



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## Information bulletin. October 1950

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

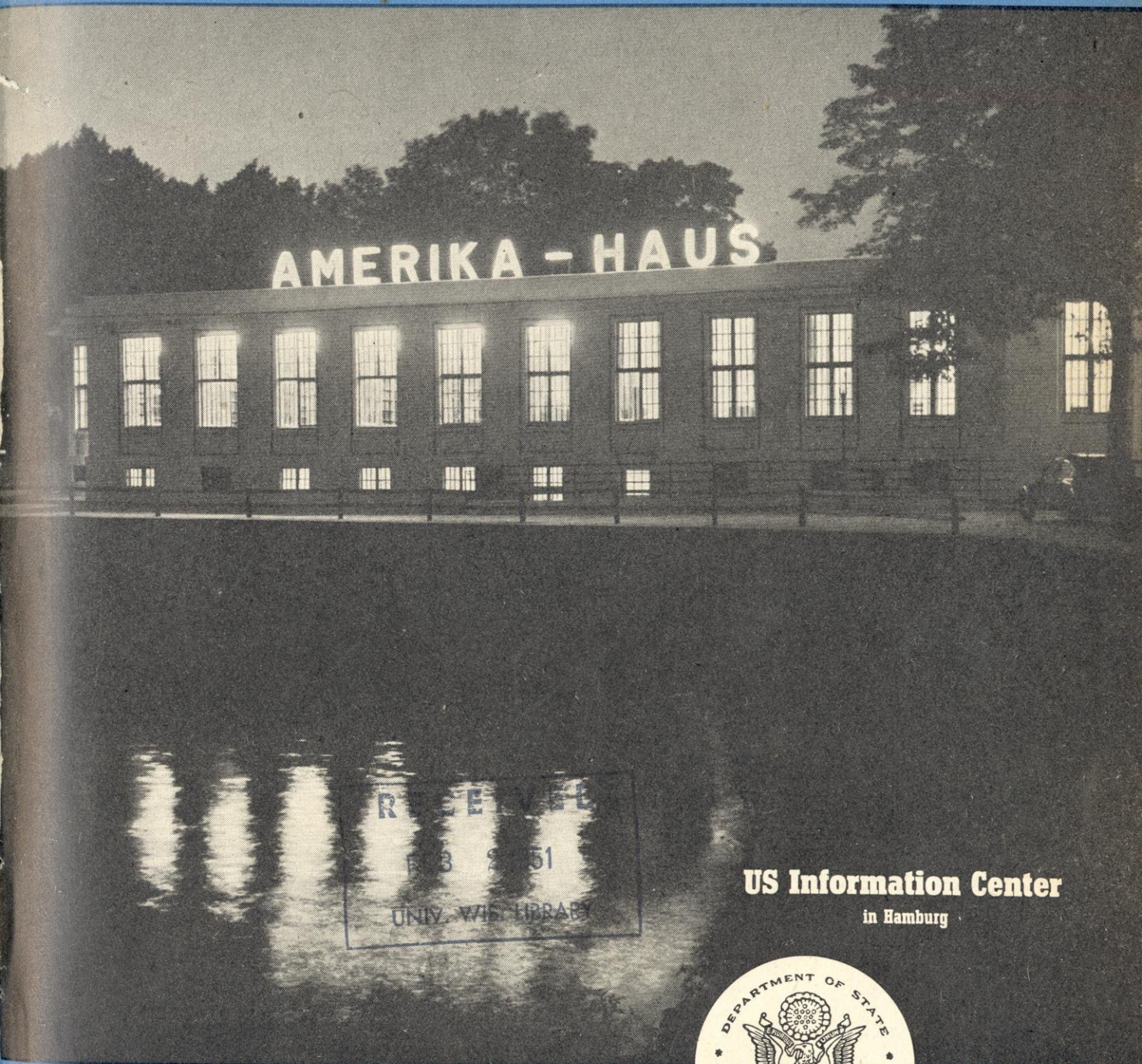
The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

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*



**US Information Center**  
in Hamburg



ISSUE:

**One Year of HICOG  
US State Observers  
HICOG Learns German**

**Plight of Book Publishers  
The Exchangees Say  
Fighters Against Inhumanity**

**OCTOBER  
1950**

## US Information Center in Hamburg

The 26th US Information Center (in German, *Amerika Haus*) in Germany was opened Aug. 7 in Hamburg with ceremonies participated in by American, British and German officials. Located in one of the busiest sections of the city, the Center features a library of 13,000 books, reading rooms, a lecture and moving-picture hall and a children's room. The rotunda is used for exhibitions. Director of the Center is Miss Helen Jean Imrie, of Brookline, Mass.

(Photos by Jacoby and Schoenborn, PRD HICOG)



Front view of the Center in Hamburg, once a bank building. Left, Examining book during opening ceremonies are, l.-r., Jean Cattier, chief of Finance Division, HICOG, and principal speaker at the dedication; Max Brauer, mayor of Hamburg; Miss Imrie, director of the Center; and Dr. J. K. Dunlop, the British state commissioner of Hamburg.



## FRONT COVER.

Night view of the Center taken from across small lake at rear of building.

Below: Miss Gisela Schmalhans, children's dayroom supervisor, reads a German fairy tale to a small group of very young German visitors, who intently follow each word.



Left: Program of the first week: Monday, official opening; Tuesday, public opening; Wednesday, piano recital by Robert Wallenborn; Thursday, remarks of a newspaper reporter; Friday, discussion of modern graphic arts.

# Information Bulletin

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

#### Editorial Staff:

Editor ..... H. Warner Waid  
 Editorial Writer ..... Aileen S. Miles  
 Editorial Writer ..... Beth Burchard  
 Assistant Editor .... Alfred L. Meyer

#### Editorial Offices:

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

The Information Bulletin is prepared and published by the Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. It is printed by 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.

Correspondence dealing with inquiries, manuscripts and distribution should be addressed to:

Editor  
 Information Bulletin  
 Public Relations Division  
 Office of Public Affairs, HICOG  
 APO 757-A, U. S. Army

German mailing address is:  
 Editor  
 Information Bulletin  
 Public Relations Division  
 HICOG Hochhaus  
 Frankfurt/M, Germany

Correspondence concerning inquiries and distribution in the United States should be addressed to:

Division of Public Liaison  
 Office of Public Affairs  
 Department of State  
 Washington 25, D.C.

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

October 1950

Allied Policy on Germany .....	2
<i>Text of Foreign Ministers' New York Communique</i>	
Germany Views Foreign Ministers' Communique .....	4
<i>Roundup of Press Reaction by Wilfried Saliger</i>	
Fallacy of Stockholm Resolution .....	8
<i>Letter by John J. McCloy</i>	
US State Observers .....	9
<i>Article by Bradford Wells</i>	
New Career - - at 76! .....	12
Plight of Book Publishers .....	13
<i>Article by Haynes Mahoney</i>	
US Consulates Come Back .....	17
<i>Article by Mildred Smith</i>	
They Got the Bus Rolling .....	21
<i>Article by William T. Neel</i>	
Fighters against Inhumanity .....	23
<i>Article by John T. Butterwick</i>	
HICOG Learns German .....	27
<i>Article by William G. Moulton</i>	
OEEC Truck Caravan .....	33
<i>Article by Howard Calkins</i>	
GI-German Relations .....	35
<i>Address by Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Sebree</i>	
Classroom Discussions .....	37
<i>Article by Noble Hiebert</i>	
Medical Reform in Prisons Urged .....	40
One Year of HICOG .....	41
<i>Pictorial and Chronological Review</i>	
800 New Dwellings for Refugees Dedicated (pictorial) ....	57
The Exchangees Say ... ..	58
<i>Summary by Beth Burchard</i>	
Adding the Human Element .....	63
<i>Address by John J. McCloy</i>	
Freedom of Trade .....	65
<i>Address by Robert R. Bowie</i>	
Calendar of Coming Events .....	69
Personnel Notes .....	70
Economic Review .....	74
Occupation Log .....	76
Decartelization Law Violators Fined .....	82
Soviet Zone "Five-Year-Plan" .....	83
Washington Report .....	85
German Editorials .....	88
Official Notices .....	92
Communiques .....	
Laws and Regulations .....	
Speeches and Statements .....	
Announcements .....	
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents.....	96

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

# Allied Policy

*The following communique was made public Sept. 19 following the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of France, the United Kingdom and the United States in New York.*

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS have reviewed the situation in Germany and Allied relations with the Federal Republic, in the light of developments since their last meeting in London in May 1950. They have taken into account in their examination the views which have been expressed on recent occasions by the government of the Federal Republic.

They and their governments share the desire of the German people for the unification of Germany on a basis which respects the fundamental liberties. Despite their efforts to achieve this end, it will obviously not be realized so long as the Soviet Union continues to ignore proposals for democratic all-German elections, and to stage controlled elections such as the one to be held in the Soviet Zone on October 15. Pending the unification of Germany, the three governments consider the government of the Federal Republic as the only German government freely and legitimately constituted and therefore entitled to speak for Germany as the representative of the German people in international affairs.

They reaffirm their desire, of which they have already given many proofs, to integrate the Federal Republic into the community of free nations. They are convinced that the overwhelming majority of the German people want to take part in building the European community, and strengthening its common civilization. It appears to them that the time has now come to take a new step toward the attainment of these aims.

IN THE SPIRIT of the new relationship which they wish to establish with the Federal Republic, the three governments have decided, as soon as action can be taken in all three countries in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, to take the necessary steps in their domestic legislation to terminate the state of war with Germany.

This action will not affect the rights and status of the three powers in Germany, which rest upon other bases. It will, however, create a firmer foundation for the developing structure of peaceful and friendly relationships and will remove disabilities to which German nationals are subject. It is hoped that other nations will find it possible to take similar action in accordance with their own constitutional practices.

The three ministers have given serious consideration to the problem of the security of the Federal Republic in both its external and its internal aspects. They recognize the fact that outright military units have been created in the Soviet Zone of Occupation and this fact together with recent events in Germany and elsewhere have given rise to a situation of great concern.

The Allied governments consider that their forces in Germany have in addition to their occupation duties also the important role of acting as security forces for the protection and defense of the free world, including the German Federal Republic and the Western sectors of Berlin. To make this protection more effective the Allied governments will increase and reinforce their forces in Germany. They will treat any attack against the Federal Republic or Berlin from any quarter as an attack upon themselves.

The ministers are fully agreed that the re-creation of a German national army would not serve the best interests of Germany or Europe. They also believe that this is the view of the great majority of the German people.

The ministers have taken note, however, of sentiments recently expressed in Germany and elsewhere in favor of German participation in an integrated force for the defense of

# on Germany

European freedom. The questions raised by the problem of the participation of the German Federal Republic in the common defense of Europe are at present the subject of study and exchange of views.

As regards internal security, the Foreign Ministers recognize the necessity for ensuring that the German authorities are enabled effectively to deal with possible subversive activities. To this end the Foreign Ministers have agreed to permit the establishment of mobile police formations organized on a *Land* (state) basis but with provisions which would enable the Federal government to have adequate powers to make effective use of all or part of this force in order fully to meet the exigencies of the present situation. The High Commission and the Allied forces in Germany will render such assistance as may be feasible in the rapid establishment of this force.

**T**HE NEW PHASE in the relations between the Allies and the Federal Republic will be marked by major extensions of the authority of the Federal Government. To make this possible, the Occupying Powers are prepared to amend the Occupation Statute while maintaining the legal basis of the occupation, and the Federal Republic will be expected to undertake certain commitments and other actions consonant with its new responsibilities.

In the field of foreign affairs, the Federal government will be authorized to establish a ministry of Foreign Affairs and to enter into diplomatic relations with foreign countries in all suitable cases.

In other fields, and particularly in relation to internal economic matters, far-reaching reductions will be made in existing controls, and the present system of review of German legislation will be modified. In certain cases, the Allied Powers will cease as soon as the Federal government has given undertakings or taken suitable action. The High Commission will promptly begin discussions with the Federal government to work out the necessary agreements for such undertakings.

The Foreign Ministers have also agreed that a review of the prohibited and limited industries agreement shall be undertaken in the light of the developing relationship with the Federal Republic.

Pending this review the High Commission has been instructed to remove forthwith all restrictions on the size, speed and number of commercial cargo ships built for export and to allow steel to be produced outside the present limitation where this will facilitate the defense effort of the West.

**T**HE THREE GOVERNMENTS pay tribute to the continued steadfastness of the people of Berlin in the valiant struggle of the city to preserve its freedom. They will continue to oppose aggression in any form against the people of the city, and are taking steps to strengthen Allied forces there. In view of the heavy price Berlin has had to pay to defend its freedom, the governments will continue their efforts to alleviate its economic situation. They have directed the High Commission to review the statement of principles governing the relationship between the Allied Kommandatura and Berlin, and to liberalize Allied controls in the city to the maximum extent practicable.

These decisions mark an important stage in the normalization of the relations and should contribute toward the creation of an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding. They represent a major advance toward the progressive return of Germany to partnership in Western Europe and the consolidation of the Western nations in their efforts to establish a firm basis for the future peace of Europe and the world. +END

# Germany Views Foreign Ministers' Communique

By WILFRIED SALIGER

Chief, German Editorial Section, Public Relations Division, HICOG

**I**N ONE RESPECT all German morning papers of Wednesday, Sept. 20, were uniform: front page headlines exclusively went to the final communique of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in New York, and four columns were the minimum play.

Foremost ranked the news that the Western Allies would defend Germany against any attack, expressed in such banner headlines as "Western Powers Will Protect Germany," "Western Guarantee for Federal Republic and Berlin," "Security For Western Germany" and "Any Aggression Means War."

Other papers hailed Germany's progress toward equality with other nations and headed their stories "Substantial German Requests Granted," "Great Progress In New York," "Closer To Full Equality" or "More Freedom For Bonn."

Immediately after the communique was issued, Federal Chancellor Kōnrad Adenauer called a press conference to express his satisfaction. "We have made considerable progress," he said. "This is a document that has to be read carefully. It will be supplemented in future negotiations with the High Commissioners."

To the German people he appealed for modesty and patience, emphasizing that the tenor of the communique was "much warmer and better" than that of similar Allied announcements in the past.

**O**NE DAY LATER, after a special cabinet meeting, the Federal Government issued an official statement summarizing the future prospects. It read:

*"Although the decisions reached in New York do not fulfill all German requests, the Federal Government considers the declaration of the Allied Foreign Ministers a welcome step on Germany's way from an occupied country to a free nation . . . Regarding the revision of the Occupation Statute, intensive joint work will be necessary to realize what has been announced in the communique."*

Opposition leader Kurt Schumacher acknowledged accomplishments in secondary matters, but asserted that no "policy of real decisions" had been pursued. The Social Democratic Party (SPD) had not nursed such high hopes as the government, he said, adding that the New York conference had restricted itself to the minor problem of "ways and means."

Speaking for the German labor movement, the German Trade Union Federation declared that, notwithstanding a "certain progress in dealing with the German problem," the Federal Parliament, Federal Council and Federal

Government should continue to devote their principal attention to domestic German problems. A reorganization of the national economy, full employment and labor's right of co-determination were just as important to the working population as the termination of the state of war, the trade unions felt.

News stories were followed almost immediately by comments in practically the entire German press. The overwhelming majority of the editors approved of the New York decisions and expressed their satisfaction.

There were some who felt that once more Germany had failed to reach full sovereignty and that the Western Powers had again not shown enough courage "to break with the past and to establish new relationships with Germany."

And there were even editors who, with an eye on the division of Germany, expressed relief that Bonn had not been granted more sovereignty by the Big Three.

**I**N GENERAL, HOWEVER, the press praised the New York document as a milestone on Germany's road back into the community of nations and used this opportunity to discuss the outlook for the future, especially the expected negotiations — in which they vested high hopes — between the Allied High Commission and the Federal Government.

In an article headed "Security," the *Koelnische Rundschau*, Cologne, often considered the mouthpiece of the Federal Chancellery, reminded its readers of the fact that, since last November, Dr. Adenauer has continually demanded a guarantee for the security of the Federal Republic, and was, therefore, looked upon by many people as a preacher in the desert, by others as an obstinate character who could not understand that the Western Allies would never give such a guarantee.

But now, the paper added, the foreign ministers of the three Western Powers have solemnly recognized his demand, declaring that any attack on the Federal Republic will be regarded as an attack on themselves. The *Rundschau* stressed that though almost one year had passed before Dr. Adenauer's demand was granted, it was not too late now to give the people a feeling of growing security.

The paper then commented on the almost complete rescission of the restrictions in the building of merchant ships, and called this "a proof of the good will on the side of the Allies, especially Great Britain, for whom this concession is more important than the permission for Bonn to establish a foreign ministry."

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Frankfurt, stated that many wishes of German politicians and the German public have now been fulfilled. "A foreign minister, the outward sign of equal rights in foreign politics, will no longer be withheld from the Germans," the paper said.

The paper further commented on the necessity to overcome the distrust of Germany still widespread in France, Great Britain and even the United States, and to convince the public in these countries that the justly vanquished enemy of yesterday will be the ally of tomorrow.

**I**N THE OPINION of the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, Frankfurt, the greater majority of the German people will be grateful that the much disliked German remilitarization has not been hastily decided in New York.

The Frankfurt paper emphasized the two challenges which confront the Germans as a result of the new situation: First, the Germans must put their relations to the "occupying power" on an entirely different basis. Reasons for complaints will always exist as long as troops are stationed in a country where they have the twofold function of protection and occupation, "but these matters are of secondary importance in comparison to the decisive fact, that we are an ally of the Western Allies and included in their area of protection. This change of attitude is primarily a matter of becoming aware of it, but also a matter of tact in daily life."

Secondly, it would be wrong to rely entirely on the Allied security guarantee and to abandon Germany's own efforts as no longer necessary. The possibility of German military contingents cannot be taken into consideration as long as Western Europe has no political authority at the top. "But we must co-ordinate our own powers all the more... The refugee problem, the equalization of war burdens and many other problems of similar importance are not solved, some even not yet tackled in all earnest. The rearmament boom will not solve them. These problems cannot be simply postponed. We think the time has come for putting up a comprehensive political and social program and for starting its realization with the purpose of establishing a fairly sound basis in Germany."

"Even a hasty perusal of the ... communique shows that the Allies have dropped their attitude of commanding victors and that they really wish to integrate Germany into a community of free nations," commented the *Frankfurter Neue Presse*, Frankfurt, in an editorial headed "From An Enemy To A Partner."

**R**EGARDING THE RESTRICTIONS and controls to remain in force, the paper felt that the Allies might have certain plans in these fields or that they could not act otherwise in view of a part of Germany being under Russian occupation. "Particularly this applies to the statement about the termination of the state of war, which says, quite insignificantly, that necessary legal action has been initiated." Nevertheless, the *Frankfurter Neue Presse* was sure that future events might supplement the picture, but would hardly impair the positive impression this communique has made.

"The political status of the Federal Republic," said *Die Welt*, Hamburg, "becomes more and more normal and thereby the incorporation of the Federal Republic as a full member in the community of free nations is gradually being completed."

The paper continued by pointing out that the security problem has not yet been solved by the declaration, but that the first phase toward a solution has been reached.

A final evaluation, in the opinion of *Die Welt*, of the resolutions decided upon at the foreign ministers conference will be possible only after they have been applied to the revision of the Occupation Statute. However, there is no reason for disappointment. "The communique is a true expression of the will for reconciliation, and reconciliation is also the foremost aim of German politics."

The *Hessische Nachrichten*, Kassel, said that the Germans should read between the lines of the communique, and that, by doing so, they would see that US Secretary Acheson had gained a full victory. Great Britain and France had nothing to match the strong US arguments for a German participation in the Atlantic defense system, the paper continued, but the conference had to respect French public opinion.

**T**HE *MUENCHNER MERKUR*, Munich, placed emphasis on the "spirit of new relations" expressed by the New York document. It paid tribute to the United States and its secretary of state, to whom it attributed the principal merit for this favorable development at a time when the French cabinet felt unable to share the responsibility, and called upon the German people to express their firm belief in the principles of democratic freedom, to justify the confidence of the world.

The *Braunschweiger Zeitung*, Brunswick, said that the "sovereignty" of the Federal Government has been increased in a way which would have seemed impossible months ago and that Germany is about to become a state again, in the sense of international law.

"The Occupation Statute will practically be rescinded," the paper commented. "The German Federal Republic will receive an almost incredible independence in foreign politics. Controls in the field of economics, industry and seagoing shipping will disappear... This program means the liquidation not only of the Morgenthau-mentality\*, but of practically the entire unfortunate inheritance of the last war." The attitude of the Foreign Ministers toward the problems of German security was called sensational.

The *Rhein Echo*, Duesseldorf, said that the communique of the Foreign Ministers contained those pledges to the Federal Republic, of which prospects had been held out to the Germans lately. Yet it expressed some disappointment at the present limitation of steel production to 11,100,000 tons not having been rescinded. For urgent economic reasons, it argued, one might have expected a steel production quota of 14,000,000 tons per year.

Regarding the promise to increase the number of occupation troops for the defense of Germany and the

\* Example of the oft-repeated German theme of harping against a proposal made by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., when he was US secretary of the treasury, to make Germany principally an agricultural state. The plan was never put into operation.



security guarantee, the paper was completely satisfied. "But the foreign ministers should clearly bear in mind," the paper warned, "that — if ever — the establishment of military units can only be acceptable to the Federal Republic, if its full sovereignty is simultaneously restored."

The *Offenbach Post*, Offenbach, wrote that "although Germany was not officially represented at New York, it was, so to say, present in the background, as its future is closely connected with that of the whole of Europe, even perhaps of the whole world which is involved in the struggle for power between East and West." The wish of the Federal Republic for security has been fulfilled, no matter for what reasons, and will have a favorable effect on domestic politics, said the editor.

**T**HE *BADISCHE ZEITUNG*, Freiburg, began its comments with the remark: "Only those who thought the German collapse of 1945 was nothing but a misprint of world history immediately to be corrected by all participants, can be disappointed by the result of the New York conference." The wide scope the communique leaves to further negotiations, the paper continued, is an asset and offers all opportunities. "After our deep fall we are gradually considered on an equal level again... and the security guarantee, in this unequivocal form, makes us something of a passive member of the Atlantic Pact... The road to freedom and independence, which once seemed interminable, is coming slowly to its end."

"If we recognize the difficulties of the Allied policy in Germany," wrote the *Mannheimer Morgen*, Mannheim, "being divided between hopes and experiences, between necessities and possibilities, we must admit that the New York communique is a useful basis" for further developments. The actual results of the conference can only be evaluated after some time when their full effect is felt, the paper concluded. "The aim of patient and wise politics must be to make use of the opportunities offered by these new developments to overcome Germany's misery and difficulties."

The *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung*, Heidelberg, called the New York decisions "a compromise between the sometimes widely divergent views of the Occupation Powers on the German problem." It expressed disappointment at the Allied refusal of a strong federal police force and advised caution in respect to the maintenance of the supreme Allied authority in Germany, which it considered incompatible with the spirit of the preamble to the communique.

Placing all hope in the future Allied-German negotiations on the revision of the Occupation Statute, the paper finally demanded a "strong German attitude," in order to "make the best out of the realities and at last to gain full freedom for our state."

The Duesseldorf daily *Rheinische Post* admitted a certain disappointment at the results of the foreign ministers' conference. "We do not hesitate to repeat what our demands were: the rescission of the Occupation Statute, not its revision, and the redesignation of the high commissioners as ambassadors..."

"But it is not the material result of the New York meeting that constitutes the progress we have made, it is the tenor of the communique... Maybe the chancellor will succeed in annulling the Occupation Statute *de facto* while it will remain in force *de jure*. Maybe even the high commissioners and the chancellor are more or less in agreement on that point. But even so... the restrictions contained in the communique will not serve to strengthen feelings of confidence in the Federal Republic for the defense against Bolshevism. This is the tribute Germany has to pay to... public opinion in France and England."

**A**NALYZING THE RESULTS from the military point of view, the *Wiesbadener Kurier*, Wiesbaden, stressed the fact that Germany need no longer depend on the clause of the Atlantic Pact which pledges mutual assistance in case of an attack on the Allied Occupation Forces in Germany. "The world knows, of course, that for the time being, a defense on the Elbe and the guarantee for Berlin are substantially only good intentions... But in view of the present situation, marked by the beginning of the Communist withdrawal in Korea, this intention may be considered sufficient by human standards. In any case, even pessimists will have to admit that the chances for peace must be judged more favorably in the light of these decisions than a few weeks ago."

The *Hamburger Freie Presse*, Hamburg, spoke of "a first polite diplomatic gesture, submitting the New York communique to the federal chancellor before it was made public." The paper called the communique a sign of good will, but also proof of the fact that it is difficult in politics to turn away from previous conceptions, in this case to overcome the distrust of a past which must be forgotten if the future is to be won.

However, the paper itself did not quite keep to this principle, when it expressed the view that after a German national army under German command has been refused — apparently due to French pressure — the Western Powers must not assume that they can make use of the military strength of 49,000,000 Germans by using them as mercenary soldiers under their command.

"This conference has been a progress," stated the *Westdeutsche Allgemeine*, Essen, adding that it was now up to the federal chancellor to make the best of the results. "Dr. Adenauer said we should display modesty and patience. Indeed, he certainly cannot accuse the public of being too hasty. The public will retain its reserve, and the chancellor would be well advised to keep that in mind in his future negotiations."

**T**HE *SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG*, Munich, was satisfied that the Allied foreign ministers had not restored more "sovereignty" to the German government and warned political leaders to keep aware of the Federal Republic's weaknesses: "Security is what we need, not sovereignty."

The paper felt that Bonn's constant clamor for transfer of sovereignty might have persuaded the Allies to give Bonn what they asked for and then to declare that the struggle between the "sovereign" West and East German states was a "domestic German affair" and none of their

concern. Comparing this prospect with the principal result of the New York conference, namely, the security guarantee, it held that there was reason to be greatly relieved.

