. The alternative to such cooperation is a state-devised program, with all its dangerous implications."

According to Mr. Wilson, continued and wider contact of German youth with other nations will be provided through the 1949-1950 exchanges program.

IN SUMMARIZING the more important American-sponsored achievements during the last six months of 1949, Mr. Wilson listed:

Nineteen international work camps in which more than 300 German young persons joined with an equal number of representatives from the United States and other countries from Europe.

Participation by 60 German students from the US Zone in English harvest camps during October and November.

Three hundred German youth leaders sent to other countries of Europe for training.

Six thousand youth leaders participated in HICOG-sponsored youth training schools.

Attendance of youth officers of all western zones of Germany in regular inter-Allied youth officers conferences.

Self-help programs which have developed 359 youth homes in western Germany serving 15,640 homeless and wandering youth. To meet the youth unemployment problem, this program has established 268 voluntary youth training centers serving 7,900 youth.

Conferences to discuss and formulate a plan for long-term professional training for publicly-employed youth leaders.

Meeting of 42 youth leaders who had visited the United States under the 1949 exchanges program to discuss how their experiences might be used in meeting German problems.

+ END



American and German reorientation specialists hold a panel discussion at Haus Schwalbach in Wiesbaden, during the two-week seminar on reorientation held by the Field Operations Division, OLC Hesse. At left are Susan Burson, Women's Affairs expert, and Linton Lovett, program analyst, OLCH.

(PRB OLCH photo)

Police Reform

By JAMES L. McCRAW

Chief, Public Safety Branch

Internal Political and Governmental Affairs Division

Office of Political Affairs, HICOG

THE STORY of the Nazi police force and the wrongs it perpetrated needs no recounting. Well-known to all were its excesses in imposing the will of government upon the German people, its complete freedom from any control except its own hierarchy, its unlimited power to enact its own rules and serve as its own judge.

These were the things which needed immediate correction when the American armies entered Germany.

Military Government undertook at once the complete break-up of the Nazi police organization — the curbing of unrestricted power and the prohibition of abusive practices. No one, German or Allied, questioned the need for these changes.

Although some German governments — those of the Weimar Republic and earlier — were in many respects democratic, Military Government recognized that they held within them the seeds from which grew the Nazi state and its all-powerful police organization. Police practices abetted the Nazi government in disregarding the will of the people and eliminating the people's control over their government.

Among those earlier practices were the tendencies toward militarism in organization, training and operations. While the German police enjoyed a certain public respect, it was respect engendered by reverence for power and not a respect that came from pride in police as members of the community. Police practices and attitudes were autocratic. Even the police uniform was designed to create the impression of importance; the "shako" helmet worn by the policeman gave him an exaggerated appearance of size and sternness. The concept of "police" was one whereby police were agents of the state, rather than servants and protectors of the citizen.

TRADITIONALLY, THE police possessed certain legislative and judicial powers, as well as somewhat excessive executive powers; there was no corresponding system of checks and balances to prevent such powers from being abused. A multitude of governmental functions lay in police hands, giving a measure of control over the everyday activities of every German citizen. Performance

of these functions, added to his excessive power and the lack of proper public concept of police, made the policeman an official to be feared and avoided, and certainly not one to seek for helpful assistance.

Military Government policy in the initial reorganization and subsequent control of German police agencies had therefore a dual purpose. Not only would it eliminate the immediate evils of the Nazi period, but bring about conceptual changes which would return the police to the control of the people. Military Government wanted to make it impossible for the police later to assume unreasonable powers or to deal in activities not related to peace and public order.

It was through the imposition of regulations that Military Government brought into being the new order in the German police. These regulations did not contemplate a police system copied from the United States, but represented what was considered an ideal rearrangement of police in the German community, in a way to insure democratic police organization and practice.

HOWEVER WORTHWHILE these changes may have been — however essential they were to the establishment of democratic community life and government — they could not fail to be unpopular with the German police, because they were the imposed regulations of an occupying power.

Many of these changes, however, were similar to changes being inaugurated in democratic countries throughout the world. Although Germany's police had once been recognized as technical leaders in their profession by policemen of the western world, the police, like the people of Germany, had been long isolated from contact with non-German people or with modern developments in the police profession. All their efforts had been

The author is seated at left in this photo showing German police officers studying traffic control problems in Kalamazoo, Mich. Left to right are Mr. McCraw; Ernst Binder, Bavarian Rural Police; Oskar Riester, chief, Mannheim city police; Howard Hoyt (seated), chief, Kalamazoo Police Dept.; Erich Ehlert, Berlin police; Herbert Becker, Wiesbaden police chief; Franz Noch, Bremen police chief; and Ludwig Weitman, deputy police chief, Munich.



slanted towards the creation of a powerful Nazi state, and world developments in their profession passed unheeded.

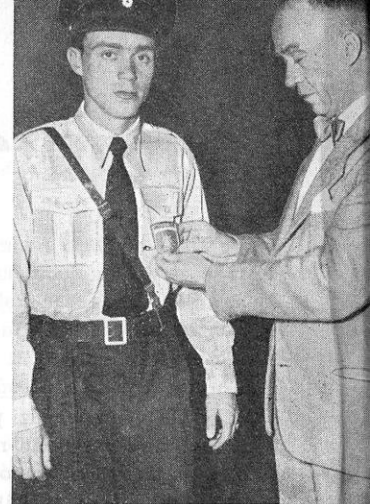
IF THE OBJECTIVES of the occupying powers were to be attained, and a democratic police system to be perpetuated, it was obvious that they must be accepted voluntarily by both police and people. The Germans would have to see the problem objectively and bring to bear an enlightened viewpoint on the reasons for these radical breaks with tradition. This could only be accomplished by renewing the German contact with the outside world, and with the democracies whose police served as practicing examples.

The generosity of America's government and taxpayers made possible the travel of Germans to the United States and other democratic countries to observe community life and governmental practices. It also made it possible for citizens from those democracies to visit Germany and to exchange views and experiences with the Germans. Under these exchange programs, German police leaders and American and other foreign police leaders have been able to visit each other.

Eight German policemen have now gone from the US Zone of Germany to the United States, and five Americans and six British police leaders have visited the police of the US Zone in Germany. It is to be hoped that visits of many more can be arranged for the future under the HICOG exchanges program.

In these visits to America, the German police have been able to see and study a working democracy. They have seen the good and the bad. They learn that there are yet many undemocratic practices in the organization and operation of American police. They also see that those problems are being attacked and the faults corrected by a free, progressive, well-informed citizenry. They learn that many of the principles advocated by the Americans who imposed new systems upon them are sound, and that the acceptance of these principles will be of real benefit to Germany and its people. They find a concept of the role of police in community life and government different

Wiesbaden's chief of police, Herbert Becker, pins numbered badge on Policeman Paul Degenhard — the first time in German history, it is believed, that a police administration voluntarily initiated the wearing of numbered shields. Becker crusaded for the introduction of numbered badges following a tour of study in the United States with other police officials. Becker triumphed over the opposition of city police officials who stubbornly clung to the contention that only convicts should be numbered.



from any they have known in Germany and come to realize the importance of bringing about changes in their own system.

THE GERMAN ANALYSES of the American system of government, of community life and police practice are often critical. One German policeman visiting an American police department spotted no less than 25 violations of the Military Government rules which had been imposed on his own German police department. He was critical of the failure of the Americans to practice what they were preaching but before his visit was ended, he saw malpractices being corrected and he became an advocate of most of the principles involved.

He realized that while some of the rules of the Occupation Forces in Germany were related solely to the need to demilitarize Germany and were therefore arbitrary, the majority of those applied to the police forces would cause changes which were essential if Germany were to establish and perpetuate a democratic type of government.

There are many examples of the benefits which have accrued from these visits. Many seem to be of minor importance in themselves, but taken as a whole show a trend toward a new concept of police and their place in the community. Many of these examples cannot be directly related to the experiences of the German police who visited abroad because while the idea may have come from abroad, it has been changed to fit local conditions or needs and is not recognizable as a copy of anything foreign. There are many examples worth noting.

GENERALLY, GERMAN police have objected to the wearing of numbered badges. Many considered the wearing of a number as placing them in a category with imprisoned criminals or concentration camp inmates. In America a German police chief saw the numbered police badge treated with pride. It was a method of readily identifying the policeman to the public, thus making him individually responsible for his actions, but it was nonetheless a badge of honor.

Upon his return to Germany one German police chief adopted in his department the use of the numbered badge. He did not impose it arbitrarily upon his men but by explaining its purpose in terms of what he had seen in the US, he obtained the acceptance of the new badge by his policemen and by the community. (Continued on page 28)



Military and German policemen search room in Yugoslav DP camp in Munich during raid by 508th M.P. Company.

Midway with ERP

By LUCIEN AGNIEL

Assistant Information Officer

ECA Mission to Western Germany

EUROPE TODAY — at the midway point in the Marshall Plan — is like a man recovering from a long siege of sickness. The fever is down, the patient is walking again and has even returned to work. But he isn't fully out of danger. The goal for the final two years of the European Recovery Program is to restore that patient to robust health.

As ERP turns in April into the second half of its existence, member countries are taking inventory. They are going over the books, comparing their economic position today with 1948. They are also appraising the job ahead.

Looking back, it is sobering to realize how desperate was the German and European position in the postwar period before the Marshall Plan. Those recent hardships are still etched in the minds of Europeans.

There was, first of all, war's devastation. There was dislocation of transportation, critical lack of raw materials and general exhaustion.

In addition, there were frontier restrictions and trade barriers which hobbled Europe's productive capacity and export ability. Europe was tired, ill and without hope.

In short, Europe, and most of all, Germany, had reached the point where want produced more want. Without fertilizer the soil could not produce enough food. Without sufficient food, the miner could not produce enough coal. Without enough steel, there were not enough railroad cars to carry coal to run the steel work to make more rail cars.

This was the endless spiral of want in Germany and in all of Europe. This was the swaying scaffold of Europe's economy in the year 1947.

DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING US Secretary of State George E. Marshall's famous offer of help at Harvard, June 5, 1947,* came fast. One after another, the western European democracies banded together in the European Recovery Program.

Soviet Russia was quick to say "nyet" to Mr. Marshall, and also cast negative votes for her satellites, including Czechoslovakia, which previously had voted an embarrassingly premature "yes."

The democracies met in Paris in July. And their first action was to invite the military governors of the four zones of Germany to take part in the discussions. The

three western Zones accepted. The East voted "nyet" again.

In the spring of 1948, Congress passed the Foreign Assistance Act, which established the Economic Cooperation Administration. The sum of \$5,300,000,000 was made available for the first 15 months. Western Germany got \$514,000,000 — more than one and one-quarter million dollars a day for the appropriation period.

There were no strings on the dollars. Germany, like other ERP members, used the aid in any way so long as industrial and agricultural production was increased, subject to ECA screening.

THE DOLLAR TRANSFUSION had the desired effect. With more raw materials, the industrial plant began to operate faster. Coal production rose steadily. Thanks to currency reform, German money once again could buy sorely needed goods — goods which began to appear in the shops in the first summer of the Marshall Plan.

And the aid dollars were working twice for recovery. The direct dollar funds bought foreign goods and equipment which couldn't otherwise be purchased. Then the German consumer or producer bought the American material for Deutsche marks. The resulting Deutsche marks went into Germany's counterpart fund.

Last fall, the first of the counterpart marks went to work for German recovery. They went to railroads, public utilities and port reconstruction. Shortly before Christmas, more counterpart marks were allocated for power plants, agriculture, housing and capital investment.

Meanwhile Germany's progress in the European community was marked by still other evidence. In the second Marshall Plan year, Germany became an acknowledged member of ERP. The German Federal Republic concluded a bilateral agreement with the United States under the

* See "US Proposal for Europe to Help Self" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 99, June 30, 1947.

The railway station at Furth i. Wald, where 75 freight cars, bought in Czechoslovakia for western Germany, were delivered. Funds came from ERP. (OLCB photo)



Marshall Plan, established its own representatives in the United States and sent delegates to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris.

TODAY — AT THE HALFWAY mark in ERP — Germany and all of western Europe must face even bigger problems — productivity, integration and liberalization.

These are the words which must be supplanted by deeds if Germany and Europe are to stand alone by 1952.

They are words which ECA-Administrator Paul G. Hoffman, roving Ambassador W. Averill Harriman and Western Germany Mission Chief Robert M. Hanes have used again and again in describing the tasks ahead.

Today Germans and Europeans are having a close look at these three words — and in the order named.

Productivity first. It stood to reason that it was of foremost importance for the ERP countries to produce more and more. Production was and is the key word in the recovery sentence. But productivity in the ERP sense, was more than willy nilly increase in output. The production had to be planned to fit the over-all requirements of western Europe — it means selling the right goods in the right market at a lower price. It also means, in some cases, that ERP countries may be asked to set aside chances of immediate profit for the long term gain of general recovery. This also leads logically to the second word — integration.

Thus far, integration has been the big stumbling block. A long time ago, Marshall Plan trade experts took a close look at the movement of goods in Europe. What they saw was a Europe divided geographically into small economic bodies, each of which behaved as if it could be economically self-supporting. At the same time, the experts saw that most of these would-be separate entities had dollar gaps.



American Farmer's Friendship Tour inspects Marshall Plan hybrid corn at Frankfurt farm during Europe visit.

IN GERMANY, for instance, the difference between what Germans must buy and what they can sell to the dollar area proves the old system cannot survive after outside help ends.

The Marshall Plan, therefore, has used the third word — liberalization. The Marshall Plan has said to Europe: pull down internal economic barriers and form a large, single economic unit. Liberalize your trade. Let it be possible for German automobiles to be sold in England and Italy and France without tariffs and restrictions which now keep European trade shackled. Let French wines be sold freely in other European countries, along with British textiles. Let surplus Scandinavian electric power run machines for other countries. In short, form yourselves into a single community — a single market with 275,000,000 customers.

In simple words, ERP asks European countries to produce and distribute as a single country.

No one, however, not even the most rabid supporters of Marshall Plan economics, under-estimates the difficulty of the task. To overcome the historical traditions and weight of centuries, European statesmen must exert prodigious effort to form the Western Union. The alternative, however, is unthinkable. Without economic cooperation, the countries of western Europe would face growing economic and political isolation. Each country would find it necessary to impose more traffics and more restrictions on imports to protect its trade balances when Marshall aid ends. In the end, this temporizing treatment would weaken all who accepted it. The western democracies would then become lonely, impoverished islands — easy prey for communist agitation.

But it isn't entirely up to Europe. The second major outlet for European production is the United States. Unless American taxpayers are prepared to give Europe goods indefinitely, a way must be found to let Europe earn the dollars she will continue to need after 1952.

WORLD TRADE cannot exist on a one-way street. This "Tale from Hoffman" merits sober consideration by all Americans. One of the most important contributions America can make to European recovery is buying more European goods. The more goods America buys from Europe, the more goods Europe can buy from America. Progressive Americans are determined to help Europe close the dollar gap by buying more European goods.

Administrator Hoffman points out frequently that the amount of goods Europe must export to America before she can pay her own way comes to less than one percent of our gross national income.

"By no stretch of the imagination," he says, "can our absorbing that one percent of goods hurt us. As a matter of fact, by buying more of each other's goods, both Europe and the United States stand to gain from increased production and lower prices. The net effect is certain to be a mutually higher standard of living for people on both sides of the Atlantic."

Germans have much to offer the American market. German precision instruments, toys, cameras and optical equipment are famous in the United States. But the goods must be offered for sale in the American tradition and at competitive prices. The German export drive, recently announced by the Federal Republic, will find a receptive market among Americans.

GERMANS HAVE BEEN quick to grasp the western European problem. They can look around and see what has happened here in the first two years of the Marshall Plan. They can see the results from the raw materials, food, machinery and industrial equipment which have come into western Germany.

They can see the results of the millions of marks in counterpart funds which have gone into housing, agriculture, power plants and coal mines.

They know that ERP's Technical Assistance Program has sent German experts to America to study agriculture, plant protection, industrial methods, scientific techniques.

It now remains for Germans and Western Europeans, moving forward as a single community, to help themselves in the next two years by forming a single, self-sufficient market. +END

Bibliography of ECA Articles

Articles previously published in the Information Bulletin concerning the Marshall Plan, Economic Cooperation Administration program and European Recovery Plan include:

Bizone's Participation in ECA Program, statement by Paul G. Hoffman, No. 148, Nov. 16, 1948.

Challenge to Europe, statement by Paul G. Hoffman, December 1949.

Comments Continue on Marshall Plan, German editorials, No. 104, Aug. 4, 1947.

Delivered ECA Goods Total \$68,000,000, No. 152, Jan. 11, 1949.

Development of the Marshall Plan, No. 129, Feb. 24, 1948.

ECA Agreement, US-German accord with text, February 1950.

ECA on Tour, pictorial, March 1950.

ERP Called Great Historic Deed, German editorials, No. 134, May 4, 1948.

ERP Freight Cars from Czechoslovakia, No. 149, Nov. 4, 1948.

ERP — and Germany's Opportunity, No. 134, May 4, 1948.

ERP Tobacco Cuts Black-Market Price, No. 159, April 19, 1949.



American tobacco comes to Germany under the Marshall Plan. Retained at Bremen warehouses, it is auctioned off from time to time to cigar and cigarette manufacturers. Tobacco, en route, loses its moisture, is shown as it comes out of steam pressure tube in Bremen. (US Army photo)

European Recovery Program, report by Paul G. Hoffman, No. 158, April 5, 1949.

Future ERP Aid, statement by Paul G. Hoffman, No. 169, Sept. 6, 1949.

Germany's Role in European Recovery, statement by William H. Draper, Jr., No. 141, Aug. 10, 1948.

Hope Continues in Aid Plan, German editorials, No. 141, Aug. 10, 1948.

Marshall Plan and Western Germany, The, No. 129, Feb. 24, 1948.

Marshall Plan — Course of Law, pictorial, No. 139, July 13, 1948.

Organization for European Economic Cooperation, article by Major Gordon L. C. Scott, No. 163, June 14, 1949.

Praise for Marshall Plan, German editorials, No. 100, July 7, 1947.

Reparations Revision, No. 160, May 3, 1949.

Review of ERP Aid, report by Norman H. Collison, No. 154, Feb. 8, 1949.

Ruhr Coal and European Recovery, report by US economists, No. 113, Oct. 6, 1947.

Ruhr — Vital to Recovery, The, article by Robert R. Estill, No. 141, Aug. 10, 1948.

Soviet Prophecies on ERP Backfire, No. 136, June 1, 1948.

Telling What ERP Does, article by Arthur Settler, No. 116, July 26, 1949.

Tourist "Dollar Drive", February 1950.

Tourists from Mid-West See Germany, No. 158, April 5, 1949.

US Proposal for Europe to Help Self, text of Harvard address by Secretary of State Marshall, No. 99, June 30, 1947.

Eight New Shorts Available To Resident Officers

Eight new films for use in HICOG's reorientation program have been released to US resident officers for showing at German community meetings, according to the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Most of the films, including those concerning other countries, are produced in the United States and are reviewed, translated and synchronized in HICOG's film laboratory in Munich. A few are produced in Germany.

Titles and descriptions are as follows: "Life with Junior" (18 minutes) details the responsibility of parents.

"California Junior Symphony" (19 minutes) presents one of California's school symphony orchestras.

"Land of Enchantment" (25 minutes) shows the New Mexico landscape and some Indian tribal dances.

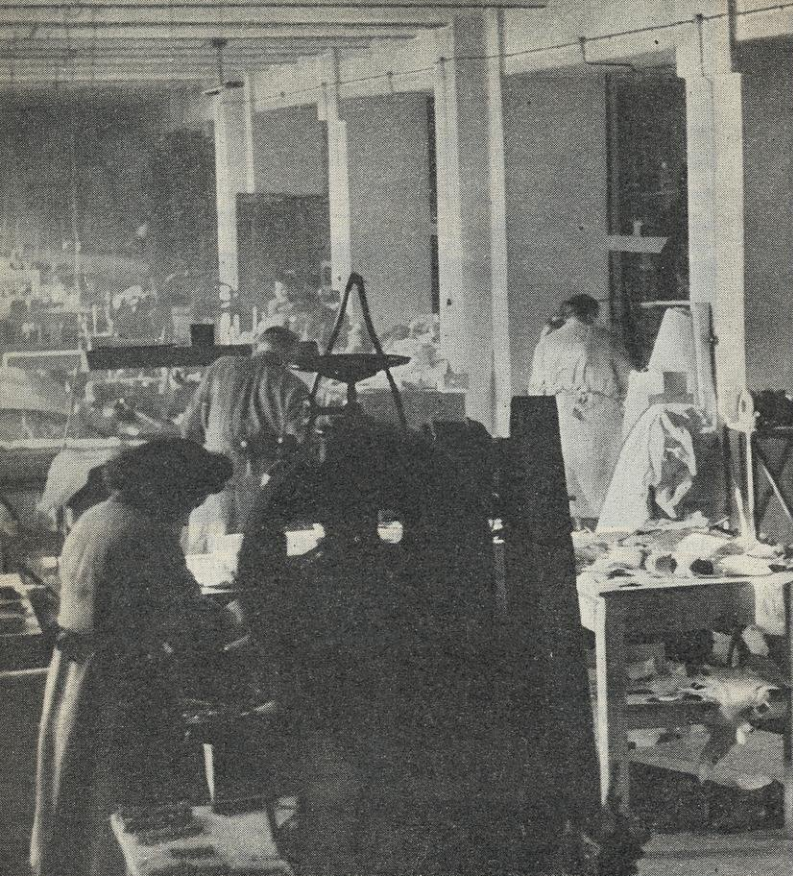
"Men and Machines" (18 minutes) is an informative picture of technical developments and their tendencies.

"The Doctor" (14 minutes) is based on the theme that devotion to the well-being of all who ask for his assistance is the guide of the country doctor.

"Treasure House" (17 minutes) deals with the history of the origin of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington and suggests the outstanding and varied activities it sponsors in all fields of science.

"According to Plan" (10 minutes) shows the importance of blueprint in providing a clear, understandable and simple way for the engineer to communicate his ideas.

"The County Agent" (15 minutes) shows how the farmer can rely on his county, how to work more efficiently and to adopt new scientific methods in his daily work.



Ruined room adjoining busy shoemaker's plant is typical of wreckage from which thriving Berlin enterprise was built.

Refugee Shoemaker

IT TOOK PLENTY of courage — and shoe leather — to walk from Breslau to Berlin, but Kurt Stiller has mustered enough of both, in the four years since his journey, to become a business success in postwar Germany.

Kurt Stiller is a refugee from Polish-administered territory who, selling what little he had salvaged in his flight from Breslau, began a tiny shoe-repair shop that blossomed into a 2,500-pair-a-month shoe factory. He used what he had — courage — and it brought giant rewards.

Stiller's present plant in Berlin is not the American ideal in factories. It is located on the fourth floor of a building that has been otherwise largely decimated, and has been braced and chinked laboriously into habitable office space. But it is still far removed, in terms of comfort, from the poverty and tiny shop in which he started.

Before 1945, Kurt Stiller was co-director of one of Germany's largest shoe manufacturing plants in Breslau. He prospered from 16 years of labors in the shoe business. But in January of war's final year, his prosperity, his home, his business went out the window, as the Nazi-initiated ruin swept back onto his city.

Stiller, granted eight days' leave from taking up arms against the Soviets, went to Berlin, but did not return. His wife, too, fled Breslau in a mass exodus of women and children. Less than two months after the

German capitulation on May 8, 1945, Stiller set out from the home where friends harbored him and his wife, and looked for work. His wife agreed to keep the books for him and be his assistant if he could launch a small shoe-repair business for himself. The borough president of Charlottenburg (a borough in Berlin's British Sector) assisted him in obtaining use of a former shoemaker's one-room shop. All his work had to be done by hand — there was no machinery available. For the bits of leather and nails he needed, he begged from former customers within the city. The craft his family had known for years stood him in good stead, and the word spread around Charlottenburg: "Bring Herr Stiller some old bits of shoes and he will make you a new pair." His work was painstaking and desperately needed.

GRADUALLY HE WAS able to employ a helper, then two. On Nov. 1, his brother Arthur returned from England where he had been a prisoner of war, and a half year later, Arthur's family emigrated from Breslau to Berlin. The whole family joined Stiller in his Charlottenburg shop and with their help it grew. The tiny shop burgeoned into three rooms and the cellar became a workroom.

Meanwhile, Stiller prevailed upon friends for cast-off machinery, all of it damaged but repairable. When

sufficient had been accumulated, they began not only to repair but to manufacture shoes. In the cellar workshop, a staff now grown to 20 pieced together children's footwear, and enough money was collected to hire first floor living rooms of the building they occupied. The former quarters where Stiller lived in the building were transformed into a workshop.

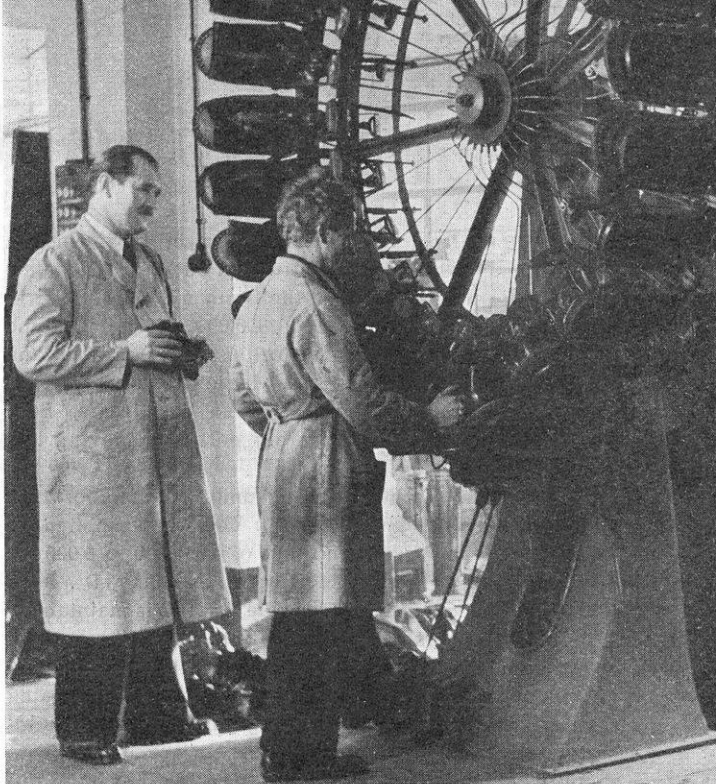
In the beginning of 1946, the borough undertook a vast relief action, to make and distribute shoes to barefooted school children. None of the shoemakers in the area had sufficient materials to meet the need. So Stiller hazarded a trip into the country, buying up leather and corollary shoe parts, hauling them with great risk and difficulty by truck back to Berlin. He split it up with other shoemakers.

The excellent job of the Stiller crew during this intra-city relief project earned them help in getting the larger quarters they now occupy. The four story building was cracked and windowless, in large part burned out. The time had come for Stiller to sell what little he had salvaged in his flight from Breslau. His brother and family turned over their possessions, including wedding rings; he sold his photographic equipment and what remained of his wife's jewelry, smuggled from Breslau in the hems of dresses. The lot netted 30,000 Deutsche marks (then \$9,000).

THAT WAS THE START of their capital; a half-year ago they received DM 50,000 credit through the city council. With these funds they have had repaired four spacious rooms on the fourth floor of their building, and bought the precision machines needed for turning out shoes. These rooms are sheltered and warm, but open onto windswept, caved-in chambers to which their repair funds could not stretch. It is now their hope to obtain a DM 90,000 credit under Marshall Plan provisions to salvage more space from their piece of war's wreckage.

Kurt Stiller today is not a wealthy man. The machinery in his shop is old, the quarters shabby, the output small. Yet he has managed to eke out a surplus from his relative

A workman pauses for lunch at the work bench where he soles UNICEF shoes sorely needed by Berlin's children.



Shoemaker Kurt Stiller stands with brother Arthur (right) before shoe press in factory he founded four years ago.

prosperity and to help out those who, as he had, are trying to find their way back to productive lives and security.

With the help of occupation officials, he was able to bring 10 professional shoemakers and old associates from Breslau. More found their way to him from that city, so that today two-thirds of his present 60 employees are fellow refugees and craftsmen from the East. For them in their poverty he was able to rent four big houses, in which from four to five families each are living.

The output of his factory now stands at 2,500 pairs of shoes per month, many of them the quality men's shoes for which his Breslau factory was famed. But a large portion of these shoes — a total order of 15,000 — are being made specifically for needy children under a city-managed contract with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). His profit on such work is not large: he bid competitively for the order when the Berlin City Council agreed to buy UNICEF shoes for its ill-clad children. These shoes cost the city but nine marks (\$2.14) per pair, since UNICEF provides, free, the tops, soles and inner soles for their manufacture. Many of these shoes go to children who, like Stiller himself, are refugees.