In Bremen, large prewar German shipbuilding center, both press and officials welcomed the communique with enthusiasm in general and the removal of restrictions for ships built for export specifically.

President of the Bremen Senate Wilhelm Kaisen hailed the decision of the three foreign ministers and said "especially for the Hanseatic cities with their extensive shipyard industry, which has been utilized only to a minor extent, it represents a possibility to reduce unemployment within a reasonable space of time.

"Moreover," Kaisen continued, "it will be possible to invigorate the whole German economy by the export shipbuilding, since its effects will be perceptible far back in the hinterland with suppliers' industries."

Bremen Senator Gustav W. Harmssen said that "so many queries from all parts of the world concerning the building of bigger and smaller ships have been received by the German shipyards that we can expect to supply work and a living for thousands of men in Bremen alone after the restrictions have been removed.

"Apart from the improvement of the employment situation the removal of restrictions for the German shipbuilding will have a positive effect upon our balance of payments, since it will certainly be possible to receive payment for part of the orders on a dollar basis."

The *Bremer Nachrichten*, Bremen, called Sept. 20 a day of big headlines. All over the Western world the decisions of the foreign ministers' conference will be regarded as an event that will decisively influence the future fate of the freedom-loving nations. "For Germany as a whole — not for the Federal Republic alone — these decisions," the editorial continued, "represent the guaranty of Germany's national existence and the change-over from the status of an occupied area to that of a country protected by the Western Powers and on friendly terms with them . . ."

**T**HE VOICE OF THE MAN in the street was heard through the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, Frankfurt, which published the results of an opinion poll on the question: What is your opinion on the guarantee for the security of the Federal Republic?

A 29-year-old mechanic said: "Our country is occupied and we have only the rights that are conceded to us by the Occupation Powers, whose duty it therefore is to take over the defense of our country as if it were their own. The Berlin blockade already showed that they know how to look after our interests."

A 28-year-old worker told the newspaper: "The question is, whether the Americans can actually guarantee our security. Considering their manpower, will the Americans be strong enough to withstand the East? Why did the Western Allies not want to give us arms in the past, and why do they turn to us now that danger is growing everywhere? For the defense of Western Europe it is necessary that the Germans should also be given the chance to defend themselves. The foreign ministers' declaration cannot be final. I assume they have not yet had full authority."

A 38-year-old lumberman stated: "According to what we have seen to date, the Western Powers will react only slowly to an attack. If Berlin were attacked today, it would be lost. I do not think that the necessary measures to counteract such an attack could be taken quickly enough. The ones to suffer will be Berlin and the Federal Republic."

A 21-year-old cartographer answered: "If the Western Powers safeguard the peace through troop concentrations, the Russians will not dare to attack because that would mean the end of their power. The foreign ministers' declaration is a warning that nobody should try to gamble with the Western countries."

**I**N BERLIN, WHOSE continued existence as a free enclave deep in eastern Germany depends largely on Western words and actions, the communique had been awaited with practical concern.

Highlights of the communique were telephoned to Ernst Reuter, mayor of Berlin, immediately after it was issued. After studying the text, Mayor Reuter, to whom free West Berliners look as their symbolic and actual spokesman, said:

"The New York communique can be regarded as a further step ahead on the road toward the inclusion of Berlin in Western Europe. It is characterized by extraordinary clarity in its appreciation of political necessities."

West Berlin's press reported the communique in banner headlines. Radio and press coverage left no doubt that to crisis-hardened Berliners the single most significant sentence of the foreign ministers' announcement was their pledge that the United States, France and Great Britain "will treat any attack against the Federal Republic or Berlin from any quarter as an attack upon themselves."

The two words "or Berlin" in particular were hailed as a firm Allied stand which in turn gave Berlin itself more cause to stand firm.

Simultaneously, the Soviet Sector press displayed prominently its own reports on the foreign ministers' communique. The alternately scornful and bitter treatment from the East-licensed press and radio indicated that the significance of the announcement from New York had not been lost on officials directing propaganda behind the Iron Curtain.

Led by Soviet-overt *Taegliche Rundschau*, the Soviet-licensed newspapers called the communique "a decision against Germany."

The *Taegliche Rundschau* maintained that the communique virtually reaffirmed the colonial status of the German Federal Republic and "the New York decisions must be regarded as illegal."

The Communist Party organ *Neues Deutschland* topplayed a statement issued by the German Communist *Politburo* claiming that the main objective pursued with decisions reached in New York by the three foreign ministers consists of efforts to increase rather than to withdraw occupying forces in Western Germany, to use West German youths as cannon fodder, and to utilize West German industries as an armament center for plans of aggression prepared by US imperialists. +END

# Fallacy of "Stockholm Resolution"

THE FOLLOWING LETTER was sent by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy on Aug. 24 to the Communist-sponsored *Freie Deutsche Jugend* group in Kemptau/Erzgebirge, Saxony (Soviet Zone) in response to the youth group's letter of July 10 asking Mr. McCloy to become a signatory of the "Stockholm Resolution."

Freie Deutsche Jugend,  
Kemptau/Erzgebirge,  
Saxony, Soviet Zone.

August 24, 1950.

Lianne Roessler,  
Anita Uhlig,  
Getraude Beck,

Helmut Weber,  
Margot Wieland,  
Alice Uhlig,

Dieter Elener,  
Willi Zimmer,  
Christa Loeffler,

Lothar Drescher,  
Karl Fischer.

Thank you for your letter of July 10, 1950, which asks that I subscribe to the Stockholm Resolution.

When it first appeared I carefully read the Stockholm Resolution. My inability to become one of the signatories comes I think from a greater interest in peace than that which you profess. My inability comes from the certain knowledge that there are important and glaring omissions from the text of the resolution about which you and many others appear to have been kept completely unaware.

The Stockholm Resolution seeks to promote the utterly illusory and unenforceable Soviet proposals concerning atomic energy, ignoring the effective control plan approved by the overwhelming majority of United Nations and opposed only by the Soviet Union and four of its satellites. The plan approved by the overwhelming majority provides for bomb-destruction, international ownership, true international inspection and effective controls. The Soviet-sponsored plan provided for bomb-destruction, no genuine international inspection, and no genuine controls. The Stockholm Resolution makes the same major omission.

The second omission from your resolution concerns aggression. The Stockholm petition condemns the atomic bomb and does not say anything else. It purposely does not cover the aggression in other forms presently being practiced by Communist forces. As a result of this omission signers of the petition seem obliged to agree that it is all right for one country to attack another with all weapons except the atomic bomb. The signers of the petition would also condemn as "aggressor" a country brutally attacked by another in the event it were to use atomic weapons in its own defense.

I would be more disposed to believe this petition was designed to induce peace if it condemned the only really aggressive instrument in the world today, which is the vast and fully mobilized forces of Soviet Russia and her satellites. Indeed I cannot understand how 11 young people such as I assume you to be can indulge in the hypocrisy of an appeal for peace in the face of the fact of cold aggression and slavery perpetrated against those all about you and still call yourselves "free" German youth.

I am in firm disagreement with people who, like you, are permitting themselves to be deceived and misled into believing, or pretending to believe, the paradox that aggression is not aggression, or that an attacker can be called the victim. The basic hypocrisy of the "peace appeal" is illustrated by the fact that, just before the North-Korean armed forces launched their unprovoked attack against the Republic of Korea, more than half the population of North Korea was reported to have signed the petition.

Your petition attempts to divert attention from Communist aggression; to divert attention from Soviet opposition to effective international controls of atomic production; and to induce the free nations to divest themselves of the weapon which, combined with airpower, has served to deter Russian aggression at such different times as in Iran during 1947 and in Germany during the blockade of Berlin. It is a shocking thing that such fine words as peace and freedom can be so abused.

For these reasons in my judgment you should not have signed the Stockholm Petition and for these reasons I will not.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ JOHN J. McCLOY,

United States High Commissioner for Germany.

# US State Observers

By BRADFORD WELLS

*Internal Political and Governmental Affairs Division  
Office of Political Affairs, HICOG*

WEST GERMAN MAPS may paint rings around the US, UK and French Zones, but since birth of the Allied High Commission, all three have been treated as one big unit. True, each zone has its separate Allied administration, but all are bound together by the same rules and purposes, as set up by the three-power High Commission.

One of the latest additions to the job of co-ordinating these three zones is the system of State Observers\*, which is now making an effective contribution to the over-all operation of the High Commission.

The primary purpose of the system is to encourage closer tripartite co-operation on the state level. To this end, each Western ally has appointed Observers to serve in the capitals of the states not within its zone. Thus, US Observers are serving in each state of the British and French Zones, and the French and British have like appointees in states not under their direct jurisdiction. The State Observers help to implement tripartite policies, and are the primary channel of co-ordination among the zones in matters below the level of the Allied High Commission itself.

The concept of State Observers was first announced in Washington, the three Occupying Powers concluding an agreement as to tripartite controls, setting up a program for fusion of the three zones and for creation of the Allied High Commission.

The agreement stated:

"All powers of the Allied High Commission shall be uniformly exercised in accordance with tripartite policies and directives. To this end in each *Land* (state) the Allied High Commission shall be represented by a single *Land* Commissioner who shall be solely responsible to it for all tripartite affairs. In each *Land* the *Land* Commissioner shall be a national of the Allied power in whose zone the *Land* is situated. Outside his own zone each High Commissioner will delegate an observer to each of the *Land* Commissioners for purposes of consultation and information."

THUS THE OBSERVER system was created as an integral part of the trizonal fusion agreements. The Allied High Commission was set up to deal with the Federal German Republic on a unified basis; and to assist in carrying unification down to the state level.

This system grew from the changing relationship of the Western Allies to the German people. Through the recent years of occupation, Allied policy has been to encourage development of democracy in Germany, and to return governing powers to those forces which have proved them-

\* The official title is "US Land Observer." *Land* (pronounced *lahnt*) is a German term meaning "state," and should not be confused with the English word "land." Germans apply "Land" to governmental components of the Federal Republic such as Bavaria, Hesse and North Rhine-Westphalia, and also to the entire United States (*die Vereinigten Staaten*). To clarify the term for its American readers, the Information Bulletin uses the translated form.

selves responsible. Culmination of this policy was writing of the Occupation Statute and founding of the German Federal Republic.

During these years, the occupation changed from a military administration — first zone by zone, then on a bizonal-plus-French-Zone basis — to the civilian trizonal, tripartite agency, the Allied High Commission. With this changeover, the significance of zonal boundaries diminished and tripartite co-operation has become increasingly more effective. The Observer system has played an important part.

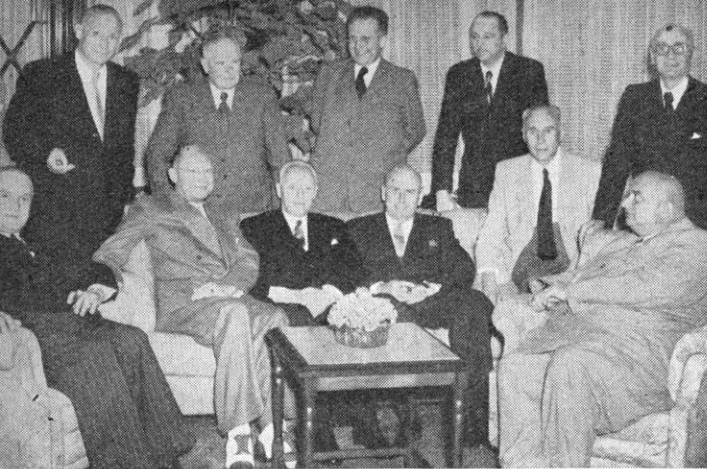
Setting up the Observer system required much discussion over Allied conference tables, but by September 1949, when the Department of State took over the occupation responsibility from the US Army, its outlines were substantially drawn. Today, all State Observer posts have been filled. In several cases, the British and US High Commissioners appointed the consuls general, already in the state capitals, to the additional post of State Observer.

THE ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN of the Observer system is as follows:

In the first place, the Observers are responsible to their high commissioners; US Observers represent Mr. McCloy. They are accredited to the state commissioners of the state to which they are assigned, and rank immediately below them. At any time when the opinion of the United States is desired by the British or French state commissioners, the American Observers are consulted. In any matter of tripartite interest, such as High Commission decrees, implementation of tripartite agreements, or legislative review, the Observers act as American spokesmen. At the same time, they inform the British and French state commissioners of the ways in which similar matters have been carried out in the US Zone.

As a secondary job, the American Observers report all events within the particular state which are of interest to the United States and to HICOG. Much report material is made available to them through the state commissioners, although the Observers often prepare original reports.

In filling the American Observer posts certain special abilities were looked for, besides the usual executive requirements of such positions. Among these were the ability to speak German, or German and French for a French-Zone post; the ability to take action quickly and consistently, in view of the isolation of each post from HICOG headquarters; and the willingness to endure and overcome the logistic difficulties entailed in such isolation. Questions of schooling for children, office supplies, transportation, even grocery supplies, took time for solution. However, most of these questions have been settled in co-operation with the British and French authorities.



US High Commissioner John J. McCloy met the top representatives of Hesse at a recent reception tendered by Hesse State Commissioner Dr. James R. Newman. Seated, l.-r., Karl Rehbein, mayor of Hanau; Dr. Newman; Hesse Minister-President Christian Stock; Mr. McCloy; Ernst Schroeder, mayor of Darmstadt, and Walter Kolb, mayor of Frankfurt. Standing, l.-r., Dr. Heinrich Fligg, mayor of Offenbach; Dr. Otto Engler, mayor of Giessen; Colo Raabe, mayor of Fulda; Carl Th. Bleek, mayor of Marburg; Dr. Hans Redlhammer, mayor of Wiesbaden, and Willi Seidel, mayor of Kassel. (PRB OLCH photo)

THE AMERICAN OBSERVER for North Rhine-Westphalia, stationed in Duesseldorf, is Joseph W. Darling. Employed before the war by oil companies in the United States and Venezuela, he spent four years in the Army. He served in Berlin from 1946 to 1949, leaving as deputy chief of the Economic Branch to go to Duesseldorf.

Dr. Ulrich E. Biel is the Observer in Hanover for Lower Saxony. A native-born German, he went to the United States in 1934 and was later naturalized. Discharged as a captain after four years in the Army, he served with OMGUS and the Political Affairs Section in Berlin.

Robert H. Hutton, the Observer in Tuebingen for Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern, was for many years European manager of an American firm in London. After a period with the American Red Cross, he joined OMGUS, as French adviser to the State Commissioner of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

In Hamburg, Consul-General Robert T. Cowan was designated as Observer. A career Foreign Service officer, his previous posts took him to South America, Zurich, Port Said, Casablanca, and Windsor, Canada.

Roy I. Kimmel, the Observer in Kiel for Schleswig-Holstein, has a long background in agricultural affairs. During the war, he headed the US Lend-Lease Mission to New Zealand, and later he was a lieutenant colonel in the Army. Upon discharge, he entered the Foreign Service and his most recent post was as agricultural attache in Berlin.

The Observer's job in South Baden is done by Paul A. Neuland, former college professor and linguistic consultant to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. After service in the Army, he became assistant to the deputy US chief of counsel at Nuremberg, and was also in the War Crimes Division of the Office of the Army Chief of Staff. Since that time, Mr. Neuland has been a member of the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Robert Taylor was appointed in June as Observer for Rhineland-Palatinate in Coblenz. A career Foreign Service officer with duty in China, Mexico and France, Mr. Taylor

last served as consul general in Nairobi, and in 1949 attended the National War College in Washington, D.C.

THESE AMERICAN OBSERVERS are assisted in their jobs by small staffs, ranging in size from one professional assistant in the smaller states to three assistants in North Rhine-Westphalia. Four of the assistants are political officers, and five are economic officers. There is also an agricultural officer in Hamburg, whose area of responsibility extends throughout northwestern Germany, and a labor officer in Duesseldorf who keeps close watch on labor developments in the Ruhr and other north German industrial centers. The British and French Observers have staffs of approximately similar size and composition. Size of the staffs was decided by tripartite discussions, and any changes in size would likewise be a three-power decision. However, to date, the present staffs have been adequate to meet the demands of Observer responsibilities.

The first six months of operation have been, as with all new organizations, a shakedown period; the newness of the Observer idea has added to the growing pains. However, certain patterns of action have emerged which indicate the direction in which the system will develop.

Certainly the most important phase of the Observers' work is the exchange of views and co-ordination of Allied policy throughout western Germany. No specific methods were required of the pioneer Observers for this phase of the job; instead they have been left to develop their own. The Observers have generally received from the state commissioners every available service. Conferences and consultations have been frequent. The Observers are entitled to attend the state commissioners' staff meetings. There is a regular interchange of information and reports between the Observers and the commissioners.

In the American zone, the state commissioners are thus given the benefit of keeping abreast of official British and French positions on specific problems as they arise from day to day. Similarly, the British and French commissioners in the other zones are kept informed of American policy, practices and opinions. This has been the most immediate and important benefit of the Observer program, and is the primary channel of co-ordination among the three Allied organizations on a level below that of the High Commission.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW is another Observer responsibility. In the charter of the Allied High Commission, each state commissioner is held responsible for "initial consideration and prompt transmittal to the Council (consisting of the three High Commissioners) of state legislation, together with his recommendations thereon." In such actions, the state commissioner customarily consults with the Observers. They in turn give their opinions in the light of their governments' policy on each particular issue, and in the light of their experience and insight into local affairs. In some cases, they consult first with their respective headquarters. In this way, differences of opinion or of interpretation are ironed out before they reach the High Commissioners, and the handling of legislation is considerably speeded. Laws are transmitted with comments and recommendations for approval or disapproval.

The reporting functions of the Observers have proven mutually beneficial to all governments and their representatives in the field. Informative reports are exchanged between Observers and state commissioners. The Observers also furnish a channel through which requests for information can be efficiently made of the other occupation authorities. In some instances, the American Observer staffs have provided reports or information on topics which are of particular interest to HICOG; for example, HICOG may seek information on ERP activities or the use of counterpart funds in a certain area. They hand in reports on day-to-day events of immediate interest or importance.\* Finally, the Observers' staffs may provide general reports on subjects of continuing interest to HICOG, written from the point of view of an on-the-scene reporter and interpreter, and giving HICOG a broader foundation upon which to base policy judgments and decisions.

\* See typical comments in "Europa Union Plebiscites" in Information Bulletin, September 1950 issue.

A preliminary evaluation of the Observer program would emphasize three aspects which have proved themselves to be of immediate and practical benefit to the three Western Powers. First of all, the Observers perform a substantial amount of representation for their respective High Commissioners. Such representation has proved vital in creating closer working relationships with both German and Allied officials and in presenting American attitudes to the German people.

Secondly, they fulfill certain reporting functions that have proven valuable in assisting the interchange of information among the three control authorities. The Department of State as well as HICOG relies upon Observer reports to keep its policy makers fully informed on internal developments throughout the British and French Zones.

Finally, the Observers are an instrument of tripartite cooperation and consultation, playing a valuable and flexible role in the evolution of occupation controls. +END

## "Voice of America" Programs Rated Good

THE MAJORITY OF US ZONE and Western Berlin residents interviewed in a poll of current attitudes regarding the *Voice of America* broadcasts described the programs as "good" because they are informative and instructive.

The poll, completed by the Reactions Analysis staff of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, in which trained German interviewers made a representative sampling of opinion of 3,000 in the zone, 500 in Berlin and 300 in Bremen, also disclosed that the *Voice of America* audience in West Berlin had increased by 17 percent since June 1949 when a similar study was made. This audience is now estimated at 55 percent of the population of western Berlin.

In the US Zone, there has been little change in the size of the audience. Of those polled, 36 percent said they generally listen to the broadcasts which are especially tailored for German audiences and beamed direct from New York for relay by Radio Bremen, Radio Frankfurt, Radio Munich, Radio Stuttgart and RIAS in Berlin. Listenership in all places surveyed was 39 percent of the total public, and 60 percent of German radio listeners.

Polling Germans on the *Voice of America* broadcasts heard daily at 7 p. m. over the German stations in the zone

and RIAS in Berlin, interviewers found that 89 percent of the people who customarily listen at that hour regularly or occasionally tune in on the *Voice*, while part of this impressive coverage arises from the fact that it is possible to tune in on other programs at that hour, including an hour-long classical music program of the American Forces Network in Germany and a music presentation from Radio Leipzig (Soviet Zone).

In analyzing *Voice of America* listenership, the survey found that it is not confined to special groups but represents a cross-section of the German public in the areas surveyed. This audience distribution, indicative that the broadcasts are effective in its themes and appeals to Germans in all walks of life, was revealed in surveying population groups by education, income, city size, sex, age and religion.

Asked to give an opinion on the quality of the programs, the majority described them as "good." For the minority who considered them "fair" or "poor," the reasons assigned included lack of interest, bias, ignoring of German interests, overemphasis on politics and poor reception.

About half of the people who found the *Voice* programs good declared their most valuable feature to be information about the American way of life. The second most frequently mentioned reason was their clarity and instructive value. Other reasons included objective reporting, interesting lectures and talks, and assurances of the US desire to aid Germany.

The majority opinions also were that the *Voice* broadcasts gave East zone Germans a favorable impression of the United States, the main reason being that they are informative. Other leading reasons given for saying that the programs impress Eastern Germans are that they awaken longing of the people for Western ways, Western standards, and union with West Germany; give the people support, hope and encouragement, and point up the difference between Russian and American conditions.

*Educators of 12 countries met at Jugenheim Aug. 23 for the greatest educational conference held in Germany since the war. Occasion marked re-admittance of Germany to the Pedagogical World Movement on its 25th anniversary. Countries represented included Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Vietnam.*



# New Career -- at 76!

**F**OR A GREAT-GRANDMOTHER in Stuttgart, coming to Germany to be with her son meant the start of a painting career.

Mrs. George L. Erion was 73 in 1947 when she left her Arkansas home to join her son, George L. Erion, Jr., in Stuttgart, where he was employed with the Office of the State Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Finding time on her hands — and recalling a dream of early childhood — she enrolled in a beginner's painting class. Today she has 30 ambitious landscapes to her credit. She takes two two-hour lessons per week and devotes four days out of every seven to her oils.

Mrs. Erion wanted to paint from the earliest days of her childhood, but her parents insisted that she learn to play the piano. So piano it was — and painting it wasn't — until three years ago.

In Stuttgart, she began her painting under the tutelage of Herr Otto Brightling in the State Theater and has



*Great-grandmother Mrs. George L. Erion, aged 76, surveys canvases she has turned out during three-year career as artist, begun in Stuttgart in 1947. (Photos by Studio Schwarz)*

continued with him for these three years. Today the lessons are given at the Crossroads Service Club in downtown Stuttgart.

Although she specializes in landscapes, she has tried her hand with still-life paintings of flowers. Her completed canvases have already been publicly exhibited once.

**T**HIS NEW VENTURE followed on the heels of another painstaking hobby — the weaving of rugs, of which she has made more than 40 during the past 15 years.

Mrs. Erion wishes she had begun her painting earlier and feels modestly that she could have gone far with palette and brush. She plans to continue her art studies in Munich, where her son has recently been transferred as the chief of the Economic Affairs Division for both Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Sometime soon, however, she will fly to the United States for a visit in her home state.

"My son George wanted to see if I would be able to fly and still be in good condition," twinkles the 76-year-old great-grandmother. "So he accompanied me on a plane from Frankfurt to Berlin. It was a test flight for ME — but I stood the trip better than he did."

**S**INCE HER ARRIVAL in Europe, Mrs. Erion has visited France and Switzerland and has toured almost all of Germany. Austria is next on her list.

Such travel must seem strange to a woman who lived in Little Rock, Arkansas for 50 years, moving only once, and then to another house in the same block.

But she is looking forward to the Munich move, for there she will be in daily contact with her two great-grandchildren, whose father, George L. Erion III, is an Air Force pilot at the Munich-Riem Airport.

Mrs. Erion has, in all, three sons, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. She is a member of the Great Eastern Star in the United States, and the American Women's Club in Stuttgart. In addition to her painting and rug-making, she is an excellent cook. +END



# Plight of Book Publishers

By HAYNES R. MAHONEY

Chief, Public Relations Branch, Bad Nauheim, HICOG

SINCE THE DAY Gutenberg turned out his first crudely printed page, book publishing was one of Germany's world renowned industries. The handsome luxurious volumes of the classics were eagerly sought by German speaking peoples everywhere, while precise and detailed scientific and technical works had wide circulation in many non-German countries as well.

After suffering Nazi interference, war destruction and the economic ravages of the postwar era, however, the West German publishing industry is struggling against formidable problems to regain its former reputation. Today the publishers' presses are rolling industriously, bookstore windows are filled and many people stop to look with interest. Like many other German industries, however, these outward trappings of success are deceptive. Relatively few people are buying books.

The reading public no longer has the time and the money to put into good quality editions. Traditionally lovers of leatherbound, gilt-edged volumes, the Germans today have little space for library shelves in crowded living quarters. And even if they did, the urgent need for new clothes, furniture and other essentials is claiming a large part of the money which once went for books.

Paradoxically, there has been over-expansion in the publishing industry as a majority of the old, established publishers resumed business and new entrepreneurs entered the field. Almost anyone who has a little capital and acquires the rights to one book can become a publisher.

APPROXIMATELY 1,000 NEW titles are published monthly in western Germany, including small books and pamphlets of the "how to do it" type, scientific and technical volumes, and school books, but also comprising a large number of new works aimed at the general reader. Successful publishing, however, requires substantial funds and considerable experience in judging manuscripts, public tastes and other factors, which have already brought many of the new entrepreneurs into serious difficulties.

According to officials of HICOG's Information Services Division, the book publishing field is fairly clear of publishers with notorious political pasts. The major Nazi publishers were eliminated from the beginning under Military Government's licensing system, and most have been barred from renewing their publishing operations through sentences of the denazification courts. Since the licensing controls were abandoned last year, ISD has observed no major influx of Nazis into the book trade, although a few have re-entered publishing operations under cover of front organizations or in secret partnership with politically clean individuals.

Another problem facing the industry is the dearth of good manuscripts now being submitted to publishers in western Germany. During the war, literary circles ex-

pected that a fresh generation of writers, who had lived through an era of life-and-death urgency, would rush to their typewriters to turn out prose of life-and-death significance, once peace was regained.

A few excellent books by new authors such as Theodor Plivier's "Stalingrad," Hans Richter's "Die Geschlagenen" and Bruno Werner's "Die Galeere," have been published. But prospective best-selling authors are too busy digging ditches or working on newspapers for a living to unloose their creative talents.

THE PUBLISHERS' PROBLEMS are also a serious concern of the officials of HICOG's Information Services Division, who are fully aware of the importance of a healthy publishing industry to insuring broad cultural ties between Germany and the democratic world. They have an especial interest in the success of good American books in Germany, not as a means of enhancing the fame and fortune of US writers, but as a channel for interpreting recent history and communicating the inside story of life in a free society.

Although the names of Hemingway and Wilder, General Clay and James Burnham and many others, are prominent in German bookstores, the success of their works is variable. Translation costs and royalties have pushed foreign books up to DM 15 or 20 (\$3.47 to 4.76) per copy, and any salability American books find with the reluctant reading public represents a substantial achievement.

In spite of their numerous problems, West-German publishers by no means find the situation hopeless. They are convinced that the book business is bound to improve as people begin to gain a little leisure, save money and build new dwellings, in short, as economic normalcy is attained.

*Book exhibit in windows of US Information Center draws many passers-by. Now being circulated to all "America Haeuser" it features 190 American books published in German through the Information Services Division program aimed at giving Germans a broader insight into American attitudes toward international affairs, principles of democratic government and the future of Germany.*





Realizing that this will take time, the publishers have initiated numerous efforts to rebuild interest in good books. Through public relations activities, the publishers have obtained more space in the press and more time on the radio for reviews and discussions of German books and authors. A national "Book Week" was conducted in May, during which practically all major West-German newspapers and periodicals carried feature stories highlighting new books and urging their readers to renew their interest in good literature.

SEVERAL PUBLISHERS have turned to another solution to the problem of German reluctance to invest in expensive books by publishing large editions of paper-bound volumes or pocket books. Germans have traditionally treasured expensive, sturdily bound volumes. Even the shopkeeper and the working man usually had at least a few fine-quality volumes of the classics on display in his small abode; he derived a certain sense of comforting stability in having them around.

Costing around two Deutsche marks (about 50 cents) at newsstands and bookstores, the flimsy volumes are gaining in popularity and creating a new trend in the book-buying tastes of West-Germans\*. They include the works of Graham Greene, Thornton Wilder, Ernest Hemingway and other good foreign and German authors in addition to the cheap novels and mystery stories. It may well be that the paperbound volumes will comprise a major part of the future German book trade, just as they have become so popular in France and Italy.

Commercial lending libraries, now beginning to flourish in West Germany, are another innovation to the reading public. There are more than 5,000 of them, and their number is increasing, providing the reader a wide selection for 20 or 30 pfennigs (five or seven cents) weekly. Unfortunately a large portion of their offering is the so-called *kitsch* literature, trashy novels, "who-done-its" and westerns which are likely to have the largest circulation. But many good books are included, and publishers view these commercial ventures as more helpful than harmful, since they at least keep the names and works of many good authors before the public until the people again have money to buy them.

German publishers are now making a strong bid to regain their export markets, and are achieving moderate success in the technical and scientific fields. A book exhibit has been held in Switzerland and others are planned for north European countries beginning with Finland.

Export sales, primarily in such professional works as medicine, science and engineering, has achieved steady expansion. About DM 2,000,000 (\$476,000) worth of these books were exported in 1948 and the amount increased to DM 8,500,000 (\$2,023,000) in 1949. This is still a far cry from Germany's prewar export average of approximately DM 33,000,000 (\$7,854,000) worth yearly, but the increase is encouraging.

\* Pocket editions in the lowest-price bracket were first published in Germany by a big Berlin publisher after World War I, but even price did not make them as widely popular then as they appear to be today.

WEST-GERMAN PUBLISHERS, who feel that they have wide problems, however, find themselves in a reasonably healthy situation when they consider the plight of their Eastern colleagues. Little is seen from the once great publishing houses of Leipzig, formerly the capital and guiding spirit of German publishing. A few academic and technical works, for which Leipzig publishers were once famous, are still coming off the presses, though in much inferior quality to prewar production. Other publishers have confined themselves to the comparative safety of re-issuing the classics and oldtime favorites, including such American perennials as the works of Edgar Allan Poe, Jack London and Mark Twain.

The works of Stalin, Lenin and other Communist leaders, as well as outstanding Russian authors (who have not yet been labeled "bourgeoisie") are appearing in substantial numbers. But the books in most cases are cheaply produced, poor quality and indicative of the economic doldrums of eastern Germany. According to western German publishers, their eastern counterparts are closely controlled by their Communist masters and they are never sure of what they can publish and what has suddenly become unacceptable. One well-meaning publisher brought out an edition of Pushkin, safe enough in itself, but he got into trouble over the introduction — it did not quite comply with "the spirit of the proletariat revolution."

In western Germany consumer demands and reading tastes have substantially changed during the postwar period. *Fachbuecher* (professional and technical books), school texts and small volumes on how to raise vegetables, or build a flat-boat, are selling more than the works of fiction and nonfiction of general interest. Luxury volumes of the standard classics have a brisk sale around Christmas time and also find a substantial market among the well-educated classes who are replenishing their libraries, destroyed during the war.

But in the general and popular reading field, books that reach 5,000 copies sold are doing very well, and those few which attain a sale of 10,000 to 20,000 are considered extremely successful. The public is turning more and more to "escape fiction" — historical novels, mystery novels, adventure tales — for its reading fare. Historical novels like Bruno Werner's "*Die Galeere*" and Kenneth Robert's "Northwest Passage," are having a good run, while Margaret Mitchell's "*Gone with the Wind*" is still one of the best selling books ever printed in Germany.

PUBLISHERS NOTED a declining interest in works concerning World War II and the postwar era, unless they are unusually good. Plivier's "Stalingrad" when first published in 1946 scored a major success but is now hardly selling at all. The sensational accounts of the Nazi hierarchy and heroes, such as the volume by Hitler's interpreter, Dr. Paul Schmidt, or Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's "Reckoning with Hitler," are no longer appealing to the general readers, while the biography of Rommel by Desmond Young sold well to a limited group — mostly ex-members of the *Afrika Korps* and former career officers, but did not reach a wide public.

Two exceptions to this trend have been Norman Mailer's "The Naked and the Dead," which has passed 30,000 copies, and the first two volumes of Churchill's memoirs, which are being bought by a broad, general audience.

Among the foreign books, now appearing in Germany translations, the works of American and British authors have the most popularity with German readers. Ernest Hemingway, Thornton Wilder, Margaret Mitchell, Louis Bromfield, T. S. Eliot and Aldous Huxley are ranking favorites among the few Germans who are buying books today. Although the Frenchmen, Jean Paul Sartre, Albert Camus and Antoine de St. Exupery have also been successful, no other foreigners have achieved the popularity of the Anglo-Saxon authors.

A survey of books at the *Deutsche Bibliothek* (German Library) in Frankfurt, to which West-German publishers submit copies of all their new publications, showed that more than 700 American titles had been published in Germany since the war. This is not an impressive number compared to prewar years, but it is favorable in terms of foreign editions today. Most American books are brought out in Germany today through direct negotiations between German publishers and the US copyright owners, although the ISD Press and Publications Branch is ready to aid German publishers in getting a good American work into print by placing sizeable advance orders for copies or ironing out transatlantic complications when they arise. The Branch also issues a circular, *Buecher aus Amerika* (Books from America), which reviews new works for the benefit of German publishers, translators and literary agents.

The enthusiastic response to this service is indicated by the receipt of 90 to 100 requests monthly for additional information or sample volumes of this or that American book. During April, for instance, German members of the book trade asked for contracts for "Roosevelt and the Russians" by Edward Stettinius, "Faith and History" by Reinhold Niebuhr and "The Labor Leader" by Eli Ginzberg. Two publishers expressed interest in the Kinsey report and another asked for John Erskine's "Venus, the Lonely Goddess." The publishers were advised to contact the respective American firms directly.

**I**N THE PERIOD before the currency reform (June 1948), when dollar funds were almost unavailable, ISD played a major role in enabling Germans to publish American books. Contracts were negotiated and advance royalties were paid by the US government for books in which German publishers — and the US Government — were interested. Emphasis was placed on those books which would help Germans understand democracy and the events of the past two decades. Thus Jacques Barzun's "Of Human Freedom" was outstanding in this field, and, in a cheap edition, attained an extraordinary circulation of more than 100,000 sold copies.

A book exhibit featuring 190 US titles published in Germany through the ISD program, is now being circulated to US Information Centers in Germany. It is crammed with the books which have brought Germans a broader insight into American attitudes and politics toward international affairs, principles of democratic government and the

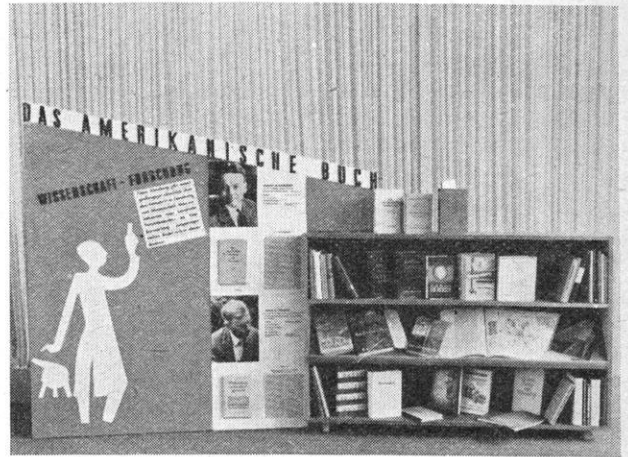


Exhibit featuring 190 titles is made up of four principal sections: books for youth and children; science and research; history and biography; short stories and novels.



future of Germany, such as: Byrnes' "Speaking Frankly;" "Jefferson and Hamilton" by Claude G. Bowers and "Germany, Bridge or Battleground" by James P. Warburg.

Nearly 2,000,000 copies of well-known American books have been printed in German as a result of Military Government's and HICOG's service program to publishers. This number is increased several times when books published as a result of direct negotiations between German and US publishers are added.

But the success of American books in Germany is closely tied up with the progress of the publishing business in

general. Today German publishers are hopeful but not overly optimistic. They know that a long struggle lies ahead in which many will lose out, particularly newcomers to the field who lack the credit resources and the experience to weather the economic doldrums. Meanwhile, until the reader has more time, money and space for books, and new Thomas Manns and Hermann Hesses appear, the publishers must continue to press their public relations campaigns, experiment with cheap editions, and weigh carefully the risk in bringing out every new and untried book in western Germany. +END

## Popularity of US Information Centers

**T**HE US INFORMATION CENTERS, known in Germany as *Amerika Haeser*, have become well-known institutions in the US Zone and patronage has increased markedly during the past two years, it was disclosed in a HICOG public opinion survey conducted in May by the Reactions Analysis Branch, Office of Public Affairs.

The survey disclosed that majorities ranging from 62 percent in the US Zone to 74 percent in Bremen are aware of the existence of such centers of US information. In addition, the people who are aware of the centers usually know something about their programs.

Considering the population as a whole, the survey showed that 38 percent of the US Zone residents can specify one or more offerings of the Information Centers, a marked increase over the survey taken in February 1948, when only four percent could do so. Even though the US Information Centers are located in the larger cities, the survey disclosed that the greatest proportional increase in awareness has occurred in rural villages. In May 1950, more than 20 times as many villagers knew what the Information Centers offered as did in February 1948.

The features best known about the Information Centers seemed to be their library and periodical services, with lectures and discussions running a close second. Officials of the Information Centers Branch considered this an indication that the centers were developing satisfactorily toward their major objective of becoming community centers for democratic discussions and group activities in addition to libraries.

**P**ATRONAGE OF THE US Information Centers has also increased since February 1948, when only one out of every 100 claimed to visit the centers as compared to seven out of every 100 now, the survey showed. In West Berlin, patronage has increased from two percent to nine percent of the population and in Bremen from three to 15 percent.

Considering the limitations of accessibility and physical capacity of the centers, the present patronage figures show healthy progress. In the US Zone seven percent of the entire population, over 15 years of age, or roughly 931,000 persons, claimed to have visited a US Information Center one or more times.

In examining the type of patronage, the survey showed a greater tendency for clients to come from the more informed groups, such as the better educated, the more prosperous classes, and the professional and white-collar occupations. However, the comparison showed that a significant number of the Information Centers' visitors also come from the less informed groups.

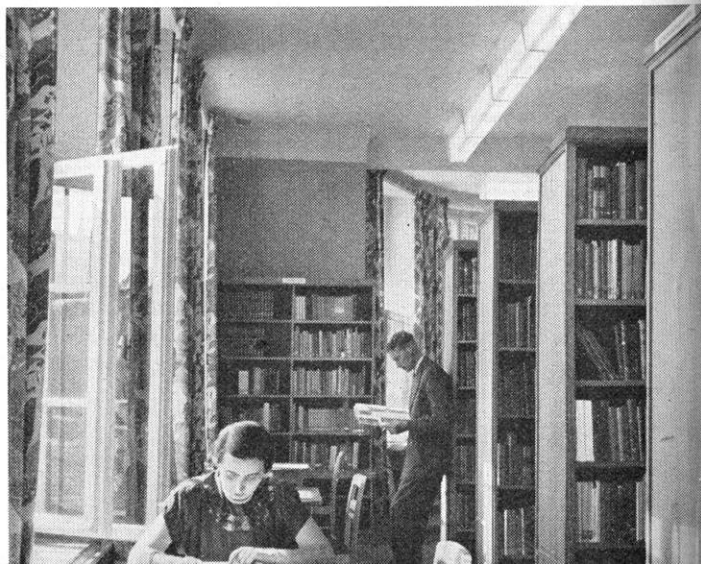
The proportions of persons having general knowledge of the US Information Centers extended fairly evenly throughout all segments of the population.

Today there are 24 US Information Centers in the major cities of the US Zone, Bremen and Berlin, with 122 auxiliary reading rooms serving smaller communities. In addition, two US Information Centers have been opened in the British Zone. In February 1948 there were 22 US Information Centers and approximately 50 reading rooms.

The findings of the May 1950 survey are based on interviews with a cross-section of the population numbering 3,000 persons in the US Zone, 500 in West Berlin and 316 in Bremen. +END

*Illustrative of the service offered at the US Information Centers in Germany is this view of the library in the recently-opened center in Hamburg. Of the 13,000 volumes on the shelves, two-thirds are in English and the other third in German. Shown examining a book (background) is Haynes Mahoney, chief of the Bad Nauheim Branch, Public Relations Division, HICOG, who wrote the article "Window to the West" in the August issue of the Information Bulletin, explaining the work and achievements of the US Information Centers.*

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



# US Consulates Come Back

By MILDRED SMITH

*US Consulate General, Frankfurt*

**T**WO DAYS AFTER the United States declared war against Germany in December 1941, the skeleton staff still working at the American Embassy in Berlin received a telephone call. It was the German Foreign Office, and a voice announced, although it was already 2 p.m., that all heavy luggage must be delivered at the Embassy before dinner-time. Absolutely nothing, the voice said, would be shipped out after that.

The Americans — there were 120, including families — followed directions to be at the Embassy themselves at 9 a.m. the following day. Promptly at that hour they were taken in buses to a waiting train, destination unknown. Diplomatic privileges had come to an abrupt halt, and State Department personnel still vividly remember reversion to German rations and their five months' internment at Bad Nauheim, 20 miles north of Frankfurt, to wait for an exchange of persons to be arranged.

The American Consulate in Berlin today is "way across town," both literally and figuratively, from the ruins of the Embassy beside the Brandenburg Gate, just inside the Soviet Sector. Where once the Embassy was engaged in negotiations of world-wide importance with the German government, the present consulate is primarily engaged in citizenship and passport activities. Consul Francis A. Lane, until recently chief of the 56-member staff, made a sym-

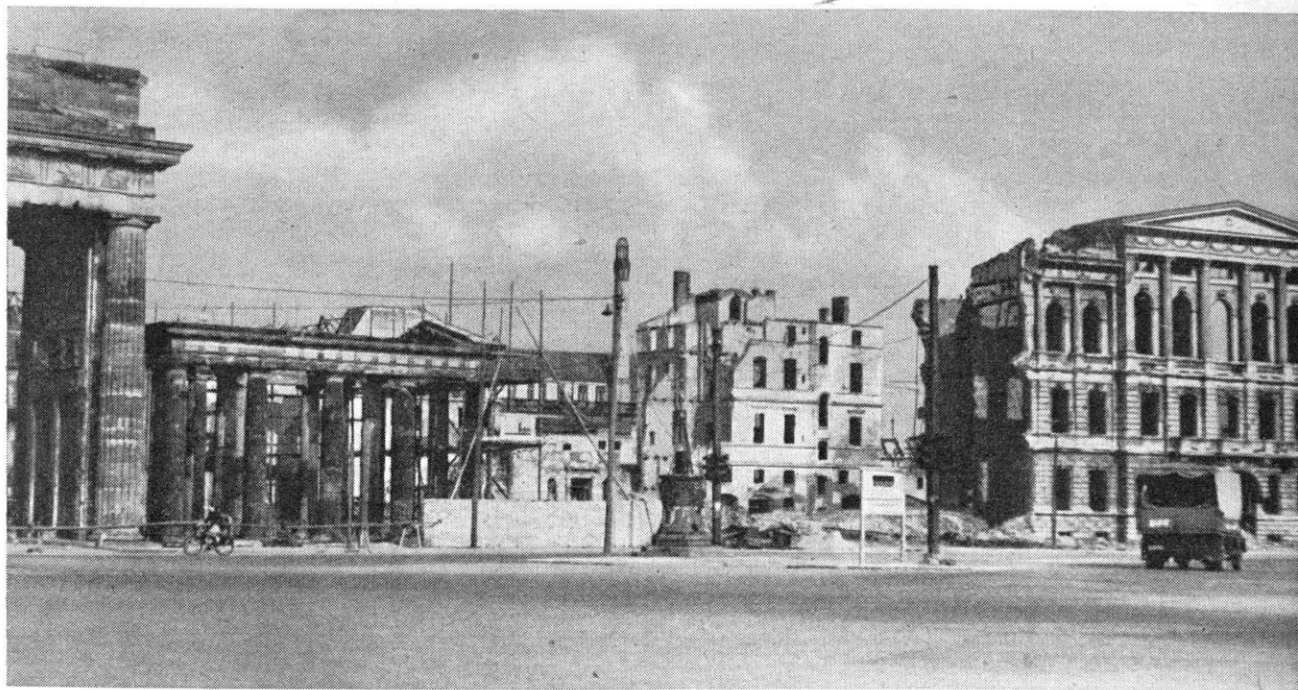
bolic statement when he said of a request put to him concerning commercial firms in the Soviet Sector: "This matter will be simple to expedite. It is impossible."

Besides having served both in Bremen and Stuttgart during his 21 years in the Foreign Service, Mr. Lane spent the war years on the staff of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces and that of the US Political Adviser for German Affairs, SHAEF.

However, in keeping with State Department policy of periodical transfer of its Foreign Service officers, Consul Lane has been sent to Gibraltar and replaced by Robert B. Streeper, former consul general in Madras, India. Pending the arrival of Mr. Streeper, a member of the consulate staff, Bryant Buckingham, acted as consul.

**A**LONG WITH THE present five American consulates general in Germany, Berlin was opened for the third time in its history early in 1946. Bremen dates originally from 1794; Frankfurt, 1829; Stuttgart, middle of the 19th century; Hamburg 1865; Berlin, about 1870, and Munich, 1879. The last reopenings took place between March 1 and May 1, 1946. Former offices not reopened were Cologne, Dresden and Leipzig.\*

\* For earlier article, see "US Consulates in Germany," *Information Bulletin*, Issue No. 51, July 22, 1946.



Ruins of the US Embassy in Berlin, adjoining the famed Brandenburger Tor (Gate), front on what was known in prewar years as the Pariser Platz (Paris Square). The Brandenburger Tor today is the dividing line between the Soviet Sector, in which the former Embassy building is situated, and the British Sector of the quadripartite city. (Information Bulletin photo)

Right after the war, Berlin and Frankfurt were set up as "consular branches," not yet full-fledged consular offices. Although Frankfurt has been "promoted" to a consulate general, Berlin still is in the consulate stage, thus coming under direct supervision of the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG. The remaining consular offices, all consulates general, also come under the Office of Political Affairs and Director Samuel Reber, but in a less direct fashion. They form a division, headed by Supervisory Consul General Albert M. Doyle, who succeeded retiring Consul General Marshall M. Vance on July 31. His office supervises all consular functions and channels information to and from HICOG.

In the early days of 1946 an elderly German gentleman entered the building at 11 Bockenheimer Anlage, Frankfurt, and told the receptionist he had come to "exercise option for citizenship." His father, he explained confidently, had fought in the Civil War and when hostilities ended, had been offered an option for citizenship on the basis of service. Father had, however, returned to Germany, married and remained, and so today he, the son, would like to take up the option. What must he sign?

A former active Nazi with a destroyed factory to rebuild, he deemed the opportune moment had arrived for him to step forward. He was among the first of the thousands of claimants to American citizenship—"American DP's," they were tagged—to tread a soon well-worn path through the rubble to the Frankfurt consulate.

**N**OT ONE OF THE former consular buildings in Germany survived the destruction. The office at Bockenheimer Anlage, housed in a renovated doctor's home, was manned late in 1945 by three officers and one secretary who answered telephones all over the building and replied "yes," when callers asked, "Is this the Consulate?—the Embassy?—the Consulate General?—the State Department?—the Consular Branch?" In those days, no one in or outside the office knew.

In accordance with the Presidential Directive of Dec. 22, 1945, a procedure was established to resume immigration from Germany to the United States. In the subsequent screening of these claimants to American citizenship (some with more and some with even less claim than the son of the Civil War soldier), it took until 1948 for the offices to expedite the enormous case backlog. This processing, and the issuance of 37,326 non-preference visas to displaced persons between April 1946 and July 1, 1948 (when the Displaced Persons Commission came into being), was the principal work of consular personnel in the early post-war days.

Claimants caught in Germany by the war, displaced persons and ethnic Germans (Germans expelled from Eastern countries under the Potsdam Agreement) have created "diplomatic" work which has set precedents both in type and amount.

For instance, Mr. Doyle, the supervisory consul general, serves as the immigration co-ordinating officer for the Displaced Persons Program in Austria, Germany and Italy. He thus supervises the 12 DP visa-issuing subposts estab-

lished when the Displaced Persons Act went into effect July 1, 1948. Consular officers at these subposts decide on the eligibility of prospective immigrants under US nationality laws. This step comes after their eligibility as displaced persons has been ascertained by the DP Commission. Nine Foreign Service officers, 33 Foreign Service Staff officers, and 35 Foreign Service clerks and secretaries are currently assigned to this program.

Aside from visa-issuing, however, offices gradually have resumed functions normal to a Foreign Service post. Political and economic reporting, citizenship services, protection of American interests and trade promotion are common to all posts in Germany today. The degree of importance attached to certain types of work in different areas varies with the office's geographic location.

**B**ECAUSE IT IS situated so conveniently close to the HICOG Headquarters Building, the Frankfurt Consulate General has been chosen to house the Office of the Supervisory Consul General. The Frankfurt office is therefore the scene of conferences bringing together consuls general, DP visa-issuing officers and other groups as the need arises.

To centralize and simplify procedures, the Frankfurt Consulate handles all visa and passport work for German government officials going to the United States from Bonn. It has the busiest Citizenship and Passport Section in Germany by virtue of the large American community created by HICOG and the relatively high proportion of military personnel there. All procedures for establishing or determining American citizenship are included in this section, and in recent years the registration of births has been a significant part of the work.

Numerous services, passport and otherwise, are performed at Frankfurt for visiting government officials and for the increasing number of business men entering Germany. Explanations for this are Frankfurt's status as a transportation center and her position at least temporarily as a commercial, financial and government center of western Germany ever since the truncation of the country.

Frankfurt, in the six-month period ending last May 1, prepared 1,860 trade letters, more than three times the number sent out from any other office. The many queries directed there are the result of association in the writers' minds of Frankfurt as the "headquarters" of everything in Germany. All incorrectly addressed letters are also forwarded to that office. Only those seeking knowledge of a particular district are sent to another consular office for acknowledgment.

This office also has performed thus far this year the largest number of notarial services (legalization of documents), the 2,450 total being the result again of the large number of Americans in the vicinity. Frankfurt's most recent publicity came when the Jubilee Plaque, placed on the old building by the City of Frankfurt on the consulate general's 100th birthday in 1929, was uncovered in a Frankfurt junk pile. For administrative purposes the DP visa-issuing subposts at Butzbach and Schweinfurt are assigned to this office.

**T**HE CONSULATE GENERAL at Bremen\* is the oldest consular office in Germany, its 1794 charter bearing the signature of President George Washington. Its early duties were concerned with shipping between the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen and the United States still in its early years of existence.

In postwar Germany, Bremen has about-faced. The present restrictions on the German merchant marine have curtailed her shipping services but the increasing industrial and political importance of the district, which includes towns of the Ruhr such as Duesseldorf and Essen as well as Cologne and Germany's present capital, Bonn, have resulted in more political and economic reports originating there than from any of the other consular districts.

In the six-month period ending May 1, the Bremen office prepared 223 political and 226 economic reports. The only office approaching the latter figure was Hamburg, which produced 159 political reports; no office approached the total for economic reports. The importance of reports never can be measured by number alone, but here it is an accurate reflection of the amount of activity in the Bremen area.

The Bremen office certified the largest number of consular invoices, 2,227 in the six-month period, because of the heavy industry exports from that area. Frankfurt, a center with many finishing industries, certified just over 2,000 in the same period.