Stiller, the refugee, who has mastered not only the giant problems that beset him but is helping others in their struggle, has trained his vision on more prosperous days. Today he has 85 percent of the machinery he needs, hopes to purchase the remaining 15 percent from ERP funds. He wants to step up production to 4,000 pairs of shoes monthly by midyear, eventually to reach 7,000 with 100-120 employees.

+END

Building Rate Spurred

BY THE END of the Marshall Plan in 1952, western Germany's housing construction rate is scheduled, according to present plans of the German Federal government, to reach a minimum of 300,000 new family-type dwelling units annually, Dr. Karl F. Bode, chief of the Program Division, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany, announced. During the next two years, ECA counterpart funds will play a big part in achieving this goal.

The number of new dwelling units planned for 1950 is 250,000, against approximately 200,000 completed in 1949. There is an overall shortage of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 dwelling units at present in western Germany, Dr. Bode said. If the scheduled increased rate for 1952 is maintained, more than 15 years will pass before the housing shortage is overcome.

The country's present building capacity is estimated at more than 300,000 new dwelling units annually. Building materials and experienced workers are in adequate supply, but the chief limiting factor for reaching full construction capacity is lack of investment capital. There also is considerable reluctance to go all out for the most efficient methods of house construction.

THE RECENT RELEASE of DM 81,500,000 of ERP counterpart funds to housing will assist in financing the construction of approximately 40,000 dwelling units. Each dwelling unit costs approximately DM 10,000, of which about 20 percent is lent from ERP counterpart funds.

In explaining the Federal Government's housing program for 1950, Dr. Bode stated that it will require investments amounting to approximately DM 2,500,000,000. This sum must be made available from public funds, the capital market, private sources and ERP funds.

To carry out the 1949 housing program, which resulted in 200,000 new dwellings, expenditures totaling from DM 1,900,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 were made. Of this total, DM 1,000,000,000 was made available from public funds, DM 500,000,000 from means provided by the capital market, and DM 400,000,000 from private sources, including loans granted by tenants.

For the 1950 housing program, according to the federal government's plans, public and private capital will be activated by the following measures: (1) Granting of tax advantages for building purposes; (2) liberalizing the laws on placing mortgages for new construction; (3) taking over by public authorities of guarantees on junior mortgages; (4) encouraging of savings for building purposes by granting advance payments on concluded contracts with building and loan associations; (5) granting of interim credits.

IN POSTWAR YEARS, housing has become so difficult that it cripples the working capacity of a large share of the population, Dr. Bode said, adding "Thousands of workers must travel long distances between homes and factories. Vacancies in old and new industrial centers

often cannot be filled because it is impossible to provide workers with accommodations, even of the most primitive kind. All this is particularly true for the 8,000,000 refugee population, whose great potential abilities must not be allowed to run to waste."

Dr. Bode emphasized that European Recovery Program targets cannot be reached within the next years if there is no essential and lasting improvement of productive capacity. In this connection the improvement of housing conditions is of decisive importance.

(Continued from page 22)

Police Reform

The Germans were greatly impressed by the close relationship and great good will which existed between the American citizen and the policemen and the efforts of the police to retain and increase this good will. There are examples today in Germany of the new German police trying to establish this same relationship. One sees German police assigned to elementary schools to lecture the children, to obtain their friendship and eliminate the "bogeyman" concept of the policeman, to teach them of the role of the policeman as their protector and his need of their cooperation in obeying the law and preventing crime.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS have been issued which impose greater restrictions upon the police than are required by law in holding arrested persons in detention without charge or hearing, the making of searches without warrants and the use of police weapons in the pursuit of criminals. There are campaigns being conducted to take the police problems to the people to obtain their interest and support. There are many evidences of police performing ordinary acts of kindness and charity to change the public concept of the policeman. There is the adoption of the system of reporting police problems, needs and accomplishments to the people of the local community through local community councils.

Without exception the German police leaders who have had these contacts abroad have a changed attitude toward the occupying authorities and toward the principles which they advocate. Without exception each has spread his knowledge by giving public addresses to the public and to professional police groups, and by writing articles for publication in newspapers and magazines and technical police publications.

The German police of today are becoming more democratic and leaders who are bringing about these changes are to be praised. Much yet remains to be done, however, if the new concept is to be wholly accepted and made permanent. The best means to accomplish this is to continue aiding the German police and the German people to feel the need for changes, and through broadened experiences, to find ways of accomplishing them. + END

Road Back to Health

By LT. COL. WALTER R. de FOREST

Chief, Medical Affairs Section
Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG

ONE OF THE THORNIEST problems confronting US Public Health officials in Germany today is the proper organization of the medical, dental and pharmacist professions and their relationship to the German social structure.

At present extremists with totalitarian tendencies closely resembling those of the Nazis are again attracting a large following among the health professions, exercising a rapidly growing influence and squeezing out of important positions honest democrats and persons considered "too friendly to the Americans."

Concerted efforts will have to be made immediately to strengthen the hard-pressed democratic element in the German health professions before its position becomes hopeless. The Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany should scrutinize the political implications of all orders directly or indirectly affecting health service, refrain from steps likely to defeat the purpose of democratization, and do everything in its power to help the Germans solve their own health problems according to their proven needs. After four years of occupation and with the shift of emphasis in our program from one of operations to re-orienting the Germans to develop more democratic institutions, many steps already have been taken to strengthen these democratic elements.

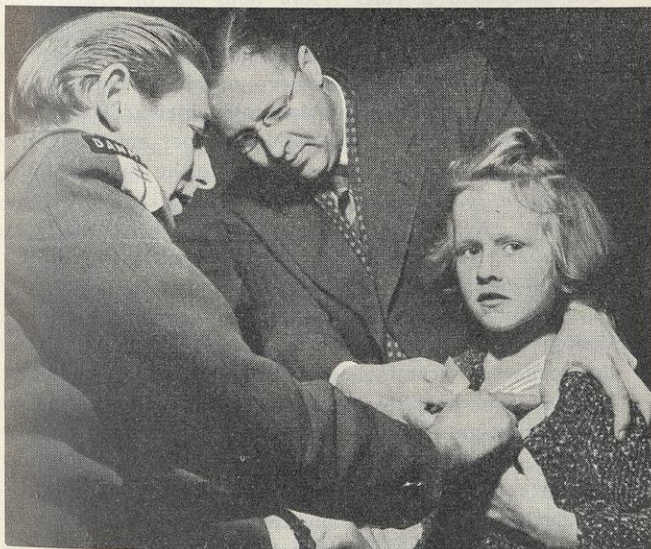
This review of public health in Germany from 1945 to 1949 is a digest of a speech made last October by Lt. Col. Walter R. de Forest on "Public Health in Germany during the US Occupation" before the American Public Health Association in New York.

ALONG THIS LINE the cultural exchange program, among others, has assumed increasing importance. Through this plan German public health officials are being brought abreast of the best and latest developments in public health matters by the sending of German public health representatives to the United States for study and

observation. American doctors, nurses and other experts in numerous health fields have been brought to Germany. In addition, the Institute of Public Affairs, through its Medical Section, is helping to spread democratic techniques in health administration as well as up-to-date knowledge in the fields of medical science.

In assisting the German medical profession to get back on its feet, Military Government collaborated extensively with international health agencies such as the World Health Organization; the Danish Red Cross Tuberculosis Mission whereby 586,000 German children have been tuberculin tested and 208,000 vaccinated to date; and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) bringing additional assistance for the care of mothers and children in Germany.

Under State Department control and the further withdrawal by Occupation Authorities from operational func-



Germany's road back to health has been solidly paved with cooperation from international health groups. The Danish Red Cross, cooperating with the Public Health Branch, is continuing its inoculation program in the US Zone: at left, Dr. Viskum of Copenhagen applies test ointment while Bavarian health official holds the youngster. Right, girls in a small one-room school near Dachau await first examination; they'll get two tests and one inoculation.

(Photos by PRD HICOG)

tions and with the development of a centralized German Public Health office at Bonn, our Public Health office is focusing its efforts toward the development of modern German public health service and better medical care through the Reorientation Exchange Program, the promotion of medical education, both by fostering in-service postgraduate training and through the development of up-to-date schools of nursing and public health.

German medical libraries are being built up to cover the gap that occurred during the war and postwar years by procuring medical text books and periodicals to cover this period and through the use of a widespread microfilm reader service.

ALTHOUGH UNSOLVED problems still face occupation health officials, the more immediate ones which confronted Military Government in the days following the close of the war have been fairly well dissipated.

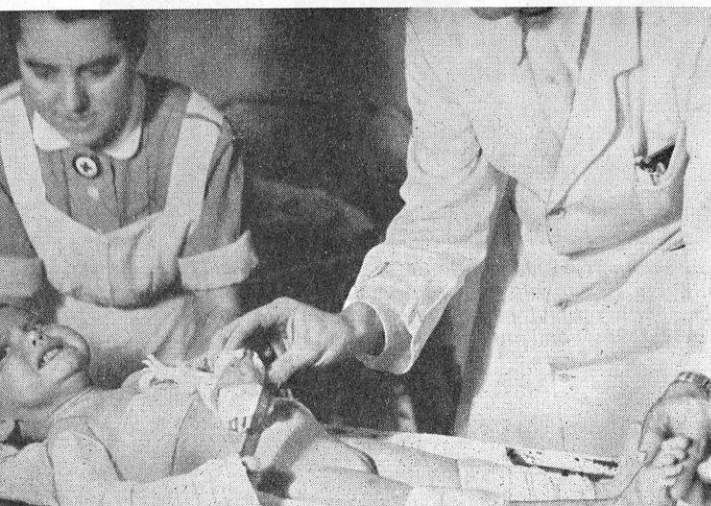
Up to 1948 the occupation job in Germany was to maintain the public health both for humanitarian reasons and to protect the health of the occupying forces. Bombed and partially destroyed cities, damaged water supply, crowded dwellings, and hundred of thousands of homeless displaced persons, refugees and expellees made the possibility of serious epidemics likely.

Immediate surveys showed shortages in hospital facilities, inadequate supplies of linen and bandages, and shortages of medicines. Hand in hand with the redevelopment of German public health went the reopening of the pharmaceutical plants, the allocation of materials for hospitals, and the denazification of the health professions.

While contagious diseases did increase, these increases were not alarming and were held in check by inoculations. Water systems were repaired, chlorination provided and warnings issued to boil all drinking water.

The two most serious problems facing occupation public health officers were the food supply shortage and attendant malnutrition and the rapid increase in venereal disease which directly affected the health of the Occupation Forces.

New pharmaceutical plants and hospital equipment advance German fight for health. Child here is treated for TB of the bone, skin and brain with new drug. He is patient in Mammalshoehe Children's Tubercular Clinic, Hesse.
(PRB OLCH photo)



THE FIRST PROBLEM made necessary a continuous appraisal of the nutritional state of the population. A street weighing program was inaugurated by American personnel and later carried on by the Germans. Under this program approximately 100,000 persons selected at random were weighed each month and from changes in the observed weights it was possible to evaluate the broad trends. In the second quarter of 1947 the lowest point was reached with the average weight of adult females down to 118.7 pounds and of adult males to 134.5 pounds. However, with the feeding programs improvement occurred and it became apparent by Jan. 1, 1949, that this program was no longer necessary and was discontinued.

Nutritional Survey Teams, first American and later German, functioned in those areas where it seemed they might be most needed and periodically surveyed the nutritional status in cities of more than 25,000 population and in the Western Sectors of Berlin:

The problem of the rapid rise in the venereal disease rate reached its peak in August 1946 with rates for syphilis of 30 and for gonorrhea of 90 per 10,000 population per annum. US Public Health branches combatted the VD problem with every available resource although it was not until spring of 1947 that it was possible to obtain adequate penicillin supplies from the United States and Great Britain to start a vigorous campaign for treatment of VD in conjunction with a control program with the German authorities. However, the downward trend in venereal rates, apparent by September 1946, was brought about by the importation of penicillin and the setting up of 96 VD treatment hospitals.

This control of venereal diseases was considerably implemented by the passage on a quadripartite basis of Control Council Directive 52 which is bringing about the passage of a uniform and modern venereal disease control law throughout western Germany.

LACK OF ADEQUATE food and the high incidence of diseases brought the German population to its lowest ebb with indications of excessive morbidity. Even in the face of these conditions, the birth rate which at its steepest decline was 16.3 per 1,000 population per annum in the fourth quarter of 1947, as compared to the United States average of 24.6 per 1,000, was increasing and the total mortality rate, which at its peak was 15.4 deaths per 1,000 population per annum, as compared to the United States average of 11.1 per 1,000, was decreasing.

By 1948 the State Public Health Departments were functioning satisfactorily, medical supplies, including streptomycin, were becoming more available, hospitals had been repaired and hospital bed space was meeting demand. The increase in quantity and variety in the food supply had overcome the problem of malnutrition and with it, many accompanying problems. The tuberculosis mortality rate declined and is approximately the same as the present rate in Great Britain and well below the prewar rate in France and other parts of Europe. Birth and death rates are approaching the normal, and school children are healthy.

+ END

“What Do You Think?”

By DR. LEO P. CRESPI

Chief, Reactions Analysis Branch
Information Services Division, HICOG



Was sind momentan Ihre groessten Schwierigkeiten und Sorgen? —
What are your greatest cares and worries at the present time?

SINCE THE EARLIEST days of the occupation this inquiry has prefaced the efforts of a busy corps of interviewers to find out from the German people their opinions on the significant social, economic and political affairs of the day. To date hundreds of thousands of Germans from all walks of life have been given an opportunity to have their say. And the results in the form of charts, tables and reports have continuously been made available for the guidance of occupation policies.

In the good democratic tradition, occupation officials were quick to perceive the value of knowing how their charges — the German people — reacted to the measures that were being taken to restore their economic well-being and to bring them back within the community of nations. Occupation leaders turned to the relatively new science of public opinion surveying to provide them with a thermometer, so to speak, by which they could chart the hoped-for recovery of the German patient.

The German people, despite their odious traditions of the spy and informant, reacted well to the opportunity to state their views. Since the beginning the great bulk of those questioned have indicated appreciation of the opportunity to tell their story. Only a negligible proportion have expressed the feeling that no good purpose is served by such public opinion inquiries.

It should not be too astonishing that appreciation should be widespread for surely it is the first time in history that an occupied people — even the meanest among them — have been cordially invited by their occupiers to express their views on current problems and their criticisms of current policies.

MANY PERSONS believe that it is a simple matter to measure public opinion. One simply goes out on the street and wanders around for a while tagging various individuals for interviews. On the other hand, there is the view of some that measurement of public opinion is exceedingly difficult and to speak for the German public, for example, would require nothing less than interviewing each and every German citizen. The development of survey science shows that it is neither so simple nor so complex to get accurate measures of public opinion. But for worthwhile results definite procedures must be followed in respect to whom among the public are questioned, and how they are questioned.

Whom to question among the 18,000,000 German citizens living in the American zone* to obtain a true picture of public opinion, is the problem of sampling. Probability theory, as well as a wealth of experience, shows that you don't have to count every bean in a barrel to find out, for example, what proportion is black and what proportion white. Examination of a hundred randomly drawn beans will give the basis for a good guess — and with a couple of thousand beans an estimate can be made, the chances of which being seriously off are remote.

People, of course aren't beans — they differ more than white and black — they differ in age, sex, income level, religion, etc. But the same principles of probability theory apply. The opinions of one or two thousand persons can be taken as rather accurately representative of an entire population. But only if they are properly chosen. Interviewers can't go around choosing mostly women to question, or mostly young people, or mostly educated people, or only their friends. In fact, it is best if the interviewer has no choice in the matter whatsoever. It is best if, like the beans in the barrel, respondents are chosen completely at random — utterly by chance — if the sample is to be truly representative of the population within a known margin of confidence.

IN GERMANY, to the great good fortune of the polling operation, it has not proved difficult to obtain a good random sample of the populace. Food ration card lists contain the names of all Germans who are legitimate residents of the American zone. Whenever a statistician sees such a complete listing of the population to be studied, his mouth waters, because he knows that obtaining a good sample in such cases demands very little more than selecting every *n*th name in the list, and instructing interviewers to contact those particular persons. In the United States such listings are not available for national sampling, and consequently compromises have occasionally to be made, which along with other difficulties may conspire to produce an occasional error like the recent presidential forecast.

As German food ration card lists are located in all the villages, towns and cities of the American zone of occupation, the sampling procedure followed by the Reactions Analysis Branch has been first to select localities at random (except that major localities are

* Reactions Analysis Branch also conducts surveys based upon similar principles in Bremen and in the western sectors of Berlin.

always included), and then random names from the ration list or lists in that locality. However, there are a number of complexities in this sampling process which may be bypassed in this article for the sake of simplicity.

Once the names of those to be interviewed in order to get a faithful miniature of the German public are known, the task is to question these persons in an objective, standard way. Here the problems arise of devising good questions, and of selecting and training good interviewers to put them properly to the respondents.

Constructing good questions is a much more difficult job than the uninitiated would suppose. We all know enough to avoid a query like the classic: "Why did you stop beating your wife?" But once beyond obvious biases and suggestive elements, the task of question formulation is anything but a simple art. One says art here because considerably more semantic research will be needed before question construction can be looked upon as having achieved the status of a science.

IN THE AMERICAN survey operation in Germany, over and above the usual difficulties of question-making is the problem of two languages — questions must be asked in German but are conceived and reported upon in English. It is unnecessary to expand upon the difficulties of finding equivalent expressions in the two languages. One check on the accuracy of translations which is often useful, is to have one German assistant

translate the query from English to German and another — quite independently — translate back. If the results are not equivalent the indication is that more work is needed.

After a battery of questions is devised which appears relevant to the problem under investigation, and which have been purified as far as possible from biases and semantic difficulties, the questions are then subjected to a pilot test upon a small number of respondents to check whether or not in fact they behave properly — i.e., the language is readily comprehended, is unambiguous, etc.

Once it is known what and whom to ask, who then are going to do the asking and what procedures shall they follow? This is the problem of interviewing — perhaps the most sensitive in the whole operation of surveying because of the inescapable human element. That is to say, the interview is a delicate relationship between two persons who are almost always strangers to one another.

The process of developing friendly rapport — without which no interview is really a success — is not a simple one. It demands real skill to put the respondents quickly at ease and create the permissive atmosphere that promotes full and candid replies. It demands even greater skill on the part of the interviewer, once a friendly relationship has been established, to avoid injecting in any way his own values into the answers. This means that the interviewer though outwardly responsive must

Opinion surveys (samples shown below) must be clear, call for simple answer. Each is given a test run before it is used.

1. MAERZ 1949

Int.No. 15D

Ort: ...

Streng vertraulich
Name darf nicht
vermerkt werden

ber 1939
dieser

17b. Halten Sie
dass Sie /
halten we

41-1. Se
2. E
3. F
4.

1. Was sind momentan Ihre groessten
Schwierigkeiten und Sorgen?

13-
14-

18. Amer
in I
clar
hie
a /
fr
w

19-1. Gut
2. Mittelmässig
3. Schlecht
X. KM

FALLS "Mittelmässig" ODER "Schlecht"
Was ist der Grund dafür, dass Sie
nur (mittelmässig)(schlecht) aus-
kommt?

20-

6. Hat (Haben) Ihr(e) Zimmer irgend-
welche baulichen Mängel oder
Kriegsschaden?

21-1. Ja, grosse
2. Ja, geringe
3. Keine

FALLS "Ja": Welcher?

22-

7a. Hatten Sie während des Winters
einen Raum, der gewöhnlich abends
ausreichend geheizt war?

23-1. Ja
2. Nein

7b. FALLS "Ja": Welche Heizgeräte
haben Sie benutzt?

2. Keine
3. Ofen, Herd
4. Zentral- oder Platte
5. Elektr. Heizgerät
9. Anderes:

* ES KAM MEHR ALS EINE
AKZEPTIERT WERDEN

4a. Aus wieviel Personen besteht Ihr
Haushalt?

17-

4b. Wieviel Zimmer bewohnen Sie (mit
Ihrer Familie) — einschl. Kueche,
aber ohne Bad?

1. MAERZ 1948

Int.No. ICD

Ort: ...

Streng vertraulich
Name darf nicht
vermerkt werden

2. August 1948

17b. Halten Sie
dass Sie /
halten we

41-1. Se
2. E
3. F
4.

1. Was sind momentan Ihre groessten
Schwierigkeiten und Sorgen?

13-
14-

18. Amer
in I
clar
hie
a /
fr
w

19-1. Gut
2. Mittelmässig
3. Schlecht
X. KM

FALLS "Mittelmässig" ODER "Schlecht"
Was ist der Grund dafür, dass Sie
nur (mittelmässig)(schlecht) aus-
kommt?

20-

6. Hat (Haben) Ihr(e) Zimmer irgend-
welche baulichen Mängel oder
Kriegsschaden?

21-1. Ja, grosse
2. Ja, geringe
3. Keine

FALLS "Ja": Welcher?

22-

7a. Hatten Sie während des Winters
einen Raum, der gewöhnlich abends
ausreichend geheizt war?

23-1. Ja
2. Nein

7b. FALLS "Ja": Welche Heizgeräte
haben Sie benutzt?

2. Keine
3. Ofen, Herd
4. Zentral- oder Platte
5. Elektr. Heizgerät
9. Anderes:

* ES KAM MEHR ALS EINE
AKZEPTIERT WERDEN

4a. Aus wieviel Personen besteht Ihr
Haushalt?

17-

4b. Wieviel Zimmer bewohnen Sie (mit
Ihrer Familie) — einschl. Kueche,
aber ohne Bad?

1. MAERZ 1948

Int.No. ICD

Ort: ...

Streng vertraulich
Name darf nicht
vermerkt werden

2. August 1948

17b. Halten Sie
dass Sie /
halten we

41-1. Se
2. E
3. F
4.

1. Was sind momentan Ihre groessten
Schwierigkeiten und Sorgen?

13-
14-

18. Amer
in I
clar
hie
a /
fr
w

19-1. Gut
2. Mittelmässig
3. Schlecht
X. KM

FALLS "Mittelmässig" ODER "Schlecht"
Was ist der Grund dafür, dass Sie
nur (mittelmässig)(schlecht) aus-
kommt?

20-

6. Hat (Haben) Ihr(e) Zimmer irgend-
welche baulichen Mängel oder
Kriegsschaden?

21-1. Ja, grosse
2. Ja, geringe
3. Keine

FALLS "Ja": Welcher?

22-

7a. Hatten Sie während des Winters
einen Raum, der gewöhnlich abends
ausreichend geheizt war?

23-1. Ja
2. Nein

7b. FALLS "Ja": Welche Heizgeräte
haben Sie benutzt?

2. Keine
3. Ofen, Herd
4. Zentral- oder Platte
5. Elektr. Heizgerät
9. Anderes:

* ES KAM MEHR ALS EINE
AKZEPTIERT WERDEN

4a. Aus wieviel Personen besteht Ihr
Haushalt?

17-

4b. Wieviel Zimmer bewohnen Sie (mit
Ihrer Familie) — einschl. Kueche,
aber ohne Bad?



The author, Dr. Leo P. Crespi (center) presides at discussion of question making and phrasing for survey—the first step.

not give the slightest indication of approving or disapproving of any point of view regardless of his own beliefs.

Also in hearing and recording the answers he must be very careful to report what the respondents actually mean and say—not what he may expect them to mean and say. The interviewer has become an artist at his trade when he can give the impression of discussing when he is only recording.

Intensive and continued training of the interviewing staff is necessary in any country, particularly in Germany. This is the case because the permissive interview situation wherein a person—whatever his social level—is allowed freely to voice his opinions whether the auditor thinks them good, bad or indifferent is relatively foreign to German habits, particularly in recent times.

A QUESTION, which occasionally arises in connection with interviewing, is what assurances are there that the German people are truthfully answering the queries put to them. This is a fair inquiry as the Germans have had unfortunate experiences with questioners and questioning generally, and hence might be expected to be somewhat other than cooperative with interviewers—particularly representatives of the American occupation.

Since the beginning the interviewers of the surveys staff have taken great pains to assure respondents that

the inquiries are entirely anonymous and that a candid expression of opinion would give their views a hearing in the formulation of American policy. General experience, as well as specific studies, have indicated that the German people appear to take the interviewers at their word—that far from a difficulty in getting respondents started in talking, the problem is often to get them to stop.

And from the opening surveys there has never been any dearth of criticism of Allied policies, often stated in the strongest possible terms—thus suggesting that the bulk of the respondents react to the interviewing situation as one wherein they may candidly express their real sentiments.

Among the technical studies conducted by the Reactions Analysis Branch has been one in Berlin in which the same questions were put to comparable German samples, in one case under the usual conditions of American sponsorship and in another case as representatives of a native German polling organization. It was found that on the bulk of the inquiries answers given under American sponsorship conditions did not differ significantly from answers given under conditions of German sponsorship, thus suggesting that the fact of American sponsorship was not introducing any bias.

On a few questions, particularly those touching directly upon American prestige, as for example "Do you approve of German girls going out with American soldiers or don't you like it?" it was apparent that a few respondents were inclined to be more favorable in their answers to a representative of an American office than they would presumably have been to an interviewer from an independent German agency. In general, however, the sponsorship effect was not large and, more importantly, once known it can be readily allowed for in interpreting results.

WITHOUT GOING into detail, it is well to emphasize at this juncture that the stage of analyzing and interpreting the results of survey operations is a most crucial one if the studies are to be of real value in the occupation. It is in this analysis with the aid of machine



Interview with housewife in representative middle-class home (her name was drawn from food ration card list).



Man of the house obliges while wife prepares dinner. Interviews are conducted in German, translated into English.

Geographic Spread of Standard Poll

The US Zone map shows the complete geographic spread of the standard 3,000 case population sample used by Reactions Analysis Branch. Each point on the map is a community in which interviews are made.

Straight lines subdivide the states into operational areas which are covered by field units.

Community Size Groups, Population

- — 25,000 and over
- ⚡ — 5,000 to 24,999
- † — 2,000 to 4,999
- ‡ — under 2,000



tabulation and statistical techniques, that the effort is made to break the masses of data into useful generalizations and hypotheses about German attitudes and behavior. It is here that the professional training of the opinion analysts comes to its sharpest focus to separate wheat from chaff; to ascertain the significant from the insignificant, the fundamental from the superficial.

The chief importance of all this interviewing and analysis of the German people is the filling in of the whole picture. Most occupation agencies and observers in Germany tend to have by their nature a doctor's attitude. That is to say, they are in considerable part attuned to finding out what is wrong with Germany so that they may suggest or institute remedial measures. This natural preoccupation with problems, like a doctor who sees only symptoms, may lead to overestimation of German maladies, unless it is balanced by a larger view.

The importance of a wide perspective on German developments was underscored in a recent survey of the extent of nationalist sentiments among the German people. Many observers were convinced that the launching of the West German republic had precipitated a renaissance of German nationalism. Some observers saw it in the heavy volume of anti-Allied criticism that marked the election campaigning. Others inferred it from what seemed to be an upsurge in anti-Semitic incidents. Still others saw it in the campaign stress upon the necessity for German unity and the demand for restoration of former German lands. Attempts to minimize Germany's responsibility and defeat in the last war — as in General Halder's book — also seemed symptomatic of a general rise in German nationalism.

To check whether these campaign incidents actually denoted increased nationalistic feelings among the rank and file of the German people, the Reactions Analysis Branch initiated a survey study. A representative sample of approximately 3,000 persons in the US Zone, 500 in Berlin, and 300 in Bremen, was interviewed on a questionnaire designed to tap trends and present attitudes in the various kinds of sentiments that had been focused upon as areas of nationalism-inspired upsurges. Omitting details for the sake of brevity, the study revealed no evidence of any recent increase in nationalistic feelings.

In fact, whatever changes had occurred in the trend, inquiries were without exception in the direction of a decline in the extent of nationalist attitudes. So with the whole picture filled in — through survey methods — what seemed like a general rise in German nationalism was more correctly perceived to be no more than nationalist minority groups making a din so loud as to sound like vox populi.

THE LARGER view that survey studies yield doesn't always indicate that the patient is not so ill as widely believed. It may reveal that a particular condition is more severe, rather than less. A recent example of such an outcome of a public opinion inquiry arose in respect to the extent of German political interest. Many observers took considerable heart over the widespread turnout of voters in the Bonn elections of August 1949.

Humor ist, wenn man trotzdem lacht!



„Guten Abend, ich mache eine kleine Gallup-Umfrage. Gehören Sie zu den Leuten, die eine Menge Geld mit sich rumtragen?“

Aus der Weltwoche

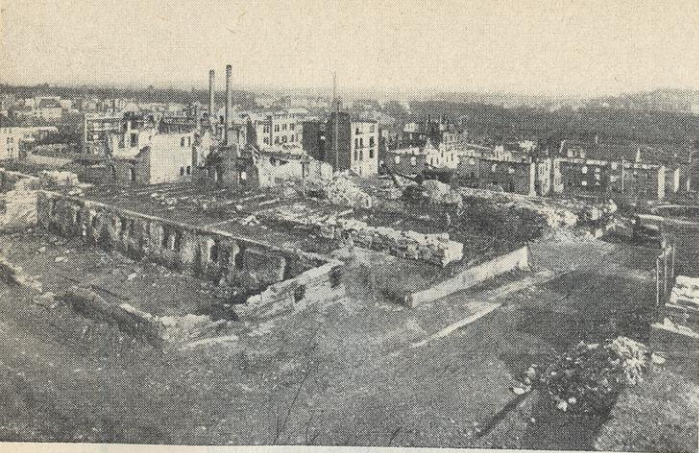
„Good evening, I'm making a little Gallup poll. Are you one of those people who carries a lot of money around with him?“ — Cartoon in „Frankfurter Neue Presse“ suggests the humorous side of taking public opinion surveys.

Individual political interest and initiative is, of course, indispensable to the success of any democracy, and here it seemed that the German people were revealing an ample supply. But a wider perspective as filled in by survey studies showed that in its full outlines the picture was not nearly so reassuring.

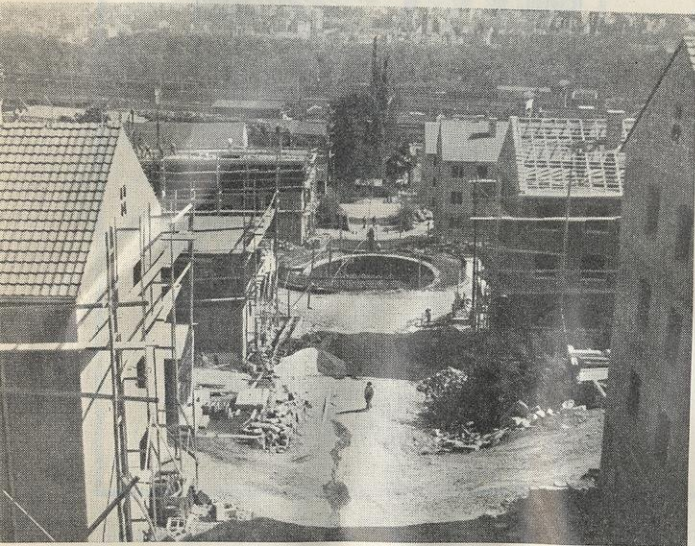
Asked “Are you yourself interested in politics, or do you prefer to leave that to others?” more than six out of 10 in the American zone indicated the latter preference. More than seven in 10 said that they would refuse a request to hold a political job in their communities. Despite the large election turnout the study revealed that barely more than half (56 percent in the zone) knew which party had garnered the most votes. Less than four in 10 could correctly identify Dr. Adenauer, who had then just been named chancellor of the republic. And large majorities were unable even to advance a guess as to the aims of the leading German political parties.

Is opinion polling in Germany only of value to the guidance of occupation policy or does it contribute something directly to German democracy? There is every indication that the latter is the case. The practice

(Continued on page 64)



Ruins of a Deutsche Post housing settlement in Stuttgart as it looked early in February 1949, with rubble cleared.



Stuttgart housing unit after six months of reconstruction by Deutsche Post. Buildings rose on the old foundations.



A modern apartment house unit completed in 1949 for Deutsche Post. Buildings were designed to blend with style of architecture in the area.

The Mailman

German Postal System Solves Shortage by

By THOMAS

Communications Branch, Industry Division

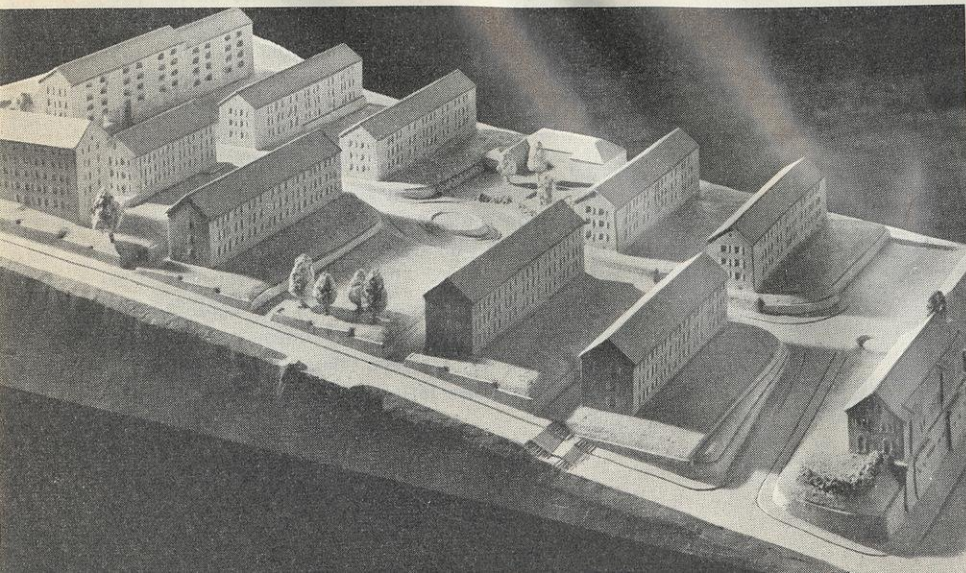
IN ONE OF THE most aggressive housing projects yet undertaken by the German postal system (Deutsche Post) is rapidly filling the basic dwelling shortage in the difficult housing situation prevailing in the western zones.

With 12,700 apartments already completed the postal system expects to complete the next five years. By the end of last January, 5,940 of the apartments had been completed.

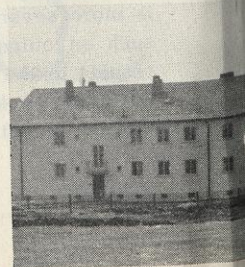
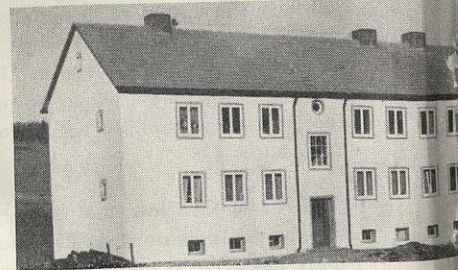
This positive program was initially undertaken in 1946, prior to the currency reform in June 1948. With the spur of monetary reform, the procurement of materials and labor evaporated almost overnight. By the end of 1948, 9,700 apartments had been completed and the monthly production was building nearly five percent of the total housing in the program.

Out of the total of DM 116,000,000 invested in the Deutsche Post receipts, DM 26,000,000 represented investment from the Federal Republic and the remaining DM 14,000,000 was contributed from funds of the Federal Republic to the Federal Republic's widely publicized housing shortage, the assistance to the German government's pressing problem as well as to the German postal system's pressing problem as well.

Model of new housing settlement as it will look when completed this spring. Settlement features scientific layout of buildings for maximum lighting efficiency.



Two housing units below are typical of Deutsche Post to meet urgent demand for housing in the western zones.





Postal personnel at Delmenhorst, Land Niedersachsen. The apartment building and adjoining areas.
(All illustrations provided by Deutsche Post)



Officials of Communications Ministry Hans Schuberth and Georg Schmidt watch foundation rise on Frankfurt project.

Gets A Home

Building New Houses for their Employees

E. NELSON

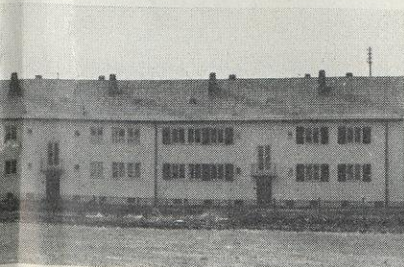
Director, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG

Employees in the Federal Republic, the German postal and telecommunication system are helping to relieve the housing requirements of its 276,000 employees and helping to relieve

The Deutsche Post is planning construction of an additional 31,000 apartments. Additional units already were in various stages of construction. Since the currency reform. Under the difficult handicaps of lack of program, the Deutsche Post lagged with only 3,000 apartments constructed before the war. However, the program hit its stride and the problems of inflation were overcome. Between currency reform and January 31, 1950, approximately 10,000 units had been completed. The Deutsche Post had climbed to more than 600 units. In 1949, the Deutsche Post had completed more than 10,000 units in western Germany.

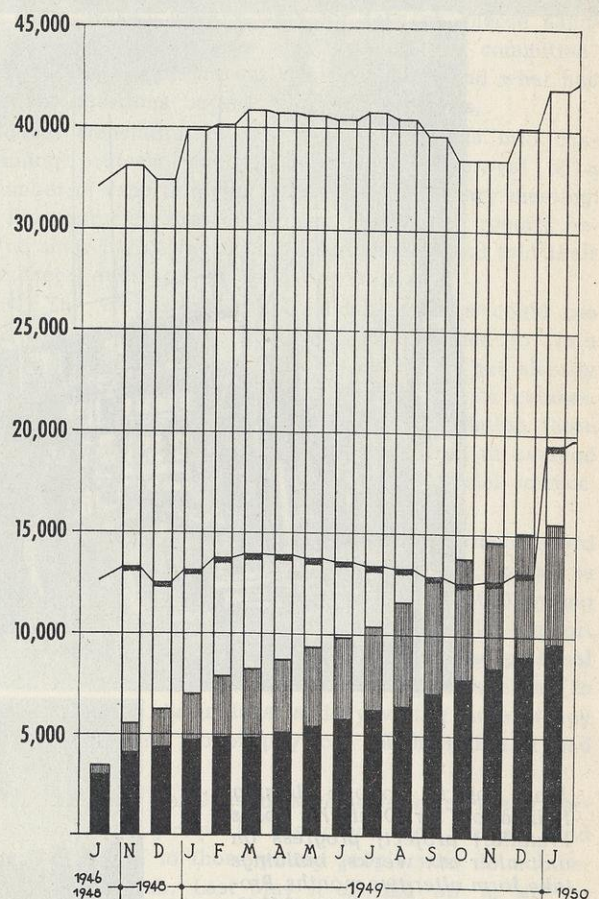
Up to the end of January 1950, DM 76,000,000 came from contributions from the Provident (insurance) Society of the Deutsche Post, from various states and local communities. In its self-help approach, the postal and telecommunication system is contributing valuable funds to improving living conditions for its own staff and their families.

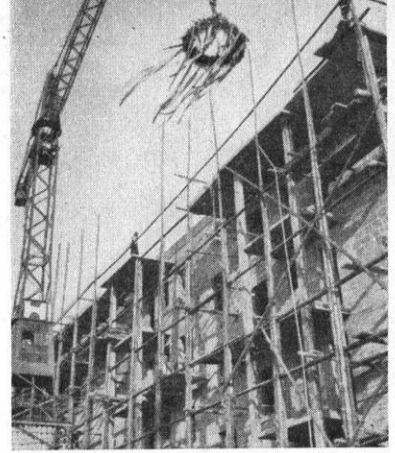
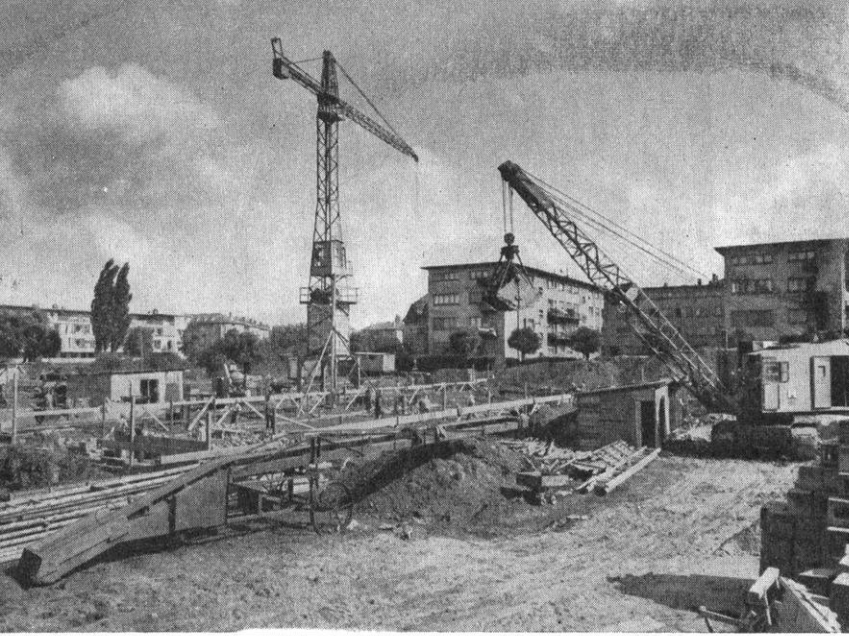
Efforts of Deutsche Post to provide space for personnel.



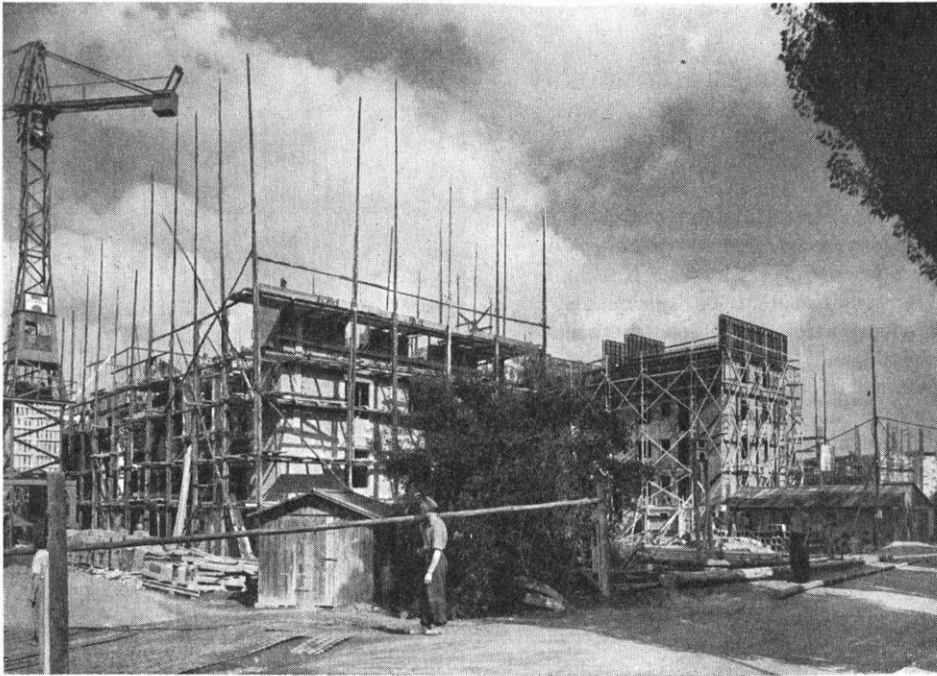
Symbols:

- Total number of dwellings required.
- Number of dwellings required immediately.
- Dwellings presently under construction.
- Dwellings completed.



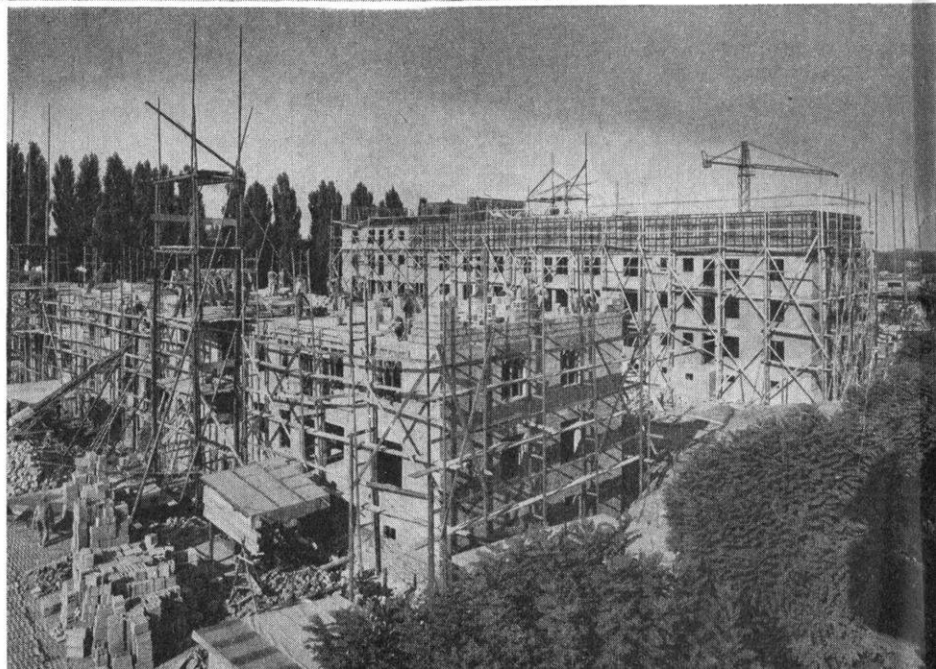
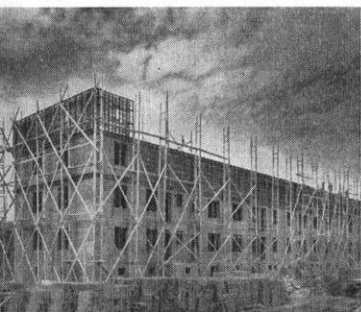


Raising traditional crown over new Hans Schuberth housing unit.



From top to bottom: digging foundation for Deutsche Post's Frankfurt project; progress on unit after six weeks; buildings take form after two months. Project was begun in August 1949.

Picture illustrates the use of structural steel.



Berlin Women's Club

THE BLONDE YOUNG woman in frontier pants shook her head. "But there's so much more to be done."

A sweater-clad woman across from her replied, "Well, it just proves something we've all heard many times. Freedom is not something you have—it's something you fight for. You have to keep your eyes open constantly, and when the time comes, get in there and pitch!"

This was casual conversation, amidst cooling coffee and rich cheese sandwiches. This was the tag-end of a committee meeting of the American Women's Club of Berlin.

Five members had shown up for the meeting of the Committee on Youth and Student Projects. It was their sixth meeting in five weeks—the sheaves of papers they had tucked by the arms of their chairs contained final activity reports. The reports needed only the "ayes" of 120 club members—and continuing, vigilant work from all on behalf of Berlin young people seeking democracy.

The committee was born against a background of energetic welfare work which the American Women's Club had pushed since its inception in 1946. The "social diversion" for which the club formed itself had been "diverted" almost exclusively into welfare channels—sheets for hospital beds, shoes for barefoot children, food and supplies for the sick, moral and material support for Berlin's orphanages.

BUT IN SEPTEMBER last year one of the club members made a little speech. "I was tremendously impressed with the fact we had \$11,000 in our treasury, waiting to be spent. So I suggested it was time we went beyond the realm of the purely charitable, and entered into some activity that was helping to redirect German thinking."

The chairman had herself a job. It wasn't a case of "Let-George-do-it" that placed her at the head of her committee—it was simply obvious that she had done a great deal of thinking on the subject, and had at tongue-tip a number of suggestions for working projects.

Many of her suggestions were vetoed: scholarships or visiting professorships were deemed too expensive; a child guidance clinic, sorely needed, should await action from the German women themselves.

Others were investigated, approved. More ideas asserted themselves as the little volunteer committee sought out its work: some means by which the American Women's Club of Berlin could give a financial or moral boost to those elements of youth and student activity which were genuinely democratic in their approach.

Such means were found. As the committee burrowed its way through reports and investigatory sessions, it found immediate needs which were called to the attention of clubwomen. The treasury obligingly turned its pockets out to the extent of \$225 for the Wannsee Youth Leadership Center, \$238 for a Berlin Free University

residence center, \$238 for the fledgling Free University student union, and gave aid in furnishing the Haus der Jugend, designed for all organized and non-organized youth in the western sectors.

THE GROUP'S POLICIES grew up as the women became better acquainted with their task. Spending money became very much a background assignment. Those projects where the Germans were helping themselves received highest priority. And the women found their part was not in the field of "education"—not trying themselves to teach German youth how to think, but merely underlining whatever of a positive nature had already been launched.

There wasn't always time for talk or cheese sandwiches. What had been an "investigatory committee" now became a permanent working party, and what had been suggestions became vigorous activities.

Final translation of the group's proposals into continuing projects was made with the approval of a number of reports given at the club's February meeting.

Five sprucely dressed women put written reports behind their backs, faced club microphones, and told their luncheon audience the following stories:

(1) The Wannsee Youth Leadership Center could use the continuing help of clubwomen. Founded to train youth leaders for Western Berlin, the school has already served more than 2,000 young people in its courses. Coming from every segment of Berlin's population, these young people have stayed at the school for an average of 12 days studying handicraft, camping, social science, discussion leadership, music and sports.

The school is administered by its own German board of directors and its own faculty. Its aim, of course, is to turn out qualified leaders for the 220,000 young people of west Berlin. In addition to financial support already given, the club was urged to lend the personal touch wherever needed by volunteering to take part in class work and discussions, and by voting more money to finish up the job of physical rehabilitation it had initiated.

(2) The Haus der Jugend is home base for the six organized youth groups in the city's west sectors, and is equally open to those young people who do not belong to any club. Last May it spurted off to an enthusiastic start, hosting as many as one and two thousand young visitors daily.

Proving too expensive, it was closed down in spring, and reopened in new quarters late in February. This permanent youth center would bring together groups and individuals of varying sympathies in the planning of civic and cultural enterprises. Books, games, handicraft equipment and furniture were listed among the immediate needs of the center, and \$190 was asked from the women's club's plump treasury.

(3) One of the outstanding examples in Berlin of youth's opposition to controlled education is the Free University, established by dissenters from the East sector's Friedrich Wilhelm University. Twenty-two of the young women who attend, having left their homes in the East zone and Soviet Sector, live together in a cooperative residence at 8 Beerenstrasse.

Beginning with bare and paintless walls, 10 feeble bedsteads and a pocketful of poverty, the girls and the two women faculty members assisting them have managed to scrounge furnishings, paint, plants and a few pictures to make the best of low-standard living conditions. The \$238 already granted them from women's club funds has gone to the repair of the 10 original beds and the purchase of 10 more folding beds. For other items direly needed—a telephone, study lamps and an electric iron or two—the committee asked allocation of \$120.

(4) No money whatever was asked in carrying on a program of general assistance to the struggling student populace. The club had already given \$238 for purchase of a radio-phonograph which now occupies a prime spot in the still new student union. (Establishment of the student union came as the student's answer to the threatened regeneration of super-nationalistic campus societies.) But club member assistance was asked in the human relations side of the program.

Help was asked in discussion groups between Americans and German students. Magazines, books and newspapers were asked for departmental reading rooms within the Free University. And aid in using and publicizing the student employment office was urged as means to help the often penniless students to earn enough

money to continue their studies. "We'll tend children, dogs or bar," they have said.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB audience was no stranger to such discussions. The women were accustomed to welfare work. They distributed food and clothing in '46, helped out in the polio epidemic of '47, staged generous children's Thanksgiving and Christmas parties in '48, and in '49 distributed several thousand dollars worth of sheets and diapers to Berlin hospitals.

They knew how to raise and administer money. Their 1947 Community Chest Drive had netted \$31,000; the sale of the Operation Vittles cookbook,* still being vended throughout the zone, earned more than \$8,000 in the first of two editions.

The afternoon's talk on porcelain was held up while the ladies "showed their hands."

They voted their approval of the appropriations and signified their interest in the participation aspects of the recommendations. No one dissented. A number of the women took notes on what their part would be.

Then they settled back to hear the speaker of the day. But it was obvious, in the luncheon atmosphere of feathered hats and chiming chinaware, that this club for the "social diversion" of women in Berlin had found its calling.

As one of their spokesmen had said, "It all proves something we've heard many times before. Freedom is not something you have—it's something you fight for." And the American Women's Club of Berlin is ready, in many ways, to "get in there and pitch." +END

* See "Operation Vittles" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 155, Feb. 22, 1949.

Occupation Costs Budget for 1950/51 Drawn Up

The Allied High Commission transmitted March 10 to the German federal authorities the estimates for occupation costs and mandatory expenditures to be incurred in the three zones of occupation for the fiscal year of 1950/51. These estimates, approved by the Council of the High Commission on March 1, will be included in the federal budget.

The estimated expenditures total DM 4,048,500,000 — DM 544,900,000 lower than the estimates for 1949/50. These figures include not only the three zonal budgets but the budgets of tripartite organizations, such as the Military Security Board.

Of the total of DM 4,048,500,000, DM 3,263,100,000 is for occupation costs proper, i.e., expenses incurred by the occupation forces and occupation authorities for goods and services for the maintenance and welfare of the Allied Forces stationed in Germany. Labor, rents and utilities, transportation and communications make up 78.1 percent of this total.

Mandatory expenditures amount to DM 785,400,000. These expenditures comprise DM 323,800,000 for Class I mandatory expenditures, for example, services such as

maintenance of displaced persons, demilitarization, reparations and restitutions, which arise as a direct result of the capitulation, and DM 461,600,000 for Class II mandatory expenditures. Class II expenditures are, for example, expenditures to provide the Occupation Forces with new housing which will ultimately revert to Germany when it is no longer required by the occupation forces.

The division of expenditure among the three zones of occupation for the fiscal year of 1950/51 is as follows:—

| | UK Zone | US Zone | Fr. Zone | Total |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| Occupation Costs..... | 1,376.5 | 1,248.0 | 638.5 | 3,263.1 |
| Mandatory Expenditures | | | | |
| Class I..... | 204.3 | 72.7 | 46.9 | 323.8 |
| Class II | 160.2 | 196.5 | 105.0 | 461.6 |
| Total..... | 1,741.0 | 1,517.2 | 790.4 | 4,048.5 |

The estimates for the UK Zone include DM 60,000,000 for tripartite organizations, including the expenditure on the establishment of the High Commission in the Bonn enclave, while those for the French Zone include DM 25,000,000 for similar expenses.

The total budgets amount approximately to 20 percent to 22 percent of the total federal and state budgets.

Women of North Germany

FOLLOWING THE GREAT loss of German men in the last World War it is obvious that women must play a more prominent part in the life of the country than hitherto. The tendency in the past in Germany has been to regard the expression of opinion through press and radio as a male prerogative and where, in spite of such exceptions as Louise Schroeder, deputy mayor of Berlin, and Frau Teusch, state education minister in North Rhine-Westphalia, there are no public figures comparable with Eleanor Roosevelt, Lady Astor or Edith Summerskill.

In a country which has the highest percentage of women as wage-earners in the family, women must take a greater share of the responsibility for civic affairs and an active interest in the life of the community. It is obvious also that they cannot do this unless that they are educated to that end. Women's Affairs Section of the Office of the Educational Adviser CCG (BE) was formed to assist German women towards self-expression and to advise them through their organizations as to the best means of achieving it.

Instruction has been given informally by teaching women the work of a democratic group, by giving them experience in voicing their opinions in public, electing their own officers by free vote and serving as officers themselves. This work has been considerably assisted by exchange visits arranged with women's organizations in Western Europe and the United States, and by the work of foreign experts in the fields of politics, social sciences, administration, industry and journalism, who have given their advice on the peculiarly difficult problems which confront women in Germany today.

The international development of the women's movement has grown rapidly in the political and economic fields, and this, in fact, has also shown the need for women to accept responsibility as members of the community.

THE POLITICAL EXPERIENCE of German women can be said to be on a relatively low level — low, that is, according to British and American standards. Traditional ideas have always influenced popular opinion on the responsibility which can be assumed by women outside the home, and these ideas have prevailed longer in Europe. In the time of the Weimar Republic the status of German women in public life was not assured, despite the fact that adult suffrage over the age of 21 was granted in 1918 (10 years before such suffrage was granted in the United Kingdom).

After 1933 women gradually lost their social and political rights, with the exception of the right to vote. The right to be elected to public office was only restored to them in 1945 following the Potsdam Agreement, when full franchise and eligibility to hold office was again granted. It should, however, be noted that the first

petition of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) to the main committee of the Parliamentary Council in Bonn, to admit women to equal rights with men under the Basic Law, was defeated by a coalition of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Christian Social Union (CSU) and Free Democratic Party (FDP) by 11 votes to nine.

Economically, the status of German women is serious because of the consequences of the war, consequences which have not been confined to Germany but which are aggravated by the large-scale destruction of houses, commercial instability in the immediate postwar years, and the refugee problem. War casualties have increased the numbers of women who are wage-earners, not only for themselves, but also in a number of cases for their own families or their parents; this has led to competitive employment and a surplus of unskilled labor.

ALTHOUGH WOMEN represent a greater percentage of the labor force than formerly, very little progress has been made in improving their working status. Opposition to this has come not only from women themselves, who have sometimes not wished to depart from traditional lines of employment, but also from men. The question has been further complicated by the rise in unemployment which has, naturally, made employers less ready to modify their employment policy in order to employ more women, either on fulltime or parttime basis. The conservative opinion of German employers has hardened on the question of the employment of women and at the moment is under no pressure to change.