The Bremen office has under its jurisdiction what may well be the smallest consulate in the world, that at Bremerhaven. One officer and one clerk comprise the staff. Their duties consist only of shipping and notarial services. The office is a forwarding branch for the US Government Dispatch Agent handling supplies for Germany and Austria and is the only port of debarkation for the Army in Europe.

Consul General Maurice W. Altaffer was in charge of the Bremen office, until his transfer in August to the State Department in Washington, being succeeded by Laverne Baldwin, formerly stationed in Istanbul. Its staff is composed of 75 persons.

**T**HE ONLY CONSULAR office which began operating as a regular foreign service post immediately upon reopening its doors was Hamburg. With a district situated entirely in the British Zone, it was never within the sphere of influence of OMGUS or HICOG. It issued no displaced persons' visas until a visa-issuing subpost was established at Wentorf in January 1949. Before the war, a considerable portion of the consular work done in this largest of German seaports was based on shipping activity. Because shipping restrictions have continued, other work comes to the force in reviewing consular functions. When figures are considered, political reporting predominates with economic reporting, passport and visa work following close behind.

State Department personnel in Hamburg have been receiving all community needs, including both home and office accommodations, from the British Control Commission for Germany. However, the Hamburg Consulate Gen-

\* See "Oldest Consulate in Germany," *Information Bulletin*, May 1950.



*Albert M. Doyle (left), Supervisory Consul General, heads the division formed by the US consulates general in Germany, supervises all consular functions and channels information to and from HICOG. Mr. Doyle replaced Consul General Marshall M. Vance, who retired from the Foreign Service on July 31. Above, Secretary Mary McDonald, in behalf of Frankfurt personnel, presents going-away gift to Mr. Vance.*

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

eral, will be the first in Germany to move again into government-owned quarters when its transfer is made next January to buildings at 27 and 28 Alster-Ufer Strasse.

Consul General Robert T. Cowan heads the staff of slightly more than 100 members.

Despite current shipping inactivity, the Hamburg consulate broke into the headlines with "shipping" news last June when three of its secretaries and one of its vice consuls discarded their shoes and pocketbooks for a half-hour sail before lunch on the Baltic-Mecklenburg coast, and eight hours later still were trying to reach land in the face of driving wind and rain. Finally they reached the Soviet Zone shore. The four set out at a fast barefoot pace toward the nearby zonal border but soon were approached by German and then Russian police. The only identification which could be produced was a paper verifying the vice consul had once served in Spain. And no one could understand the lack of shoes. It was only after a night spent in a guarded farmhouse and 24 hours of "negotiations" involving various offices, nations and people that the four were released at Luebeck.

**T**HE CONSULATE GENERAL in Stuttgart was in the 1930's one of the six largest visa-issuing offices in the world and one of the three largest visa-issuing posts in Europe, Warsaw and Naples heading the list. At that time all immigration visa work in southern Germany was centralized there while in the north it was divided between Hamburg and Berlin. Stuttgart's postwar visa-issuing has been limited to her own consular district, the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Stuttgart administers the subpost visa-issuing offices at Ludwigsburg and Rastatt. The latter, located in the old castle of the Grand Duke of Baden, boasts the most auspicious visa-issuing surroundings in Germany. Consul gen-

eral at Stuttgart is Patrick Mallon, who administers a staff of 72 persons.

The American Consulate General at Munich has had an unusual function hinged onto its program: that of administering the European relay base of the United States Information Service broadcasts from New York, or the *Voice of America*. Although in no way responsible for the program material, the consulate general has on its staff 85 persons connected with the relay station, including 15 engineers and 45 local technicians.

With the largest consular district in Germany, this office also has the largest staff. Its more than 250 employees made it the largest consulate general in the world two years ago when the latest figures were published. There were only five embassies in the Foreign Service larger at that time. Consul General Sam E. Woods, who holds the personal rank of minister, is in charge.

The fact that the state of Bavaria, which the consular district entirely covers, is the largest of the German states and that in Munich one finds the headquarters of that area's many separatist and independence movements, make its political reports of particular interest. The location of the Bavarian Alps in the Munich district has also made that office a tourist activity reporting center.

Munich is the only consular district which had under its jurisdiction three DP subposts. On Dec. 31, 1949 the post at Amberg was closed, but those situated at Augsburg and at Funk Barracks in Munich still are functioning. Funk Barracks, of all the subposts, has issued the largest number of DP visas since more displaced persons were concentrated in that area.

**T**HE VISA WORK, for ethnic Germans, common to all consular offices in Germany, is a type of immigration never before undertaken in American history. For the first time, people are immigrating to the United States on the quota of a country in which they were not born.

Ethnic Germans under the DP Act are those displaced populations of German origin who were born in Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania or Yugoslavia, or areas under the control and domination of any such countries. Most came from countries with quotas so low their turns for immigration could

*FLAG OF FREEDOM—This sign, recently erected at the boundary of the US Sector of Berlin, faces the Soviet Sector and gives the addresses of HICOG-Berlin Element's Headquarters and of the US Military Police. (US Army photo)*



hardly have been predicted. This situation exists because the US quota system was set up under the Immigration Act of 1924 on the basis of the percentage of blood stock of each country in the United States in 1890. It resulted in low Eastern European country quotas.

Section 12 of the DP Act attempted to alleviate the ethnic German problem by setting aside for these people 50 percent of the German and Austrian 1949 and 1950 quotas. For the opportunity of immigrating immediately, stringent rules were enforced. In contrast to usual German immigration regulations, no former member of the Nazi Party or a subsidiary group could qualify.

It became the duty of the consular screening officer to establish ethnic German status through interviews and documents presented. The ethnic could be several possible combinations of the following: of German blood stock, educated in a German school, brought up in a German community where German customs, holidays, etc., were observed, have spoken the German language, have been culturally as well as racially German.

Normally, public records are available for the consulates to check alleged truths. Since interview statements in these cases could not be proved through documents other than those presented by the prospective immigrants themselves, an unusual responsibility has been attached to the judgment of the consular officers who passed the 9,207 ethnics who had received visas through May 31, 1950.

**T**HE CONSULAR OFFICES here have maintained fruitful relationships in Germany with the two tragic exceptions of World Wars I and II. Some humorously recall Frankfurt's "Civil War Incident" when local citizens wondered whether to continue "fruitful relations" with the ousted US consul from Louisiana or his replacement from Michigan. The ex-consul refused to leave the city, negotiated a loan for his "country," the Southern States, and busied himself finding financial support for outfitting privateers to harry Northern shipping.

His replacement, with the personal blessings of President Lincoln, also began negotiating loans for his "country" and became so perturbed over the activity of his predecessor that he obtained special permission from Congress to fly the American flag and display the American seal on his office to convince the Free City that he still represented all of the United States. (Before that incident, it had never been the custom to display the flag regularly.) He must have succeeded. He negotiated five loans for the United States.

The consular offices have a tradition to maintain important for the effectiveness of US representation in Germany in the future: that of continuing the close and friendly relations with the German public which they have tried to cultivate for a century. Consular functions should not be confused with occupation policy. Consular functions are continuous; occupation functions are temporary.

Veteran consulate personnel of Germany feel that only by keeping the complete confidence of contacts and of the public can the Foreign Service function most successfully in the future in Germany.

+END

Little Mueckenloch's 1,000 Inhabitants Were Weary of Isolation and Through Demands for Transportation Voiced at a Town Meeting

# They Got the Bus Rolling

By WILLIAM T. NEEL

US Resident Officer, Heidelberg, Wuerttemberg-Baden

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS constitute some of the major headaches of the people of the small rural communities in the Odenwald mountain range. Mueckenloch, a town of 1,000 inhabitants in Heidelberg County, had been such an isolated mountain town until July 16, 1950. The numerous commuters to industrial plants in Mannheim and Heidelberg were compelled to walk to distant railroad stations.

But today, one of the bright yellow buses of the *Bundespost* (German Postal System) connects Mueckenloch to the railroad station in Neckargemuend. Commuters no longer need to be away from their families for 12 or 14 hours every working day.

How was it possible that an age-old problem was solved at a time when town and county governments were confronted by a host of postwar problems which sometimes appeared to frustrate all efforts of local administrators? The *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung*, a Heidelberg newspaper, gave the answer in its July 18 issue. "A Mueckenloch Woman Asked for It at the Forum," said a three-column headline.

The forum referred to was held on October 13, 1949. One hundred and eighty citizens of Mueckenloch gathered in the school hall in order to discuss their problems with Mayor Karl Wieder, County Supervisor Herbert Klotz, County Councilor Karl Wetzler, Dr. Hermann Knorr, a deputy to the state legislature, and the HICOG Resident Officer stationed at Heidelberg.

AFTER MAYOR WIEDER had agreed to comply with the popular request for public town council meetings, Fraeulein Herbeck took the floor. She demanded a bus line to connect the little mountain town with the rest of the world. The transportation problem was thoroughly discussed by all present and the interest of both the community and the panel members became focused upon it.

Two weeks later, Mayor Wieder invited the local county councilors, the mayor of Neckargemuend, the chairman of the Neckargemuend traffic improvement association, the Neckargemuend postmaster and the press to a conference in the nearby city of Neckargemuend. There Mayor Wieder successfully pleaded for the establishment of a bus line.

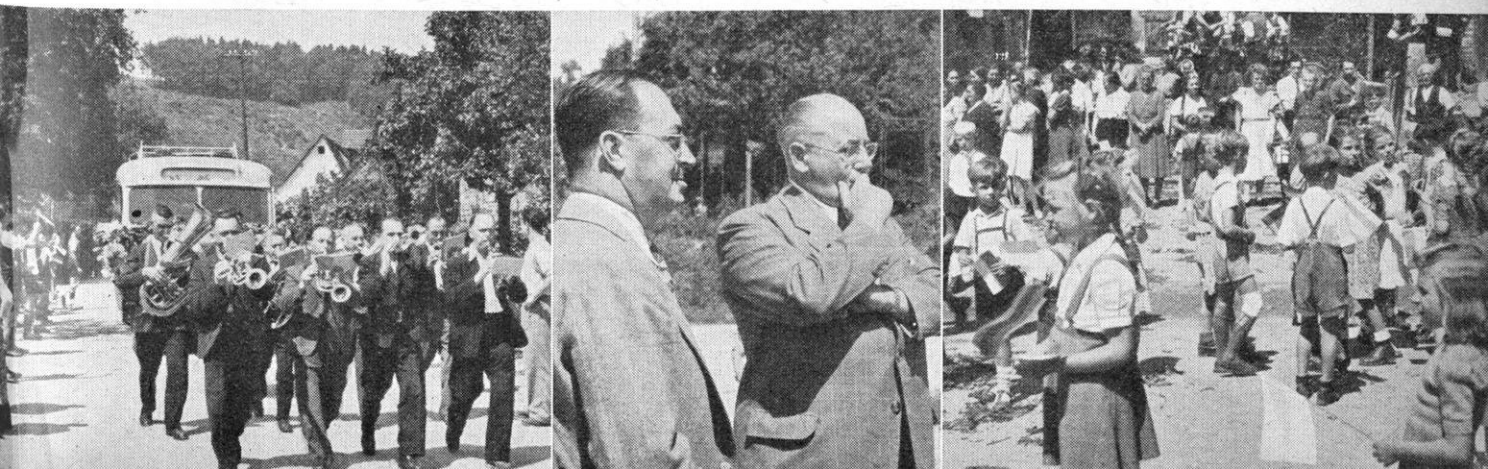
The postmaster who had been contacted immediately after the town meeting, announced that the *Bundespost* was willing to run a bus line from Neckargemuend to Mueckenloch, provided the county highway was properly repaired, widened and maintained. Four days before the conference, the Mueckenloch town government had addressed a petition to the county council, requesting repair of the county highway.

Deputy Knorr, publisher of the *Rhein-Neckar Zeitung*, campaigned in his paper for the bus line. "Bus Line to Mueckenloch Urgently Required; Commuters Entitled to Transportation," the paper proclaimed in its headlines. The county councilors advocated the establishment of the bus line and voted an appropriation for the repair and widening of the highway.

On April 22, at another town meeting in Mueckenloch, County Councilor Wetzler was able to report that construction work on the county highway was under way and that Mueckenloch would soon have its bus line.

THE INAUGURATION of the new bus line on July 16 was marked by a grand municipal celebration. Flags flew from all houses, the main street was decorated with young birch trees, and school children lined the highway. A brass band marched in, followed by the bus, which carried guests from the neighborhood towns. The school choir greeted the gaily decorated bus with a song. Talks

The first bus to arrive in the little Wuerttemberg-Baden mountain town of Mueckenloch (pop. 1,000), is serenaded by its brass band. Center: William T. Neel (left), author of this article, and Mayor Heinrich Held of Neckargemuend were among spectators at ceremonies marking inauguration of the bus service, for which all of Mueckenloch's inhabitants turned out.







First passengers to ride the Neckargemuend-Mueckenloch bus arrive in the Odenwald mountain town for festivities.

were delivered by the mayors of Mueckenloch and the neighboring communities, the county supervisor and postal officials.

Neckargemuend's Mayor Heinrich Held emphasized that it was the town meeting which had initiated the efforts leading to the opening of the bus line. "The new bus line



Oberpostrat Hils formally opens bus line. In background, in dark suit, is Mayor Karl Wieder of proud Mueckenloch.

will bring progress to the community," declared the county supervisor.

To the people of Mueckenloch, their little yellow *Bundespost* bus today demonstrates that the people can contribute to the solution of local problems through the instrument of the town meeting. +END

## Socialization of Industry Opposed

THE MAJORITY of residents of the US Zone of Germany do not believe that the worker would be better off if industry were socialized, a survey conducted by the Reactions Analysis Staff, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, revealed.

Results of the survey also disclosed that there has been a considerable shift of opinion on whether social ownership of industry offers the most advantage for the worker since November 1947, when a similar survey was conducted in the American zone and in western Berlin.

The 1950 survey, embracing a representative sampling of approximately 1,500 cases in the zone, 250 in Berlin and 160 in Bremen, showed that 54 percent do not feel that socialization would improve the lot of the worker. This represents an increase of 13 percentage points from the 41 percent who held such a view two and a half years ago.

Berliners registered an even greater shift of opinion with more than two out of three persons rejecting the idea that socialized industry would improve the economic position of the worker.

The workers themselves also thought far less of the socialization idea than they did in 1947. Their opinions are in line with those of the public at large. In the US Zone 58 percent — a 17-percent increase — said that the worker would not be better off. In Berlin the figure was higher, with 72 percent expressing such an opinion.

ALONG WITH ASCERTAINING current opinion on benefits to the worker, trained interviewers also delved into the extent of support of socialization. They found in

the 30 months since the first survey that opposition to socialization of industry rose from 24 to 37 percent. At the same time, approval of socialization — for all or heavy industry — dropped from 49 to 38 percent. The opposition was most marked in Hesse, where there was a 23 percent change in opinion.

In Berlin, a similar trend has occurred where support for complete socialization has dropped from 22 percent in 1947 to 11 percent this year.

Searching political party attitudes in this field in which the Social Democratic Party (SPD) formerly espoused socialization, pollsters found there is far from unanimous conviction that even heavy industry — coal mines, iron and steel — should be socialized. On this particular issue, polling of SPD members in 1947 showed 50 percent in favor whereas in this year's survey support dropped to 38 percent. Disapproval in the SPD ranks has grown to where 32 percent oppose even partial socialization. Berliners, following the same trend, showed among its SPD adherents that opposition to socialization of only heavy industry had risen from 27 to 43 percent since 1947.

The survey also disclosed that the sharp decrease in support for socialization of German industry in whole or in part is general among all groups, rather than being confined to any particular segment. In no population group examined in the current survey did support for complete socialization exceed 14 percent, whereas in 1947 more than 25 percent in many groups were in favor. The study included groupings by education, income, sex, size of town, age, religion and occupation.

# Fighters Against Inhumanity

By JOHN T. BUTTERWICK

**M**ANY AMERICANS are closer to the Germans living in the East zone than are some Germans living in the West." This tribute to American understanding of problems confronting East German residents in the postwar period is the opinion of Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt, young and courageous founder and leader of the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity, with headquarters in Berlin.

Nominally a German political organization, the group ironically considers itself non-political — their main fight is directed against concentration camps located in the Soviet occupation zone of Germany or in German territory which now lies east of the Oder-Neisse line. Hildebrandt is quick to point out that the group is equally concerned with crimes against humanity whether they are committed in the Eastern or Western sphere of influence.

Hildebrandt also insists on the prime importance of the distinction between Russians on the one hand and Communists and Stalinists on the other. For those who have just returned from Soviet concentration camps and tremble at the mere mention of the word "Russian," this rather neat but indubitable difference is particularly difficult to embrace.

The *raison d'être* of the Fighting Group rests on the fact that since the close of the war, the majority of all the inmates of Soviet concentration camps located in East Germany have been starved to death or otherwise annihilated or deported, and that the surviving prisoners face the same fate. This is revealed by the latest statistics compiled by the group, according to which at least 185,000 persons have been arrested since 1945 and thrown into



"F-for-Freedom" (in German the "F" stands for "Freiheit") has been the symbol of the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity since July 1949. Thousands of stickers like that above, pamphlets bearing the same "Down with the SED Regime" message and "F's" painted on walls and doors have penetrated many areas far behind the Iron Curtain.

concentration camps. Of these, 37,000 have been deported to the Soviet Union. Of the remainder 96,000 have died from hunger, privation, tuberculosis and other diseases. Nor does it seem that this diabolic situation will alter materially so long as the Communists remain in control.

Because of this it is the purpose of the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity to place the whole world in the position of being aware of this system of terror and slavery which is contrary to the accepted laws of humanity. The group reasons that each man will thus be confronted with a decision of conscience and believes that whoever tries to evade the decision and not transform his conviction into deeds becomes an accomplice in crimes against humanity.

**A** MIMEOGRAPHED BOOK, entitled "Concentration Camps in the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany" and issued in March 1950, lists the location of the following 13 main concentration camps in Soviet-occupied Germany since 1945:

- Weesow, near Werneuchten.
- Tost, Silesia.
- Landsberg an der Warthe.
- Posen.

*Reminders of the need to fight for freedom mysteriously bob up in the Soviet Zone: Left, outside a Soviet-licensed "Free Shop" in Halle, in Saxony; center, on wall at intersection in Kamenz, also in Saxony; and, right, on Halle post office door.*



Hohenschoenhausen, near Berlin.  
 Ketschendorf, near Fuerstenwalde.  
 Jamlitz, near Lieberose.  
 Torgau and Forst Zinna.  
 Muehlberg.  
 Neubrandenburg.  
 Buchenwald, near Weimar.  
 Sachsenhausen, near Oranienburg.  
 Bautzen.

Three of these camps — Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and Neubrandenburg — existed as concentration camps in the SS State. Muehlberg was a prisoner-of-war camp prior to 1945, Bautzen and Torgau were penal institutions as well as old prisons, Jamlitz was an SS penal camp, and Weesow was a temporary camp where male and female inmates were crowded into the barns and stables of the village. Included in the important innovations introduced by the Soviet Secret Police (MVD) was the fencing off of the individual barracks buildings by barbed wire and the segregation of criminal elements from the political internees.

**F**ROM THE MANY reliable reports of former inmates of concentration camps in Soviet-occupied territory, collected by the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity, the following picture of the MVD system of political internment on German soil as a political weapon is revealed.

The arrests by Soviet military forces began immediately after occupation. At first they were carried out by the

Soviet Army or at any rate under the direction of the Soviet secret police, formerly called the GPU and currently designated as MVD, with central offices in Moscow. Since the spring of 1946, the East Zone German police (*Volks-polizei*) have been entrusted more and more with carrying out arrests as ordered by the MVD.

Those arrested may be divided into two main groups. The first was composed of former members of the Nazi party, war criminals, Nazi criminals and those guilty of crimes against prisoners of war and foreign workers. According to information of the group, most of these were "little" party members. In 1945 this category comprised 50 percent of those arrested for political reasons. However, after 1946 the percentage of former Nazis arrested not only decreased, but they almost exclusively composed the first two waves of releases in 1948 and 1949.

This was after the founding of the National Democratic Party (NDP), the Communist stooge party designed to appeal to former Nazis and extreme rightists with ultra-nationalist training who would be averse to joining the Socialist Unity Party (SED) — the avowed German Communist party.

The second group was composed of the intelligentsia and the bourgeoisie; members of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) who were taken over by the SED in the Soviet-forced merger of the German Communist Party (KPD) and SPD in 1946, but who could no longer go along with the Communists' program which became progressively transparent; and those suspected of sabotage.

Also included were members of the East Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) who lacked the "correct ideological conception," and students who represented the SPD, CDU or LDP standpoint and who were almost always charged with *Werwolf* activities — in the majority of cases, without justification. Also falling in the clutches of the Soviet secret police were those denounced by informers, or those luckless persons who became involved through no fault of their own or because they knew "too much." In the "closing" of the concentration camps in January 1950, this second group, especially former Social Democrats, were not released.

**A**FTER ARREST, according to stories told the Fighting Group by former inmates, came the interrogation with mental torture used in addition to severe kicking, whipping with rope, and beating with steel rods in order to force confession. Other methods used were the alternate dashing of icy and boiling water on the naked victim, ceaselessly glaring light-bulbs, and awaking the victim every two hours during sleep, so that in a matter of weeks the prisoner became virtually insane.

Whether or not the victim finally signed a confession mattered little in deciding his fate, as he was either sent to a concentration camp or exiled to the Soviet Union. Now, the torture is general without violence. One method is to make the victim sit in the same position on a low stool for hours on end without moving so that the limbs swell and psychological resistance is broken.

Pronouncement of the sentence was performed by an MVD official. In this case also, signing the document



Wreath is laid at foot of Soviet War Memorial in Berlin by Hubertus von Tibien, the Fighting Group's press officer.

# REIE WAHL DURCH

## SCHWEIGEN

20. UND 21. JULI



*At press conference in Berlin headquarters, Ernst Tillich (left), deputy leader, stands beside Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt, the youthful founder and active head of the Fighting Group.*

prepared in Russian made no difference. The sentence generally called for delivery to a so-called work or correction camp but which turned out to be a concentration camp.

The difference between concentration camps of the East zone and the penal camps in the Soviet Union must be pointed out. The penal camps in the Soviet Union are labor camps from which the miserable political internees are dispatched to perform the heaviest type of work. In contrast the MVD camps in eastern Germany have been characterized by complete idleness and only very recently has work been introduced in some of them. A system of controlled slow starvation is in effect with rations diminishing day by day. The maximum caloric content of the daily ration amounts to 1,200 and the minimum 500.

The monotonous diet, never relieving the ever-present aching, gnawing hunger, is as follows: One or at the most one and one-half quarts of watery soup in the morning containing slightly more than two ounces of barley and one grated potato per person; at noon the same broth which made inmates feel like vomiting because of the smell alone; in late afternoon a pint of herb tea or *ersatz* coffee with an average of one pound of soggy and sour bread.

The body weakened by this process not only loses spiritual and mental resistance, resulting in the complete

degradation of the prisoner, but eventually fails to function physically. Incidence of severe edema, tuberculosis and infectious diseases is high with a mortality of approximately 64 percent.

**C**ORPSES AT SACHSENHAUSEN were disposed of by strictly segregated burial squads who interred the remains either in mass graves inside or outside the camp. The latter were later camouflaged by vegetation.

The underlying reason for such barbarous and systematic extermination of elements which resist the relentless sovietization of the East zone is no doubt largely political and represents one of the main Soviet pillars supporting their totalitarian state.

Not only are the intelligentsia and bourgeois elements decimated but the knowledge of the insupportably cruel methods used in the camps, spread by released prisoners, strikes terror in the hearts of those living in the East zone and further enslaves them by paralyzing their will to resist. Russian hatred toward the Germans also probably plays a part. One prisoner was told, "You are criminals. The punishment is hard but it is just."

The work of the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity in exposing MVD methods through the press and radio was instrumental in arousing public opinion and in embarrassing German Communists to such an extent that finally the latter were granted their request to Soviet authorities for concentration camps to be "dissolved."

That, however, did not prevent the secret establishment in March of new penal camps for Germans in Silesia and in other Eastern territory, under the direction of the *Volks-polizei*. Early reports indicate that conditions have worsened since the change. MVD prisons in all the larger cities remain and the so-called labor camps in the nature of concentration camps — Schneeberg in Saxony and in Ruedersdorf near Berlin — also continue to exist.

A list of 21 non-Germans who have died in concentration camps, published by the organization, contains the names of two Americans — Otto von Koekeritz and Charles Nobies. Americans allegedly in concentration camps at present are Hopkins (first name unknown), Petterson (first name unknown), Miller (possibly spelled Mueller, who was in uniform until 1947), and Johnny Nobies, son of Charles Nobies.

**O**N JULY 20, 1949, the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity instituted an F-for-Freedom action which is symbolic and patterned after the V-for-Victory symbol originated during World War II by Winston Churchill. Almost immediately the letter "F" was found painted on fences and buildings throughout the Soviet-occupied area. For the massive demonstration staged at the Platz der Republik in Western Berlin on May 1 the "F" was incorporated in the Berlin Bear.

During the past year thousands of "F" handbills, urging passive resistance and a continuation of the struggle for freedom in the East zone, have been distributed at the risk of life.

A search service for ascertaining the whereabouts and the fate of persons arrested in or displaced from the

Eastern zone is conducted by the group and counsel and support are given to political refugees from the Eastern zone and other victims of crimes against humanity.

It was also the idea of Dr. Hildebrandt that the names of informers be broadcast over RIAS, the US-controlled radio station in Berlin, so East zone Germans would be aware of the identity of those giving information to the MVD. Each night an announcer's warning voice calls out "*Achtung! Achtung!*" (Attention! Attention!) followed by the names of informers, their addresses and personal descriptions.

Before any person is mentioned he must be named by three separate reliable sources so that innocent people may not be harmed by inaccurate or malicious information.