Despite the outstanding success of a few women in commerce and industry, it would be complacent to say that the status of women had been raised by allowing them opportunities to contribute in the industrial and technical fields, as there is no hope of increasing the necessary training under present circumstances. The result is that following on their school training, the majority of German women are trained in housewifery and relative occupations, a means of employment which carries little opportunity today.

There is still discrimination in the German educational system, as the occupational schools have not encouraged the technical training of girls. If they want to be employed as apprentices in other than the traditional occupations, they have a hard time for many master craftsmen refuse to employ them even in professions that have been officially opened up to women, such as watchmaking, engraving and optics.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS, while aware of the problems involved in the increased employment of unskilled female labor, have not expanded their special training program to any great extent, or supported

This article, reprinted from the **Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element)**, is a brief survey of the present position of women in Germany and an outline of the various aspects of Women's Affairs in which the British authorities have encouraged German women to take an active interest.

sufficiently the work of the few exceptional women trade-union organizers.

It is regrettable that the headquarters of the party organizations still show a reactionary and unrealistic approach to the fact that women voters comprise the majority of the electorate. The December elections in the western sectors of Berlin showed the strength and determination of the women's vote: 89.6 percent of the electorate voted for the party lists; 63.5 percent of the voters were women and 36.9 percent were men.

No political party in Germany, with the exception of the Communist Party (KPD), has given serious attention to the potential voting power of the women electors, and sought to gain their votes by reasonable consideration of their pressing needs in its election programs. Although present electoral laws differ in the states all use a type of closed list proportional representation which reserves to party organizations in electoral areas the power of nominating candidates.

The number and type of women chosen as candidates, therefore, is determined solely by the party machine. There need be no connection between the women candidates put on the party lists and women's organizations interested in a legislative program. Progressive women have observed that often women elected on a party list show even less interest than the men in considering the legislative needs of the women within their electoral areas.

NEITHER THE Christian Democratic Union (CDU) nor the Free Democratic Party (FDP) has any program directed to improve the political education of its women members, or to provide them with parliamentary training.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) has a traditional policy of placing women on its lists and in administrative offices. There is a strongly centralized office located at the party headquarters in Hanover, under the direction of a women's secretary. But out of 32 members of the party executive only five are women, and it would be rash to say their views did more than endorse the party line. This office publishes a monthly periodical, *Die Genossin* (The Woman-Companion), for women functionaries which, however, is somewhat dull reading for the ordinary woman voter. An annual women's conference is held to discuss and prepare the program for the coming year.

Women are encouraged to take an active part within the party program and are provided with training courses, but the central headquarters discourages its members from participating in programs sponsored by the independent, non-partisan women's organizations. This is regrettable, for with their greater experience in conducting meetings and discussions, women in political parties could do much to teach the non-political women by their participation.

The Communist Party (KPD) has a definite policy of placing women on the party lists and in administrative posts. Courses are given to train young women in governmental procedure. It encourages its members to participate in the independent organizations, where with their

knowledge of committee work they are able to exercise considerable leadership.

THE TRADE UNIONS have adopted certain steps to meet the general problems raised in industry by the increased number of women employees. A special women's department with paid staffs has been set up. Regional and zonal conferences to promote women's educational courses have been held and special courses have been held by the unions for women. But these programs are often dull and the younger trade-union members are finding that the programs produced are too boring after a day's work to warrant their continued attendance.

In addition to these political and industrial organizations, there are two principal confessional organizations. These are the *Evangelischer Frauenbund* (approximately 50,000 members) and the *Katholischer Frauenbund* (121,173 members). The structural organization of these two large groups, due to their close affiliation with the churches, was maintained throughout the Nazi period and they are both organized with national headquarters.

They are primarily concerned with religious study, religious instruction and welfare work within the membership of their churches. This program has been extended to broaden the traditional interests of their members, and to secure changes in social legislation to remedy conditions that make welfare work necessary.

In a brief survey it is only possible to touch on general aspects. It is clear, however, that all the political parties have made little headway with the women voters, who represent the majority of the electorate.

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES which show the number of seats held by women in the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly at Bonn) and state legislatures indicate the relatively minor position occupied by women in German public life:

| | Total | Women | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Federal Assembly, Bonn .. | 402 | 27 | (6.4%) |
| <i>State Legislatures:</i> | | | |
| North Rhine-Westphalia .. | 216 | 30 | (13.8%) |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 70 | 5 | (7.1%) |
| Lower Saxony | 149 | 10 | (6.7%) |
| Hamburg | 117 | 16 | (13.6%) |
| British Zone | 532 | 61 | (11.0%) |

Nevertheless, there is a great stirring of interest among women of all sections of society, at present of necessity inarticulate, largely ineffectual and, for this reason, difficult to assess. But that this is a real force, albeit as yet unharnessed to a purpose, is becoming increasingly evident.

+ END

UNICEF Streptomycin Distributed

A shipment of 34,000 grams (nearly 75 pounds) of streptomycin, donated by United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) arrived in Bremerhaven for use in treating German children in western Germany. The 34 boxes, containing 1,000 grams each, were distributed in the states of the US Zone, the British Zone and the western sectors of Berlin.

The Hedler Case

THE GERMAN PEOPLE — politically tongue-tied for more than a decade — availed themselves of their newly acquired right of freely expressed opinion in February in a loud and emphatic outcry which reverberated throughout the German Federal Republic.

The public outburst was called forth by a Kiel State Court's acquittal Feb. 15 of Federal Deputy Wolfgang Hedler on charges of preaching racism and nationalism, malicious slander, libel, disparagement of the dead and incitement to class struggle.

Hedler walked out of the courtroom a free man only to run head on into a wave of public indignation which had not subsided a month later.

Protests against the acquittal came from many layers of society culminating in mass demonstrations, strikes and sharply worded statements from leading civic, cultural and political groups, trade unionists and the common people. Responsible newspapers were generally at one in condemning the verdict and deploring the effect it would have on opinion abroad, which is hypersensitive to developments in Germany.

ALTHOUGH TINGED with this general fear of foreign repercussion, the strong moral indignation was essentially German-inspired and arose as the free and spontaneous expression of a people conditioned to almost two decades of vehement anti-Semitic propaganda.

Even those papers which defended the verdict as legally well-founded were concerned over the fact that "once more all Germans must pay the bill for idiots *a la* Hedler."

But the protests were not unanimous. From some quarters came vigorous support of Hedler and carefully-worded judgment concerning the court's decision.

However, with the exception of this minority of cheering followers of the radical right wing, western Germans shed political apathy and joined in inveighing against the findings of the court.

Hedler, right-wing German Party (*Deutsche Partei*) delegate to the *Bundestag* (lower house of the federal parliament), was charged with having made malicious inflammatory statements in a speech at a political rally in Einfeld, Schleswig-Holstein, on Nov. 25.

In the course of the speech Hedler was alleged to have declared that although the extermination of Jews in gas chambers by the Nazis "might have been wrong," there were "other ways of getting rid of them."

IN THE SAME SPEECH he reportedly denounced Dr. Kurt Schumacher, chief of the powerful Social Democratic party, for stressing Nazi crimes against the Jews and for Schumacher's

approval of wartime anti-Nazi resistance fighters. According to reports, Hedler stated: "We cannot tolerate that, because they were traitors and this statement ridicules all those who died on the field of honor."

He was further reported to have said, "The German Party declares that Germany is least guilty of the outbreak of the second world war. The resistance fighters are responsible for our misery because Germany did not collapse as a result of total exhaustion but as a result of treason and sabotage."

The speech which was carried extensively in the west German press created an immediate and violent reaction in the *Bundestag*, especially among SPD delegates. Hedler's parliamentary immunity was lifted shortly thereafter to permit criminal prosecution. He was later expelled from the German Party on Jan. 16, although certain Schleswig-Holstein groups within the party continued to defend him.

Early in January, Hedler was indicted by the state of Schleswig-Holstein on charges of violating penal code sections dealing with malicious slander, libel, disparagement of the dead and incitement of race hatred.

THE TRIAL OPENED in the obscure village of Neumuenster on Jan. 31 before a Kiel State Court whose three judges, according to an official of the state government, were former members of the National Socialist party. Evidence was brought forward that Hedler, himself, had been a Nazi party member since 1932, in spite of his claim to have joined the party in 1934.

On the witness stand, Hedler denied having attacked the July 20 anti-Hitler plotters or the Jews. The prosecution, however, produced some 35 witnesses, including an SPD official, who testified from minutes he had taken of Hedler's speeches.

In concluding his case on Feb. 9, the prosecutor claimed to have proved that Hedler made defamatory statements against anti-Nazi groups and added that witnesses unanimously testified that Hedler, in referring to extermination of the Jews, had used such expressions as "opinions may differ about these methods," "cleaning up," and "it might have been better to do it legally."

The prosecutor asked for prison sentences for Hedler on the various charges with possible penalties amounting to 16 months, but on Feb. 15, the Kiel State Court handed down its decision acquitting Hedler of the charges and stating that as a politician, Hedler could not be prohibited from expressing criticism.

Hedler walked out of the court room a free man, wildly cheered by 200 radical rightists, and accepted bouquets, tied with the black, white and red colors of Hitler's Third Reich from

In a press release issued shortly after the announcement of the Hedler verdict, the US High Commissioner said:

"Hedler may have been acquitted by a court but, if he did in fact say the things which are attributed to him, I doubt that he can or will ever be acquitted morally by public opinion of the world, or indeed, of Germany."

his admirers. The extreme right German National Party (*Deutsche Reichs Partei*) telegraphed Hedler, who continued to hold his *Bundestag* seat despite being expelled from the German Party: „Congratulations on your acquittal, under which the right holds its own against the pressure of the street.“

A GERMAN GOVERNMENT spokesman announced that the federal German coalition cabinet had agreed that Hedler's trial had been properly conducted. The spokesman said the cabinet, reviewing the court's decision, had unanimously found that:

1. The proceedings were not yet complete as the prosecution had decided to appeal. Therefore no comment was possible.

2. Hedler had been acquitted for lack of proof of guilt but had not been found not guilty.

3. The trial had been correctly, objectively and conscientiously conducted and there was no reason to level any reproach against the judges.

But from all other sources came a storm of protest which gained momentum in the days which followed.

In Kiel, trade unions asked all workers to down tools to attend a mass protest meeting in front of the city hall and 10,000 responded to the call. In Munich, political parties, the Organization of Nazi Persecutees and trade unions joined in a protest rally.

In Bonn, *Bundestag* members told reporters of their disappointment and dissatisfaction with the verdict.

The Social Democrats issued a strong statement asserting that the "enemies of democracy have gained an advantage with the support of German justice as a result of the case," and called the verdict "a blow against Germany."

KURT SCHUMACHER, leader of the SPD, termed the acquittal of Hedler "legally untenable." He said that the acquittal was a proof that the German juridical system is "not a reliable political factor."

The Christian Democratic Union, of which Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is a member, declared: "If the Germans want to make Rightist radicalism a deadly danger, all they need to do is stage a couple of trials like that of Hedler."

The statement recalled that the Weimar Republic had been destroyed because of its generosity toward its "proclaimed enemies," the Nazis, and called for some limitation on such statements.

CDU *Bundestag* faction leader Heinrich von Brentano said Hedler should be deprived of his civil rights for the "infamous statements which brought him to trial at Neumuenster."

Members of the western Berlin Independent Trade Union joined with students at the Free University of Berlin in the western sectors to demand the recall of the jurists in the case.

From Freiburg, in the French Zone, Baden labor unions telegraphed the German Federation of Labor demanding the resignation of the judges in the Hedler case. The telegram said that these judges "undermined democracy and confidence in the administration of justice."

Meanwhile the German Federation of Labor (DGB) issued a statement asserting that the Hedler verdict was a symptom of a development which labor is not willing to tolerate since it concerns the fundamentals of democratic life.

ON THE DAY the verdict was announced, a minute-long tumult in the *Bundestag* greeted a remark by Hans Joachim von Merkatz, leading member of the German Party — the party from which Hedler was expelled — that "this is the black day of German democracy."

The Socialist opposition in the *Bundestag* demanded that the court which tried Hedler be put on trial itself.

In a statement read to the plenary session of the *Bundestag*, Socialist speaker Erich Ollenhauer demanded that the justices who tried Hedler should be brought to trial for "bending justice."

As an outgrowth of public sentiment, the German Ministry of Justice announced that it was working on a supplement to the criminal code which would make anti-Semitism a punishable crime. An official announcement said that the supplement to be submitted to the cabinet soon, will provide penalties for actions against peace as well as for high treason.

EDITIONAL COMMENT on the acquittal of the *Bundestag* deputy was extensive as western papers denounced the acquittal, the court and the political sentiments of Hedler.

The Heidelberg (Wuerttemberg-Baden) *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung* scored the verdict and the rightist elements in the government. In an editorial headed "A Hunting License," the paper held that the verdict gives a permit to all enemies of law and freedom to chase and kill democracy and to establish a state of blood and tears. "They are the same men who led Germany into disaster once before; even their slogans have remained the same. They have not learned. And it is more than just a coincidence that the radicalists of the right and the left wings try again to establish a joint front in their fight against law and freedom. The Hedler trial was, therefore, a test case for the German judiciary. It has deplorably failed..."

The *Frankfurter Neue Presse* (Frankfurt, Hesse) expressed no surprise at the acquittal. "Since the prosecution witnesses offered conflicting testimony and no unimpeachable stenographic minutes of Hedler's Einfeld speech could be presented, the court had to acquit the defendant, unless it wanted to revert to past practices in the administration of justice." Of Hedler himself, the paper said, he may have been acquitted legally, but never politically.

The Stuttgart (Wuerttemberg-Baden) semi-weekly *Deutsche Zeitung*, commenting on the verdict, said "There will be many to criticize and few to approve this verdict, in Germany as abroad... The judgment states that his trial, despite the acquittal, is a distinct warning to all concerned. And indeed, this trial concerns many, not only in Schleswig-Holstein."

The *Koelnische Rundschau* (Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia) inquired how Germans still can fall prey to

these themes. "Old records, neither text nor melody is new. All characters like Hedler are agitating gamblers who will lose their stake when distress and disaster have been overcome... We have to acquiesce in the hard realization that the German democrats will have to fight tenaciously and energetically, not only against Hedler and his accomplices, but also against other open or hidden opposition."

THE *BADISCHE ZEITUNG* (Freiburg, Baden) saw the events at Neumuenster following exactly the pattern established by the nationalistic reactionaries during the Weimar period, and stated that "this should cease." The paper admonished: "Political trials of this kind must be withdrawn from local influences and be referred to a central, really independent court!"

The *Darmstaedter Echo* (Darmstadt, Hesse) was dubious of the efficacy of any law protecting democracy in similar circumstances. "Unfortunately," the paper said, "characters like Hedler are very clever, and know exactly the effects upon the masses of a certain tone, a clearing of the throat, a grimace or a gesture. No legislator in a free state can prohibit that without wrecking the basis of constitutional liberties."

Many papers were fearful of foreign interpretation of the verdict. Among others, the Wuppertal (North Rhine-Westphalia) paper *Westdeutsche Rundschau* questioned the effect of the acquittal on public sentiment in other countries. "It is easy to imagine how public opinion will exploit Hedler's acquittal to paint a threatening picture of the ghost of German nationalism."

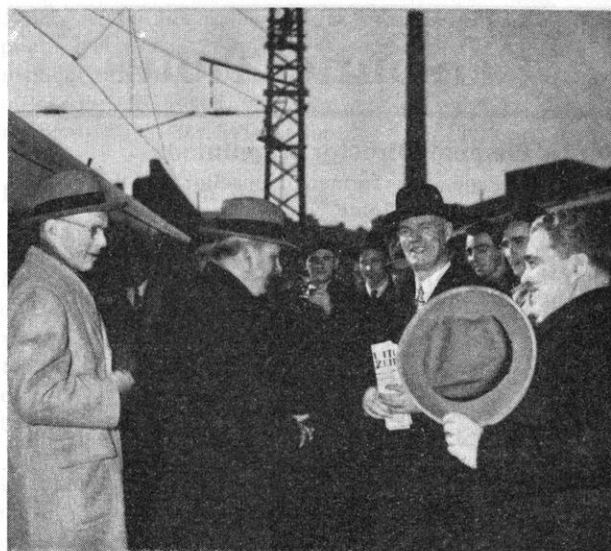
Papers of Berlin's western sectors were unanimous in denouncing the acquittal as intolerable and incompatible with the prestige of young German democracy abroad.

The British-licensed *Telegraf* charged the president of the tribunal with having passed an "eminently political sentence" despite his assertions that legal rather than political aspects were at stake exclusively in the trial of Hedler. "However," concluded the *Telegraf*, "even the patience of democrats who may be just as gentle as a lamb, must have a limit, unless they want to commit suicide."

"Heil Hedler" headlined the Berlin US-licensed *Tagespiegel* and added: "It is certainly a sarcastic coincidence that the name Hedler sounds like Hitler... But as far as the consequences go we should give more thought to the court than to the defendant." The editorial ends with an appeal to the Federal Government and Parliament to act promptly, to restore the world's confidence in Germany.

THE VOICE OF the man on the street was heard through the *Frankfurter Rundschau* (Frankfurt, Hesse) which published the results of an opinion poll on the question: What do you think of Hedler's acquittal?

A 48-year-old unemployed tool mechanic said "the acquittal is not justified. It is quite all right to have some national pride. But it must not lead to offending others. This mistake was made once before, and we have to pay for it now."



Accompanied by Ralph Nicholson (left), director of the Office of Public Affairs, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy is greeted upon arrival in Stuttgart by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, US State Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Dr. Hermann Wells, president of the University of Indiana and chairman of the US Commission for Occupied Areas.

(US Army photo)

A 38-year-old business man told the newspaper: "Even though the allegedly offended groups are right in defending their honor, I do not think that Hedler's statements suffice for a sentence under the penal code. If we are talking of freedom of speech and democracy, this must not apply just to one side, but political opponents must be accorded the same opportunity to speak their minds."

A 29-year-old embittered housewife stated: "Actually the acquittal is not correct. But it is the general practice that the big shots get by and the little ones are punished."

A 33-year-old office worker answered: "The acquittal is absolutely wrong. The German judiciary proved its attitude by taking a stand for peace-breakers. The judges stated that they did not want to pass a political verdict. Indeed, however, the verdict is political, in the adverse sense. Now the road is open to further defamation and slandering of all opponents of Nazism. Now the enemies of democracy will muster up courage, since this verdict guarantees them immunity from prosecution. *Quo vadis, justitia*, and German democracy?"

FINALLY A 38-YEAR-OLD scrap dealer summed up the feeling of many Germans afraid of foreign reaction: "He could not have been sentenced for his remarks about the resistance movement, because nobody can be punished for speaking his mind. As regards other points, the acquittal is not justified. He should have been sentenced if for no other reason, so at least to restore the German people's reputation abroad. We are deeply enough in miscredit, and such utterances make things even worse."

+END

Personnel Notes

Berlin Element Director Appointed

Edward Page, Jr., former counsellor of the United States Embassy in Rome, has been appointed to the newly created position of director, Berlin Element, HICOG.

Howard P. Jones, who has been acting deputy director of Berlin Element since the death of Col. William T. Babcock, was confirmed in that position. He also continues as the chief ECA representative in Berlin.

Col. James T. Duke was appointed deputy US commander, Berlin, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of Berlin Military Post.

The appointments were announced by Maj.Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander, Berlin.

Mr. Page, who is 44, is a native of Ardmore, Pa., and a career diplomat. He was graduated from Harvard University with a bachelor of arts degree in 1928. He was a member of the American delegation at both the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, and was secretary general of the American delegation at the Paris conference of 1946 when the peace treaties with Italy and the former Axis satellite states were signed. He was also an adviser at the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris and New York.

Mr. Jones, who is 51, was educated at the Universities of Wisconsin and Columbia. Prior to his appointment with Berlin Element, he served as US chief of the Finance Group of the Bipartite Control Office.

Two Named to ISD Top Posts

W. J. Convery Egan and Theodore Kaghan have been appointed chief and deputy chief, respectively, of the Information Services Division, HICOG.



W. J. Convery Egan.
(PRD HICOG photo)

Mr. Kaghan has served with US Forces, Austria, in Vienna since 1945, where he was news operations officer of the Information Services Branch, editor of the US

Mr. Egan has been deputy chief of the Information Services Division since last November. A native of Trenton, N.J., he was a newspaper reporter and editor for many years before joining the State Department in 1942. He served as a public affairs officer with the Foreign Service in South America until 1948, when he became assistant chief in charge of film operations, International Motion Pictures Division, and later deputy director of the Office of International Information, State Department.

German language newspaper *Wiener Kurier* and later press officer at USFA headquarters. During the war he was chief of the Basic News Division, Office of War Information, and earlier worked on the foreign news desk of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

New Director General of JEIA

Mr. Walter Hoag has assumed his duties as director general of the Joint Export-Import Agency, which is now in the process of liquidation. He has replaced Morris S. Verner, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., who resigned recently to return to private business in the United States.

Before accepting his new post in Germany, Mr. Hoag was assistant foreign sales manager of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation in New York City. He has gained extensive experience in the import and export field during approximately 25 years service with the chemical firm.

The German federal government now has the major share of responsibility for foreign trade activities formerly held by JEIA.

Assistant General Counsel Named

Conrad W. Oberdorfer, Boston attorney and former professor at law, has been appointed as one of the two assistant general counsels of HICOG.

Mr. Oberdorfer was born and educated in Germany, receiving his degree in German law in 1931 and his doctor's degree in 1933. He emigrated to the United States in March 1934 and thereafter studied at Northeastern Law School, where he received his LL.B., and at Harvard Law School, where he received an LL.M.

He taught at the University of Washington Law School, Northeastern Law School, Harvard Law School and the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration. He also practiced law in Boston.

The appointment of the other assistant, John A. Bross, was announced previously.

Heads Operating Facilities

Thomas J. Carolan has been appointed chief of the Operating Facilities Division, Office of Administration, HICOG. Mr. Carolan succeeds William M. Kane, who has resigned.

Mr. Carolan, a resident of Silver Springs, Md., was educated at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. He has been in government service since 1933, holding positions with the Federal Housing Agency, Office of Price Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the State Department. He was special assistant for operations to the Director of the Central Services Division, State Department, before joining HICOG.

Labor Officials Named

Meyer Bernstein, former member of the research department of the United Steelworkers of America, has been appointed as HICOG labor observer for the British Zone. Mr. Bernstein has his headquarters in Duesseldorf, reporting to the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, in Frankfurt.

Einar Edwards, former regional director of the Industrial Union Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, has been appointed chief of the Labor Management Techniques Branch, OLA, and Chris Jorgensen, former labor attache for the Department of State in Shanghai, China, has been named labor economist in the Trade Union Policy and Relations Branch of the same office.

Mr. Bernstein, a native of Rochester, N.Y., received a bachelor's degree from Cornell University in 1936 and since then has been associated with the United Steelworkers. During the war he was with the Army in the South Pacific area.

Mr. Edwards was educated at Temple University in Philadelphia. Until last September he was director of the Philadelphia region for the Industrial Union Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. Since September, he has been a labor consultant for the ECA in Washington, D.C. During the war, he served with the Navy in the Pacific.

Mr. Jorgensen was educated at Stout Institute, Iowa State and the University of Wisconsin. A carpenter by trade, he was a trade union organizer and education director from 1934 to 1941. For four years thereafter he was a labor relations officer for the Tennessee Valley Authority. He served a year as production engineer with the Office of the Housing Expediter and then went to Shanghai.

Lecturer on US Foreign Affairs

Dr. Waldemar Gurian, professor of political science at Notre Dame University and chairman of its International Relations Committee, is giving a series of lectures in US Information Centers on "The United States Foreign Policy and the World of the 20th Century."

Professor Gurian is editor of the *Review of Politics* and author of "Bolshevism in Theory and Practice" and "Hitler and the Christians," which have been translated into several languages. He is also an authority in the field of Russian-American relations and was guest professor at Bonn University in 1948 and at the University of Frankfurt in 1949.

Inspector General Named

Col. Herman O. Lane has been appointed inspector general of the European Command, succeeding Maj. Gen. G. J. Richards, who has been given an assignment in Paris. Colonel Lane has served either as inspector general or deputy inspector general since May 18, 1948. The EUCOM inspector general has served in the Inspector General's Department of the Army for nearly 15 years.

12 of Original Contingent Remain

Washington's Birthday was a special anniversary to 12 of the HICOG personnel with OLC Hesse. The even dozen OLCB employees arrived in England on Feb. 22, 1944.

Headed by Dr. James R. Newman, state commissioner of Hesse, the Hesse officials include Francis E. Sheehan, deputy state commissioner; E. K. Neumann, director of public affairs; Stanley Sisson, director of economic affairs; Glenn Garrett, director of labor affairs; Donald S. Spingler, chief of finance; Joseph I. Taylor, chief of industry;

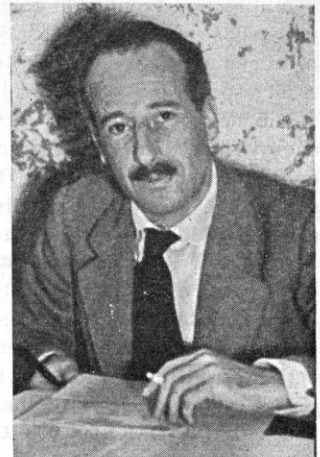
Julian A. Hillmann, economics adviser; H. A. Rhoades, public relations; Robert A. Geotcheus, senior district resident officer for Darmstadt; William R. Rule, resident officer for Offenbach, and John A. Guy, assistant district resident officer for Wiesbaden.

Finance Chief in Bavaria

K. F. Fredericks of New York City, formerly finance adviser of OMG Bavaria, has been named as chief of the Finance Branch, Economics Affairs Division, OLCB, succeeding Joseph T. Bartos, who has been transferred to Frankfurt as deputy chief of HICOG's Public Finance Division.

Mr. Fredericks joined the US Army in 1942 and served as a civil affairs liaison officer with the Ninth Tactical Air Command in Normandy, northern France and Belgium. He arrived in Munich in May 1945 as a member of the original Military Government detachment assigned to Bavaria.

He was appointed chief of OMG's Finance Branch in 1947, and later finance adviser to the US state director. Since October 1949, he has been assigned to the Public Affairs Division, OLCB.



K. F. Fredericks.

(PRB OLCB photo)

New Chief of Schools

Col. Russel F. Albert of Elizabethtown, Ky., former chief of the Review Branch, EUCOM Historical Division, has been appointed chief of the Dependents School Division, EUCOM. Colonel Albert succeeded Col. Joseph O. Haw, who left for the United States Feb. 25, for a new assignment in Washington.

Political Adviser Resumes Duties

Foreign Service Officer Robert F. Corrigan of Cleveland, Ohio, has returned to EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg after spending three months in the United States. His recent assignment as second secretary of the US Embassy in Moscow was cancelled in order to permit him to resume his duties as political adviser to the commander-in-chief of the European Command.

While in the United States, Mr. Corrigan consulted with officials of the US Department of State in Washington on political affairs in Germany.

New Deputy Provost Marshal

Col. Paul L. Singer, Corps of Military Police, has been appointed deputy provost marshal of the European Command, succeeding Brig. Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, who has left for a new assignment in Italy. Colonel Singer has served in EUCOM since March 1949, as executive officer for operations, Provost Marshal Division, EUCOM.

Occupation Log

This section is compiled from adaptations of official reports, announcements and statements of HICOG, Allied High Commission, Allied headquarters, EUCOM and subordinate occupation organizations, public-relations releases, excerpts from other occupation publications, and information from authoritative German sources.

Law on Atomic Energy

The new Allied High Commission Law for Materials, Facilities and Equipment related to Atomic Energy does not impose any new restrictions on the German people or economy, but it enumerates in some detail the technical aspects of such control.

The new law, barring German activity in the atomic energy field, allows limited activity for research, medical and educational purposes. The Military Security Board can stretch the rules, but only if such exceptions do not endanger Allied security or facilitate German rearmament.

A special provision permits museums to possess and display some of the materials and equipment otherwise banned. Establishments possessing such articles must submit a twice-yearly inventory and a statement on activities to the Military Security Board. Maximum penalties for violation of the law are life imprisonment and a fine of DM 1,000,000. Courts may dissolve offending organizations. (For text of law, see "Law and Regulations," page 67.)

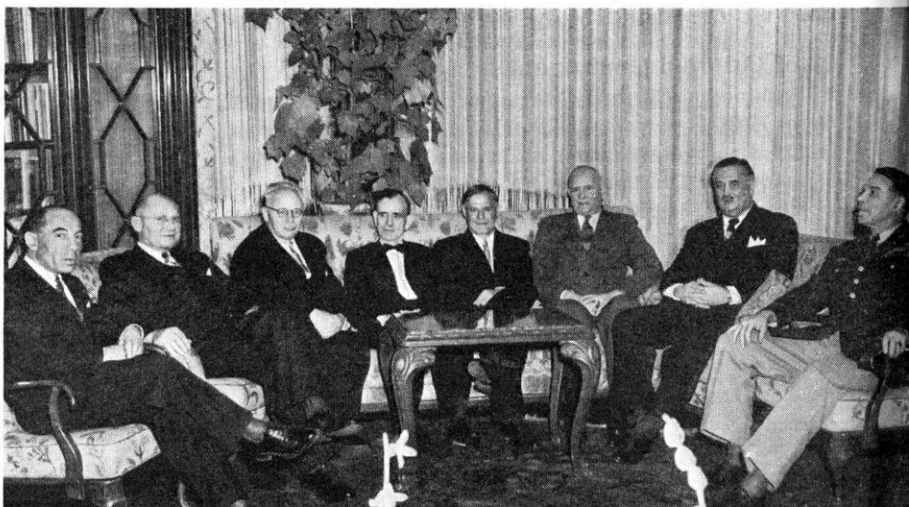
Bar to Exploitation of Youth

Plans for a Communist youth march through West Berlin over the Whitsun holiday, May 28, were doused in cold water by both German and Allied authorities.

West Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter stated flatly that no march on foot or in vehicles would be allowed from the East sector or East zone, saying, "Under no circumstances will we give the enemies of democratic freedom the chance to destroy the peaceful life of our city and to undermine our democratic order. We shall give the enemies of freedom no more freedom than is given in the east of Berlin."

Calling it the joint task of the authorities, democratic parties and organizations "and even of the entire Berlin population," he asked all democrats in Berlin to stand firmly together to ward off the publicized scheme.

High US and German officials meet informally at home of Dr. James R. Newman, Land Commissioner for Hesse. From left to right, Assistant US High Commissioner Benjamin J. Bultenwieser; Dr. Newman; Minister President Christian Stock, of Hesse; Deputy US High Commissioner Maj. Gen. George P. Hays; Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Land Commissioner of Wuerttemberg-Baden; Captain Charles R. Jeffis (USN), Land Commissioner of Bremen; Clarence M. Bolds, acting Land Commissioner of Bavaria, and Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US Commander of Berlin. (PRB OLCH photo)



The Western commandants publicly concurred: "The *Deutschland Treffen* is a transparent attempt to exploit German youth for Communist ends. The Commandants will take all necessary measures to assure the maintenance of public order and safety.

"Any provocative acts or demonstrations... by the FDJ (*Freie Deutsche Jugend*, Soviet-sponsored youth organization) or other disorderly elements will be suppressed and the responsibility, therefore, will rest squarely on the instigators."

"Indispensable" Library

Bremen's US Information Center turned over 300 books to the new High School for Labor, Politics and Economics in Wilhelmshaven-Ruestersiel and thus launched what the school principal termed an "indispensable" library.

With about 270 different titles, the books deal with social sciences, economics, international affairs, geography, history, education, hygiene, legislation, labor affairs, trade and industry, sport and drama.

Written in English, they were for the most part by noted US writers.

Essential aim of the Wilhelmshaven high school is to instruct youth in the economic and social problems prevailing in Germany, and to do proper scientific research in labor, politics and economics.

Golden Rule for Officials

Evidence that the city of Munich seeks to be thoroughly democratic can be found in the recent circular letter the city administration sent out to its officials and employees.

The letter asks the employees to "show the public you are interested in their troubles and wishes."

"The very fact that official offices usually have to give answers in the negative makes it even more necessary that answers and information are given in an understanding and polite manner," states the letter. "Every official, employee and worker, as counsel of the public, is obliged to treat the population in such a way as he would like to be treated himself."

The letter frankly recognizes that the new attitude, a reversal of tradition, is not an easy one to establish. "(But)... if every municipal employee would make this his principle, difficulties while talking to people calling at offices would never arise."

Competition for Grain Deliveries

Competing for leadership in delivery of grain for Wuerttemberg-Baden are eight counties already with more than 100 percent of their quotas.

Sinsheim and Buchen are jockeying for the lead with 116 percent and 115 percent respectively. The Wuerttemberg-Baden average as of Jan. 31 stood at 94 percent of the Ministry of Agriculture quota. But there were still eight counties which had delivered less than 80 percent of their quotas.

Present grain stocks are more than sufficient at present to last out the winter, according to agriculture officials of the state commissioner's office.

Americans Write Home More

Americans apparently found more time — or air mail paper — to write home last year than in 1948, or so it would seem from APO poundage figures for 1949.

Air mail dispatched to the United States from the European Command last year increased 279,912 pounds over APO figures for the previous year. Substantial boosts also were recorded in the amount of air mail, first class and parcel post received in EUCOM during 1949.

Outgoing first class and parcel post mail, however, dropped off 17,680 sacks, but incoming mail in the same categories went up 48,768 sacks. The average sack of mail weighs 50 pounds.

Patience Rewards German Seamen

After six months of waiting, and a pile of international paper work, three German seamen have been taken aboard the Norwegian vessel Ibis as crewmen.

About half a year ago, three seamen, Hans Bick, Hermann Busch and Hans Renner, signed contracts with the Larsen Shipping Company by way of the German Foreign Trade Bank. But their applications for visas to Batavia were denied by the Netherlands Consulate due to the conflict in Indonesia. The shipping company paid the trio standby wages while they awaited formation of the Indonesian government. Even then, no visas were obtainable — Indonesia didn't have any consulates.

The shipping company then changed the embarkation place to Hongkong, but visa applications were ignored, due to the situation in China.

Finally, the embarkation harbor was switched to Singapore. The British Consulate in Hamburg swiftly stamped its okay, and the three seamen flew off to the Orient to begin — after six months' delay — the work for which they had signed up.

Germany Paid for US Gift Postage

The US Post Office Department in February paid some \$6,950,000 to Germany for fees Deutsche Post earned in delivering US gift parcels during the year ending July 1, 1948.

Of the total, \$5,800,000 was earned by the German postal system in the western zones and west Berlin, while \$1,150,000 was paid to the Soviet Zone.



Opening-day audience at ceremonies marking the opening of a new educational service center near the Jugendheim (Hesse) Pedagogical Institute, heard speech by E. K. Neumann, director of Hesse's Public Affairs Division. Shown from left to right are Dr. James Morgan Read, director of the Education and Cultural Affairs Division, HICOG; Mr. Neumann; Dr. Karl Friedrich, chief of Education, Darmstadt Regierungsbezirk; and Dr. Leroy Vogel, director of Education, OLC Hesse.

(OLCH photo)

The money paid to the Federal German Republic will go into the country's foreign exchange account — a boost for German purchasing power in dollar areas.

Close to \$3,900,000 is still due Germany for delivery of US gift parcels from July 1, 1948, until March 31, 1949. Accounts thereafter still await clearance.

Previous payments made in 1946 and 1947 total \$3,500,000, of which all but \$3,000,000 accrued to western Germany as export credits.

Schools Help Schools

A school for seamstresses is stitching pillowcases, sheets and blankets for the Jugendorf boys' detention home. A school for mechanics is repairing sewing machines for a nearby sewing school. Student cooks and housemaids are preparing menus for youngsters in yet other schools.

This reciprocal aid is no mere accident, but the result of a planned program among trade schools in Berlin's US Sector, suggested by the Berlin Element's Education Branch.

In two months the program has helped ease the critical shortage of equipment in schools and at the same time is fostering a sense of community responsibility among students.

The program got underway last December following a meeting of principals of US Sector vocational schools with Berlin Element education officials. Plans are now underway to extend the program to the British and French Sectors of Berlin.

American Youth Is Model

A 16-year-old Berliner, home after two weeks in New York, is still wide-eyed at Manhattan's skyline, at the city's drugstores, and the hurried tempo of life in the

United States. But his most striking impression, he says, was the "way citizenship training and democracy are taught in the lowest school grades."

Joachim Schultze-Buettner, an apprentice-reporter from Berlin-Wilmersdorf, represented Germany as one of 500 persons attending an international youth congress sponsored by the *New York Daily Mirror*.

Amazed that community living was a part of the grade-school curricula, Joachim said American school children are quick to develop an open mind to the problems and ways of life of other peoples. He also applauded the youth and enthusiasm of American teachers: "Most of our teachers in Germany are old people," he said, "but I guess that's because our young teachers are paid so little."

Among features of the American scene which Joachim hopes to see soon in Germany are the wide variety of activities of the Boy and Girl Scouts and the YMCA.

Inter-Faith Councils Unite

First national constitution of the German coordinating council of Christians and Jews was adopted at a recent meeting in Bad Nauheim, attended by representatives from Munich, Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Berlin, Offenbach and Freiburg.

Councils of Christians and Jews and their Coordinating Council* are sponsored in Germany by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York, through HICOG's Religious Affairs Branch. Its purpose is to override intolerance and prejudice through an educational program.

Each group has a board of directors, made up of community leaders, who maintain committees which

* See "Inter-Faith Councils" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 164, June 28, 1949.



German language instructors for US personnel of OLC Bavaria received pointers on State Department methods of teaching at seminar held in Munich. (Photo by OLCB)

provide speakers and programs for schools, youth centers, teachers' training institutions, labor and business groups. The council also publishes materials aimed to combat "hate propaganda" and break down existing prejudice.

The Bad Nauheim meeting also selected three national co-chairmen: Dr. Erwin Redslob, president of the Free University of Berlin (Protestant); Dr. Joseph Nielsen, Frankfurt (Catholic); and Dr. Alfred Mayer, Wiesbaden (Jewish).

Aid to Berlin Industry

West Berlin industry, communications, transportation and housing were DM 100,000,000 richer in February when the German Federal Republic released that sum in ECA counterpart funds to the Berlin Industriebank.

Simultaneously, the Marshall Plan Advisory Committee for Berlin met for the second time to study ways to reap the maximum from these funds and to plan a program for future credits.

Subcommittees studied problems of unemployment, long- and middle-term investments and priorities for credit allocations. Berlin Element Deputy Director Howard P. Jones said the DM 100,000,000 credit "will bring about an increase in production and a decrease in unemployment in West Berlin by spring."

Dr. Paul Hertz, City Council director and chairman of the advisory committee, said the 16-man committee had dealt with the following problems:

The drafting of a global plan for the reconstruction of the Berlin economy;

Investigation of the question of whether new industries should be established;

Proposals governing supplementary measures to ease unemployment if present aid within the scope of ECA credits and self-financing activities prove inadequate;

The use of funds released for housing;

The promotion of trade projects, and

The development of hotels.

Seeing GYA Convinces Red Officer

A Red Army officer recently stuck his head from behind the Iron Curtain into Free Berlin, watched a GYA children's festival for a few moments and quickly drove back to his home in the Soviet sector.

Sgt. George Smith, senior non-commissioned officer of the Schiller GYA Club, tells it this way:

The Red Army officer appeared suddenly in the doorway at a children's costume party, stood contemplatively watching. Smith approached him and the two exchanged a few words on the nature and cost (20 pfennigs) of the party.

"Is this for East German children, too?" asked the Russian.

"Yes, if they wish to come," said the sergeant.

"Do they pay East or West marks?"

"They can pay East money if they have it."

"Where do the drink and food come from that the children are eating?"

"It is paid for from money the children raise themselves and food donated by GYA."

In his clear, though hesitant, English, the Russian replied, "This is very good!"

Then he left, boarded a Mercedes automobile, and was whisked back behind the Iron Curtain.

Plan to Solve Housing Problem

Citizens of Hofheim, Hesse, anxious to regain their homes now occupied by occupation forces, have offered to build new dwellings for Americans in exchange for derequisitioning.

An association of citizens petitioned US Resident Officer Edward M. Edwin and German officials through the community's public forum. Edwin suggested that the association submit a specific project plan, insuring that the new dwellings would meet standards acceptable to American authorities and showing a means for financing the job.

The association has already started contacting officials of the German government in hopes of solving the finance problem.

Study of American Constitution

Pamphlets on the expellee problem in Germany and the essence of the American Constitution have been issued by the Frankfurt Institute of Public Affairs.

"Millions without a Home," being distributed to German readers through bookshops in all western zones, contains a complete bibliography of books on the expellee problem, as well as a study of the sociological and psychological aspects of the question.

The American Constitution pamphlet is a historical study stressing the political and civil rights of citizens as provided in the Constitution, and the opportunities granted to citizens to participate in governmental affairs.

The German Institute of Public Affairs is a joint enterprise of the four leading German municipal organizations and other associations interested in public affairs, government and public administration. It works closely with German governmental agencies and HICOG offices.

Unemployment Down in Berlin

For the first time in six months, there has been a shrinkage in the number of persons receiving relief in the western sectors of Berlin.

Since June 1949, the number of relief recipients has been static—and high. In January, the number dropped by some 3,000 to 224,128 persons.

Highest point in weekly applications for relief was reached in mid-December when 5,930 persons applied in one week. Lowest came during the week ending Jan. 25, when 3,750 persons applied.

US and Berlin *Magistrat* officials have expressed confidence that the infusion of DM 100,000,000 from ECA counterpart funds into west Berlin will result shortly in a steadying of the economy and a decrease in unemployment.



American GIs, Special Service hostesses and young dependents, dressed in costumes of countries from which today's US citizens originated, took part in the only US float entered in Munich's Fasching parade. Participants danced around gilded replica of the Statue of Liberty.

(Photo by PIO, Munich MP)

Community Center Praised

"What the citizens and officials of Ochsenfurt have done as a community in providing (for themselves) a community center is typical of the initiative and cooperation we should like to see in every town in Bavaria. You were confronted with a civic problem and you solved it with your own resources and leadership."

Paying this compliment at the dedication of the center for Ochsenfurt's 7,000 residents, Dr. Charles D. Winning, chief of the Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, particularly applauded the town's mayor, Kilian Lorenz, for his "tenacity of purpose, his refusal to be discouraged, and the realization... of one of his goals in Ochsenfurt."

The community center includes a reading room and library and was built by city officials at the citizens' request. The center replaces a reading room located in a former MG building.

Single Group for Teachers

An organization for all teachers in Bavaria—from kindergarten through university levels—has been urged by Dr. Herman L. Offner, chief of the Education Section, OLC Bavaria.

Dr. Offner stated that teachers can attain professional status only when all the different associations from a single, comprehensive unit. "Teachers must recognize the primary competencies of each other and form one over-all association. (It) should... offer professional guidance on all school matters at all levels of government."

The association should have a dual aim—to secure for the children the educational programs and opportunities rightfully theirs and, secondly, to secure for all teachers the status to which their profession is entitled, he said.

He emphasized that a teachers' association must be constantly aware that parents and taxpayers see the school and its work from the children's side and not from the teachers'. It is the teachers' task, he declared, to con-

vince the public that the interest of the teacher and the school is in its children—not through propaganda but by good works.

Training Trade-Union Youth

To train Bremen trade-union youth for leadership and to support courses for labor representatives, a HICOG-financed project was initiated by US and trade union authorities in Bremen.

Courses in trade union organization, labor law, collective bargaining and other labor economics subjects will be instituted and a full time director of youth activities will be appointed to fulfill the program. It is to be carried out under trade union direction at the Bremen Trade Union School in Blumenthal and at the Trade Union Youth Home in Bremen.

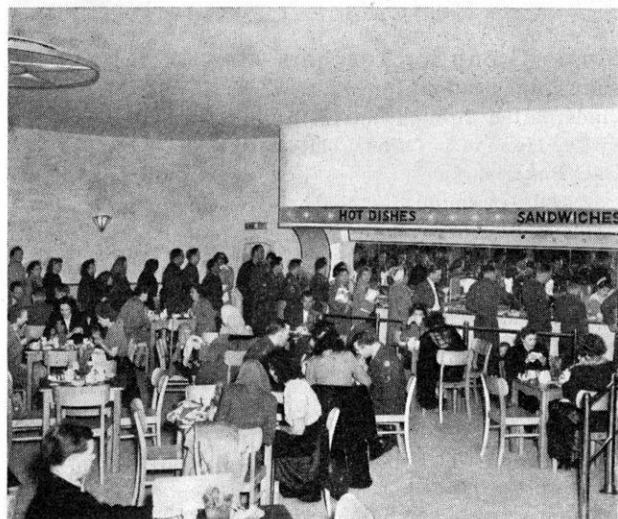
Union youth leaders and labor educators from other democratic European countries will be hired to act as consultants to the project and to introduce fresh ideas and new viewpoints.

Refugee Flow Increases in Berlin

West Berlin refugee officials are concerned by the increasing number of Soviet Zone refugees and persecutees arriving in the western sectors of the city and seriously overtaxing facilities, Berlin Element's Welfare Branch reported.

During January, 3,416 persons were accepted by the Central Refugee Office as compared with only 1,461 during December. Although many of the refugees move on after a short time, there is a steady increase in the population of various welfare homes and camps established for their care in the three western sectors.

The inflow of such persons has not yet equaled the peak of 5,045 attained during July 1945, but is well above the monthly average of 2,500 during the last five months of 1949.



Crowds of GIs, HICOG and Frankfurt Military Post employees swarmed to opening of Circle Grill snack bar in Frankfurt.

(US Army photo)

Private Travel in Benelux

Wrinkles in the regulations for private auto travel into Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg were smoothed out at a Brussels meeting attended by representatives of EUCOM, the American Graves Registration Command and the Benelux countries.

The impression of Benelux officials that a number of automobiles owned by Occupation personnel had been sold illegally within their countries was discussed. It was explained that although transit forms are being issued for vehicles not covered with a *carnet de passage*, some owners have failed to turn in the forms when leaving the countries. Thus records of entries and departures may show that some vehicles have remained in the countries while they have in reality been returned.

EUCOM Headquarters has received numerous requests from these governments to determine whether or not such vehicles have been returned to the US-controlled area of Germany. In this connection, the EUCOM provost marshal has stressed the importance of returning such transit forms when leaving any foreign country.

Transit forms will continue to be issued to owners of C-plate cars wishing to enter the three countries, provided the owner holds an AGO card and travel or leave orders, passport, driver's license, proper registration and insurance documents.

Decline in Crime Continues

Violations of German law decreased 10 percent in 1949 from the year before, continuing a trend begun in 1947. Most notable cleanup was registered in the field of commodity rationing and price control laws, where offenses dropped from 89,922 to 31,612 in one year.

A substantial decrease also was noted in thefts of food and ration cards, which dropped from 35,126 to 14,593.

Officials of the Public Safety Branch said the number of reported offenses of all types has shown a "satisfactory decrease" for the year 1949. 590,256 cases were reported for the year.

Figures showed the number of displaced persons accused or jailed between January and December last year fell from 830 to 368.

Communities Unite on Planning

Solution of problems common to the city of Munich and surrounding communities is the aim of the "Planning Association for Outer Munich Area" founded by representatives of more than 52 communities. The remaining 38 communities in the area are expected to join in the near future.

It is an entirely voluntary organization. While the association has the enthusiastic support of the Bavarian state government and other civic officials, it will operate independently and cut across party lines.

Urgent problems to be attacked immediately include housing, other building activities, new streets and waterways, establishment of factories for industry, routing of highways and railways, and an *Autobahn* or super-highway ring, around Munich.

The association will make numerous studies and recommendations, and will bring its members together in various cooperative enterprises.

Typhoid Checked in Bebra Area

Hesse's incipient typhoid fever epidemic, which was confined to the city of Bebra, near the Soviet Zone border, has been contained, it was disclosed by Dr. Charles Benning, Public Health chief, OLC Hesse.

The ban on attending schools, churches and movies had been lifted by mid-February as no new outbreak of typhoid had been reported. As a precautionary measure, however, public mass meetings were prohibited.

Vaccination of the inhabitants of Bebra and chlorination of the water supply continued, Dr. Benning said.

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever Declining

Incidence of diphtheria and scarlet fever, which had shown increases during the past months in western Berlin, have now greatly declined, it was announced by Berlin Element Public Health Branch.

The incidence rate of scarlet fever reached a peak during the last week of November when 134 new cases were reported. During the first week of February, only 69 cases were reported, the lowest rate of new cases since the beginning of October 1949.

German health officials explain that a certain increase in scarlet fever was to be expected sooner or later, because the incidence had been unusually low for a long period of time, and that the present over-all figures are still far below the prewar average.

Diphtheria, which had shown a seasonal increase during the past months with a high of 82 new cases reported for the last week in November, was back to a normal weekly average. Thirty-one new cases were reported for the first week in February.

No health statistics were available for the Soviet Sector of the city.

Exhibition of Masterpieces Closes

Germany's most famous paintings, the priceless collection which was sent to the United States for safe-keeping and viewed by 2,500,000 Americans before being returned, closed their showing at the Wiesbaden Museum in February. The Wiesbaden exhibition attracted 70,000 visitors.

20,680 Cases Before Hesse Labor Courts

Hesse's 13 labor courts adjudicated 20,680 labor-management disputes during the past year. Almost 50 percent of the cases brought to the labor boards were settled amicably, either by compromise or withdrawal of action, while the courts rendered decisions in more than 5,000 of the disputes. Most of the cases were disputes involving wages and salaries.

205 Sudeten Women to Work in UK

Two hundred and five Sudeten women from Wuerttemberg-Baden have been accepted for work in textile mills and allied work in England, according to Newton S. Friedman, chief, Labor Affairs Division, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden.

+END



Nearly half a million toys are pouring into Germany in a "Tide of Toys" collected by the American Legion and given by US children to youngsters in 10 European countries. Left, Col. George S. Wear, CO Bremen Barracks, and Duncan MacBryde, chief, Public Affairs Division, Office of Land Commissioner, Bremen, HICOG, pass out toys to children at docking of first shipment. Legion officials (right) accompanied gifts to Germany: George J. Kelly of the National Public Relations Commission; Walter E. Alessandrini, commander of Pennsylvania Legionnaires; Rev. Edward J. Carney, National Chaplain; Herman Luhrs, chairman, National Public Relations Commission. (Photos by US Army and PRD HICOG)



Dance by art students of Loheland School, near Fulda. Below, "Die Holzkoeppe," a professional group, performs "Faust."

Fulda Art Congress

By DR. LEO WEISMANTEL

Director, Teachers Training College, Fulda

THE FIRST CONGRESS of art instructors* in Germany to convene since 1929, took place at the America House in Fulda from Nov. 27 through Dec. 3. Sponsored by HICOG the one week program consisted of lectures and workshops in art educational fields.

A comprehensive exhibit showing representative art work from the kindergarten to the art academy was a special highlight of the congress and included work from schools in the western zones of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Among the exhibitions was a selection of American children's drawings on display at the America House. Other exhibits were spread throughout nine different buildings in Fulda.

Methods of art teaching in the fields of fine arts, language and poetry, music and gymnastics were discussed by art education leaders from more than 60 institutions.

* The Art Pedagogical Congress at Fulda, in Hesse, was organized by Dr. Weismantel.



The congress was called primarily to revive the art pedagogical meetings which had begun at the turn of the century in Germany and at which art instructors from all over the world met for an exchange of ideas. Although only from 300 to 400 guests were expected at the congress, more than 1,500 visitors attended the lectures and exhibitions.

The congress attracted wide attention throughout western Germany and during the week numerous telephone calls were received from various cities offering to play host for the coming 1950 session. UNESCO representatives are expected to attend this meeting.

THE ART PEDAGOGICAL movement seeks to discover the organic creative powers inherent in the human being from childhood on and to release and develop these powers through instruction.

Although the movement was suppressed under National Socialism the Fulda exhibit showed that since 1933 the teachers who attended this congress have achieved an enormous development in the artistic conception and mastery of form.

The meeting highlighted strong differences of opinion concerning developments in various art fields and accentuated the differences of those who advocate a practical approach to art teaching and those who take a more intellectual approach. +END

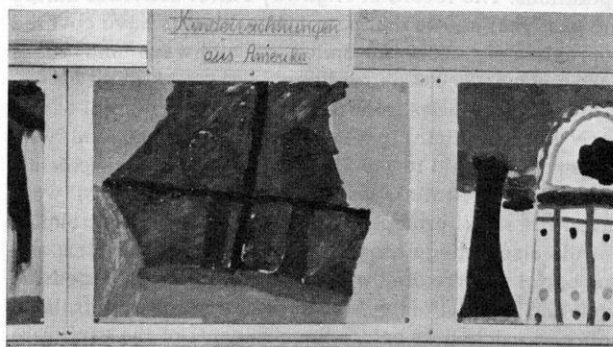
(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



The quality and tone of various musical instruments produced at the school were demonstrated to conferees.



Prof. Karl Hills of Stuttgart Art Academy delivers lecture on principles of artcrafts, a daily feature of the congress.



Children's drawings from the Museum of Modern Art in New York were put on display in the exhibition rooms.



Gertrude Wieland, an instructress at Loheland School, shows a visitor a wooden bowl made at the institution.

Purpose and operation of the "Highway Patrol" were explained by Sgt. Frank L. Spratt of Public Information Division, EUCOM (Rear), Frankfurt, in the Information Bulletin, Issue No. 168 of Aug. 23, 1949. The record of this Highway Patrol during its first year of operation is told in the following report released recently by the Public Information Division, EUCOM.

Highway Patrol

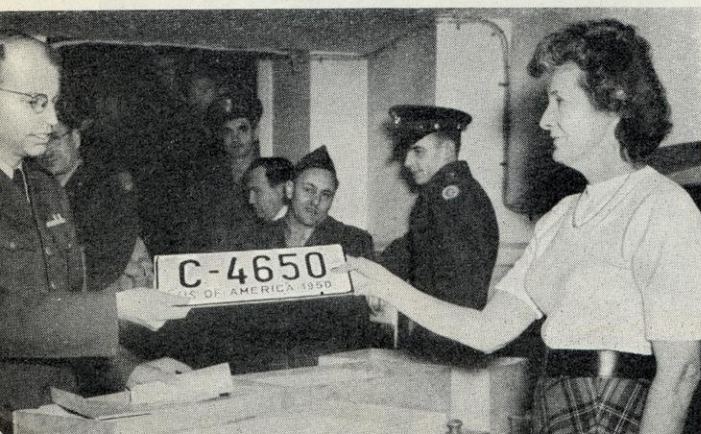
MILITARY POLICE highway patrols in the US occupied areas of Germany have traveled the equivalent of 100 times around the world during their first year of operations. The record of Highway Patrol activities during the past year shows that patrol detachments have covered approximately 2,500,000 miles of highways and roads during some 180,000 patrol hours.

Members of the patrol are credited with material assistance to more than 10,000 stranded motorists and with rendering first aid to 115 victims of automobile accidents. It has been definitely established that nine lives were saved through prompt action by highway patrolmen. Patrols also extinguished 117 fires of various origins, and one patrol was credited with saving a German village from complete destruction by fire. In some instances, patrolmen noticed vehicle fires before the occupants of the cars were aware of them.

While enforcing traffic regulations in the US occupied areas, highway patrols have issued warning tickets to nearly 10,000 first offenders and have arrested more than 10,000 violators of traffic rules as well as more than 3,000 offenders against other laws.

Considering dollar values, the Highway Patrol has recovered approximately \$100,000 worth of stolen automobiles, about \$22,000 worth of other property, and has been credited with saving an additional \$70,000 worth of property from loss or destruction. During control activities and investigations, highway patrolmen have confiscated \$84,000 worth of illegally owned or operated automobiles, \$40,000 worth of contraband, and secured \$12,000 worth of property that was used as evidence in various cases.

One of the first in line on opening day of vehicle re-registration, Wiesbaden Military Post, was Sgt. Robert W. Scarf, USAF, who receives his 1950 plate from Blanch Haynes, registrar, 7122 Air Force Police. (USAF photo)



As part of the prevention program, the Highway Patrol has operated nearly 2,000 check-points along highways and roads of the US Zone. This activity has proved to be effective in eliminating traffic hazards caused by vehicles with serious mechanical defects, and in apprehending individuals engaged in smuggling and illegal transactions. Check-points also have assured proper registration and insurance coverage for vehicles and licensing of drivers.

The Highway Patrol also has furnished personnel and vehicles for 962 escorts and 23 ceremonies. Patrols have cooperated with other law enforcement agencies in 3,155 instances and patrolmen have been called upon in 101 instances to appear as witnesses in court.

HIGHWAY PATROLS are operating with a total authorized strength of 259 officers and men under the control of 11 military posts throughout the European Command. In their capacity of accident investigators, they often constitute the only authority in a position to protect the interests of occupation personnel involved in accidents with Germans. Records of accident investigations that are maintained by the Highway Patrol have protected a number of Americans against unjust claims when the case was taken before a German court for civil action.

Apart from recorded incidents, it is impossible to determine how many violations of traffic laws, accidents, injuries and deaths, as well as losses of property have been prevented through the mere presence of highway patrols.

Since its formation, the Highway Patrol has worked under the premise that nobody wants to be arrested and it has always endeavored to bring about compliance with the law through unfailing courtesy and ready assistance to those who travel the public highways. Men of the patrol have followed this policy with increasing success.

Brig. Gen. John L. McKee, provost marshal, EUCOM, who has technical supervision of Highway Patrol detachments, declared: "Military Police Highway Patrol activity charts, covering operations during the period Dec. 15, 1948 through Dec. 31, 1949, show a decided increase in activities during the second half-year period of operation. It is felt that this fine record of achievement has resulted from the experience and seasoning gained by unit commanders and patrolmen during their first six months of operation.