Of the 30 members who work at the headquarters of the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity and who receive just enough to cover living expenses, several were persecuted and arrested under the Nazis and eight have been in MVD prisons or Soviet camps. Ernst Tillich (SPD) is deputy head of the group and furnishes strong political leadership and administrative ability. A board of six prominent citizens from various professions decides on policy as well as financial and personnel problems. It is noteworthy that each of the democratic parties of Berlin is represented on the board. This is another indication of the living unity of the West Berliners against the Communist threat.

**T**HE DESIRE TO HELP those who are or have been in prison, according to Hildebrandt, derives from his own personal experience in World War II when three of his closest friends were executed by the Nazis and he was twice in prison for his suspected connection with an anti-Hitler group. A contact man for Albrecht Haushofer, who was killed after the July 20 plot against Hitler in 1944, Hildebrandt was first arrested in April 1943, and not released until June of 1944. He was again taken prisoner following the abortive attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944, and held in a German army prison camp until November of that year, at which time he was released in order to continue his duty as a private in the German army.

Although his version is undoubtedly correct, as far as it goes, it is reasonable to assume that the origin of his crusading spirit reaches farther back into the mysticism and romantic idealism which apparently are two of his main characteristics.

Twice, unsuccessful attempts have been made to kidnap him. Last June armed members of a group from the East sector waited outside his home in the Nikolasseer section of Berlin with three cars. When Hildebrandt entered the car waiting for him, two of the cars attempted to stage an accident in order to block the street. Those in the third car were to enter Hildebrandt's car armed, place an ether sponge over his face and abduct him. The attempt failed as the street was not blocked quickly enough. Later one of the group defected and reported on the whole plan. As a result three of the 20 conspirators were arrested.

The Berlin *Magistrat* (city council) which helps the association financially for the group's assistance to the municipal refugee center, also supplies an armed guard for its headquarters. It is striking that most of the contributions to the organization come from Soviet Zone residents.

**D**ESPITE THE EFFECTIVENESS of Dr. Hildebrandt in this field it is perhaps only natural that he should be subjected to a certain amount of criticism. Various claims have been made that he is not sufficiently rational, has displayed instability in speeches, possesses insufficient political experience, and times has not sufficiently condemned the Nazis.

Hildebrandt is of the opinion that the unification of Germany is an Allied problem so that it is impossible to predict when such a development may be successfully attained, but that if the West continues to act strongly the Soviet position in the East zone will become so difficult that they no longer can master the situation.

He believes any Western plan should provide for (1) amity with the Russian people and enmity for Stalinism (the word "Russian" should not be used in connection with inhumanities), and (2) every possible support and attention to all people living under the Communists who are willing to resist Stalinism.

For example, establishing an European radio station in Berlin which would carry programs and news to those in the satellite countries and in the USSR. He is loath to grant the inevitability of war and thinks that a 100-percent effort should be made to avoid it. In his opinion the West has no right to push back the Communists with force and war unless it knows without any question that the needed strength cannot be obtained by peaceful and moral means.

"Until today," he says, "we have employed only 25 percent of our potential strength in the East-West struggle. If we look for all possibilities, including passive resistance in the East zone and the Eastern European countries, we can find the other 75 percent to force the Soviets to withdraw and thereby allow the re-establishment of human dignity and freedom."

**H**ILDEBRANDT, WHEN speaking of passive resistance, definitely rules out the use of sabotage, acts of terror and other violent methods. He possesses a sublime faith that, if the conditions of suppressed peoples are exposed, and passive resistance is used, the Soviet position will become untenable and the threatening totalitarian machine unable to digest the East zone. Although the power of the free press and radio is unquestionably momentous when certain human and civic rights are safeguarded — passive resistance alone certainly appears insufficient at present to make the Soviet position untenable.

It must be remembered that if it were not for the power of America, coupled with spiritual, moral and legal rights, that neither RIAS, nor the Fighting Group Against Inhumanity, nor any other democratic organization would at present exist openly in Berlin.

In the struggle against inhumanity, terror and brutality, the tremendous value of a free city in the center of Soviet-dominated territory, which gives hope to millions, must never be forgotten. There can be no question that the great majority of them are ready and willing to fight, in one way or another, against inhumanity and against the false promises of a foreign dictator. And in this fight Dr. Hildebrandt and his organization are playing an eloquent role.

+END

# HICOG Learns German

By WILLIAM G. MOULTON

OVER IN FRANKFURT they tell the story of the American who lost his way down in the middle of town. Summoning his courage, he approached the next person who came along and asked, in a rich American accent, "Verzeihung, wo ist der Bahnhof?"

"Gehen Sie hier geradeaus und dann rechts," came the answer — in an equally rich and beautiful American accent.

"Danke schoen," replied the first man. And then, as he was about to walk off, a great light dawned: "HICOG language class?"

"Yeah," replied the second man, "unit one."

\* \* \*

MAYBE THE WHOLE THING never happened, but it could have. Because right now there are some 171 HICOG employees in Frankfurt attending German classes, part of a total of 583 State Department employees scattered throughout western Germany and Berlin. And right along with them, squeezing in German lessons wherever he can, is the 584th: US High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

If you ask them why they're bothering to twist their tongues around those ü's and ö's, or gargle those r's, they'll give a variety of answers. Stenographers will say it helps when they try to give directions to their maids. Branch and division chiefs say it makes all the difference between staring silently at German guests and actually talking with them — even if the German language gets slightly mangled in the process. And US Resident Officers will say quite honestly that a good working knowledge

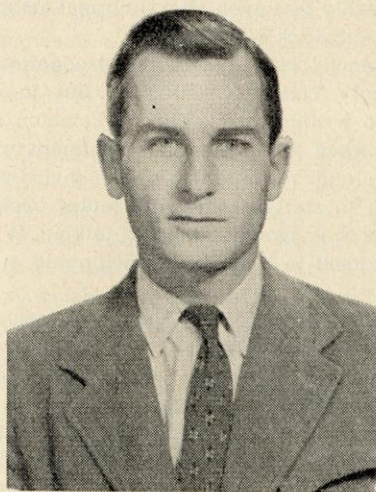
of German is the most valuable single asset they can have for doing their jobs.

This mass attack on the German language is the result of an elementary bit of logic. The biggest job Americans have to do in Germany is to understand the Germans: to find out what they think about, what they talk about and why they behave the way they do. To learn these things, obviously, we must talk to Germans, and if we want to talk to them, we've got to know their language. Ergo: learn German.

Mr. McCloy himself had this to say about the importance of speaking to the Germans in their own language, in a speech last December to resident officers: "I am convinced that you can have no entirely satisfactory access to the German people and their thoughts when conversational contacts with them are limited to those you must carry on through an interpreter, or when your conversations are inhibited by a too limited knowledge of the German language. I realize that to really learn a language... is a considerable chore, but it is a chore we must all face if we are going to do the job successfully."

So much for top level policy. Mr. McCloy also told the resident officers how this policy was to be implemented: "I am therefore making special provisions for funds, tutors and other language aids in order that your program of learning the German language can succeed."

LESS THAN A MONTH after this statement was made, Glenn G. Wolfe, director of the Office of Administration, set the HICOG German Language Training



William G. Moulton.

TO THE LEFT, dear students, is the gentleman who wrote *That Book on "Spoken German"* from which you have been studying. He is William G. Moulton — a doctor of languages who abhors being called doctor for fear people will expect him to give medical diagnoses. In 1943-44, he taught German to future military government officers at the Yale Civil Affairs Training School. He went to Washington in 1944 as a civilian and later as a captain in the Army to supervise Japanese language instruction in the six Far East Civil Affairs Training Schools then being conducted under the Provost Marshal General. After the war, he worked on re-education of German prisoners of war interned in the United States. He visited Germany in May and June 1947, for the War Department, to see how these ex-PW's were doing and find out what effect their special training had had on them... Results: surprisingly good. In 1947 he joined the faculty at Cornell, where he is professor of Germanic linguistics.

Mr. Moulton tells in his article how his book "Spoken German" happened — and why.



Almost 600 HICOG employees attend German-language classes conducted daily under the HICOG German Language Training Program. Pictured is a typical class in Frankfurt, where 171 responded to the request of US High Commissioner John J. McCloy. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Program in motion with a memorandum which began with these words: "It is the desire of the High Commissioner that all HICOG officers and employees whose official duties bring them into frequent contact with Germans acquire a reasonable conversational fluency in the German language."

Groundwork for the program was laid during December by Dr. Henry Lee Smith, Jr., director of the School of Foreign Language Training at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington. With the aid of the HICOG Training Officer, Harry T. Searl, the general outlines of the program were drafted, estimates obtained on the number of students to be taught, and letters sent out to all parts of the American zone asking that suitable teachers be temporarily engaged.

In February, another member of the Foreign Service Institute, Dr. John Echols, came to Germany and set the wheels in motion. Training conferences were held in Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart and Berlin for prospective teachers; by March, classes were launched. Since then the classes have swung along under the watchful eyes of Mr. Searl and the German supervisor of the program, Walter Regel.

That's the official explanation of why it is you may see a HICOG employee stumbling down a corridor with a paper-bound book in his hand, mumbling German noises as he goes. There's no reason for alarm: he's just en route to German class. Classes are held during working hours, because everyone concerned with the program feels it's worth sacrificing an hour a day, five days a week, if it will help teach HICOG employees to speak German.

**I**F YOU REALLY WANT to find out about the program, stand outside one of the classroom doors while one of the sessions is going on. If the class is taught right, you never hear any silence, and seldom any English. What you should hear is a constant babble of German noises (some of them may sound pretty American at the moment!). Perhaps you will hear a single voice for a few

seconds, then a chorus of voices immediately afterwards. That will be the students learning new material — the teacher says it for them first, and the whole class repeats, imitating the German sounds as hard as they can.

Or maybe you'll hear two voices alternating, with a sprinkle of ah's and um's in between. That will be two students carrying on a conversation: they've learned the new material, they've been drilled on it, and now they're trying to use it on their own in a more or less free conversation. If all of a sudden the whole class bursts out laughing; it's 10-to-1 that someone has pulled a real blooper. But give him time. Practice makes perfect — *Uebung macht den Meister* — especially in the business of language-learning.

To find out still more, open the door and walk in. You'll see maybe half a dozen students ranged around the table — all ages, ranks and descriptions. At one end of the table is the teacher (distinguishable as the one who uses the fewest ah's and um's), who may be either old or young, male or female. From the first moment you discover this heartening fact: everybody seems to be having a good time. This is a class where attendance is voluntary, and there's no homework. Yet, if you've picked a class that's been going on for several months, you'll find the students have learned a surprising amount of German. They can actually stand up on their feet and talk it.

**N**EXT, TAKE A LOOK at the book they're using. This, too, is like nothing you ever had in school. Remember the tedious French book you had, and all the translations you had to make from it in class? In this class there is rarely any translating, because right alongside the German in this book is a parallel column with the translation already given. Because it's the German, not the English, that the class is really working on. They're going to repeat it over and over so many times that by the time they've finished a particular lesson they can practically say it in their sleep. Technically, they're doing what education people call "overlearning:" they're learning the new material so thoroughly that even after a normal amount of forgetting, it will still stick with them.

In your old French class, one of the drudgeries was writing increasingly complex sentences. But in these classes, there's no writing at all. There's common sense to this omission: when Americans meet Germans on the street, in offices and restaurants, or at their homes, they're not going to start passing little notes back and forth. They'll open their mouths and start talking. Writing will take care of itself in time; in the beginning, it only gets in the way.

Another unusual feature of the book — instead of sentences on "I give the pencil to my teacher, you give the pencil to your teacher, he gives the pencil to his teacher," or stories about the fox and the wolf, the main body of it is made up of conversational material built around a particular topic. There are learning units (lessons) on meeting people, on seeing the sights, buying clothes, driving an auto; others tell you how to order a meal, order clothing, get a haircut or rent a room; there's even one telling about going out on a date. What the book

tries to do is avoid the traditional grammar-fable-fairytale type of approach and concentrate instead on the things a person actually wants to say in a foreign country. One grateful student told me he had found his way to Frankfurt from Bremerhaven with his new car solely on the basis of having learned *rechts*, *links* and *geradeaus* (left, right and straight ahead) in Unit 1. "Honest," he said, "they really use those words all the time."

**A** LOT OF AMERICANS feel with great discouragement that they just aren't gifted in foreign languages the way other people are. But fortunately they are the victim of what is merely an old wives' tale — all one needs to learn are the usual vocal apparatus and a lot of practice.

One good reason Americans developed inferiority complexes about language-learning was the type of instruction received in the schools and colleges. Many Americans who had spent four full years in college studying French were appalled to learn, on disembarking in France, that they couldn't understand the French — and the French couldn't understand them! Of course, there have been shining exceptions to the general language teaching in the United States and this is not intended as a wholesale indictment of the system. But it is true that a language student customarily spent most of his language-study time poring over great works of French literature. That, actually, is one of the things a college student ought to be studying. But he was learning to read, with no guarantee that he would ever learn to talk.

Another trouble was that the student spent all his time learning about the language, but very little time on learning the language itself. He could reel off the rules and the irregular verbs — but he couldn't stand on his feet and talk like a Frenchman.

The HICOG program attacks the problem from an entirely different angle. The basic principle is: get yourself a native speaker of the language you want to learn, and try to talk just the way he does. Since you yourself are in no position to know whether you have made a reasonably good imitation of him, you've got to rely on his judgment — if what you say doesn't sound right, he'll make you repeat it over and over after him until it does sound right.

**I**F YOU'RE GOING to learn a language by imitating what a native speaker says, the next question that arises is: what do you want him to say? Certainly not any more of that business about "Where is the pencil of the rich uncle's brother?" You'll want down-to-earth, practical material, and you'll want to begin with easy things and build up as you go along.

Knowing what you want to say may be easy for you, but for getting the grammatically graded material, you'll need someone who has made a study of the language and knows what constructions are common and what rare, and which will be the easiest for you to learn first. What you want, in short, is a "linguistic scientist."

If every person learning a new language had to have both a native speaker and a linguistic scientist constantly at his side, that would be quite a large order. There's



*The headquarters building of the Office of the State Commissioner for Bavaria in Munich is the scene of this German class. Instructor Frau Ottilie Lohmann (second from right) speaks both English and German fluently. Her students, l.-r., are Dr. Harold J. Clem, Paul W. Deibel, Miss Maudie Y. Howell and Jacob Fullmer. (PRB OLCB photo)*

no way of getting around the native speaker — you've got to have him. But fortunately, the linguistic scientist can write a book.

When he does, he's got to promise that he's really giving you the kind of material you'll be using in daily life, and he's got to start off with things that are relatively easy and build up as he goes along. A large order — but when his book is done, you and the native speaker can go to work on it.

In the HICOG German Language Training Program, the role of the native speaker is played by the 166 teachers that have been hired so far. The one absolute requirement is that they should have been born and brought up speaking German.

There are other requirements for teachers: they should be able to keep the class going at a lively clip and be committed to the ideal of keeping the students speaking, in German, all the time.

**W**HY ALL THIS EMPHASIS on talking? Well, for one thing, that's what you're trying to teach the student to do. But there's also a theoretical reason: learning a new language is not primarily an intellectual activity, but a matter of acquiring new habits. And the only way to acquire new habits is through practice, practice, practice, until it becomes almost second nature. Of course, a certain amount of intellectual equipment is required, but it can't be more than that possessed by any normal five-year-old child, since a child of that age knows how to handle his native language almost perfectly.

The fact that language-learning is so much a matter of habit is precisely what makes it so much harder for adults. It's a common experience to have a HICOG language student mourn, "I wish I could speak German like my five-year-old kid. He picked the whole thing up in the last six months, too."

The reason for this is that the five-year-old has no fixed language habits as yet. He spends all his early years learning to talk and can pick up one language just as easily as another. An adult, however, has spent years and years wearing down a fixed number of habit grooves



in his native language. When you suddenly ask him to start making new grooves, he finds it very difficult.

Since a teacher must learn certain new techniques to teach adults in this particular method of language training, each goes through a training session which explains as much as possible the theory and practice underlying the HICOG program. Dr. Echols gave the training at the outset; now, when new teachers are to be hired they train under the German supervisor, Mr. Regel.

Actually, the teachers are the one indispensable part of the program. Some students confuse the relationship between teacher and book. They feel that if they study the book long enough and hard enough, they will end up being able to speak German. Nothing could be less true: they might learn to read German in this way but never to speak it — at least, not in a manner recognizable as German. To make the right noises, you must imitate a native speaker of the language.

**T**HE BOOK USED in the HICOG program bears a relatively harmless title, "Spoken German." An added notation gets a bit more complicated: "War Department Educational Manual 518-519." But then comes the stopper: "Published for the United States Armed Forces Institute by the Linguistic Society of America and the Intensive Language Program, American Council of Learned Societies." Any book with a designation like that, no matter how harmless its title, certainly bears further looking into.

Back in 1939 a group of linguistic scientists and others interested in languages came to the conclusion that the United States possessed very few competent speakers of some of the more exotic languages (Korean, for example); that we were soon going to need considerable numbers of such speakers; and that when the time came, we would need them in a hurry. These same people were also skeptical about the value of traditional language training in the States.

In order to test some of their new ideas and to work at the same time on establishing a pool of people who would be able to speak some of the exotic languages, they turned for help to that organization with the fabulous name: the American Council of Learned Societies. The ACLS eagerly agreed, and in 1940 organized its Intensive Language Program. As director of the program they selected the secretary-treasurer of the Linguistic Society of America, Professor J. Milton Cowan, now director of the Division of Modern Languages at Cornell.

Within a short time, Cowan had the Intensive Language Program going full force — little groups of students in all parts of the country were busy learning Hindustani, Annamese and the like. Now the Army began to get interested. One of the outstanding young linguistic scientists in the country, an enthusiastic reserve officer, was the Henry Lee Smith, Jr. already mentioned. Partly through his own efforts and partly through the influence of the ACLS, he obtained an assignment with the Information and Education Division working on language materials.

**T**HINGS BEGAN TO HUM. Cowan became consultant to the Army on language instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program, and assisted in drafting the

ASTP language and area curriculum. And from Smith's office there began to pour a stream of foreign language dictionaries and manuals, large and small, including those millions of little language guides which helped troops learn handy phrases in the language of the country they were about to enter.

In late 1942, realizing that a supplemental course would be needed to teach some soldiers to speak foreign languages reasonably well, Smith worked out a plan for a general purpose language manual — a plan that could be used for any language, with the needed variations. In early 1943, he and Cowan set to work farming out the various languages to linguistic scientists who had specialized in them. Before they were through, manuals had been completed in well over 20 languages.

As this particular victim of their machinations can testify, Cowan and Smith were a terrifyingly effective team. Once they had picked their man, they wheedled, cajoled, threatened and intimidated him until the job was done. Work on "Spoken German" began in April 1943; exactly one year later, a broken man, I sent final copy to the printer. Since during that year I was also teaching German to military government officers at the Yale Civil Affairs Training School, plus handling normal undergraduate and graduate classes, "Spoken German" had to be written in what I hopefully call my "spare time."

Fortunately I had the help of my wife, a native speaker of German, who, though quite untrained with the pedantries of linguistic science, was also an experienced language teacher. Without her help the book would never have been finished.

**S**POKEN GERMAN" — like all the books in the spoken language series — is based on the principles already described: that to learn a foreign language, you get hold of a native speaker and copy him as exactly as you can; and that you learn a language by constantly talking it, until the new sounds and forms become a matter of habit. The book contains 25 Learning-Units (plus five Review Units), all built upon the same pattern. They contain a set of Basic Sentences, which the student learns by heart with his teacher; following these are Hints on Pronunciations, which tell him to watch for new sounds and give suggestions on how to imitate them.

Along with his Basic Sentences, the student gets a section called Word Study, calling his attention to such things as endings, thus helping him to memorize the Basic Sentences and showing him how they can be varied. This is followed by some exercises which test whether he understands what he has been saying and gives him practice in applying the material of the Word Study.

By now he has pretty well mastered the new material and is ready to use it in sample conversations called Listening Ins. Next, having been guided slowly toward independent use of what he has learned, he is ready for the real thing: free conversation — which is the goal of the whole course.

With suggestions to help him and to keep him within the bounds of what he has learned, he begins talking. He makes mistakes, of course, but the teacher is there to correct him. He doesn't translate, but tries to put his

conversation together out of bits of sentences already learned by heart. Nor does he reason out cases and tenses and moods of each word — he says lots of things just because they "sound right" — that is, because they have become matters of habit.

**F**OR THE LINGUISTIC scientist, grammar of a language is the total description of the way speakers of that language talk. And to find out the way they talk, he just listens. He does not worry about what is "correct," though he does note (since he is part anthropologist) that different forms are used at different social levels.

Most people tend to believe that grammar of a language explains why the Germans (or the French, or whatnot) talk the way they do. In actual fact, a grammar "explains" nothing at all; it merely analyzes and systematizes what the linguistic scientist has heard. It can tell you that the German word *zu* is always followed by a type of form which people usually label the dative; but it can't tell you why this should be so. The only answer as to "why" is simply that "Germans talk that way."

But, without allowing grammar to "get in the way," the HICOG language program attempts to utilize it in two ways: first, it calls the students' attention to grammatical items which they might otherwise have missed, thus helping them to learn new material more easily. Secondly, a little grammar can show a student how to vary the material he has just learned.

The student who knows a lot of grammatical rules may possess some very fine knowledge — indeed, it is often a source of great pleasure to him — but when he's trying to talk, it will never do him any good until he's practiced applying the rules enough so that they come automatically.

And by that time, he has no more use for his rules.

The emphasis in the HICOG program, then, is placed exclusively on applying grammatical rules. The students are shown how a given grammatical feature works and given a few examples. Then, with books closed, the teacher gives the English of these examples, has them translated into German, and follows this with further drill illustrating this same grammatical point.

**A** VERY IMPORTANT reason why the study of grammar is restricted to applied grammar is that no person, without special training, can make sensible statements about his native language. If you don't believe this, ask some German to explain to you what position the word *nicht* occupies in a German sentence. And if that isn't enough, watch what you yourself say the next time a German asks you when you say "I saw" and when you say "I have seen" in English. It's a wise teacher who has learned to say "I don't know."

This brings us around again to the most essential feature of language learning: it is primarily a matter of habit, not of intellect. A linguistic scientist, with his expensive training, may be able to give you a fair statement about the position of *nicht* or the distinction between "I saw" and "I have seen." But after nearly half a century of good scientific work, linguistic scientists still don't feel they are anywhere near able to give a full description of the grammar of any one language. And yet the normal person has practically mastered the use of these complicated forms by the time he is six years old. Here is a beautiful example of how habit and practice can attain something which not even the best intellects can equal. Perhaps it will explain why the HICOG program puts so much emphasis on habit, and so little on grammar.



Dr. K. Goeritz, chief of the Orthopedic Hospital, near Kassel, guides Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, and Dr. James R. Newman, state commissioner of Hesse, on a tour of the clinic which he had transferred from Eastern Germany. Right: Clinic technicians show Mrs. McCloy a model of a wooden leg they have made by hand for a patient.

(PRB OLCHE photo)



**D**URING JULY and August, I served as consultant to HICOG on the German Language Training Program; I was to examine the whole setup, see as many classes as possible, and make suggestions for improvement. I had a typical busman's holiday: I saw classes at Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Hamburg, Bonn, Berlin, Munich, Augsburg and Stuttgart and paid visits to about 25 different resident officers in Hesse, Bavaria and Wuerttemberg-Baden. And when I was through, I wrote the inevitable final report.

There is no question but that the program is in good shape. The students are learning to speak German, and they seem to like it. If there is any word of wisdom I might pass on to them, it would be this: keep up the good work, but try to attend classes more regularly. Even if you don't owe it to yourself, and to your fellow-taxpayers, you owe it to your teachers, who are an extraordinarily fine lot.

During my travels from place to place, I heard an awful lot of German. Most of it was good, some of it excellent, and some of it — well, you can't have everything. I had people rush up and shake me by the hand and tell me this was the most brilliant language book they have ever studied from. Others rushed up and shook me — and asked why in heaven's name I had used the old-fashioned *Fraktur* type for the German part of the text (answer: everybody used it in 1939, the last time I had been in Germany; Hitler later ordered the use of roman type so the occupied peoples could read German more easily); or why I used that ridiculous speaking in the Aids to Listening (answer: the printing is there only to remind you of what you heard your teacher say and the funny spelling does this a lot more efficiently than the regular spelling); or why I hadn't arranged the cases in the Latin order (Answer:

since this wasn't Latin, I just arranged them in the sequence in which you learn them and called them 1, 2, 3 and 4). All in all, I got off rather well — for an author.

**P**ART OF THE FUN for me was hearing the little legends and stories that have already grown up around the book and the program. I've already told the one about the two Americans in Frankfurt. Let me close with another one — which I know is true, because the two victims told it to me.

It seems that two charming American girls (as a result of their experience, they're now attending class religiously) went for a weekend in Austria, to a certain city where they would join two other girls for their holiday. When the first two arrived, they went to their hotel room and lay down for a brief rest.

A few moments later, there was a knock at the door. Thinking it was their friends, one girl gave a loud "come in!" It turned out to be the hotel maid, who was immediately embarrassed at having disturbed them. Wanting to put the maid at her ease, the girl tried to explain she had said "come in" because she thought it was the friends they'd been waiting for. She knew that "*wir warten auf unsere*" means "we're waiting for our," and she knew that friends was "*Freunde*." What she didn't know was that this means boy friends, and that the word she needed was *Freundinnen* (girl friends).

At any rate, what she said, lying there in bed, was: "*Wir warten auf unsere Freunde*." The results were quite spectacular. The little Austrian maid gasped, turned red to the roots of her hair, walked out and was never seen for the rest of the weekend. All of which goes to show what a big difference a little ending can make! +END



Little refugee happily exhibits new clothing received in package from America. Right, John Reitzel, county extension agent from Raleigh, N. Carolina, a HICOG visiting consultant with the Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch, OLCB, presents gift package to needy family at Schoental, in Eastern Bavaria. It was one of 63 packages from 4-H Clubs of Coventry and Tolland, Conn. (PRB OLCB photos)



# OEEC Truck Caravan

By HOWARD CALKINS

Chief, Public Relations Branch, Public Affairs Division, OLC Bremen

*"The task of this exhibit must not be underestimated because historical examples clearly prove that during the past it was frequently negligence or misunderstanding on the part of the people that decided the fate of the nations. Therefore, we welcome the fact that the exhibit depicts the aim and the progress of the joint European Recovery Program initiated by the Marshall Plan, which is neither a gift nor a marauding expedition but a plan giving to all countries a chance to overcome hunger and misery in order to be again independent."*

WHEN ON THE OCCASION of the opening of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation's Traveling Caravan Exhibit on July 22, the head of the Free Hanse City of Bremen, Mayor Wilhelm Kaisen, spoke these words, part of his audience, the dead-tired French crew members and locally hired German workers, felt that a measure of the applause of officials of the Senate, Office of the US State Commissioner, consulates, economic circles, trade unions and civic organizations in attendance could justifiably be considered as commendation of their efforts to meet a 24-hour advance in the opening.

In carrying out its mission of bringing to the People of Europe the story of European recovery and the improvements wrought under the Marshall Plan, the caravan had had other openings before. Starting out from Paris in April the giant four-trailer caravan, loaded with the latest in demountable displays, exhibit panels, documentary movies and other informational devices, has followed the traditional routes to Europe's principal international fairs.

Towed by five heavy tractors it has rolled over highways used since the Middle Ages by bands of craftsmen and merchants, troubadours, jugglers and storytellers, buyers and plain citizens. There were timed openings in several cities of Belgium and Denmark, including Brussels and Copenhagen, but due to a last minute change in the opening date never before had time been more precious than in Bremen, the Caravan's first stop in Germany.

So in the early morning after arrival the Caravan crew had gone to work, backing up the heavy 15-ton trailers to a neat triangle forming a forecourt to the tent display, unfolding the sides of the 39-foot trailers, supporting them by steel legs and inserting false roofs and walls of plexi-

glass and canvas giving shelter to the tripled display area thus provided.

DU TO THE FINE co-operation extended by the Bremen Panel for Economic Research to the OEEC Traveling Exhibit during its stay in Bremen, a dozen German workers had been hired and were on hand to combine their efforts with those of the Caravan technicians. They had laid out the canvas of the big gaily-topped 103-foot diameter tent as well as the parts of its unique light-metal construction, and had unloaded display panels, loudspeakers, floodlights, cinematographs and heavy cable drums.

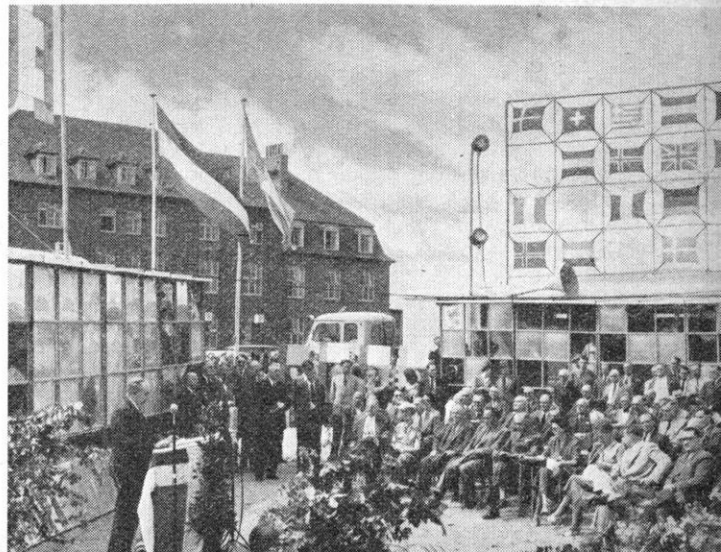
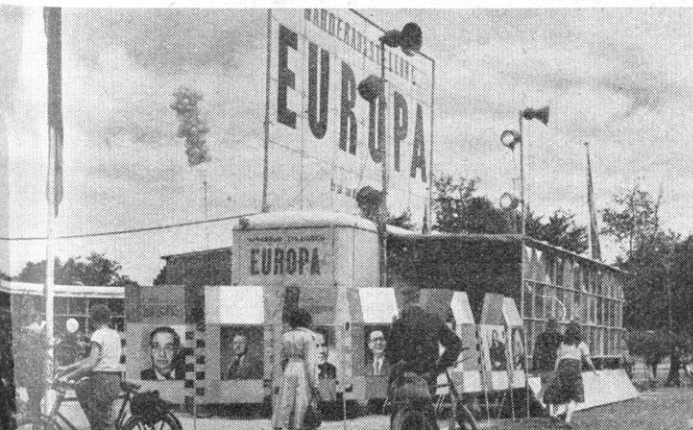
Visitors to the scene of the exhibit at the front corner of the Bremen Buergerweide (Municipal Park) on the night prior to the opening could note nothing but confusion.

However, shortly before noon on Saturday, July 22, the OEEC Traveling Caravan Exhibit was ready for the first tide of visitors. Two dozen men, speaking different languages and belonging to two nations which historians have recorded as ancient enemies, had done the job.

Immediately after the opening visitors crowded into the tent. Routed unobtrusively by panel screens along a winding display course they saw a lineup of exhibits graphically explaining what the Marshall Plan has done to revitalize Europe's war-shattered economy with emphasis placed on the co-operative nature of the recovery program interwoven with the theme of closer integration to help make of Europe a single market in which specialization and mass production will bring lower costs, lower prices and a higher standard of living to 275,000,000 consumers.

Outside the wedge-shaped theater in which they paused to view a 20-minute movie of European recovery they

*"Europe Builds," ERP's traveling exhibition, was opened in Bremen with ceremonies at which Wilhelm Kaisen (right), Bremen's Senate president and mayor, spoke to a distinguished audience. Below, one of the Caravan's three big trailers all set for visitors. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)*



were given an opportunity to see other short documentaries combined with static displays in novel arrangements utilizing rear-projection films. Other devices in the exhibit included electrically operated question-and-answer panels, in which questions on such broad subjects as harvests and public health had their answers indicated electrically on an Europe-wide basis.

A telephone dialing device permitted the reception of answers to questions concerning the free inter-European exchange of goods. In addition to this 12 young hostesses, students of the Bremen Art and Music College, were at hand to answer special questions from the visitors. One of the main attractions outside the tent consisted in the distribution of big colored balloons, 30,000 of which were sent off with an attached card bearing greetings to an unknown European. Many answers were posted back to Bremen from all parts of western Germany and from as far away as Norway.

A puppet show dealt with the abolishment of European custom barriers and state boundaries. The French artist handling the puppets had to move them according to the French text in his ear-phones while a loudspeaker overhead emitted a synchronized German translation!

"This exhibit is no museum," stated a Bremen mason, leaving the circular tent, "it tells a story — still more, its



*Young and old enjoyed releasing 30,000 balloons bearing map of Europe and a good will message—only to reap Soviet charges of a "propaganda campaign."*

story is interesting and understandable. I have heard the words Marshall Plan and European Co-operation before and quite often, but I never knew how it worked. I will be back tomorrow with my son and daughter. They're both in their teens and should know about this great idea."

A former teacher, now working for an insurance company, was more skeptical. "We have been exposed to all kinds of propaganda," he said, "I just don't know what to believe any more. But considering the tremendous amount of reconstruction which is going on everywhere in Germany, there must be something in it."

In spite of unfavorable weather conditions approximately 10,000 Bremen

citizens had visited the exhibit in three days and officials of the Caravan's office had received several letters from the people of Bremen dealing with the idea of European Co-operation. One of the most significant letters came from salesman of Bremen-Walle:

"I am just a man in the street who, though interested in everything, does not have time enough to dig deeper. For quite some time I have pondered over the following problem: Why don't we simply remove all custom barriers and national borders between the democratic countries? I am convinced that if common men of all nations would gather around one table such a proposal would at once be unanimously accepted. Why can't the present European statesmen do the same?"

"Evidently the purpose of your exhibit is to address the man in the street. Why? We are willing to work hard and it is not our fault if the aims of the Marshall Plan have not yet been achieved. It would be better to tell the European statesmen to really do what they are suggesting in their own books on European co-operation. That would be the sound foundation upon which the new house could be built. The United States of America does exist! So, why not the United States of Europe?"

**W**HILE SEVERAL LOCAL newspapers printed this letter, one, the *Weser-Kurier*, commented that the "man-in-the-street" must make his governmental leaders responsible to his wishes through concerted community action instead of resigning himself to only grumbling.

Improved weather conditions aided by good newspaper and radio publicity resulted in a considerable increase in the number of visitors during the balance of the week. When the OEEC Traveling Caravan Exhibit closed on Sunday evening, July 30, one out of every seven of the population in Bremen over 14 years of age had seen the exhibit.

On the following Tuesday morning the outline of the big tent already familiar to thousands of people passing the Bremen Buergerweide every day, had vanished. The fair grounds were again bare. The Caravan was gone, rolling again on the highway — to Hamburg, to Stockholm, to Italy and to Greece.

+END

## ***Soviet Radio Attempts to Distort Friendly, Co-operative Gesture***

A commentator of the Soviet-controlled Radio Berlin charged on Aug. 14 that the toy balloons released at the ERP exhibition in Bremen were designed to provide data for American bacteriological warfare projects.

Some 30,000 balloons with postcards attached telling of the aims for ultimate economic co-operation in Europe were released in Bremen during the fair exhibit. The balloons were one of the popular features of the exhibit, especially among the Bremen children who released the greater majority of them. Finders of these good will messages were invited to post the attached cards back to the releaser.

With the commentator's claim that the return of the postcards offered a possibility of observing wind direction and drift for military purposes, the Soviet-controlled radio attempted to distort a friendly co-operative gesture on the part of European peoples to make it appear as if Western Germans were becoming unwitting tools of "American specialists on bacteriological warfare."

Perhaps the Soviets had not been informed that the German *Wetterdienst* (weather service) has been providing accurate wind direction data for the past 75 years.

# GI-German Relations

By **BRIG. GEN. EDMUND B. SEBREE\***

*Commanding General, Munich Military Post*

## *Democracy in Action, Aim of EUCOM Drive*

The European Command, in close cooperation with the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, is initiating an educational campaign aimed primarily at members of the US Armed Forces and their families in Germany, urging increased mingling of Americans and Western Germans wherever possible.

The campaign stresses these points:

1. Strong reasons exist for good will between Americans and Western Germans, because Americans are in Germany to demonstrate a practical and fair-minded democracy in action, while the Western Germans are trying honestly to establish such a democracy.

2. Mutual understanding and friendly relations are essential to bring about the establishment of a sound democracy in Germany.

3. Occupation personnel should obtain a working knowledge of the German language in order that fluent exchanges of ideas and increased social relations between Americans and Germans can be put into effect.

Media to be used in aggressively encouraging friendly relations between US Armed Forces personnel and the West German population include post newspapers, radio programs, instruction of pupils attending EUCOM's schools, programs in youth organizations, sports contests and discussions with German civic leaders.

Endorsement of this program outlined by the office of Gen. Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander, was given by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy. In his statement of Aug. 15, Mr. McCloy said:

"I heartily endorse the policy enunciated by the European Command. I am convinced that relations between the Armed Forces of the United States in Germany and the German people are good; however, they can be improved to the mutual benefit of both sides.

"With a real effort on the part of both Americans and Germans, minor irritations can be removed and constructive attitudes can be maintained.

"I am delighted that General Handy is enunciating this policy to the forces under his command, and I urge the same attitude upon all members of the staff of the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany. We will heartily co-operate with the policy which General Handy has announced."

I THINK WE HAVE made much progress with regard to the relationship between the German people and the Occupation Forces. We continue to have conflicts and unpleasant incidents, but these seem to be disappearing, or at least diminishing, to an encouraging degree. It appears to me that there is both a negative and a positive approach to this problem of integrating ourselves into the German community and removing as far as possible points of friction. We will perhaps never be able to do this completely, at least until the housing situation improves, and that is something which will take both time and money.

Regarding the negative approach to this problem, I feel that we can reasonably be expected to conduct ourselves as ladies and gentlemen toward the Germans. I have demanded this, and I will continue to demand it of all members of my command. The High Commissioner, as well as the American people, has a right to expect this of every member of the occupation, but I wonder if this is enough?

Our positive approach to the problem is manifested by GYA and the various German-American societies which are doing a lot of good. Unfortunately, we have the language barrier, and I really believe the Germans are doing more to overcome this than we are.

A POINT ABOUT WHICH there seems to be some dispute is the matter of who should initiate the contact to improve mutual respect and good feeling. In other words, opinions differ as to whether Germans should make the first approach, or whether it should come from us. I really do not consider this of prime importance. During my three years in Munich, more by accident than anything else, I have formed a few very happy associations with German people, and I hope they have profited from it as much as I have. It seems to me to be a question of the efficacy of direct salesmanship as opposed to the indirect approach.

I can't help but feel that we have made some impression on the German community indirectly and solely because of our association. I think we will continue to make our presence felt by dealing with the specific instances as they occur purely on their merits, but this at best is a long-range pull, and I think we should all give serious thought to the matter of taking the initiative or rather of being alert to seize the initiative when the opportunity offers.

I want subpost commanders to give thought to the extension of the common use of facilities, particularly those of recreational and social activities. I want you to make a resurvey of your facilities with a view to recommending derequisitioning of those, if any, which have outlived their usefulness, or which can be released without serious impairment to your mission.

Recently I attended the festival in Landshut and saw a remarkable display of joint communal activity. A military commander, Colonel McWilley of the Constabulary, gave a luncheon which was attended by both Americans and Germans, and the German authorities held an open house in the residence to which Americans and Allies were invited. The military community assisted actively in the festival, and

\* This article is the text of a radio address delivered by General Sebree over Station AFN.

there was evident on all sides a feeling of friendliness and mutual respect.

**I** WISH YOU WOULD examine your local and personal situation and see just how much of an effort it will be for you to show a little more interest in doing your part toward improving an important relationship. The fact that it is the desire of the High Commissioner is sufficient in itself to brand it as important, but there are many other reasons which are hardly appropriate to a radio talk which make the matter of vital importance at the present time.

We Americans are all pretty well aware of our rights and we are not slow to assert them. We sometimes forget that we have obligations as well which we must recognize and meet, despite our personal feelings.

There is considerable food for thought for all of us in a speech made last December at Wiesbaden by President Theodor Heuss of West Germany. It shows that much

which is decent has survived in this country. Said he, and I quote:

"The worst thing that Hitler did to us — and he did much to us — was that he forced us into the shame of having to bear the name of German simultaneously with his henchmen. We dare not forget those things, that people, for convenience's sake, like to forget. We dare not forget the Nuremberg laws, the Jewish star, the burning of synagogues, the deportation of Jews into foreign lands, misery and death. The gruesome thing about these events is not that they involved the fanaticism of the pogroms. The cold gruesomeness of national pedantry, that was the strange German contribution to these events. We have to stop asking, 'Is a man an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German or a Jew?' We have to get back to a free evaluation of the individual... We need the courage to love. Hate stems from the sluggishness of the heart; it is cheap and easy. Love is always a risk, but only a risk brings victory." +END

## Majority Endorses Adenauer Government

**M**ORE US-ZONE GERMANS than ever before express satisfaction with the actions of their federal government and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, and believe the government places the public interest over party politics, it was disclosed in a HICOG public opinion survey.

Since the inception of the Federal Republic, the Reactions and Analysis Branch has periodically measured German attitudes toward the Bonn government. The latest survey, taken in May, indicated that the government has made substantial progress in gaining public confidence. Since last December, when a check showed that only 36 percent of the US Zone residents were satisfied with Bonn actions, the May survey disclosed that:

Majorities ranging from 51 percent in the US Zone to 77 percent in West Berlin expressed satisfaction with the government.

62 percent of US Zone residents and 75 percent in Berlin were satisfied with the chancellor's performance.

52 percent in the US Zone and 71 percent in West Berlin felt that the public welfare rather than the aim of their own political parties was the primary concern in Bonn.

However, as many as a third in the US Zone felt that political party considerations weighed more heavily with the German government.

In expressing their satisfaction with the government, the most frequent comment of US Zone Germans was "I can't complain." Next in order of mention was the improvement in living conditions. Most frequently mentioned source of dissatisfaction was the West German government's alleged indifference to the public in general and specific groups in particular such as refugees and disabled veterans. High taxes and unemployment were other causes of complaint.

In the past half year, more persons — except in Bremen — have come to the opinion that the Bonn government

was sufficiently independent of the Occupation Authorities. However, in the US Zone, 44 percent still felt that the Western Powers have too much influence, while in West Berlin 38 percent held this opinion. Few of these holding that the Occupation Powers were too influential, however, believed that the federal government was a mere puppet.

On the issue of relative dependency of the western and eastern governments, an increasing majority — now three out of four — named the East government as more dependent. Almost eight out of 10 US Zone residents held the East government to be no more than a Soviet puppet.

The findings were based on interviews by the Reactions Analysis Branch personnel with a cross-section of the public consisting of 1,500 persons in the US Zone, 250 in West Berlin and 150 in Bremen.

### GYA Programs Attract Hessians

A total of 153,000 Hessian boys and girls at present participate in German Youth Activities, a number much higher than in previous years, it was disclosed by Dr. Howard Oxley, chief of the Community Affairs Branch, OLC Hesse. According to a special study, 58 GYA centers are now available in Hesse to take care of the local youth.

Thirty-four military officers and enlisted personnel and 204 German personnel are assigned on a fulltime basis to the Hessian centers, while an additional 154 military personnel, 77 civilian Americans and 444 Germans are working on a voluntary basis with GYA to help in the setting up and carrying through of the various programs.

Dr. Oxley further revealed that there is now no financial burden for GYA on the German economy. Since last spring the cost of the program has been borne by the United States.

# Classroom Discussions

By NOBLE HIEBERT

*Adviser in Educational Affairs, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden*

*"High school students just aren't mature enough to express their own opinions on controversial questions."*

*"If we allow students to speak freely, we will lose all semblance of discipline in our classrooms."*

*"We do not have time for such methods in our schools."*

TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS in German secondary schools made these statements — statements which indicate the vast job needed to promote a liberal discussion and recitation technique in the schools.

The pattern for instruction in German schools can probably be traced to the "militaristic" theory that only by weight of authority can discipline be maintained — and that only through the strictest discipline can the desired level of high school learning be attained.

Students are given little opportunity, if any, to express their own ideas in the classroom. That's part of the pattern.

Many examples are still available where the teacher regards his job as one where he must stand punctually on his platform each day in order to "get through" the year's required materials — and ignore the pupils who hear him!

There have been instances in Wuerttemberg-Baden where teachers and pupils have worked together to analyze these tendencies, with a view to changing them where advisable. How have such attempts succeeded?

TAKE THE EXPERIMENT in Ruit, near Stuttgart, as an example. There, in the buildings of a former German air corps officers' school, 30 teachers, 60 students and a number of government officials were convened by the Ministry of Education for a week's conference. Their topic was, "Discussion techniques and their place in everyday discussion."

Ridicule and skepticism underlay the opening session, as such opinions as these came forth: "Why should we express our opinions when we know that Russian spies will hear us and prepare a Siberian vacation for us, as soon as the Reds take over Germany;" "There is no need for us to express our opinions, for everything is dictated by the Ministry, anyway;" and "Opinions should be expressed by teachers only, since they are educated."

Moderator for the group was Dr. Erich Weis, a teacher in the Zeppelin High School in Stuttgart. He guided group discussion of the classroom problem, and co-ordinated speeches by representatives of the Education Ministry, radio, HICOG and the secondary schools.

Teacher and pupil were openly opposed in their thinking. Student reaction was: "Why should we ask questions in the classroom — our teachers won't answer them, anyhow." The teacher attitude was: "Students aren't mature enough to select their own topics for discussion." The resulting stalemate brought the realization to both that teacher-student co-operation would be necessary to reach any kind of solution.

THEREAFTER, THE WEEK'S discussion progressed to a number of conclusions.

The participants agreed that:

1. Student discussions are an excellent means of instruction in that they (a) promote the activity of the student, further critical thinking and give formal training for citizenship; (b) promote a better relationship between teacher and student; (c) bring real-life problems much closer to both student and teacher.

2. The discussion of current problems is a necessity for all schools in Germany, as a valuable means to reduce the gap between education and public life.

3. Discussion by teacher and student of present-day problems should be co-operative.

4. Family, community or politics are suitable topics for class discussion.

5. Discussion periods and the study of current events are sufficiently valuable that time should be provided for them in each school's program.

Before disbanding, the participants agreed to work for utilization of these new ideas. Each teacher pledged to acquaint his school director and fellow faculty members with the value of discussion, while each student agreed to introduce the new method to his fellow students. Unanimous approval was given a proposal that a copy of the resolutions and suggestions be forwarded to the minister of secondary education for his study and consideration.

The Ruit conference had its repercussions. The interest it generated resulted in a series of "demonstration" conferences for the North-Baden cities of Mosbach

*The traditional pattern of German educational methods is yielding slowly but surely to change as this joint student-teacher discussion at Schloss Comburg in November 1949 indicates. Initial ridicule and skepticism have given way in many instances to genuine enthusiasm and co-operation.*







*Another view of a discussion hour at Schloss Comburg showing students take an active, highly-interested part.*

and Tauberbischofsheim, with students and teachers from neighboring high schools invited to participate. This series of meetings was the first venture into the territory which is dominated by the authoritarian gymnasiums, where the ancient languages and civilizations are studied.

Dr. Heinrich Dietrich, minister of secondary education for North-Baden, provided a fitting introduction to the meetings with the following comment:

"We, the German people, would certainly be foolish to ignore progress in the educational system according to our own experiences, plus those of other nations. We must be willing to take reform methods into our own educational system, which will absorb the educational gap caused by our country's isolationism in the last 15 to 20 years."

It was Dr. Dietrich's insight into the values of "socialized" instruction that was instrumental in dispersing the initial skepticism of participants.

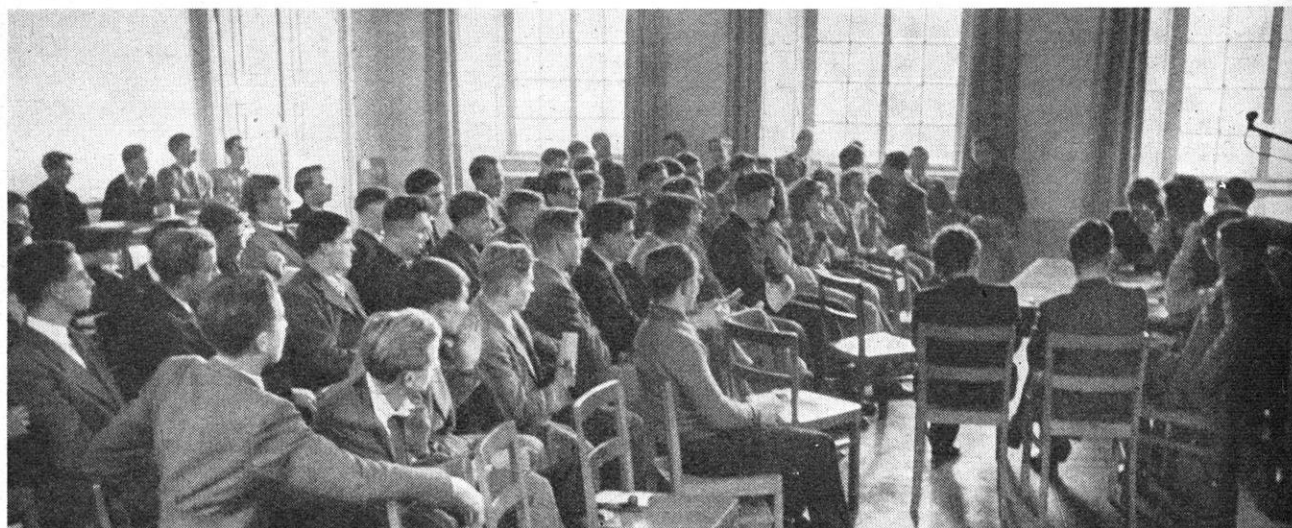
The program provided for demonstration discussions by both students and teachers. Although technically the demonstrations may have been weak, a deep impression was made on those present by the one new fact — opinions can be exchanged with mutual benefit to all concerned.

Succeeding days of the conference introduced some capable student discussion leaders — young people who showed an ability to learn the techniques of controlled discussion and to represent through them the wants of German secondary school students. But the "old school" showed itself in force during the discussions — the persons who insist upon retaining systems and methods according to long-standing traditions.

**D**ID THE CONFERENCE have any effect? By the time it was over, there seemed to be a better understanding between students and teachers, and a united appeal was sent to the state education officials for help in introducing such practices of freedom in the classroom.

But, one instance illustrated that such were not the results everywhere. During the rather heated exchange of opinion on the topic: "How can we better the teacher-pupil relationship?", several students were outspoken in describing possible faults in the teachers' attitudes. One teacher reacted, according to reports, by instructing her class the next day to ignore the students who had spoken so freely in public, for after all, they could be classed as "the rubble of the student body."

Following the conference at Tauberbischofsheim, the director of Crailsheim secondary school issued an invitation to the author to give advice on his project to create a better student-teacher relationship. He was introducing a program whereby both students and teachers participated in the planning and execution of school affairs. Most interesting part of the resulting visit was a meeting of the student body and faculty to discuss a discipline problem in a music class. Accusations of many kinds had been made privately by both teacher and students. In the joint



*Many teachers looked askance at the idea of student-led discussions in classrooms, but experiments conducted at Ruit, near Stuttgart, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, convinced a growing number of the real worth of this "revolutionary" change.*

meeting, however, all viewpoints of the question were aired and an amicable solution reached.

Perhaps such an incident may seem trivial to the reader. But when we consider that, according to the school director, that was the first attempt in the school's history to solve a discipline problem through pupil-teacher co-operation, we must realize that any break with the strong traditions of the past must be regarded as a hopeful act of progress.