"This outstanding job of service, prevention and enforcement, should serve as a stimulus to all highway patrolmen during the remaining winter months to assist them

in preventing many potential highway accidents, resulting from poor visibility and icy, hazardous road conditions . . . It has been gratifying to me, to see how well highway patrolmen have performed their duties."

EXCERPTS FROM SOME of the numerous letters received by Highway Patrol commanders evidence public appreciation of the patrol service in the US occupied areas of Germany.

An American woman employee in Germany wrote Brig. Gen. H. Schwarzkopf, deputy provost marshal, EUCOM, who organized the Highway Patrol in 1948: "The *Stars and Stripes* article stated that you originally planned the Highway Patrol system. Based on a simple idea, this is an outstanding example of democracy in action, and is psychologically sound if the object of traffic police is preventive rather than punitive. I wanted to thank the person who thought of it . . . ever since these patrols came into being, I have used them in all discussions . . . to make clear the distinction between the system of secret police traps and informers and the code of justice in which we believe."

An infantry sergeant wrote to a patrol commander: "... My lights went out. Highway Patrol car No. 7 stopped. Since the infantryman has no love for the Military Police, I thought about the routine check . . . for everything that an MP looks for. Instead the MPs offered to help . . . with their spotless uniforms, they went right to work . . . In a short time I had lights . . . I wish you would thank them for me, and thank you very much . . ."

A Military Government official wrote: "Through long association with the Army I have acquired the usual GI

dislike for military policemen. However, an experience . . . makes me want to cite two of your young highway patrolmen for their courtesy, cooperation and efficiency . . ."

An Army officer reported: "My car broke down on the superhighway . . . A patrol car arrived and offered assistance. EES emergency service was not available so an Ordnance tow truck took my car for safekeeping . . . The patrol then gave further help by driving my wife and myself toward Heidelberg until we met the patrol car from Heidelberg . . . which carried us the rest of the way. Both my wife and I were impressed by the efficient and courteous manner with which assistance was given and we are grateful for it."

A GERMAN NATIONAL wrote: "I had a bicycle accident which resulted in a double skull fracture and concussion of the brain. I was found by the Highway Patrol, which picked me up while I was still unconscious and brought me to a hospital . . . thank you for the help — I'm well on the road to recovery."

A Military Government court clerk reported: "A British civilian was tried by this court for a traffic violation after being apprehended by a member of your command . . . During and after the trial, the defendant repeatedly praised the conduct of the patrolman and commented on his behavior as a 'thorough gentleman' as well as his co-operation. It is felt that such conduct reflects great credit on the organization."

Nearly 100 such letters of commendation and appreciation have been received by Highway Patrol detachments.
+END

40,000-Unit Housing Program for Berlin Approved

An extensive housing program in West Berlin, which will have the dual effect of relieving cramped living quarters and of absorbing thousands of currently unemployed workmen, was approved March 7 by Howard P. Jones, deputy director of Berlin Element HICOG and ECA representative in Berlin.

The approval was announced as the Marshall Plan Advisory Committee for Berlin, composed of 16 leading German financial and economic experts, held its third meeting at HICOG Berlin headquarters to draft plans for the use of further ECA counterpart funds to aid the city's economy.

Funds for the housing program total DM 35,000,000, recently made available by the German Federal Republic from ECA counterpart funds. These credits were part of a DM 100,000,000 allocation to bolster Berlin's industry, communications, transportation and housing programs.

Some 40,000 housing units will be made available by the project, Mr. Jones pointed out. No new housing construction is planned because high costs would quickly dry up available funds. Funds are being directed instead to repairing and completing three categories of dwellings:

1. Repair of slightly damaged dwellings where less than DM 700 will render the unit fully habitable.

2. Repair of war-damaged dwellings where a small investment, averaging about DM 1,500, will make available dwelling space now unusable.

3. Completion of multiple dwelling projects, at an average unit cost of DM 3,000, whose construction was interrupted by the war.

A detailed program of projects within these three categories has been submitted by the City Council, reviewed by the Marshall Plan Advisory Committee for Berlin and has now been approved by Mr. Jones.

West Berlin housing facilities, though generally far superior to those in the Soviet Sector, are still inadequate for the more than 2,000,000 population of the three western sectors. Since the end of the war, room density has been gradually reduced from 1.7 persons to 1.6 persons, but the effects of the 11-month Soviet blockade and the continued lack of investment capital have seriously impeded reconstruction projects.

The program now going into effect will also have the favorable result of absorbing many thousands of unemployed workmen in the western sectors, Mr. Jones declared, as well as spurring the flow of capital into construction companies, raw material suppliers and transport organizations.

German Editorials

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

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

The German press as a whole reacted to the Saar Agreement, mostly in strong, bitter terms. Probably no issue in the last five years stirred the editorial writers of Western Germany to such an extent.

Other major topics which elicited widespread comment were US High Commissioner McCloy's call for a free, general election this fall; the narrow victory of Labor over the Tories in England, the Hedler case and, of course, new developments in the Cold War.

All-German Elections?

Fraenkische Tagespost (Nuremberg, March 3) referring to Mr. McCloy's proposal of all-German elections gives a review of developments in the Soviet Zone and thinks that the plan, however heartily welcomed in the West zones, cannot be realized.

"...All Eastern 'German Unity' and 'National Front' talks serve only one purpose: to conceal the fact that the present rulers are backed only by the Occupation Power and that they know very well that by real, free elections they would lose the ground on which they stand. West German Communist organizations are not trying to make a secret of the dilemma the East zone is facing and openly declare that, if asked to choose between German unity and 'socialistic' ideas, a Communist would have to decide in favor of the latter..

"In view of the fact that in the East zone one does not even trust the CDU and LDP and that 'purges' have to be carried out within these parties, we can easily understand that all-German elections under four-power control would mean an immense risk for the Soviet Zone government, especially as all that had been thoroughly

concealed behind the Iron Curtain for five years would suddenly be made subject to open and free criticism.

"However ardently we desire the unification of our people, we cannot overlook the fact that free elections would be the death of the present East zone government. And since the SED politicians are not willing to commit suicide, there will be no all-German free elections."

The Unmasked

Telegraf (British Sector, Berlin, March 3) comments on the reaction to Mr. McCloy's demand for nationwide elections. The paper declares that so far the Kremlin has not had the courage to give a definite answer to the demand all-German free elections. The Kremlin would have to agree to the elections if it were endeavoring to find a truly democratic solution of the German problem since there is practically no convincing argument against all-German elections as a prerequisite for the reunion of Germany.

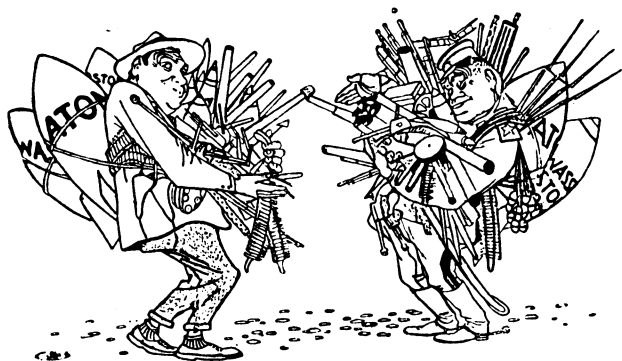
The fact that the SED papers are calling Mr. McCloy's proposal a victory for the so-called 'National Front' is characteristic of the confusion and embarrassment in the Communist camp. The paper concludes that whatever the Communists and their followers do, their rejection of all-German free elections under four power control of the type of the Berlin elections of Oct. 20, 1946, has unmasked them in front of the whole world as enemies of democracy.

Criticism of Allies

Die Zeit (Hamburg, Feb. 23) believes that Allied interference in internal German affairs is based on fear lest German economic policy be oriented eastward:

German Opinion in Cartoons

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, Feb. 25)



Reconciliation in principle.

So loaded down with arms they can't shake hands.

(Frankenpost, Hof, Mar. 4)



McCloy: "I demand a unified Germany and general elections."

Gen. Chuikov: "Out of the question! I demand a unified Germany and general elections."



Winner on points.

"A sharp wind is blowing from the Petersburg — and this time it is official US, French and British policy, not merely the brainstorm of some subaltern American official out of the New Deal era.

"In January the Petersburg *primus inter pares*, Mr. McCloy, visited Washington to defend the policy of non-intervention. He didn't succeed. Much of what he was told he repeated in Stuttgart... It becomes evident that the High Commission will in future not be content to merely investigate individual measures. It will criticize the entire trend of events.

"This Allied intervention is primarily actuated by the fear that German economic policy may gradually become oriented to the East. Wrong as this thesis is, it may lead to dangerous consequences. When one works from false premises one seldom achieves the right goal. If the new West Power policy really intends to limit German sovereignty it will be playing the Kremlin's game.

"Bonn should stress this point rather than querulously attack the factual and legal justification of Allied intervention. Freedom rather than economic prosperity is the West's trump card."

Klaus Fuchs

Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt, Mar. 2) comments on the Fuchs case: "Some people may regard Klaus Fuchs as a tragic figure, a fervent disciple of his convictions, who was blind to the consequences of the deed he performed. The judgment could not have been milder. No state of the western world can afford to pass off such an offense lightly; too much is at stake. The political problem of the case, however, remains unsolved. The judges confirmed that Fuchs was a Communist.

"How was it possible to entrust to a Bolshevik at the present time of terrific world political tension the secret of the most important and horrible weapon of all times?... A study of the events of the last 10 years shows how the dangerous mistake by the authorities for whom Klaus Fuchs worked, came to pass. He started to work in his office at the height of the Roosevelt era, when the Americans and sometimes the British believed to see meek democratic lambs in Stalin and his followers.

"The confidence in Klaus Fuchs derived from the same conviction that took the western statesmen to Yalta... The consequences are plain. We in the western world want peace with the Soviets; we should like the tension to relax today rather than tomorrow. But it is wrong to expect this goal to be reached by believing Bolshevism to be kinder than it is and by making it possible for an ideological Communist to destroy the work of the West at one of its key positions."

British Elections

Deutsche Kommentare (Heidelberg, Feb. 27) blames the Liberals for what it considers the abortive elections in England:

"Several million votes which were uselessly expended for the Liberals... robbed the Conservatives of victory... This tensest of all British election campaigns was fought as a people's referendum... Essentially the choice lay between continued socialization and a free economy. Many dodged the issue by voting Liberal.

"The Conservatives were handicapped because they rejected Labor economic policy without offering a definite course of their own to replace it. The Conservatives lacked an Erhard whereas Labor had a Sir Stafford Cripps.

"To the foreign observer it appears that the Socialist flood has reached its high point. A clearer Conservative program would have dammed it..."

A Platonic Law

Wiesbadener Tageblatt (Wiesbaden, Mar. 3) deals with the new Civil Service Bill which was passed by the *Bundestag*, but which is still awaiting the High Commissioners' approval.

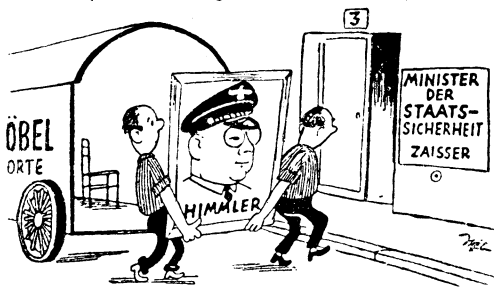
"It is well known that only with distaste will the High Commissioners attend to the matter," in particular because the present bill derives from an old Nazi law, the paper says.

The paper then asks whether it would not be more advisable to contact the High Commissioners "before" the *Bundestag* starts to debate a bill like this one or the tax reform bill, and hopes that the Chancellor, following

(Berliner Anzeiger, US Sector, Berlin, Feb. 18)



Withsun: How the FDJ will conquer Berlin — by raiding fruit and chocolate shops.



Minister for State Security.
Bringing back the Old Boss's picture.

yesterday's negotiations on economic policy and the unemployment program, which went off well, will succeed in convincing the High Commissioners of a "provisional" solution of the Civil Service problems.

Under Two Conditions

Badische Zeitung (Freiburg, March 2) referring to Mr. McCloy's warning to American officials in Germany to abstain from any unauthorized criticism, says that Mr. McCloy not only deserves our recognition; he himself will profit from his veto in his own endeavors to reach good confidential relations with German authorities.

"Anonymous 'spokesmen' have been blamed who during recent months shocked us disagreeably. Relations between the German government and the Occupation Powers have been settled by the Occupation Statute. Principally, control of political decisions is being exercised by the High Commission; the voices of German officials may have some weight, but only when speaking officially in the name of the High Commission.

"Conditions now fixed by Mr. McCloy have not always been observed; one mostly did not know who the spokesman was and whether criticism was thought over. This uncertainty made Germans feel they were unreasonably 'schoolmastered.'"

Woe to the Vanquished

Mannheimer Morgen (Mannheim, Mar. 7) says that the slightest movement in the direction of independence in Germany is characterized as reviving nationalism and that one demands psychological understanding from the Germans which is seldom in evidence on the other side.

"Allied policy in West Germany since 1945 has been wrong in almost every particular. In the most important matters it has achieved exactly the opposite of what it intended and what could easily have been brought about.

"From denazification to dismantling everything has led to the present fiasco and as a result all real democrats and persons of good will in Germany are filled with desperation.

"The latest piece of stupidity was the Saar Convention.

"One cannot expect superhuman understanding from the Germans if one is not oneself prepared to make conciliatory gestures. It would have been a gesture if the

Saar's status quo had been maintained. It is a misfortune for both countries and for Europe that matters are being handled by politicians whose main interest is to maintain their own positions.

"The French government is on the defensive at home and it is not sovereign enough to take European action.

"On the other hand, for similar reasons, the German government, due to a situation for which it is not itself to blame, cannot afford to refrain from a reaction which is just as natural as it is unwise and thus provide water for the mills of the anti-democrats in Germany and chauvinists in France."

The Greater Aim

Wiesbadener Kurier (Wiesbaden, Mar. 7) says, "It is easy to blame us Germans for the vehemence with which we reacted to the provisory solution of the Saar problem. Everything in France is and was 'provisory,' but once the child has been christened it is not provisory any longer, it is living.

"London and Washington will voice many a warning to refrain from nationalistic excesses, though the protests of an amputated person against losing further limbs cannot be called 'nationalism.' Whoever reproaches us without embitterment must not forget that we have experienced all this once before, after 1918, and that the then 'suppressed' nationalism became Hitler's father...

"The Germans will have no other alternative than to emphatically stress that 'just now' they are not willing to miss the chance of joining the Council of Europe. This would be easier if the *Bundestag* would adjourn its debate until the Americans will have appealed to France's conscience (which, we assume, is the purpose of McCloy's Germany conference in Washington).

"By a strict 'No' to the Saar Germany would stand alone between East and West, exposed to every Russian move... Bonn has not the power to prevent the Saar decision, nor can it agree to it.

"It should pass on to the order of the day, i.e., to Europe."

Darmstaedter Echo (Darmstadt, Mar. 7) claims that in France the officially used word "provisoire" usually meant that a matter was practically already settled. While the Quai d'Orsay still adheres to the clause in the Saar accord

(Europa Kurier, Aachen, Mar. 3)



The rising flood of unemployment.

that ultimately the Saar question will be settled when peace with Germany is signed, the Minister President of the Saarland, Hoffmann, has defined the agreement as final.

Radio London's reference to the new "Saar Republic" confirmed this and robbed the German people of all illusions.

In Twilight

Badische Zeitung (Freiburg in Breisgau, Mar. 7) mourns the Saar accord which was concluded "in twilight and without a clearly defined legal profile:"

"... For the Federal Republic there is only one issue: that the Paris Saar structure stands or falls with the future peace treaty. Neither England and America nor France can evade this issue..."

Heavy Blow for Europe

Abendpost (Frankfurt, March 4/5) calls the French accord with the Saar to exploit the Saar coal mines for 50 years a "heavy blow to the conception of a United Europe":

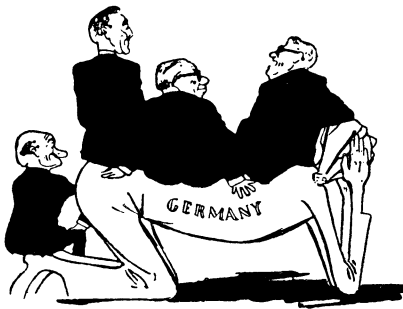
"... Although Paris stresses that the Saar is to remain autonomous, we Germans are shocked at the French conception of autonomy. If the French, as may be seen from the 'agreement,' have obtained the right not only to direct the foreign policy, but also the administration of the Saar, this so-called 'autonomy' becomes highly questionable..."

"France is to get cheap coal from the Saar government which, after all, has no right to dispose of same, because it (the coal) does not belong to the Saar Government."

Resolute Resistance

Der Tagesspiegel (US Sector, Berlin, Mar. 3) comments on Berlin Mayor Reuter's statements that the meeting of the FDJ (East zone youth organization) will not be allowed in West Berlin:

(*Abendpost*, Frankfurt, Jan. 12)



East-West rapprochement at German expense.

"The situation in which Lord Mayor Reuter made his statement yesterday resembled that of 13 months ago when he for the first time talked about the policy of the newly established City Council of the former and future capital of Germany. Though Berlin is not subject any longer to the Russian blockade, the pressure of the Communist propaganda and provocation, the spotlight of which is to be the FDJ Whitsun meeting, is psychologically and politically not less important. Without passion, but very decisively, Reuter declared that the meeting of

the FDJ will not take place in West Berlin.

"No opponent of liberty will be allowed to lay claim to more liberty in West Berlin than liberal-minded persons are granted in East Berlin."

"Reuter's declaration was corroborated by the announcement of the West Berlin commandants and this concord is still the result of the joint experiences of blockade times. No criticism only for the sake of criticizing somebody could be noted and one is tempted to infer from the course of the assembly that in the parliamentary life of Germany, too, there are those possibilities which render so fertile the development of British and American democracy on the basis of the contrast of political opinions.

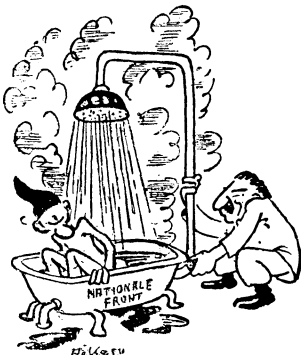
"This contrast exists also with regard to the diverse composition of the Federal Government and the Berlin City Council.

"There may be differences of opinion but the decisive factor is that this will be discussed on the basis of the all-German viewpoint."

Renaissance of a Kind

Frankfurter Rundschau criticizes the speech delivered in Bonn on Memorial Day for German war dead. This

(*Hochland Bote*, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Feb. 25)



"Don't holler it's too hot. It's supposed to make you red!"

(*Abendpost*, Frankfurt, Feb. 27)



Stalin to Red China:
"Your wedding ring is very becoming."

(*Hochland Bote*, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Feb. 25)



East-West Reconciliation Circus.

"If we only knew if he means to catch hold!"

speech by the 76-year-old president of the organization for the upkeep of war graves, the paper said, was a sample of typically German phrase-mongery. Herr Ahlhorn stated that the German soldiers of the last World War had "sacrificed their lives in the fight for culture and freedom."

This was termed "too strong tobacco," in comparison to which the National Socialist slogan of "conquering additional *Lebensraum* (living space) for the German nation" was not only more honest, but also nearer to the truth. The paper held it a good idea to celebrate each year a Memorial Day for the war dead which would offer an opportunity for wise council, such as, for instance, to tell German youth that it is better to live for the fatherland, than to die for the expansion-hungry ambitions of a Hitler.

The old gentleman from Oldenburg meant well, and was above suspicion of advancing Nazi theories, but he wallowed in nationalist high-sounding phrases, and when told afterwards that he forgot to include the victims of Nazism in his tirade, piously remarked that the graves of concentration camp victims were not under his organization's care.

In conclusion the paper welcomes President Heuss's decision in future not to attend similar functions unless assured beforehand that he would not have to sanction reactionary speeches by his presence.

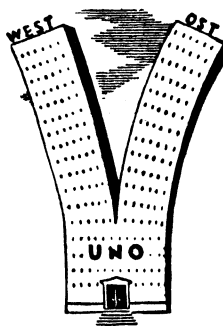
German Scientists in US

Christ und Welt (Stuttgart, 23 Feb.) continues its exposition of the profit accruing to the US from German scientists imported after the war:

"... The export of these men was conducted by 'Operation Paperclip' in disregard of all *Fragebogen* (questionnaire) formalities...

"The Allies conducted a veritable competitive manhunt for German scientists. Operation Paperclip paid as little heed as did the Russians to private wishes in the matter... Behind the invitations there was always the tacit

(Telegraf, British Sector, Berlin)



The UNO building is developing differently than planned by its architects.

threat of internment camps. American newspapers themselves estimate the number at 2,000.

"Time magazine figures the profit to the US from German scientists at one billion dollars. Gen. Putt, commander at Dayton, puts it at several billion, taking into consideration knowledge gained from secret trade process papers...

We cannot afford to sell our scientists as the Princes of Hesse and Hanover once sold their sons. Those Germans whose services have been acquired under, let us say, somewhat unusual circumstances and practically without remuneration, remain German even if they become American or Canadian citizens and their work and performance must

somehow be compensated for...

"We leave the Soviet Union out of the reckoning. Compulsory labor is a principle of state there. But surely it is not the intention of the US and its Allies to give such principles world-wide validity."

A Wrong Switch

Commenting on General Lucius D. Clay's recommendation to rearm Germany (published in *Life*) the *Haller Tagblatt* (Halle, Feb. 18) writes:

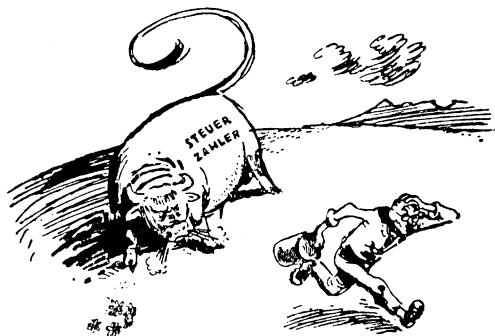
"Such proposals definitely are going too far for us. Once before and not lo long ago the unemployment problem in Germany was solved by rearmament and reintroduction of the Wehrmacht. We have suffered bitterly from the results of such therapies. We do not wish to experience such a fiasco a second time apart from the fact that our 'best troops' definitely will have no desire to serve as cannonfodder for the Atlantic Pact nations.

"On the other hand we are positively in favor of the plans to employ our industry... for peaceful tasks, of which there is an abundance in West Europe.

"As for our scientists we must state in all modesty that even American papers admit that approximately 2,000 of the best German scientists, technicians and specialists more or less voluntarily emigrated to the US since the capitulation."

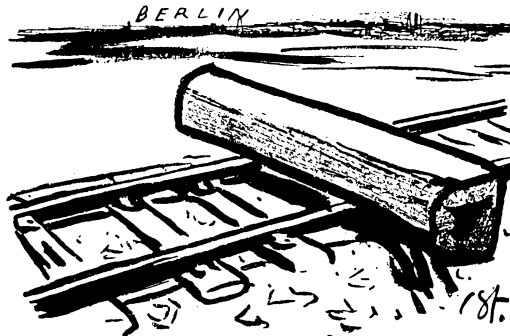
+END

(Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, Jan. 26)



The taxpaying German cow turns into an enraged bull.

(Echo der Woche, Munich, Jan. 27)



The last word in Russian wisdom.

A Look at the Land

A VETERAN representative of the US Department of Agriculture came to Germany in February, and reported after touring three US Zones states that great strides had been made in coordinating West Germany's agricultural research with its farm advisory services.

M. L. Wilson, director of the United States Agricultural Extension Service, advised West German farmers that "continued expansion of the farm advisory services, in which farmers are kept abreast of the latest findings of agricultural research, is one of the surest means of overcoming the enormous food problem."

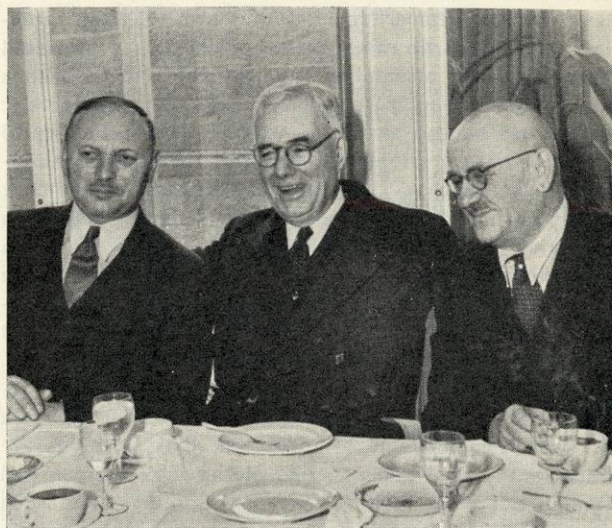
Mr. Wilson spent three days in Germany as the head of three ECA technical assistance teams which are making thorough surveys of agricultural extension and advisory services in Marshall Plan countries.

He garnered much comment and many suggestions from the farmers and ministers with whom he spoke.

FROM WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN's Minister of Agriculture Heinrich Stoss, this: "We are mindful of the aid that the United States has given us as well as our responsibilities for increasing production as quickly as possible. We have worked to improve our advisory system and just recently have established *Land* (state) and *Kreise* (county) agricultural committees which will strengthen our program of advisory activities. Practical farmers have a large place on these committees.

"We appreciate the Demonstration Extension Program and have included in our 1950-51 budget funds for the establishment of an institute for agricultural extension at Hohenheim College."

From Bavaria's Minister of Agriculture Dr. Alois Schloegel: "We in Bavaria feel a fresh wind blowing



Flanked by the Ministers of Agriculture of Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria, Director M. L. Wilson of the United States Agricultural Extension Service grins at guests at banquet honoring him during February in Stuttgart. At left, Dr. Heinrich Stoss, the host; right, Dr. Alois Schloegl. Mr. Wilson toured both states, talked with many farmers.

in the field of agriculture. We are moving rapidly to improve our system of agricultural schools, our advisory service and our work in livestock improvement."

Members of the community committees of Wuerttemberg-Baden, set up to plan programs for the Extension Demonstration Program, acknowledged that "convincing our neighbors of new methods is 'schwer' (difficult), but we will keep working at it."

DR. WILSON PRAISED the program for the inclusion of farmers themselves in its mechanism. He expressed the belief that there must be better schooling for farm youth, stronger programs for home economics extension, and more intensified efforts to meet the problems of the farmer of extremely modest means. He concluded by saying: "Our program must be built to meet the needs of the small farm family. We must get the information to them in such a form that they will use it."

+END



Problems of rural youth were discussed by Luther J. Pickrel, agricultural production specialist, Office of the Land Commissioner for Bavaria (left), at a two-day community activities training conference held recently in Munich for US Resident Officers and German consultants. (OLCB photo)

68,000 New Businesses in Hesse

More than 68,000 new businesses were opened in Hesse during 1949, the first year that business openings were free from licensing. According to Stanley H. Sisson, OLC Hesse economic affairs chief. During the same period, more than 15,000 enterprises closed down.

With more than 21,000 openings and 5,700 closings, the handicraft trade represented the bulk of Hesse's new businesses.

“What Do You Think?”

of interviewing the man in the street is an effective lever for the democratic reorientation of German thinking. And this is no minor matter when it is appreciated that democratic orientation is so difficult and the means are so few. Direct persuasion to take over democratic values has had no easy time with the large numbers of Germans who are loath to part with their more authoritarian traditions — this fact poll results have rather amply documented. Sending selected Germans to America for brief periods to rub elbows with democracy is an auspicious tack and has no doubt achieved considerable success. It is, however, impractical to send every German to America — only a few leaders can be selected. But the practice of polling helps democratize the rank and file.

POLLING AND AUTHORITARIANISM do not mix well. People begin to learn that their opinions are important — and begin to like giving their opinion and finding out what their fellows are thinking. With such experiences it becomes harder for a government to foist autocratic arbitrary measures on the populace. Moreover the experience of being polled and of reading

about public opinion on issues of the day helps to build the interest in political participation that is so desperately lacking in Germany today.

So the development of sound polling organizations in Germany is more than a matter of narrow importance to the survey profession. Polling directly fosters political interest and democratic thinking. And, very importantly, it is the type of democratic reorientation program that can go on working after the occupation leaves. If soundly established it will not die when the last occupation official sails for home.

But only if soundly established. This condition cannot be overemphasized. Nothing is more certain than that polling will die in Germany if it begins to be exploited in biased ways for dubious ends. The methods and uses must be above reproach if the German people are not to turn against it as another variant in the all too familiar inquisitorial tradition.

It thus becomes a particularly grave responsibility of the Reactions Analysis Branch to exert its efforts to the utmost to foster the development of sound democratic polling and to forestall unhealthy developments. Success in these efforts could mean a lasting contribution to the democratic reconstruction of German political life.