**A**T LUDWIGSBURG, where students and teachers of three local high schools were invited to participate in a two-day demonstration session, the teachers presented, at the outset, a "very cold front." Every reaction seemed to indicate that students had been well-coached to show contempt toward the "school reform" program being promoted by Americans. However, the second day's sessions witnessed a decided change.

As the discussion demonstrations progressed, first the students and then the teachers began to realize that the conference was not an American attempt to force something upon them, but a means whereby they could discover new methods of instruction for their own benefit. The final sessions found the entire group so absorbed in solving their own immediate problems that the antagonism of previous sessions practically disappeared.

"What can education do to prevent another war?" was the topic selected by the teachers for final discussion, and their constructive suggestions were heartening, as illustrated by the following quotations: "We must acquaint our youth with current affairs," "We must teach understanding among nations," "We must act positively and through education find a way to broadcast a peace theory," "Our history courses teach only about war—they must be changed," and "Students should be taught about all dangerous theories so they can prepare a defense against them."

The pupil discussion group chose the topic, "Pupil-Teacher Relationships," and student remarks produced some rather sharp criticisms of teachers and teaching methods:

1. Most teachers know their subject field well, but know very little of pedagogy and psychology.
2. Teachers should have more confidence in their pupils.
3. Each teacher thinks that the subject he teaches is the most important of all and forgets that the student must have time for other subjects.

**T**HE EXCHANGE FINALLY developed into a period of constructive examination of the problems affecting both elements in the Ludwigsburg schools. The director of the Moerike High School distilled the sentiment of all when he said, "I must say, that today we have come to realize that through free discussion with pupils and teachers on a common level, we can solve many knotted problems in our schools and arrive at a more pleasant and efficient method of instruction. I shall see that, in my school, the methods learned in these past two days will not be laid

aside and . . . (that they shall be given) an integral place in our school."

But when workshops of this nature were over, the question inevitably arose, "How can these discussion methods be used in the instruction plans of an already overloaded curriculum?" It became apparent that teachers had to be spurred into trying out these new discussion techniques. As a result it was decided to work with teacher institutes. Markgroeningen, elementary teacher education institution in the county of Ludwigsburg, was selected for the initial experiment.

One class — with teacher — was chosen to illustrate the method before a group of 200 prospective teachers. An excellent example resulted — the students led an open discussion of the class assignment, the teacher remained in the background — and it was effectively demonstrated that the benefits of these discussions could be obtained without simultaneously losing precious time from the regular class schedule.

Three other teacher education institutions were visited, programs and results were similar.

Their reactions indicate that the coming crop of teachers is both willing and eager to use this "more efficient and pleasant" method of presenting subject matter. A subsequent visit to the institution at Markgroeningen showed considerable progress in the shift from traditional to practical methods.

**F**OLLOW-UP VISITS to several of the schools represented at these discussion conferences have been made. They reveal in some instances an absolute refusal to utilize the new methods, in others a lukewarm reception, and in still others an active enthusiasm. A teacher in the Bad Mergentheim High School said, "We are making slow but steady progress in influencing the older teachers to see the definite values of socialized recitation."

A student at the Tauberbischofsheim Gymnasium said: "Our director is so strongly against any innovations that the teachers and students are afraid to show any enthusiasm."

The director of the Wertheim Gymnasium: "It is very difficult to get our teachers to understand the value of socialized recitation methods."

From a gymnasium student at Ludwigsburg: "Our director will not allow any change in methods, but our teachers show their reception of the new methods by allowing us to express our own opinions in class discussions and have also encouraged the formation of a student council group, so that we students will also have an opportunity to express ourselves on school problems."

It is yet too early to make a final estimate of the impact of this new method. We do not know how many teachers in the tradition-bound secondary schools are utilizing the discussion idea. But it can be said that the seed has been conscientiously sown in the secondary schools and teacher training institutions in Wuerttemberg-Baden and that young people are demanding the right to accept the responsibility for their own words and deeds. Only time will witness whether or not the tree bears fruit. +END

# Medical Reform in Prisons Urged

**P**POINTING OUT DANGEROUS deficiencies in medical care of inmates of German civil prisons, Dr. James B. Spradley, eminent American prison director, after a survey of German prisons, urged an improved medical administration system for prisons, new equipment for their hospitals and infirmaries and repeal of outdated legislation concerning prison medical facilities.

Based on a three-month study of the German prison system, Dr. Spradley's recommendations were included in a report submitted to the Prisons Division, Office of General Counsel. The visiting consultant, a psychiatrist with 30 years' experience in the New Jersey prison system, returned to the United States in July.

Fortunately the "deplorable inadequacies" were not universal, Dr. Spradley reported, and some of the prisons as well as a majority of institutions for young prisoners had new or remodeled buildings, higher standards, better medical service and administrative officers who were striving to improve efficiency.

"It was most pleasing to note the progress being made, the understanding of the medical problem and the support given the physicians by these properly trained and efficient wardens," his report stated.

Dr. Spradley found that medical procedures in German prisons were materially influenced by precedent and the degree of professional recognition obtained by the prison physician. There was reluctance to use new techniques until the "Professor Doctors" at universities or big clinics had endorsed them, he said.

Finding considerable variance in professional training, he said that prison physicians fall into three general categories: the older doctors with years of government service who are satisfied that old routines cannot be improved, medical records are unnecessary and changes will add to duties; a younger group better trained and interested in medical progress but handicapped by precedent; and the recent graduate, lacking in basic training and experience and uninformed of progress outside his particular school.

To correct these deficiencies, Dr. Spradley recommended that each state director of prisons recruit a consulting board of outstanding physicians, non-salaried, who would inspect prisons and recommend new procedures and en-

courage modernization of routines. The board should also require monthly reports from prison doctors.

A state director of prison medical services should be appointed on recommendation of the consulting board, with authority to establish and maintain medical procedures in prisons. Prison doctors should be responsible to him, and wardens relieved of any control over medical services. Incompetent medical personnel should be reassigned or replaced.

**H**E URGED RESTUDY of "the adequacy of nursing services, modifying the current practice of locking all sick people in isolated rooms or wards that precludes necessary continuous observation and unnecessarily limits their activities." He found that in nearly all cases dormitories and isolation wards are kept locked, and sick prisoners are unobserved except when entrance is necessary for feeding or other specific purposes. He found only two operating signal systems for calling attendants, no night supervision, and an alarming fire hazard due to small stoves maintained in most rooms for heat.

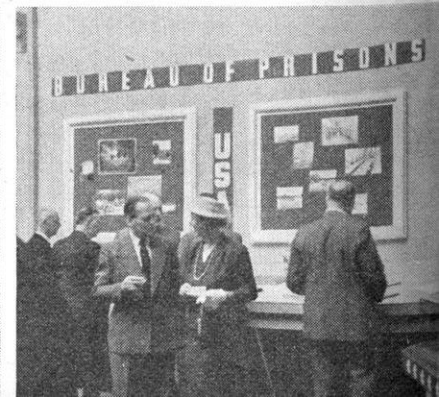
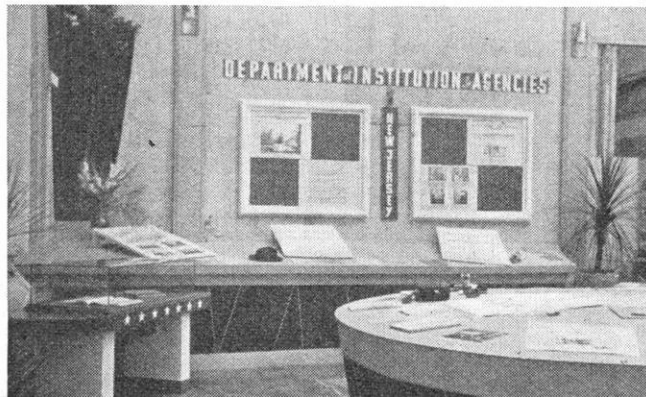
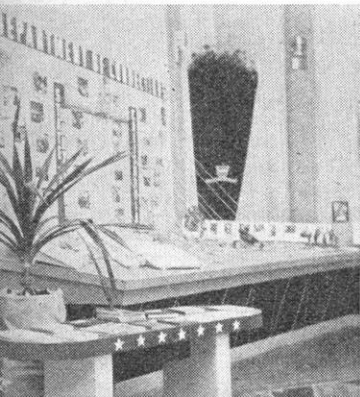
"Some hospital units are located in old buildings without central heat, sometimes without showers or tubs for bathing, hot water obtained by heating on a stove and no flush toilets," he reported. "Beds are without springs, mattresses are thin and bed linen and towels woefully inadequate."

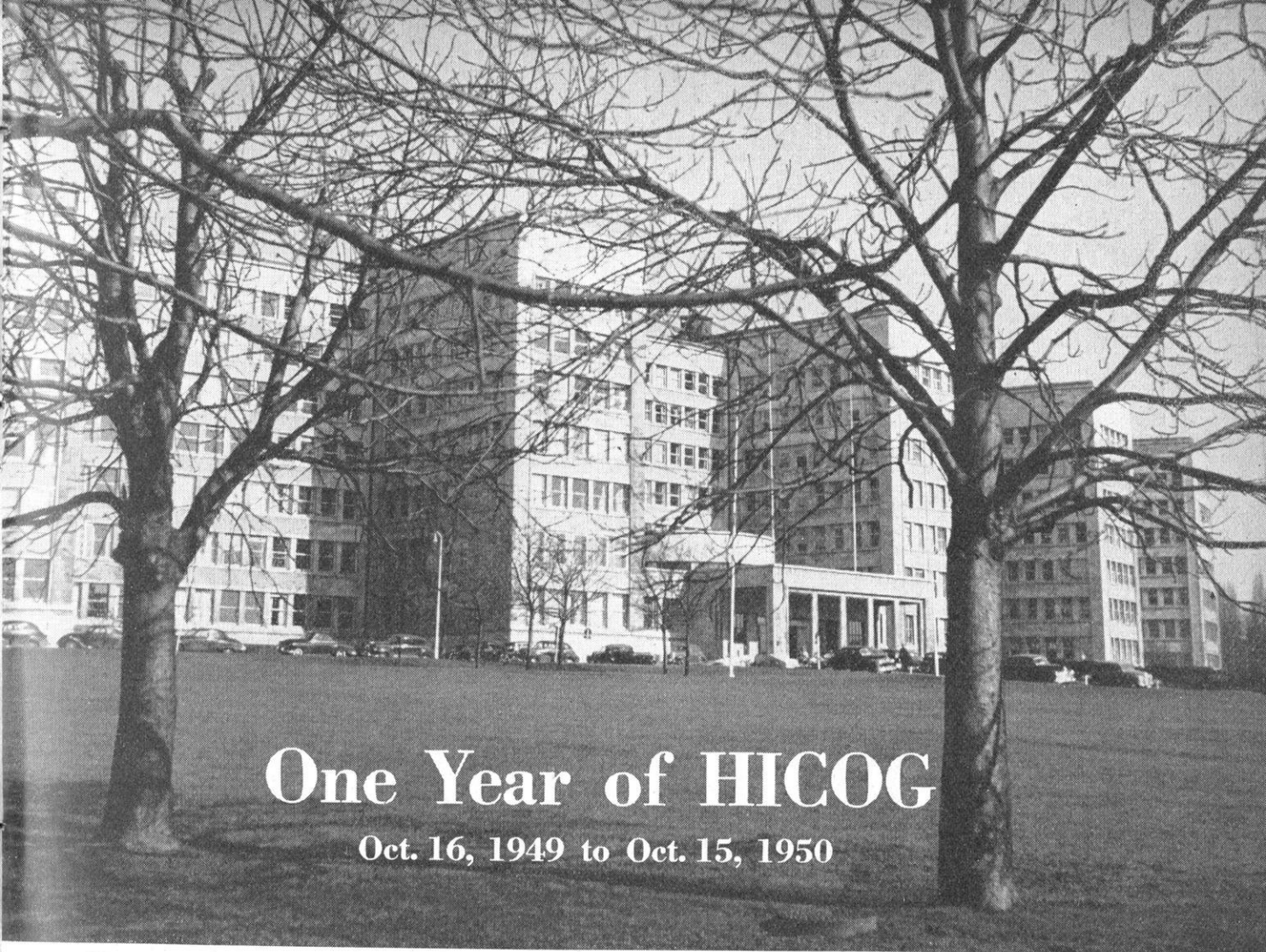
Dr. Spradley also recommended psychiatric examination for all newly admitted adult prisoners serving a year or longer sentence, and all juveniles; modern diagnostic equipment including portable X-rays, and a centralized laboratory, which would be less expensive than using private laboratories for testing specimens.

He said that many prison physicians had criticized current prison policies which were "so inflexible that proven advances in the care of the sick could not be instituted."

"Only after those who occupy positions at the highest administrative levels in the national government manifest a real interest and change in attitude toward the so-called criminals can one expect any important and sustained improvement in the medical care of the prison inmates," he concluded. +END

*Designed and constructed by the Exhibition Section, Office of Administration, HICOG, this United States exhibit was among 16 nations represented by displays of their penal operations at the International Penal and Penitentiary Congress in The Hague, the Netherlands, Aug. 13 to 16. In the HICOG exhibit representation was given the US Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey, the Departments of Corrections of New York, California and Maryland. Supervising the setting up of the exhibit in The Hague were Edgar M. Gerlach, chief, Prisons Division, Office of the General Counsel, HICOG; Elmer Cox, chief, and Ernst A. Scholmann, deputy chief, Exhibitions Section.*





# One Year of HICOG

Oct. 16, 1949 to Oct. 15, 1950

*View of the Headquarters Building\* of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, located in Frankfurt.*

*Signing at the Petersberg on Sept. 21, 1949, the Occupation Statute which defined the relations of the Occupying Powers to Germany and permitted the inauguration of the Federal Republic under specific restrictions are the three Allied High Commissioners: (left to right) Sir Brian Robertson, representing the United Kingdom; M. Andre Francois-Poncet, France, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States.*

*Meeting at the Petersberg on Sept. 25, 1950, to discuss instructions contained in the Communique of the three Allied Foreign Ministers for relaxing certain restrictions in the Occupation Statute are (left to right) Mr. McCloy; Dr. Ludwig Erhard, German minister of economics; Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, new UK high commissioner; Dr. Konrad Adenauer, German chancellor, and M. Francois-Poncet.*



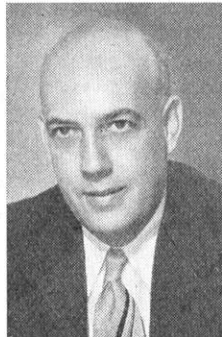
# Office Directors and State Commissioners

## Office of Labor Affairs



Harvey W. Brown  
*Director*

## Office of Administration



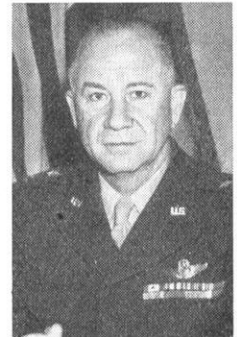
Glenn G. Wolfe  
*Director*

## Office of Intelligence



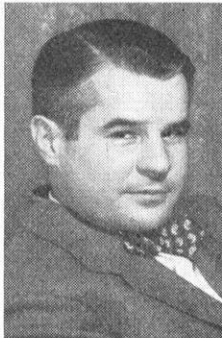
Benjamin R. Shute  
*Director*

## Military Security Board



Maj. Gen. J. P. Hodges  
*US Commissioner*

## Office of Executive Secretary

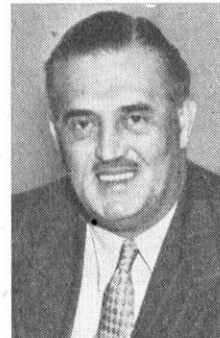


James E. King, Jr.  
*Executive Secretary*

## Office of the State Commissioner for Bavaria (OLC B)



M. D. Van Wagoner  
*State Commissioner*  
(- Dec. '49)



Clarence M. Bolds  
*State Commissioner*  
(June-July '50)



Dr. George N. Shuster  
*State Commissioner*  
(July '50 -)

## OLC Bremen



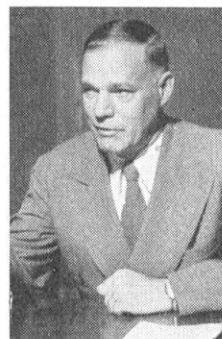
Capt. C. R. Jeffs, USN  
*State Commissioner*

## OLC Hesse



Dr. James R. Newman  
*State Commissioner*

## OLC Wuert.-Baden



Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross  
*State Commissioner*

## Berlin Element

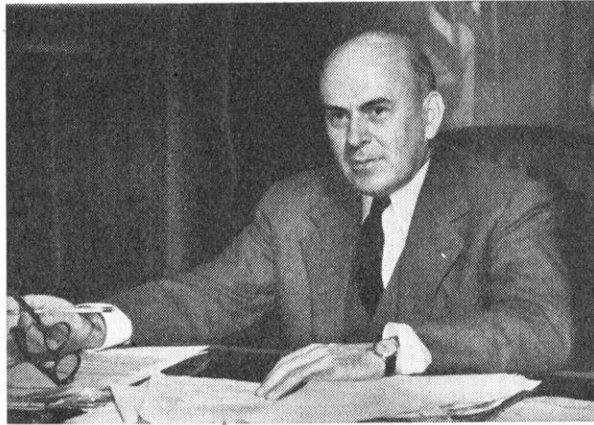


Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor  
*US Commander*

# Office of US High Commissioner for Germany



**Maj. Gen. George P. Hays**  
*Deputy US High Commissioner*



**John J. McCloy**  
*US High Commissioner*



**Benjamin J. Butenwieser**  
*Asst. US High Commissioner*

## Office Directors and State Commissioners

### Office of Political Affairs



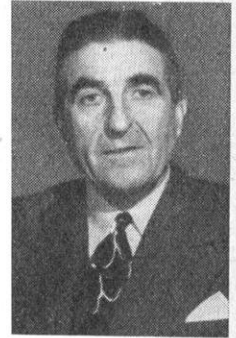
**James W. Riddleberger**  
*Director (- June '50)*



**Samuel Reber**  
*Director (June '50 -)*

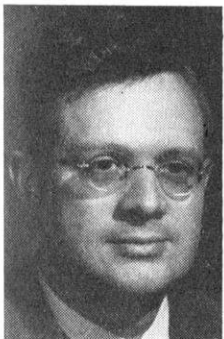


**Norman H. Collison**  
*Director (- Nov. '49)*

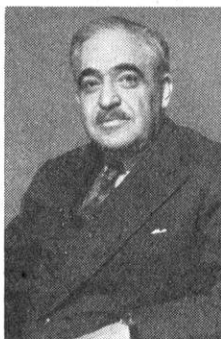


**Robert M. Hanes**  
*Director (Nov. '49 -)*

### Office of General Counsel



**Robert R. Bowie**  
*General Counsel (Jan '50-)*



**Chester McLain**  
*General Counsel (- Jan '50)*

### Office of Economic Affairs



**Ralph Nicholson**  
*Director (- Sept. '50)*



**Shepard Stone**  
*Director (Sept. '50 -)*

### Office of Public Affairs



HICOG's Nicholson, Van Delden, Neumann visit new Information Center.



General Taylor gives first of DM 1,000,000 grant to Berlin Free University.

HICOG sponsors leadership training conferences for German youth in Hesse.



## October 1949

(including pertinent dates prior to HICOG's formal assumption of responsibility on Oct. 16)

June 6—President Truman issues Executive Order No. 10,062, establishing the position of United States High Commissioner for Germany.

July 1—Mr. John J. McCloy arrives in Germany to assume position as US High Commissioner for Germany.

July 1 to Oct. 16—Office of US High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) is organized, with new officials appointed by Department of State taking over duties from retiring officials of Military Government (OMGUS).

Sept. 21—Allied High Commission (HICOM) is formally inaugurated as three commissioners sign Occupation Statute and German Federal Republic comes into being.

Oct. 1—Soviet Government protests to United States, United Kingdom and France establishing of the German Federal Republic.

1—German Patent Office commences operations in Munich.

6—Last British airlift plane arrives in Berlin.

7—Federal Chancellery declares creation of a Soviet-Zone government illegal since it is not based on the legality of free elections.

8—An interzonal trade agreement providing for the exchange of goods worth DM 600,000,000 (\$142,800,000) is signed between Germany and Soviet Zone.

10—HICOM issues a communique declaring East-zone government is not authorized to represent either East Germany or all of Germany since its establishment is not based on legal elections.

16—Department of State officially takes over civilian occupation responsibility in Germany from Department of Army.

20—HICOM extends ERP aid to West Berlin under the same conditions as applied in western Germany.

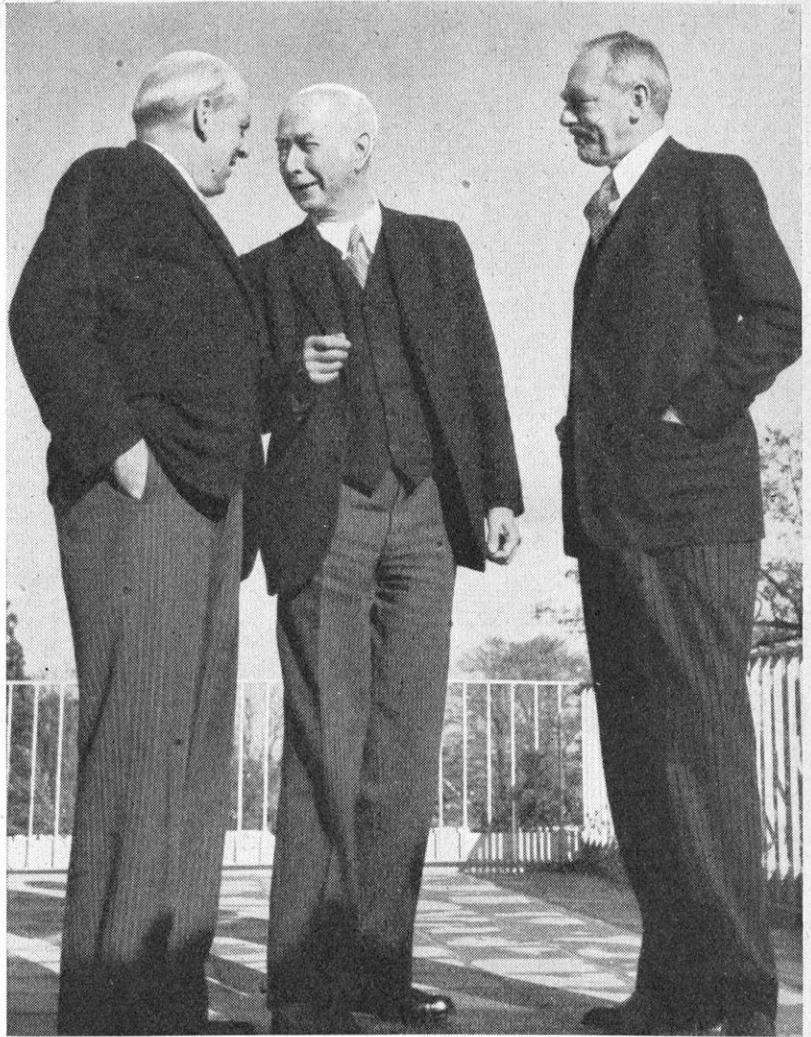
21—HICOM publishes declaration assuring Berlin of "fullest moral and material support."

30—Germany admitted as full member nation of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC).

31—Public-opinion survey shows seven out of 10 Germans in US Zone aware of ERP aid to Germany.

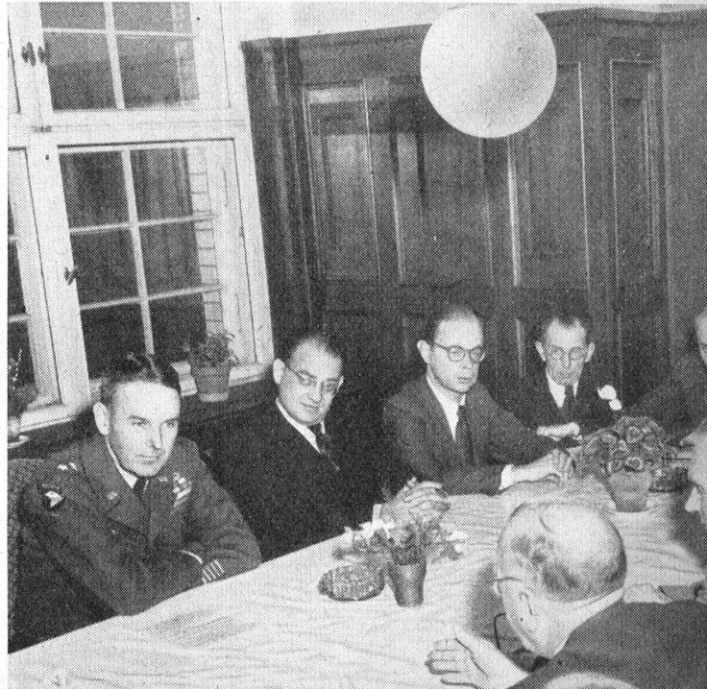
## November 1949

- 2—Department of State establishes Bureau of German Affairs due to increased responsibilities with regard to Germany.
- 3—Paul G. Hoffman, ECA administrator, compliments western German authorities on efforts to liberalize trade.
- 3—Federal Parliament chooses Bonn as capital. The Petersberg is established as HICOM headquarters.
- 9—Foreign Ministers of United States, United Kingdom and France meet in Paris to discuss problems of future policy in Germany.
- 10—HICOM gives German government power to negotiate foreign trade and payment agreements.
- 11—Secretary of State Acheson arrives in Frankfurt for four days of meetings with Allied and German authorities.
- 15—Members of House Appropriations Committee begin survey of foreign aid and ECA activity in Germany.
- 15—Chancellor Adenauer reports to federal parliament on conferences with HICOM. Adenauer states dismantling to be slowed down at six important plants; federal republic to co-operate with Military Security Board and International Authority of the Ruhr, and to support decartelization efforts.
- 18—Radio Technical Institute at Nuremberg, last radio organization in US Zone still under American administration, transferred to German control.
- 18—Three-Power agreement on German shipbuilding signed in London. Germany permitted to construct limited number of faster and larger cargo vessels.
- 22—Allied high commissioners and German chancellor sign Petersberg Protocol which includes agreements to halt dismantling in 18 major factories, to grant concessions in shipbuilding, to permit joining international organizations, to participate in International Authority of the Ruhr, to co-operate with Military Security Board and to eliminate totalitarian tendencies.
- 23—Economics Minister Erhard announces derationing of coal.
- 25—Mr. McCloy departs for London to confer with Ambassador Lewis Douglas.
- 29—HICOG abolishes licensing of German political parties in US Zone.