+END

Index to Opinion Surveys

Reports, issued by the Reactions Analysis Branch and now listed as “unclassified” with number and date of issue, are:

| Number | Title | Date |
|--------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Radio Listening in Germany — Winter 1946 | Mar. 1, 46 |
| 2 | Who in Germany Has Read <i>Mein Kampf</i> | Mar. 46 |
| 3 | Some Political Attitudes Probed on Recent Surveys | Mar. 15, 46 |
| 4 | Incomes and Expenditures of German Families in the American Zone — Winter 1946 | Mar. 25, 46 |
| 5 | Special Political Survey — Winter 1946 | Apr. 1, 46 |
| 6 | Law No. 3 (Registration at Labor Offices) | Apr. 20, 46 |
| 7 | Reactions to Recent Revisions in the Denazification Program | May 11, 46 |
| 8 | Reactions to the New Tax Laws | June 1, 46 |
| 9 | Attitudes toward Religion and the Church as Political Factors in German Life | June 7, 46 |
| 10 | Attitudes toward Politics as a Career for the Coming Generation in Germany | June 21, 46 |
| 11 | German Attitudes toward Trade Unions | June 27, 46 |
| 12 | Attitudes of Some Bavarian School Children | June 28, 46 |
| 13 | A Preliminary Study of Book Reading in Germany | June 28, 46 |
| 14 | Mail to <i>Stimme Amerikas</i> (Voice of America) | July 6, 46 |
| 14-A | German Attitudes toward the Expulsion of German Nationals from Neighboring Countries | July 8, 46 |
| 15 | Relative Effects of Food Scarcity in Two Countries | July 27, 46 |
| 16 | Press Release; German Opinion about the Nuremberg Trials | Aug. 7, 46 |
| 17 | Attitudes toward International Leadership in Germany Compared with Attitudes in Seven Other Countries | Aug. 8, 46 |
| 18 | A Study of Food Consumption and Attitudes toward Rationing and General Health of the Population | Aug. 14, 46 |
| 19 | Basic Attitudes Explored by the German Attitude Scale | Aug. 19, 46 |
| 20 | Preliminary Study of Motion Picture Attendance and Attitudes | Aug. 27, 46 |

| Number | Title | Date |
|--------|--|--------------|
| 21 | Attitude toward Licensed Newspapers in Some American Occupied Areas | Sept. 25, 46 |
| 22 | A Study of Attitudes toward the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Germany | Sept. 25, 46 |
| 23 | The Viennese Newspapers — An Opinion Research Study | Oct. 22, 46 |
| 24 | Mannheim Attitudes toward Negro Troops | Oct. 22, 46 |
| 25 | German Knowledge about and Attitudes toward Inflation | Nov. 8, 46 |
| 26 | Information about State Constitutions and Intention to Vote in the Constitutional Elections | Nov. 13, 46 |
| 27 | German-American Relations in Germany; Frequencies of Group Contacts | Nov. 13, 46 |
| 28 | An Investigation to Determine Any Changes in Attitude of Native Germans toward the Expellees in Wuerttemberg-Baden | Nov. 14, 46 |
| 29 | The Trend of Cares and Worries in Germany | Nov. 21, 46 |
| 30 | Radio Listening in Vienna | Dec. 14, 46 |
| 31 | The Standard of Living | Dec. 14, 46 |
| 32 | Income, Expenditures and Currency Holding of the German Population | Dec. 10, 46 |
| 33 | The Trend of Public Reactions to the Nuremberg Trials | Dec. 18, 46 |
| 34 | Attitude toward Licensed Newspapers in Some American-Occupied Areas (Supplementary to Report 21) | Dec. 28, 46 |
| 35 | Attitudes of Trade Union Members | Jan. 5, 47 |
| 36 | The German People and Social Classes | Jan. 11, 47 |
| 37 | Opinions of Newspaper Readers | Jan. 13, 47 |
| 38 | A Preliminary Study of Changes in Job Status | Jan. 14, 47 |
| 39 | Reactions to and Penetration of Information Media in Vienna | Jan. 14, 47 |
| 40 | Austrian Economic Difficulties and Attitudes toward Economic Problems | Jan. 21, 47 |
| 41 | Attitudes toward General Economic Problems | Jan. 15, 47 |
| 42 | The Trend of Rumors | Feb. 5, 47 |
| 43 | Readership of <i>Heute, Amerikanische Rundschau</i> and <i>Neue Auslese</i> | Feb. 5, 47 |
| 44 | Opinions of German Community Leaders on International Affairs | Feb. 6, 47 |

| Number | Title | Date | Number | Title | Date |
|--------|--|--------------|--------|---|-------------|
| 45 | Radio Listening in the American Zone and in Berlin | Feb. 17, 47 | 84 | Who Are the Expellees? And What Do They Think? | Dec. 17, 47 |
| 46 | Army Aid to German Youth Activities Evaluated by German Adults | Feb. 19, 47 | 85 | Summary of Trends of German Public Opinion | Dec. 17, 47 |
| 47 | Opinions on the Expellee Problem | Feb. 20, 47 | 86 | Summary of Reactions to the End of the London Conference | Dec. 17, 47 |
| 48 | German Attitudes toward Freedom of Speech | Mar. 3, 47 | 87 | The Trend of German Attitudes toward Allied Cooperation | Jan. 9, 48 |
| 49 | Anti-Semitism in the American Zone | Mar. 3, 47 | 88 | German Opinion on the People's Part in Political Affairs | Jan. 20, 48 |
| 50 | A Pilot Study on Displaced Persons | Mar. 20, 47 | 89 | Reception of the Pamphlet "Offen gesagt" (Frankly Speaking) by a Special Panel of Representative Germans | Jan. 22, 48 |
| 51 | Attitudes toward Collective Guilt in the American Zone of Germany | Apr. 2, 47 | 92 | Readers of <i>Mein Kampf</i> | Feb. 9, 48 |
| 52 | Attitudes toward Food, Fuel and Building Material Conditions | Mar. 27, 47 | 93 | The Cream of the Crop (Fort Getty Study) | Feb. 11, 48 |
| 53 | Magazine Reading in the American Zone | Apr. 8, 47 | 94 | Contacts between Germans and Americans | Feb. 24, 48 |
| 54 | Viennese Reactions to New Denazification Laws | Apr. 8, 47 | 95 | Appraisal of the Content of Education and Educational Facilities in Berlin and Stuttgart | Feb. 25, 48 |
| 55 | Public Attitudes toward Denazification | Apr. 15, 47 | 96 | German Youth Versus Adults on Question of Democracy | Mar. 3, 48 |
| 56 | German Children Appraise the Youth Program | Apr. 26, 47 | 97 | Berlin Reactions to Nagy's Pamphlet "Machtraub in Ungarn" (Robbery of Power in Hungary) | Mar. 3, 48 |
| 57 | Readership and Popularity of the Frankfurt Newspapers | Apr. 29, 47 | 98 | Government by Politicians, Experts, or the People? | Mar. 6, 48 |
| 58 | Confidence in News in Present-Day Germany | May 1, 47 | 99 | A Report on German Youth | Mar. 5, 48 |
| 59 | Expectations regarding Reparations | May 10, 47 | 100 | TREND | Mar. 48 |
| 60 | Trends in German Public Opinion | Apr. 47 | 101 | German Youth and Adults View Individual Responsibility | Mar. 24, 48 |
| 61 | Some Attitudes toward the School System in Wuerttemberg-Baden | June 12, 47 | 102 | Patronage of US Information Centers | Mar. 24, 48 |
| 62 | German Attitudes toward a Peace Treaty after the Conclusion of the Moscow Conference | June 14, 47 | 103 | Readership of Political Books and Pamphlets | Mar. 24, 48 |
| 63 | German Opinion toward the Prospective Peace Treaty | Aug. 8, 47 | 104 | The Marshall Plan in Prospect | Mar. 24, 48 |
| 64 | Trends in Attitudes toward the Food Situation | Aug. 25, 47 | 105 | Internationalism in Germany | Mar. 27, 48 |
| 65 | Attitudes of Bavarians toward Loritz's Dismissal | Sept. 27, 47 | 106 | The Radio Audience in US Zone, Berlin and Bremen | Mar. 27, 48 |
| 66 | German Attitudes toward Corporal Punishment | Sept. 27, 47 | 107 | Public Reception of the Bizonal Administration | Mar. 29, 48 |
| 67 | German Attitudes toward International Leadership | Oct. 10, 47 | 108 | Magazine Readers | Mar. 29, 48 |
| 68 | Trends in Attitudes toward National Socialism | Oct. 10, 47 | 109 | The Effect of Foreign Travel on Knowledge and Attitudes | Apr. 5, 48 |
| 69 | German Opinions regarding the Organization of Europe | Oct. 16, 47 | 110 | Bremen Attitudes Compared with Berlin and US Zone | Apr. 15, 48 |
| 70 | German Understanding of the Reasons for the Food Shortage | Oct. 17, 47 | 111 | Attitudes toward the Bavarian Party | Apr. 9, 48 |
| 71 | Berlin—A Symbol of a National State | Oct. 17, 47 | 112 | Reactions to a Foreign Policy Pamphlet | Apr. 12, 48 |
| 72 | A Report on German Morale | Nov. 47 | 113 | US Zone Attitudes and Information about Russia | Apr. 15, 48 |
| 74 | Attitudes of US Zone Germans toward Government and Politics | Oct. 27, 47 | 114 | Germans Assay Their Freedoms | Apr. 23, 48 |
| 75 | What Berliners Expect from the London Conference | Oct. 28, 47 | 115 | The "Advertising Pillar" as an Information Medium | Apr. 26, 48 |
| 76 | German Attitudes toward the Four Occupying Powers | Oct. 29, 47 | 116 | The Moving Picture Audience in US Zone | Apr. 28, 48 |
| 77 | Opinions on the Press in the American Zone of Germany | Nov. 5, 47 | 118 | Newspaper Readership | May 3, 48 |
| 78 | Bavarian Attitudes toward Newspapers | Nov. 6, 47 | 119 | Cumulative Impact of the Mass Media | May 10, 48 |
| 80 | Opinions on Denazification | Nov. 26, 47 | 120 | German Opinions on Daylight Saving Time | May 20, 48 |
| 81 | German Reactions to Expellees and DPs | Dec. 3, 47 | 121 | Uniformity of Religious Preferences in US Zone Communities | May 19, 48 |
| 82 | German Sentiment for Peace and Economic Security | Dec. 8, 47 | 124 | Social Characteristics of the German People in the American Zone and in Berlin (British and American Sectors) | June 1, 48 |
| 83 | Newspaper Readership and Newscast Listening | Dec. 9, 47 | 126 | Religious Instruction in the Schools | June 29, 48 |
| | | | 127 | Some Opinions on the University of Berlin | July 8, 48 |



Answers are punched onto IBM cards, then run through sorting machines. Results are percentaged, analyzed.



Completed questionnaires go to coding room where answers are classified and prepared for machine tabulation.

| Number | Title | Date | Number | Title | Date |
|--------|--|--------------|------------------|--|--------------|
| 129 | Reactions of a Panel of Readers to the Pamphlet "Mit vereinten Kraeften" (With Combined Forces) | July 19, 48 | 161 | Some German Opinions on Occupation Costs | Feb. 24, 49 |
| 130 | Berlin Reactions to the Air Lift and the Western Powers | July 23, 48 | 162 | Characteristics of Natives and Refugees in US Zone in 1948 | Mar. 4, 49 |
| 131 | Germans View the London Conference Proposals | Aug. 4, 48 | 163 | Social Characteristics of the German People in Bavaria, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden | Mar. 7, 49 |
| 132 | Some Aspects of Morale in Berlin | Aug. 10, 48 | 164 | US Zone Views Its Civil Service: 3. Prestige Value of Government Work | Apr. 2, 49 |
| 133 | Reactions toward Currency Reform in the US Zone of Germany | Aug. 10, 48 | 165 | Opinions on Fusion in Wuerttemberg and Baden | Apr. 22, 49 |
| 134 | Some Trends in Berlin Morale with Side-lights on Recreation | Sept. 2, 48 | 166 | Public Attitudes toward Postwar German Police: 1. General Appraisals | Apr. 25, 49 |
| 135 | Radio Listening in Berlin since the Blockade | Sept. 13, 48 | 167 | Public Attitudes toward Postwar German Police: 2. Awareness of Civil Rights Versus Police Powers | Apr. 25, 49 |
| 136 | Attitudes toward a Government for Western Germany | Sept. 21, 48 | 168 | West Berlin's Reaction to a Single Currency | Apr. 27, 49 |
| 137 | The Munich Movie Audience | Sept. 21, 48 | 169 | German Appraisal of <i>Lastenausgleich</i> (Projected Program to Equalize War Losses) . . | May 6, 49 |
| 138 | Newspaper Reading in Berlin since Currency Reform and the Blockade | Sept. 18, 48 | 170 | German Attitudes toward Economic and Political Strikes | May 16, 49 |
| 139 | Chief Cares and Worries since the Currency Reform | Sept. 22, 48 | 171 | Characteristics and Attitudes of the German Movie Audience: 1. Impact of Currency Reform on Attendance | May 23, 49 |
| 140 | Opinions on Proposed Withdrawal of Four Occupying Powers | Sept. 24, 48 | 172 | Characteristics and Attitudes of the German Movie Audience: 2. Most Popular Type of Movie | May 23, 49 |
| 141 | Berlin Attitudes on the Air Lift — Further Trends | Oct. 4, 48 | 173 | Characteristics and Attitudes of the German Movie Audience: 3. German Versus American Films | May 18, 49 |
| 142 | Attitudes toward JEIA | Oct. 5, 48 | 174 | Hessians Consider the Effect of Lifting the Blockade on the West German Government | May 27, 49 |
| 143 | Government or Administration for Western Germany | Oct. 14, 48 | 175 | Trends in German Public Opinion | June 49 |
| 144 | US Zone Germans View the Air Lift . . . | Oct. 26, 48 | 178 | Germans View the Ruhr Statute | June 49 |
| 145 | The America House in Five German Cities | Nov. 1, 48 | 179 | German Desires and Expectations on Future Ownership of the Ruhr Factories | July 1, 49 |
| 146 | The Problem of Cleanliness in Present-Day Germany | Nov. 13, 48 | 180 | Bonn and Berlin, German Capitals | July 1, 49 |
| 147 | How Berliners Expect and Want the Crisis Settled, with Their Recommendations . . | Nov. 17, 48 | 181 | The RIAS Audience in Western Berlin . . | July 7, 49 |
| 148 | Radio Bremen — Evaluated by Bremen Listeners | Nov. 30, 48 | 183 | People in Three Hessian Cities Consider Their Reconstruction Problems | July 21, 49 |
| 149 | Trends and Present Attitudes on the Marshall Plan | Dec. 10, 48 | 188 | Characteristics and Attitudes of the German Movie Audience: 4. Appraisal of Movie Influences | Sept. 1, 49 |
| 150 | Attitudes and Resources of Berliners as They Look Forward to a Blockaded Winter | Dec. 15, 48 | 189 | The Public Compares Present and Past Economic Conditions | Sept. 21, 49 |
| 151 | Security Versus Freedom in Blockaded Berlin | Dec. 18, 48 | 190 | The Marshall Plan and Western Germany . | Oct. 17, 49 |
| 152 | US Zone Views Its Civil Service: 1. Religion and Party Membership as a Factor in Government Employment | Jan. 24, 49 | 191 | The State of German Political Interest at the Outset of the West German Republic | Dec. 9, 49 |
| 153 | Book Reading in the US Zone, Berlin and Bremen | Jan. 26, 49 | Series 2: | | |
| 154 | Opinions on <i>Die Neue Zeitung</i> | Feb. 3, 49 | | | |
| 155 | The Town Hall Meeting in Reilingen . . . | Feb. 3, 49 | 1 | The State of German Nationalism following the Founding of the West German Republic | Dec. 30, 49 |
| 156 | US Zone Views Its Civil Service: 2. Men Versus Women in Public Employ | Feb. 9, 49 | 5 | West Berliners Appraise Present Economic and Political Situation | Feb. 20, 50 |
| 157 | Opinions on the Work Stoppage in Bavaria | Feb. 3, 49 | 6 | The German Public Views the Conduct of the US Occupation Forces | Mar. 6, 50 |
| 158 | Bremen Views the Picturama America Today, a Pilot Study on Audience Reactions | Feb. 4, 49 | | | |
| 159 | Bavarian Reactions to Town Hall Meetings and Public Forums | Feb. 11, 49 | | | |
| 160 | Germans Consider the Withdrawal of the Occupying Powers | Feb. 23, 49 | | | |

HICOG Halts Further Transfers to Bonn

No additional elements of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany will move from Frankfurt to the Bonn area for the time being, it has been decided on the basis of a special study ordered by the US High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

Instead, it was determined that the High Commissioner and most of his chief advisers will be in the Bonn area, seat of the Allied High Commission and the German Federal Republic, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. The plan is for tripartite committee meetings and negotiations to be conducted in as far as practicable there during these three days.

These were the recommendations of a committee of four, with Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy US high commissioner, as chairman, which studied the question

of minimizing travel between Frankfurt and the German capital by American officials.

The committee also recommended that during the other days of the week, the High Commissioner and his staff will be in Frankfurt to handle unilateral matters and prepare for tripartite negotiations.

The committee left open the way for a later move to Bonn of certain members of the US staff whose duties demand practically full time presence there. At the end of the two-month trial period, it is proposed that another study be made to determine whether it would be advisable to increase the US permanent staff at Bonn.

The study was requested early in February to determine whether any change is desirable in the methods or operations between Frankfurt and Bonn.

Official Communiqués

Meeting of HICOM Feb. 16

The 16th meeting of the Allied High Commission was held Feb. 16 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Mr. C. E. Steel, UK Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Sir Brian Robertson.

The Council signed an Allied High Commission law amending legislation concerning *Land* (State) Central Banks, to extend from March 1, 1950, until March 1, 1952, the period within which the ministers of finance are required to dispose of the stocks of these banks to those credit institutions which are required to maintain minimum reserves.

Legislation on *Land* Central Banks was harmonized within the three zones on April 15, 1949, by US Military Government Law No. 66, United Kingdom Military Government Ordinance No. 132 and French Military Government Ordinance No. 209. Section 10 of this legislation, which is being amended by the present law, establishes the amount of capital for each *Land* Central Bank to be issued in the form of stock, the initial subscription of which is to be made by the state government. It further provides that the stocks so acquired by the state government shall be sold prior to March 1, 1950, to cooperative, private and public law credit institutions required to maintain minimum reserves.

The *Land* Central Banks have been unable to dispose of their stock to credit institutions because the latter's earnings in a tight capital market are insufficient to permit them to purchase the full issue of *Land* Bank stock.

The Council decided to hold its next meeting on Feb. 23, 1950, at the Petersberg.

Meeting of HICOM Feb. 23

The 17th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Feb. 23 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Mr. C. E. Steel, UK Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Sir Brian Robertson.

The Council:

(1) Agreed to requests from the Austrian, Brazilian and Norwegian governments for the accreditation of designees to head their respective missions to the Allied High Commission. The designees accepted are Mr. Noel St. Clair Deschamps, Australia; Mr. Mario de Pimentel Brandao, Brazil; and Mr. Alfred Danielsen, Norway.

It was agreed that arrangements should be made for the formal presentation of these heads of missions, as well as of Mr. Nizamettin Ayasli, head of the Turkish mission, to the Council on March 16, 1950.

Mr. Deschamps presently is performing similar functions in Germany as acting head of the Australian military mission in Berlin. Mr. Pimentel Brandao has been Brazilian delegate on the Emergency

Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the Continent at Montevideo since 1948. Mr. Danielsen at present is envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for Norway in Warsaw.

(2) Noted that a delegation of the Netherlands Parliament would visit Bonn on March 6 to observe labor, social and economic conditions and to discuss problems of mutual interest to the Netherlands and Germany.

(3) Agreed to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on March 1, 1950 and to meet the federal chancellor on the following day.

Meeting of HICOM March 2

The 18th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held March 2 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman), Sir Brian H. Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Reached agreement in principle on the occupation costs budget for 1950/51 and instructed its financial advisers to prepare the budget in its final form for transmission to the federal authorities. It decided that details of the budget would be published after it had been received by the federal authorities.

(2) Signed an Allied High Commission law on control of materials, facilities and equipment relating to atomic energy. (For text see "Laws and Regulations.")

(3) Noted the appointment of Mr. Walter Hoag (US), as director general of the Joint Export-Import Agency which is now in process of liquidation.

(4) Decided to hold its next meeting on March 9 at the Petersberg.

Meeting of HICOM March 9

The 19th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held March 9 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (Chairman), Mr. C. E. Steel, United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Sir Brian Robertson, and Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, United States Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. John J. McCloy.

The Council considered a number of current matters among which were the future relationship between Western Germany and the Bank of International Settlements, the determination of customs tariffs, notification of occupation costs budget, Netherlands claims for the return of river craft, accreditation of new foreign missions, powers of the decartelization and industrial deconcentration group of the High Commission and German participation in a conference of the International Labor Organization on migration to be held on April 25 at Geneva.

The Council agreed to hold its next meetings at the Petersberg on March 16, 1950.

Laws and Regulations

Law on Control of Materials, Facilities and Equipment Relating to Atomic Energy

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Part I

Prohibited Activities

Article 1

1. On or after April 1, 1950, no person shall:

a. Produce deuterium gas and metallic beryllium, thorium and uranium.

b. Construct or erect nuclear reactors, chain reacting piles or facilities capable of separating isotopes of uranium with a yield potential in excess of one milligram of U-235 per 24 hours.

c. Manufacture or construct electro-nuclear machines capable of imparting energies in excess of 100,000,000 electron volts to a positively charged nuclear particle or to an ion.

2. Except as authorized by the Military Security Board or as provided in this law, on or after April 1, 1950, no person shall purchase, procure, receive, possess, use, store, sell, dispose of, import or export the materials and equipment specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 2

1. Except as authorized by the Military Security Board or as provided in this law, on or after April 1, 1950, no person shall produce, manufacture, mine, process, construct, erect, purchase, procure, receive, possess, use, store, sell, dispose of, import or export the following (hereinafter referred to as prohibited articles):

a. Metals, alloys, compounds and products containing uranium or thorium, including but not limited to:

- (1) Uranium acetate.
- (2) Uranium nitrate.
- (3) Uranium oxide or dioxide.
- (4) Sodium uranate.
- (5) Thorium nitrate.
- (6) Thorium dioxide (thoria).
- (7) Thoriated tungsten wire and products containing such wire.

b. Beryl and ores, alloys, oxides and compounds in all forms containing beryllium with exception of fabricated alloys and of beryl of gem grade.

c. Heavy water, heavy paraffin and other compounds of or derived from deuterium.

d. Purified graphite produced from petroleum coke and products containing such graphite.

e. Raw or processed source materials which contain by weight at least one-twentieth of one percent (0.05%) of uranium or of thorium or of both, including but not limited to:

(1) monazite, sand and other ores containing thorium;

(2) carnotite, pitchblende and other ores containing uranium;

f. Rare earth metals, compounds, mixtures and products containing at least one-quarter of one percent (0.25%) by weight of uranium or of thorium or of both;

g. Naturally and artificially radioactive compounds and materials and radium compounds.

h. Facilities capable of separating isotopes of uranium with a yield potential

not in excess of one milligram of U-235 per 24 hours.

i. Cyclotrons, Van de Graaf machines (electrostatic generators), synchrocyclotrons, linear accelerators and other electronuclear machines capable of imparting energies in excess of 1,000,000 electron volts to a positively charged nuclear particle or to an ion, but not capable of so imparting energies in excess of 100,000,000 electron volts;

j. Radiation detection instruments designed or capable of being adapted for detection or measurement of nuclear radiations, such as alpha and beta particles, gamma radiations, neutrons and protons, including, but not limited to the following, and the major components peculiar to such instruments:

(1) Geiger-Mueller, proportional or parallel plate counter-scolers.

(2) Geiger-Mueller or proportional counter rate meters.

(3) All types of scalars adaptable to radiation detection.

(4) Geiger-Mueller or proportional detectors, whether audio or mechanical.

(5) Integrating ionization chamber meters and ionization chamber rate meters.

(6) Geiger-Mueller, proportional or parallel plate counter-detectors.

(7) Micromicroammeters and galvanometers capable of measuring currents of less than 1.0 micromicroamperes.

(8) Counter pulse rate meters.

(9) High gain, high impedance linear pulse amplifiers.

(10) Geiger-Mueller quenching units.

(11) Geiger-Mueller or proportional coincidence units.

(12) Pocket and survey type electroscopes and electrometers, including dosimeters but excluding simple metal leaf electroscopes.

(13) Pocket type chambers with electrometer charger-reader.

(14) Electrometer type electronic tubes with input grid currents of less than 1.0 micromicroamperes.

(15) Resistors having values in excess of 1,000 megohms.

k. Mass spectrometers and mass spectrographs and components peculiar to such instruments, including but not limited to:

(1) Mass spectrometer or spectrograph type ion sources.

(2) Acceleration and focusing tubes.

(3) Ionization chambers.

(4) Micromicroammeters.

(5) Electrometer type electronic tubes with input grid currents of less than 1.0 micromicroamperes.

l. Mass spectrometer type lead detectors.

m. Vacuum diffusion pumps having a diameter, measured inside the barrel at inlet jet, in excess of 12 inches (305 millimeters) or capable of a pumping speed in excess of 1,500 liters per second at a pressure of less than 0.0001 millimeters of mercury.

n. X-ray generators having a capacity in excess of 150,000 volts.

o. Betatrons and synchrotrons.

p. Special analytical instruments of the following types:

(1) Spectrophotometers.

(2) Microphotometers.

(3) Spectrographs.

2. The prohibitions contained in paragraph 1 of this Article, other than the prohibitions against producing, manufacturing, mining and processing, shall not apply with respect to the following:

a. Slightly radioactive substances of general commercial use.

b. Incandescent mantels containing prohibited articles.

c. Optical glass containing prohibited articles.

d. Fluorescent lighting devices containing prohibited articles.

e. Ceramics and refractories containing prohibited articles.

f. Thoriated tungsten wire contained in electronic valves.

g. Potassium and rubidium of natural isotopic constitution and their compounds.

h. Alloys containing less than four percent by weight of beryllium.

i. Any finished product which contains as integral components resistors having values in excess of 1,000 megohms, if the finished product is not otherwise subject to the provisions of this law or to the provisions of Control Council Law No. 43.

Part II

General Authorizations

Article 3

1. Any research establishment engaged in research permitted under or authorized pursuant to United States Military Government Law No. 23, British Military Government Law No. 23 or French Military Government Ordinance No. 231 (hereinafter referred to as the Scientific Research Laws) may in the course of conducting such research, produce, construct, erect, possess, use and store prohibited articles, provided that:

a. Such activities are normal to the conduct of the research.

b. The quantities of prohibited articles are not in excess of the quantities normally necessary for such research.

c. The prohibited articles are used solely within the research establishment for the performance of permitted or authorized research.

d. The prohibited articles are kept in the custody and control of a responsible official or employee of the research establishment.

2. Any educational or medical establishment may, in the performance of its functions and subject to the provisions of the Scientific Research Laws, produce, construct, erect, possess, use and store prohibited articles, provided that:

a. Such activities are normal to the performance of such functions.

b. The quantities of prohibited articles are not in excess of the quantities normally necessary to the performance of such functions.

c. The prohibited articles are used solely within the establishment in the performance of the normal functions of that establishment.

d. The prohibited articles are kept in the custody and control of a responsible official or employee of the establishment.

3. Any museum may possess, store and use for display and demonstration purposes prohibited articles, provided that:

a. The prohibited articles are of types normally displayed or demonstrated in such a museum.

b. The quantities of prohibited articles are not in excess of quantities normally displayed or required for demonstration.

c. The prohibited articles are kept in the custody and control of a responsible official or employee of the museum.

4. The Occupation Authorities may withdraw from any establishment the privi-

leges under this Article if they determine that the establishment has not complied with the conditions laid down herein.

Article 4

1. Every research establishment shall include in each report submitted pursuant to any of the Scientific Research Laws on March 31 and Sept. 30 of each year an inventory of prohibited articles held by it and a detailed statement as to the acquisition (through production or otherwise), disposal and consumption of such prohibited articles during the period to which the report pertains.

2. On or before May 15, 1950, and at six-month intervals thereafter, every educational or medical establishment engaging in activities pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 3, shall file with the minister president of the state in which such activities are carried on an inventory of the prohibited articles held by such establishment. Except with respect to the inventory filed on or before May 15, 1950, each inventory shall be accompanied by a detailed statement as to the acquisition (through production or otherwise), disposal and consumption of such prohibited articles during the six-month period preceding the date of the inventory. Such inventories and statements shall be signed by a responsible official of the establishment, shall be in the German language unless otherwise directed, and shall be filed in sextuplicate and in such form as may be directed by the Military Security Board or, in the absence of such directive, by the minister president of the state. The minister president shall forthwith transmit to the Military Security Board four copies of each inventory and statement submitted to him. Each minister president shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this paragraph.

Part III

Transitional Authorizations

Article 5

1. Subject to restrictions imposed pursuant to other legislation:

a. Consignors of prohibited articles in transit on April 1, 1950, may sell, dispose of and export those articles prior to May 31, 1950.

b. Consignees of prohibited articles in transit on April 1, 1950, may purchase, procure, receive and import those articles prior to May 31, 1950.

c. Such consignees and consignors may possess and store the prohibited articles referred to in subparagraphs a and b above until otherwise ordered pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article.

2. Persons possessing or storing prohibited articles on April 1, 1950, may continue to possess and store such articles until otherwise ordered pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article.

3. Persons who in the normal course of business were, immediately before April 1, 1950, engaged in any of the activities prohibited by paragraph 2 of Article 1 or by Article 2 of this law may continue to engage in such activities, other than exporting and importing, until April 15, 1950. If, on or before April 15, 1950, any such person shall have made application in the manner prescribed in Article 6 of this law for authorization to engage in such activities, such person may continue to engage therein until

May 31, 1950. If, on or before May 31, 1950, a copy of the application endorsed by the state commissioner shall have been received by the applicant, he may continue to engage in such activities pending decision by the Military Security Board with respect to the application. Any such person who has submitted such an application, but who on or before May 31, 1950, shall not have received such an endorsed copy, may continue to possess and store such prohibited articles as may be possessed or stored by such person on May 31, 1950, until otherwise ordered pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article.

4. Persons possessing or storing prohibited articles pursuant to paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of this Article shall forthwith submit an inventory of such articles in sextuplicate to the minister president in the Land in which such articles are located. The inventory shall state the name and address of the person possessing or storing, the nature and quantities of the prohibited articles possessed or stored, and the location of such articles. The minister president shall forthwith transmit to the Military Security Board four copies of each inventory submitted to him.

5. The Military Security Board may issue orders for the disposal of any such prohibited articles.

Part IV

Procedure Relating to Applications

Article 6

1. Any person who proposes to engage in any activity prohibited by paragraph 2 of Article 1 or by Article 2, other than importing and exporting, shall file an application for authorization with the minister president of each state in which he proposes to engage in such activity. Such application shall be filed in such manner and such form as may be directed by the Military Security Board or, in the absence of such directive, by the minister president. The minister president shall forthwith cause each application to be examined for compliance with such requirements as to form. If such examination establishes that an application is not in compliance with requirements as to form, he shall return such application to the applicant with appropriate instructions. Otherwise he shall forward five copies of the application to the Military Security Board.

2. Subject to any contrary order of the Allied High Commission, any person who proposes to import or export any of the materials, equipment or prohibited articles referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 1 or paragraph 1 of Article 2 of this Law, shall file with the federal government, or such agency as the federal government may designate, an application for authorization therefore. If the federal government or the designated agency would be prepared to issue the requested authorization except for this law, it shall suspend action on it and shall forward to the Occupation Authorities a statement as to the terms and subject matter of the requested authorization. The federal government or its designated agency shall thereafter act in the matter in accordance with the instructions of the Occupation Authorities.

3. The Military Security Board shall consider applications submitted pursuant

to paragraph 1 of this Article and statements forwarded pursuant to paragraph 2 and shall issue to the applicant, or direct to be issued to him, authorizations to engage in the activities requested in his application except in so far as in the judgment of the Military Security Board such activities would constitute a danger to the security of the Allied Forces or would facilitate the rearmament or remilitarization of Germany.

Part V

General Provisions

Article 7

For the purpose of this law:

a. The term "person" shall include any natural person, juristic person, government or governmental agency.

b. The term "export" shall mean the movement of property from within the territory of the Federal Republic to a point outside such territory and outside the western sectors of Berlin.

c. The term "import" shall mean the movement of property from outside the territory of the Federal Republic and outside the western sectors of Berlin to a point within the territory of the Federal Republic.

d. The term "research establishment" has the same meaning as in the Scientific Research Laws.

e. The term "educational establishment" shall include any university, establishment of university status or other institution for advanced instruction and recognized or authorized as such by competent German authority.

f. The term "medical establishment" shall include any hospital or other institution engaged in the medical or surgical care or treatment of persons or animals and recognized or authorized as such by competent German authority.

g. The term "minister president" shall include the president of the Senate of Bremen and the mayor of Hamburg.

Article 8

1. The Occupation Authorities may order or conduct investigations and require information, documents and reports necessary to the enforcement of this law.

2. Information obtained pursuant to this law shall be used only for the purpose of enforcing this law and shall not be divulged to unauthorized persons.

Article 9

The violation of any provision of this law or of any regulation or written order issued pursuant thereto shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of any duration, including imprisonment for life, by a fine of not more than DM 1,000,000 or by both. In addition, the court may order the dissolution and liquidation of any juristic person convicted of a violation.

Article 10

The Allied High Commission may issue regulations implementing this law. Such regulations may alter the lists of prohibited articles.

Article 11

This law shall become effective on March 15, 1950.

Official Statements

Economic Situation Statement

The Allied High Commission issued Feb. 21 the following statement:

Various statements have been made concerning the memorandum recently furnished to the German federal government regarding its present economic program. So as to remove any doubts as to the status of this memorandum, it can be stated that the memorandum was prepared by the economic advisers to the three Allied High Commissioners. It was officially forwarded to certain ministers of the German federal government, to the chancellor and to the president of the Bank Deutscher Laender in advance of the meeting between them and the High Commission on Feb. 16. It was intended to be, and was used, as the basis for discussion of the German economic situation at the aforementioned meeting. As agreed at this initial meeting, there will be further discussion of the subjects covered by this memorandum.

From the Allied standpoint, it was not intended, at least during the period of discussion, that this memorandum be published. It is now quite clear that its appearance in the press derived from German rather than Allied sources.

Decision on Bavarian Laws

The Allied High Commission has agreed not to disapprove two Bavarian laws on compulsory associations* of medical men but noted doubts as to their constitutionality and remarked that the laws might properly be examined by the constitutional court of Bavaria.

The laws are:

1. Law concerning election of the members in the first agencies of the associations of panel physicians, panel dental surgeons and panel dentists of Bavaria.

2. Law concerning an association of panel physicians, an association of panel dental surgeons, and an association of panel dentists of Bavaria.

The first-named law regulates the election of officers into associations of panel physicians, panel dental surgeons and panel dentists of Bavaria.

The second-named law provides that all physicians, dental surgeons and dentists licensed to practice in Bavaria organize in an association of each of these professions, for the medical care of legally health-insured persons and their dependents. The law distinguishes between ordinary members, admitted to panel practice in connection with sick funds (*Krankenkassen*) and extraordinary members, not admitted to panel practice and not entitled to vote.

The US State Commissioner of Bavaria with concurrence of the British and French state observers advised the Allied High Commission in submitting the laws for review that the requirement of compulsory membership in an organization and the prohibition of certain types of members from voting restrict freedom of

* see "Medical Associations" in *Information Bulletin*, March 1950, issue.

association as guaranteed by the Bavarian constitution and the federal Basic Law.

The Allied High Commission after considering the laws advised the State Commissioner that "the Bavarian Land (state) authorities should be informed that, while the Council had not disapproved these laws, it entertained doubts as to their constitutionality and considered that they might be properly examined by the constitutional court."

Disapproval of Baden Budget

A Baden state budget law for the fiscal year 1949 has been disapproved by the Allied High Commission because of the means it contemplates for meeting a deficit and because its statements of receipts and expenditures are considered not "accurate and realistic." In a somewhat similar action Jan. 19, the High Commission announced its disapproval of a budget law for the state of Schleswig-Holstein.

The French State Commissioner of Baden has been advised that while the ordinary budget indicates a surplus of approximately DM 97,000,000, this is offset by an expenditure provided for in the extraordinary budget of approximately DM 212,000,000. After applying against this latter sum the above-mentioned surplus of DM 97,000,000 there remains a net deficit of approximately DM 115,000,000 which the state intends to provide through short-term loans. In so far as this borrowing is not for productive purposes it contravenes Allied High Commission Law 15.

The High Commission noted further that the figures of receipts and expenditures "are substantially out of line with the actual experience of the state for the first nine months of its budgetary year," and therefore "do not constitute an accurate and realistic budget."

In deciding to disapprove the budget law, the High Commission also considered the fact that the state is at present substantially in default in its payment of occupation costs.

Coal, Iron and Steel Industries

An exchange of correspondence has recently taken place between the Allied High Commission and the German federal government concerning the fulfillment of the deconcentration of the coal, iron and steel industries.

The federal chancellor, in a letter dated Jan. 22, informed the Allied High Commission of his government's interest in bringing about the deconcentration of these industries so as to create sound competitive enterprises and inquired whether it would be appropriate to initiate German legislation to this end.

Replying on behalf of the Allied High Commission on Feb. 23, Mr. John J. McCloy, US chairman of the High Commission, informed the federal chancellor that work is now nearing completion on the revision of US/UK Military Government Laws 75 which deal with the reorganization of these industries. The revised law will provide the general framework and procedures for such reorganization.

In the circumstances, the High Commission did not consider that legislation need be undertaken in this field by the federal government at this time.

Since the final structure of these industries will be determined largely by the action taken in carrying out the revised law, the High Commission noted with satisfaction the expression of the federal government's interest. It hoped to obtain the views of German interests and organizations in carrying out the law and to receive the proposals and suggestions of the federal government on the subject.

Assets Abroad of Former Reich

The Allied High Commission informed the federal chancellor Feb. 17 that the position of external assets of the former Reich is "determined by international agreements and by legislation in Germany and elsewhere, with which the High Commission has no intention of interfering."

The statement was contained in a letter signed by Mr. John J. McCloy as chairman high commissioner and was in reply to a letter sent to the High Commission Oct. 26. In his letter, the chancellor reiterated a statement he had made before the German federal assembly that "the Federal Republic of Germany, created by virtue of the sovereignty of the German people, is the sole legitimate organism of the German people as a state." The chancellor added that it is therefore the sole organ in which the rights of the former German Reich are vested.

"The federal government desires to go on record already at this time that it claims the rights to any assets of the former German Reich abroad, if and when such assets are released," the chancellor's letter continued. "Would you, sir, please communicate these legal aspects to the Allied governments and to the governments of all the nations with whom the Allied Powers maintain relations."

In its reply the High Commission added that "in considering the broader questions of the Federal Republic's claim to successorship to the rights and obligations of the Reich, the High Commission is bound to take account of the existing juridical and practical problems. While it is not yet in a position to make a definite pronouncement on this subject, nor to communicate with other governments, the Allied High Commission is authorized by the US, French and UK governments to state that it would not be prepared to entertain claims advanced by other German authorities."

The High Commission also informed the chancellor that it would be of assistance to the Commission to know whether the federal government considers itself also the successor to the obligations of the former German Reich.

Official Announcements

Disposition of Savings Bonds

The Department of State has advised that employees who have allotments of pay in effect for the purchase of US Savings Bonds, cannot, in accordance with Treasury regulations, have such bonds mailed outside of the continental limits of the United States. However, they may be held in Treasury safekeeping or mailed to any designated address within the United States.

All employees who have requested bonds to be mailed to them at their post of assignment should advise the Department immediately if the bonds are to be held in the Treasury for safekeeping or mailed to an address in the United States. — from *HICOG Daily Bulletin*, March 3.

Visits to Washington

The Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C., has requested that all HICOG officers arriving in the US report in to the Bureau of German Affairs after calling at the Office of Foreign Service Personnel. This has been requested on the basis that it will be very helpful for the Bureau in keeping up with contemporary problems to consult with the various HICOG personnel who may be in Washington. — from *HICOG Daily Bulletin*, March 3.

Personal Imports

HICOG personnel encountering difficulties in obtaining from the German Customs the delivery of shipments arriving by channels other than APO should contact Trade Control Branch, Trade and Payments Division, HICOG, Hq Bldg. (Frankfurt), Room 023. — from *HICOG Daily Bulletin*, March 3.

Retroactive Pay Adjustments

The following Foreign Service personnel may be eligible for pay adjustments under Public Law 160:

a. Personnel of the Foreign Service who, by reason of the retroactive \$330 salary increase, were placed in a higher salary bracket for allowance purposes may be eligible for an allowance adjustment during the period subsequent to July 11, 1948, and

b. Personnel assigned to differential posts during the period subsequent to Sept. 18, 1948, who were eligible for the basic salary increase. — from *HICOG Daily Bulletin*, March 7.

Travel Clearance Circular

Clearances and documentation needed by EUCOM personnel for leave or duty travel within and outside the US areas of control in Germany and Austria are listed in EUCOM Circular 60 issued recently by EUCOM Headquarters.

The circular incorporates in one publication information on visas, permits, clearances and other papers necessary for members of the US Armed Forces and personnel accredited to the military force when they travel to the following countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Trieste, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Requests for travel to countries not mentioned in the circular should be forwarded to EUCOM Headquarters for final action.

Eleven cities in the US occupied zone of Germany are designated as restricted areas: Bamberg, Berlin, Bremen, Bremer-

haven, Frankfurt, Grafenwohr, Heidelberg, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart and Wuerzburg. If travelers require billeting in these cities, specific individual clearance, either written or telephonic, must be obtained from the post commanders. Clearance must be obtained from the commanding general, US Forces in Austria, for travel to the restricted cities of Linz, Wels, Salzburg and Vienna. Prior clearance is necessary for travel to Berlin and the restricted cities in the US Zone of Austria, even though accommodations are not required.

No prior clearance is required for US, Allied or neutral occupation personnel traveling to the British Occupied Zone of Germany, but they must have entry permits valid for the zone.

Individuals going on duty orders should have sufficient British Armed Forces vouchers to cover the costs of services rendered by the British Army. These may be obtained at US or British areas finance offices. US personnel on leave must live on the German economy, and should take along sufficient Deutsche marks to cover expenses. There are no facilities in the British Zone for converting Military Payment Certificates into other currencies.

No prior clearance is necessary for occupation personnel traveling to the French Zone of Germany. Duty orders must be accompanied by a French translation. Military personnel on leave may transit or visit the French Zone on the basis of leave orders, or a pass and a French translation. Civilians need an entry permit valid for the zone. Deutsche marks and French zone francs are required for routine expenses. The marks should be purchased before entering the French Zone.

The Inter-Zonal Facilities Bureau, Allied Control Authority, APO 742, must give prior clearance for travel to the USSR Occupied Zone of Germany, and all orders must be accompanied by a Russian translation.

All visits to the US Zone of Austria and the US Sector of Vienna require prior clearance from the commanding general, US Forces in Austria.

Military personnel visiting Austria will do so on orders or an approved pass. If they are going to or through the Russian Zone they must have an occupational force travel permit (grey pass).

Civilian occupation personnel going to Austria must have a letter of authority to visit Austria (indicating the zone and/or Vienna), Allied Force permit and a valid US identification document with a photograph of the bearer.

Authorization to ride the US military train, Mozart, may be issued to US Army, Air Force and Navy personnel; US citizens employed by or engaged in activities of USAREUR and USAFE; quasimilitary organizations; State Department or other government agencies, offices and departments; international and US welfare and relief agencies; American commercial firms giving service exclusively to US Forces; US citizen dependents of these persons, and non-US citizen dependents of such personnel when they are accompanied by the individual upon whom they are dependent and when they possess a US identity document containing a photograph of the bearer. Female military personnel must wear a uniform while riding the Mozart.

Letters of authority to visit Austria, Allied force permits and occupational force travel permits (grey card) can be

obtained at major command headquarters, or at headquarters of commands directly subordinate to USAREUR, USAFE and USNAFORGER.

Prior clearance for all travel to the British Occupied Zone of Austria must be obtained from the Exit and Entry Branch, Allied Control Authority.

Military personnel in uniform may enter the British Zone of Austria on the basis of orders or a pass with proper identification and an occupational force travel permit countersigned by a British liaison officer.

US civilian employees and their dependents, and dependents of military personnel, need a letter of authority and an occupational force travel permit countersigned by a British liaison officer. US personnel wishing to go to or from Vienna through Semmering to the British Zone must secure in Vienna an occupational force travel permit countersigned by the British and Russian liaison officers. Military personnel may obtain the permit on proper orders.

All other US personnel must have a passport and a letter of authority from their headquarters. A minimum of two working days is required to secure the document with the proper clearances, and this cannot be accomplished on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays. Occupational force travel permits will be issued by the USFA adjutant general while the British and Russian countersignatures will be obtained by USFA secretary, General Staff, clearance.

US military personnel in uniform may enter the French Zone of Austria on the basis of orders or a pass with the French translation, and proper identification. No prior clearance is necessary. US civilian employees and their dependents, and dependents of military personnel, may travel to the French Zone of Austria on the basis of a passport, entry permit and Allied Force permit.

Civilian employees of the occupation forces who are French, British or USSR nationals must have a passport, entry permit and Allied force permit. Employees who are nationals of countries other than the four occupying powers must have a passport, entry permit and Austrian visa. The latter may be obtained from the Austrian representative in Hoechst (near Frankfurt) or Munich.

Prior clearance is not required for civilian personnel entering the French Zone of Austria for less than 48 hours. However, if the individual will remain more than 48 hours, prior clearance must be obtained from the French occupation authorities at Innsbruck.

Occupation personnel are authorized to cross the international boundaries of Germany only through crossing points designated in EUCOM Circular 68, 1949.

Male military personnel will travel to countries outside Germany and Austria in uniform except in countries which require that travel be performed in civilian clothing. Female military personnel on duty will travel in uniform except in countries where civilian clothes are mandatory. While on leave, WACs, WAFs, WAVes or Army nurses may travel in uniform or in civilian clothes, except on the military Mozart train.

Occupation personnel holding American passports do not need visas to visit Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland or the United Kingdom.

Prior clearance from EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg is necessary for leave travel to Egypt, Finland, Greece, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Turkey. Requests should be submitted at least two weeks before the proposed trip.

Ordinary leave travel to the Free Territory of Trieste is not authorized. Requests for leave for compassionate reasons will be sent to EUCOM Headquarters for decision.

Private vehicles are allowed entry into Switzerland on the basis of "C" license plates, the EUCOM registration certificate and payment of a nominal fee at the border.

An *Acquit de Transit* is required when occupation personnel drive private vehicles to Belgium, Luxembourg or the Netherlands. The *Acquit de Transit*, which is valid for two months, is issued free by border officials in the three countries. It must be carried in the car during the time the vehicle is in any of the Benelux countries, and surrendered at the border when leaving.

Norway, Sweden and Denmark require occupation personnel traveling in private vehicles to have a *Carnet de Passage* or *Triptyque*, which may be obtained from any American Express Co. office. Denmark requires, in addition, a Series "A" insurance card, which may be obtained from commercial firms that have made an agreement with the government of the country concerned. If an individual does not possess a Series "A" card, a Series "B" card may be purchased from Danish customs authorities at the border.—*EUCOM announcement, Feb. 23.*

Official Gazette in Berlin

To simplify existing procedure the Allied Kommandatura in Berlin will in future issue Allied Kommandatura Laws, Ordinances and Regulations for all legislative measures to be published in a newly created Official Gazette.

An Allied Kommandatura letter sent to Mayor Ernst Reuter states that the sole official publication of all Allied Kommandatura laws, ordinances and regulations will be in the Official Gazette of the Allied Kommandatura and that advance copies of all laws, ordinances and regulations will be forwarded to the mayor.

Use of Army-Air Force Postal Service

An increasing number of reports are being received concerning personnel authorized the use of the Army-Air Force postal service acting as intermediaries for persons not entitled to use this service. The attention of all commanders is directed to paragraph 16, Circular No. 18, Hq EUCOM, June 16, 1949, which prohibits personnel authorized this service from acting as intermediaries for unauthorized persons. Action will be taken to bring this subject to the attention of all personnel.—*from EUCOM Weekly Directive No. 5.*

Restitution Deadline Extended

Through BK/0 (50) 26, dated March 3, 1950, the Allied Kommandatura has extended to May 15, 1950, the time limit for declarations and reports on property fall-

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

The Development of Management Associations in Germany, Visiting Expert Series No. 12, Manpower Division, OMGUS (Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG), October 1949.

Organized Labor and Democracy in Germany, Visiting Expert Series No. 15, Manpower Division, OMGUS (Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG), October 1949.

Der Außenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 2, Der Spezialhandel nach Waren (Statistische Nummern) (The Foreign Trade of the German Federal Republic, Part 2, Special Merchandise Trade—Statistical Numbers), Bizonal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden, December 1949.

Nineteenth Report for the Public Advisory Board, ECA (Washington), Jan. 18, 1950.

Recovery Guides, No. 12, Participating Countries, ECA (Washington), January 1950.

Unemployment in Western Germany, Office of Administration, HICOG, January 1950.

US Resident Officers' Conference, December 12-13, 1949 (Supplement), Field Division, HICOG, January 1950.

Prison Journal, Vol. 1, No 1, Prisons Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG, January 1950.

The German Public Views the Conduct of the US Occupation Forces, Report No. 6, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 6, 1950.

The German Public Views the CARE Organization, Report No. 7, Series No. 2, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 6, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 209, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 9, 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 9, OEA, CCG (BE), Feb. 9, 1950.

Economic Press Digest, No. 85, PRD HICOG, Feb. 10, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 17, PRD HICOG, Feb. 16, 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 10, OEA, CCG (BE), Feb. 16, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 210, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 16, 1950.

Copies of Instructions listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

The Theory of Communism, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 8, TI&E Office, EUCOM, Feb. 19, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 18, PRD HICOG, Feb. 23, 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 11, OEA, CCG (BE), Feb. 23, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 211, ISD HICOG, Feb. 23, 1950.

Official Gazette, No. 11, Allied Secretariat, HICOM, Feb. 25, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 19, PRD HICOG, March 1, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 212, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), March 2, 1950.

You and Your America — The South, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 10, TI&E Office, EUCOM, March 5, 1950.

Addresses by the Hon. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, PRD HICOG, March 6, 1950. Separate Brochures in English and German.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 20, PRD HICOG, March 7, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, Nos. 38 to 59, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 15 to March 15, 1950.

Information Bulletin, March, PRD HICOG, March 10, 1950.

ing under the provisions of the Kommandatura order on the restitution of identifiable property to victims of Nazi oppression. The previous time limit had been Feb. 16, 1950.

All persons having had in their possession at any time since Jan. 30, 1933, property falling under the restitution regulations or having knowledge of such property or transfer of property, are reminded that their failure to submit before May 15, 1950, to the Treuhaender der Amerikanischen, Britischen und Franzoesischen Militaerregierungen fuer zwangsuebertragene Vermoegen, 53/55 Nuernberger Strasse, Berlin W 30, form "A" or "B," respectively, will render them subject to prosecution before an Allied Stigh Commission court. — *from Berlin Element HICOG announcement, March 8.*

Payment of Fares in Berlin

The Allied Kommandatura has ordered that members of the Occupation Forces, when wearing uniform, may travel free within Berlin on German buses (*Omni-buses*), streetcars (*Strassenbahn*), subways (*U-Bahn*), elevated railroads (*S-Bahn*), and passenger steamers which operate regularly.

As applicable to US personnel, only US military personnel, when in uniform, can ride free of charge on German city transportation and this does not include their dependents, civilian guests, escorts or US civilians of any category.

The above orders became effective March 1, 1950. — *from BMP Daily Bulletin, March 8.*

Luxury Foods Discontinued

Luxury-type food items that duplicate canned goods carried in Post Exchange stores will be discontinued for sale in EUCOM commissaries.

In compliance with Department of the Army policies that Quartermaster commissaries should not stock "luxury" goods, anchovies, antipaste, fish paste, canned lobster and similar specialties will be eliminated from commissaries as soon as present supplies are exhausted.

Since these items normally are carried by the EUCOM Exchange Service, duplication of such supplies is not considered desirable. — *from EUCOM announcement, Feb. 21.*

Visits to US Cemeteries

Visitors may enter any of the 10 permanent American World War II cemeteries in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and England, although construction work is in progress in most of these locations. The superintendent of the cemetery concerned should be contacted for assistance and advice.

Persons planning to visit a World War II cemetery may also contact the American Battle Monuments Commission or the American Graves Registration Command, either in person or by mail, prior to visiting a cemetery. However, they are not required to do so. These agencies will render every possible assistance to visitors or relatives of war dead.

Nine of the cemeteries have been transferred to the custody of the American Battle Monuments Commission with offices at 20 Rue Quentin Bauchart, Paris (8e).

The cemetery at Neuville, near Liege, Belgium, remains under the care of the American Graves Registration Command, European Area, which can be contacted through APO 757, US Army.

Individuals who desire to visit a specific grave, but who do not know in which cemetery the deceased is buried, may write to the Headquarters, American Graves Registration Command, European Area, for the information. Such inquiries

should include the full name, rank, former unit, hometown, and serial number of the deceased, if available. — *from EUCOM announcement, Feb. 17.*

Germany to Seek Tariff Concessions

Western Germany will seek tariff concessions with at least 14 countries in September 1950, according to the Foreign Trade and Exchange Committee of the Allied High Commission. The tariff negotiations will take place at the fourth session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, scheduled to begin Sept. 28.

Germany plans to negotiate with the United States, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Sweden, Finland, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan and France. However, any other countries wishing to negotiate with Germany may offer proposals.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was negotiated in 1947 by 23 countries, including the United States. The agreement, intended to reduce tariffs and trading restrictions throughout the world, contains reciprocal tariff and trade concessions applicable to one-half the entire prewar volume of international trade.

Concessions already granted under the agreement consist of substantial reductions in duties on some products, and the binding of other rates in addition to free entry on certain products. The agreement also contains a number of general commercial provisions designed to simplify customs requirements.

Germany, Hongkong Linked by Phone

Telephone service between western Germany and the British crown colony of Hongkong opened March 1.

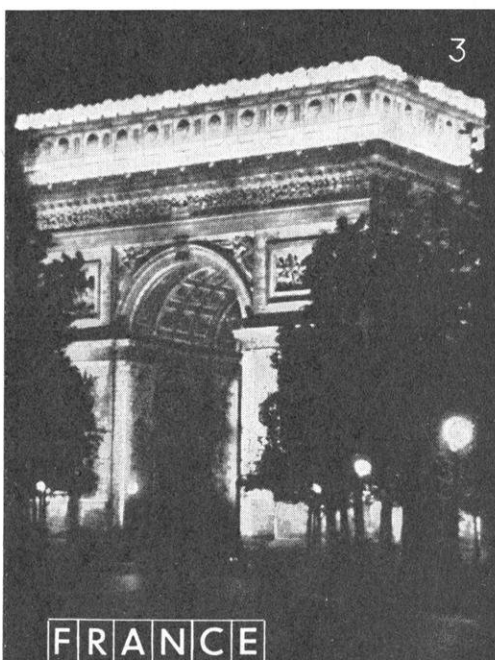
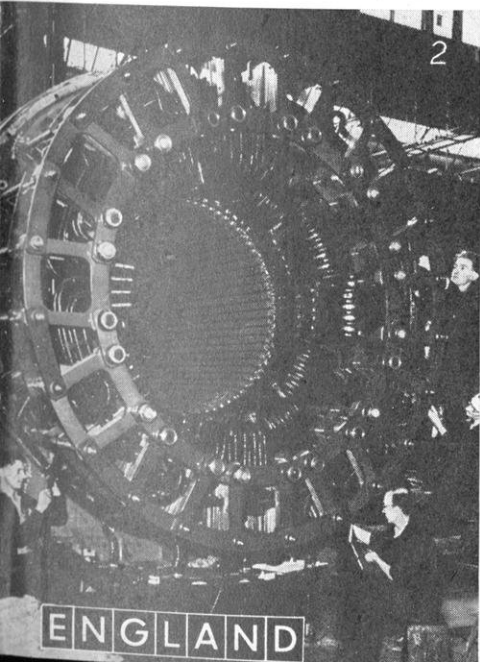
ECA Serves...

1 SS American Flyer loads its Marshall Plan cargo of electrical equipment, bound for France and West Germany. Ship carried three giant transformers for France's Centrale d'Harnes, slated to be one of Europe's finest power plants.

2 20,000 employees of Manchester electrical plant turn out recovery goods, half of which are marked for export. A bank of transformers will go to Holland, to be used for importing electricity from Germany's Ruhr.

3 The famed Arc de Triomphe again shines under the spotlight, as Marshall aid helps build and equip power plants to produce electricity for all France. Lights are on again in Europe's small towns as well as her large cities.

4 Austria's largest hydroelectric power station is being constructed in Kaprun, with Austrian workers, materials from Austrian factories, financial backing from ERP. Kaprun's power will feed vital Austrian industrial plants.



A P R I L

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| S | 2 | 9 | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| M | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | |
| T | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | |
| W | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 | |
| T | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | |
| F | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | |
| S | 1 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 29 |