Secretary Acheson and Mr. McCloy meet with Germany's President Heuss.

Two nations get acquainted at German-American Club in Wiesbaden (left). Berlin labor leaders (below, right) confer with US Commander Taylor.







US, Germany sign first major pact as Germany becomes ECA member.

At Christmas, Mrs. McCloy addresses children's festival in Frankfurt church; visiting soprano Mary Maddox sings for American and German audiences.

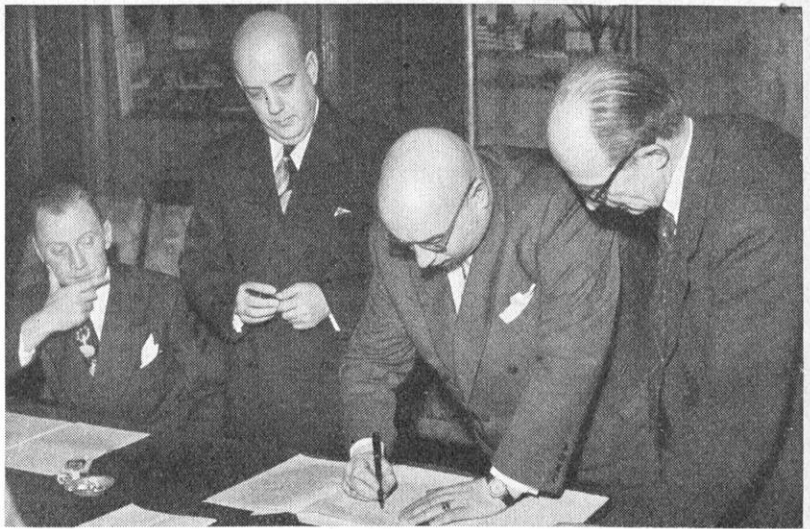


### December 1949

- 1—Berlin West power station, completely dismantled by Russians at beginning of occupation, reopened. Reconstruction made possible by ERP funds.
- 1—German government applies for membership in International Authority of the Ruhr.
- 3—Inter-Allied Reparations Agency in Brussels decides to award no more dismantled German plants to Russia because USSR has not fulfilled agreement to repay 15 percent of its share with food for western Germany.
- 3—Soviet government reports all German prisoners of war except those "known to have committed crimes against humanity" will be returned home by Christmas. Russians say German prisoners returned would total 350,000 in 1949. This brings announced returns to about 1,000,000. Russia originally listed 3,730,000 German prisoners, leaving 2,700,000 unaccounted for.
- 9—Walter Ulbricht, who bears title of deputy minister-president of East-zone government, states Berlin Whitsuntide rally (May 28) of 600,000 Communist youth "will be the signal for a national revolt."
- 12-13—Conference of 155 US Resident Officers in Frankfurt.
- 15—Mr. McCloy and Chancellor Adenauer sign ECA Bilateral Agreement bringing Germany into Marshall Plan as full member.
- 15—Heads of missions of 12 countries are formally accredited to HICOM in ceremony at the Petersberg.
- 16—ECA releases DM 1,036,000,000 (\$247,000,000) of ERP counterpart funds for developing German industrial and agricultural capacity; DM 95,000,000 to go to West Berlin.
- 17—Federal Vice Chancellor and ERP Minister Franz Bluecher appointed German representative on International Authority of the Ruhr.

## January 1950

- 3—HICOG Exchanges Division reports 953 professional leaders and students went to US for observation and study during 1949; announces plan for sending additional 1,500 Germans in first six months of 1950.
- 6—HICOG's Office of Economic Affairs announces 1949 iron and steel production of western Germany represents postwar record.
- 10—First group of German experts under ECA Technical Assistance Program leaves for US.
- 16—Federal Republic announces rationing of all foodstuffs, except sugar, will end March 1.
- 21—Mr. McCloy arrives in Washington for discussions with President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson.
- 22—Federal chancellor informs HICOM of his government's interest in deconcentration of coal, steel and iron industries in order to create sound competitive enterprises.
- 23—Mr. McCloy, in important broadcast from Washington, gives "progress report on Germany," states Germany has spiritual resources from which can emerge a democratic state.
- 26—HICOM allows German government to establish consular and economic offices in US, United Kingdom and France.
- 26—Mr. McCloy, in radio address in Boston, says US representatives are in Germany to help German people take a democratic road as they go forward toward political independence.
- 27—Chancellor Adenauer appeals to world, calling attention to large number of German prisoners of war still held in eastern Europe despite Soviet announcement all PW's have been freed.
- 30—Traffic restrictions lifted at interzonal checkpoints of Marienborn and Helmstedt on Federal Republic-Soviet Zone border.
- 30—French-German trade agreement signed in Paris.
- 31—Vice Chancellor Bluecher, in meeting of OEEC Council in Paris, states Germany will do all in its power to continue policy of co-operation with Western nations eventually to form European Economic Union.



HICOG's Glenn Wolfe, Frankfurt's Mayor Kolb sign lease for housing project.

Mr. McCloy confers with Cardinal Faulhaber, Catholic leader in Bavaria.



• Dr. Newman (left) looks over exhibition of books banned by Nazis, now available in all Hesse Information Centers.



US editors touring Germany to study effects of Marshall Plan aid interview Chancellor Adenauer in Frankfurt.





US, British, French officers meet envoys of UNESCO, World Youth in Bad Nauheim.



Chancellor Adenauer delivers letter to Mr. McCloy announcing Federal Republic's formal ratification of ECA agreement between two nations.

German women scan US fashion magazines at Stuttgart Information Center.



### February 1950

- 6—Mr. McCloy, opening new US Information Center in Stuttgart, delivers major speech on US policy in Germany, stating Germany should develop its political independence and should be integrated into a free Europe.
- 7—In Washington, Secretary of State Acheson receives German Vice-Chancellor Bluecher, who expresses thanks for US aid.
- 9—HICOM advises German chancellor that, from June 30, federal government will have administrative responsibility for greater part of displaced persons (DP's) remaining in Germany.
- 10—Mr. McCloy, in press conference in Berlin, states steel embargo to Soviet Zone is completely justified, because East-zone deliveries in interzonal trade are in arrears.
- 10—Appointment of first German economic representative to US announced.
- 12—Soviet authorities begin actions causing delays and difficulties along highway, rail line and canal in international corridor between Helmstedt and Berlin.
- 16—HICOM economic advisers send memorandum to German government expressing dissatisfaction with steps to improve economic situation, particularly in matter of unemployment, which by mid-February had risen above 2,000,000.
- 18—Three Western commandants of Berlin protest to Soviets on interference with movement of persons and goods between Western zones and Berlin.
- 26—Steel embargo to East zone is lifted.
- 28—Mr. McCloy in statement reaffirms American policy "of political unification of Germany on the basis of free all-German election."

## March 1950

- 1—Federal Ministry for Refugee Affairs reports 7,600,000 refugees and expellees from eastern European countries are in western Germany, in addition to 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 refugees from Soviet Zone.
- 2—State Department press officer states United States is doing everything in its power to conclude peace treaty with Germany.
- 2—HICOM promulgates law on control of materials, facilities and equipment relating to atomic energy.
- 3—HICOM authorizes federal government to establish nine additional consulates in foreign countries.
- 5—Ground broken for first block of dwellings for refugees in Neumuenster, in the state of Schleswig-Holstein. Total of more than 10,000 dwellings to be built with the assistance of ECA counterpart funds to provide suitable, low-rent housing in several refugee-crowded areas of state.
- 6—German chancellor proposes a union between Germany and France.
- 8—OEEC adopts resolution providing for inclusion of Germany in European Payments Union.
- 9—HICOM transmits to German government estimates for occupation costs and mandatory expenditures for year 1950-51, totaling DM 4,048,500,000 (\$963,543,000), or DM 544,900,000 less than previous year.
- 12—Gerhart Eisler, chief of Soviet-Zone Information Office, announces Communist youth will march through whole of Berlin at Whitsun rally "regardless of any prohibition."
- 15—US Department of Agriculture states International Wheat Council convening in London has accepted Germany as member state.
- 15—Fifteen members of German Federal Assembly (lower house of Parliament) are invited by US High Commissioner to go to United States "to observe and study the American government and American institutions and societies."
- 15—HICOM authorizes establishment of civil air service between Belgrade and Frankfurt.
- 16—During debate in House of Commons, Winston Churchill calls for Western Germany's active participation in defense of Western Europe.
- 17—The Mainz Psalter, 500-year-old, three-color masterpiece of printing by Gutenberg, recovered in United States, is returned to Germany.
- 21—Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy high commissioner, breaks ground for first large-scale HICOG housing project in Frankfurt.
- 25—Mr. McCloy, at press conference in Rome during American ambassadors' conference, describes dismantling in Germany as practically ended.
- 25—Federal Ministry of Labor announces unemployment in western Germany has shown decrease for first time since 1948.
- 28—Federal Republic invited to participate in first US International Trade Fair in Chicago.
- 30—HICOM in letter to federal chancellor defines principles governing its control of German steel industry.
- 31—HICOG appoints three-man clemency board to hear petitions filed in behalf of war-crimes prisoners.



Commissioner McCloy leaves Germany to "report to people" in US.



Frankfurt evening school will use leather donated by US student group.

Americans, Germans exchange folklore; here, old-time "weenie-roast."



## April 1950

- 1—Defense ministers of the 12 Atlantic Pact countries meeting in The Hague discuss co-ordination of Germany into Atlantic Pact.
- 1—Federal government establishes an office in Berlin.
- 3—Mr. McCloy states before Congress in Washington that Soviet Union is exercising such strong pressure in Germany that a "serious crisis" could develop.
- 4—Council of Ministers of the OEEC elects seven German representatives to executive committee.
- 4—Mr. McCloy delivers address at Pilgrims' Society dinner in London.
- 4—Assistant High Commissioner Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, in Berchtesgaden address, outlines fundamental components of US policy in Germany: enabling German people to develop political independence along democratic lines, support and encouragement of democratic elements in Germany, gradual withdrawal of occupation controls, assistance to German people in sharing in economic benefits of free Europe, seeking goal of a unified Germany on a democratic and

- federal basis, fostering fair trade practice, and taking active steps to prevent Germany from falling prey to a new Soviet imperialism.
- 5—Western Powers establish an Allied General Staff, with headquarters in Berlin, to go into action in case of emergency.
  - 7—Germany invited to take part in General Agreement on Tariff and Trade conference in Torquay, England.
  - 10—HICOG lifts suspension of co-determination laws in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse. Laws provide for participation of employees in administration of private enterprises.
  - 11—Soviets extend transportation impediments to German and Allied trains.
  - 11—ECA publishes report that West Germany's economic recovery since ERP has been "fast and dramatic."
  - 17—Fifteen members of German federal parliament leave for five-week visit to US to observe operation of American government on national, state and municipal levels.

- 18—Chancellor Adenauer advocates formation of European Federation with Germany as a full partner.
- 20—HICOM disapproves provisionally German income tax law on ground it would increase budgetary deficits of Federal Republic and states by decreasing tax revenues.
- 23—German production index announced as reaching 100 in March, 15 points over March of previous year.
- 26—For second time, Berlin's city government rejects Communist request to permit 500,000 youth to march through West Berlin at Whitsun.
- 28—HICOM withdraws provisional disapproval of new income tax law after federal authorities submit statement of measures to be taken to meet HICOM requirements.
- 28—HICOM agrees to authorize West Germany to act as independent state in Council of Europe assembly.
- 29—Federal Council (upper house of parliament) unanimously decides to join World Wheat Council. Under this agreement Federal Republic will buy 1,800,000 tons of wheat, 70 percent of its total wheat imports.



US educators (right), on tour of Germany, chat with HICOG's Buttenwieser.



Forty-millionth US gift parcel sent to Germany opened by Frankfurt family.

Members of German parliament meet Mr. McCloy before leaving on US visit.





Roving US Ambassador Harriman, Berlin's Mayor Reuter talk over the city's industrial progress, Marshall Plan aid.

A crowd estimated at 500,000 gathered in Berlin's Platz der Republik to observe traditional May Day rally (right).



- 1—Operational responsibility for displaced persons in US Zone transferred from European Command, US Army (EUCOM) to HICOG.
- 2—ECA Ambassador-at-large W. Averill Harriman renews US guarantees on defense of West Berlin.
- 5—Mr. McCloy, commenting on Soviet statement that all German prisoners of war have been sent home, says "I do not believe it."
- 6—In declaration before Federal Assembly, Chancellor Adenauer requests Soviet Union supply information about missing 1,500,000 German prisoners of war.
- 8—Russia tells Western Allies it would agree to city-wide election in Berlin if Occupation Forces withdraw from Berlin, among many other conditions.
- 9—Western Allies reject Soviet conditions on Berlin election.
- 9—Adenauer cabinet votes for West Germany to join Council of Europe.
- 10—Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, replies to letter from Dr. Reinhold Maier, state minister president, criticizing lack of prosecution in Stuttgart denazification bribery trials.
- 10—In speech before Pilgrim Society in London, Secretary of State Acheson calls for acceptance of Germany into "family of Western civilization."

## May 1950

- 11—Federal Republic accedes to Central Rhine Commission as full and equal member with Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.
- 12—HICOM grants greater shipbuilding liberties to Federal Republic by Regulation No. 7 to Law 24, allowing seven categories of ships up to maximum speed of 12 knots without Allied approval.
- 12—German UNESCO Committee constituted in Frankfurt.
- 14—Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Chicago cancels address by Mr. Buttenwieser, who publicly releases text which states Nazism in Germany "has been destroyed never to rise again."
- 15—HICOM lifts last remaining restrictions on international telephone and telegraph services in Federal Republic.
- 16—HICOM approves Law No. 27 concerning reorganization of German coal and steel industries.
- 16—HICOM withdraws its provisional disapproval of Federal civil service law.
- 16—German Federal Council unanimously approves Schuman Plan and forms study group to examine proposal.

- 22—Mr. Buttenwieser announces lifting of several restrictions on private investment in Federal Republic.
- 23—Great Britain, France and United States protest establishment of militarized police in Soviet Zone.
- 24—HICOG Office of Economic Affairs and ECA Special Mission to Western Germany outline plans for nationwide "dollar drive" to reduce Germany's large dollar gap.
- 25—Combined Travel Board eases restrictions on international travel for Germans.
- 26—Three Western high commissioners transmit proposals to Soviet Control Commission for political and economic unity of Germany on truly democratic basis.
- 26—29—Whitsuntide rally is only tame affair with not more than 400,000 Communist youth attending. Although no attempt is made to march into Western sectors, thousands of youth slip through Communist guards to observe and enjoy advantages of Western life.
- 27—Soviet Zone rejects Allied proposals for general free elections for all Germany.
- 29—Mr. McCloy states Communist-directed Whitsuntide demonstration in Berlin is failure due to firm determination of West Berliners.

June 1950

- 3—Germany prepares to negotiate for tariff concessions with 14 countries at forthcoming General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades conferences.
- 3—HICOG says question of German police force under study.
- 6—Public opinion shows three out of four Germans in US Zone oppose withdrawal of Occupation Powers because they fear Communist aggression.
- 7—Mr. McCloy, issuing statement on alleged Soviet boundary agreement on Oder-Neisse line, says questions of Germany's eastern boundary cannot be settled until valid peace treaty with Germany is concluded.
- 7—Berlin's week-long motor show draws 400,000 visitors, including many youth who slipped away from Communist Whitsun rally.
- 7—Mr. McCloy recommends issuance of large German national loan to alleviate financial, social and unemployment burdens of Federal Republic.
- 8—State Department announces Soviet determination of Oder-Neisse line as final frontier between Poland and Germany is illegal and in violation of Potsdam Agreement.

- 8—HICOM grants German government wider liberty of action in entering into international agreements.
- 9—Soviet-Zone Socialist Unity Party (the Communistic SED) calls for campaign to prevent Soviet-Zone residents from listening to Western radio stations and reading Western newspapers.
- 14—UNESCO inaugurates expanded program in Germany.
- 15—Soviets hold up two US Army passenger trains at Marienborn checkpoint for more than eight hours.
- 16—Nine members of German government leave for study tour in United States for course in international relations in preparation for posts in German diplomatic corps.
- 16—HICOM approves procedure for first stage of progressive relaxation of restrictions on foreign investments.
- 16—Speaking in Duesseldorf before Committee for Study of French-German Economic Relations, Mr. McCloy states solution in principle of German trade problems must be looked for in West exclusively. Idea of enlarging exports

to East, although highly tempting, cannot be regarded as a possible solution of German economic problems, but, nevertheless, East-West trade should be developed as far as possible.

- 17—HICOM announces abolition of exit permits to leave Germany for travel abroad. These had been issued by Allied permit offices since 1945.
- 23—Maurice Tobin, US secretary of labor, confers in Berlin with trade union representatives, Allied and German officials.
- 24—Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick becomes British high commissioner, succeeding Sir Brian Robertson.
- 25—ECA approves release of DM 1,150,000,000 of counterpart funds for expansion of industry and agriculture.
- 27—Commenting on Communist aggression in South Korea, Mr. McCloy points to "the utter sham of the so-called peace offensive of the Communists" and the "deep significance of the presence of Allied troops in Germany."
- 28—Dr. Heinz Krekeler arrives in New York to open German consulate.
- 30—German-American Trade Promotion Company organized to promote exports to dollar area.



*Exchanges, back from United States visit, talk over experiences at Bad Nauheim conference.*

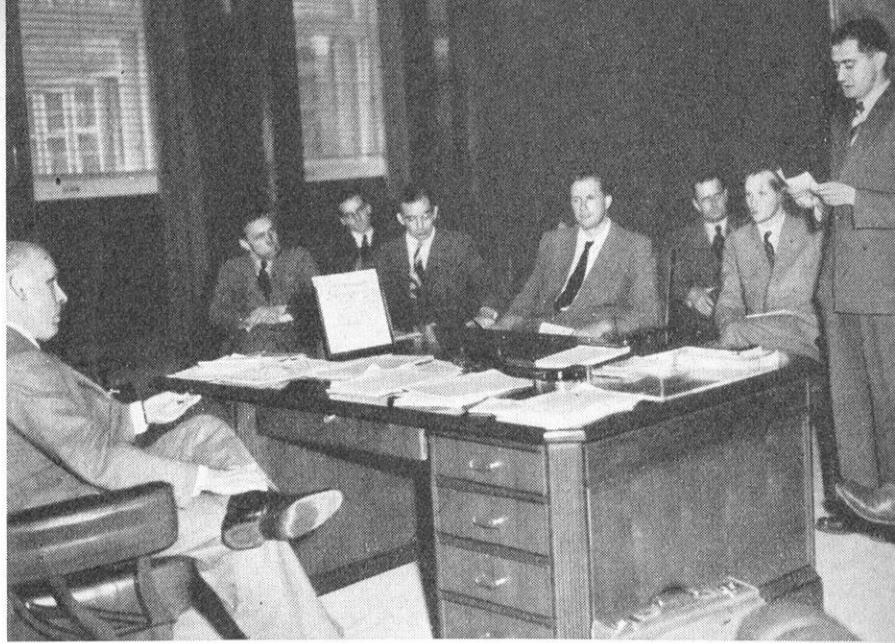
*Mr. McCloy addresses leading Ruhr industrialists.*

*Mr. Buttenwieser, principal speaker at Gutenberg jubilee festival in Mainz, views Mainz Psalter.*



## July 1950

- 1—Soviets cut off supply of water and electricity to West Berlin and state they will follow up action by interrupting elevated train service in non-Communist part of Berlin.
- 2—Russia sends note to US, repeating charges made by Communist East-German regime that American planes dropped potato bugs on East Germany.
- 3—United States High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy says in interview upon anniversary of his entering upon office in Germany that German unity must be sought by free nationwide elections.
- 4—Mr. McCloy declares in Frankfurt that Federal Republic does not need a military guarantee as Western Powers consider an attack against Germany an attack against themselves.
- 7—Department of State announces that through exchange of notes with British Embassy in Washington an agreement has been reached on settlement of outstanding financial issues under bizonal fusion agreement.
- 10—HICOM approves establishment of dollar export bonus to German exporters.
- 13—Federal Republic accedes to Council of Europe.
- 14—Federal government assumes responsibility for non-German religious and political refugees.
- 14—US Ambassador in Moscow presents note to Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking for explanation of Soviet delay in repatriating German prisoners of war and Soviet's repeated refusal to furnish information concerning them and asking Soviets to permit investigation by impartial international body. Similar notes were transmitted to Kremlin by British and French Ambassadors.
- 18—Mr. McCloy, meeting 10 German youth leaders in Frankfurt, says United States is prepared to support new plans for vocational training and self improvement, and to encourage new opportunities for German youth.
- 20—HICOM signs Law No. 32 on "Disposition of Former Reich-Owned Motion Picture Property," fostering sound, privately-owned motion picture industry, organized to preclude excessive concentrations of economic power.
- 26—US court in Frankfurt imposes fines on two trade associations and five individuals charged with violating decartelization law in first action of its kind.
- 26—Federal Assembly appeals to Kremlin to release all prisoners of war still held in Soviet Union. Urges sentences of those convicted of war crimes or other offenses should be reviewed in a proper legal manner.
- 28—HICOM agrees fundamentally to increase strength of police forces in states of Federal Republic.
- 30—HICOM states Communist officials in Federal Republic will be held responsible for actions in support of Communist policy of organized resistance to Western Occupation Authorities and to Federal Republic.
- 31—The four US state commissioners warn leading officials of Communist Party not to follow a policy of organized resistance.
- 31—Number of unemployed in Federal Republic decreases to 1,451,922.

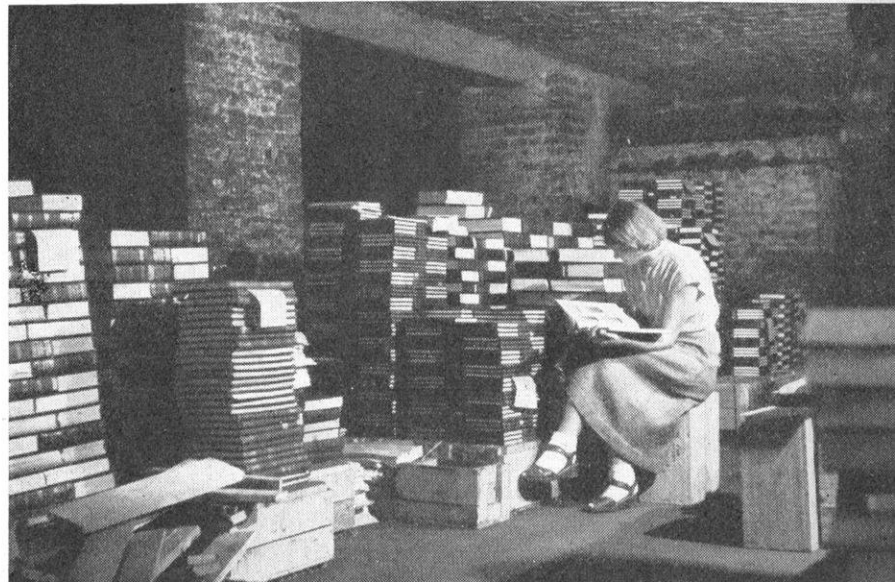


Mr. McCloy discusses youth problems with leaders of 13,000,000 youth.



Students who fled East zone visit ERP Caravan with Bremen's Mayor Kaisen.

30,000 medical books in Frankfurt prior to distribution to universities.



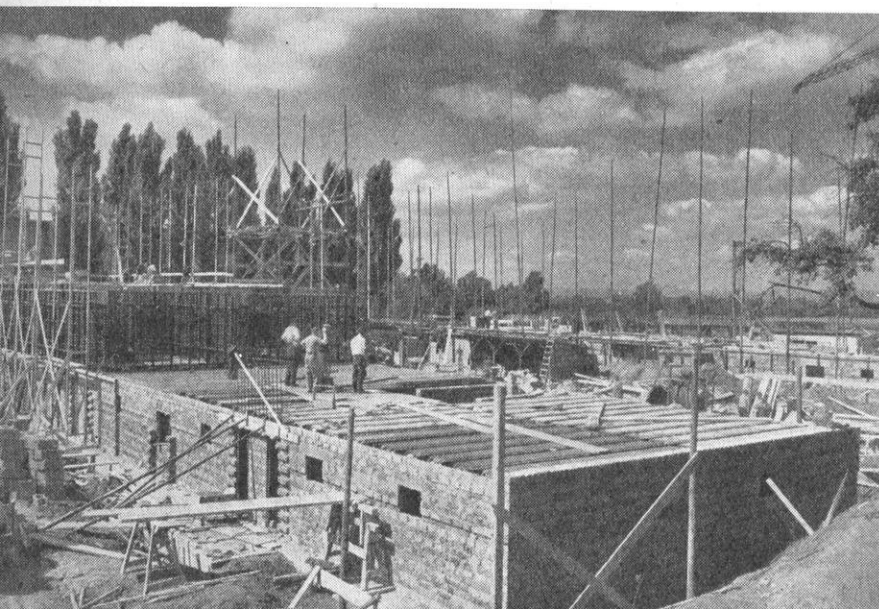




*Jean Cattier opens large new Hamburg Information Center.*



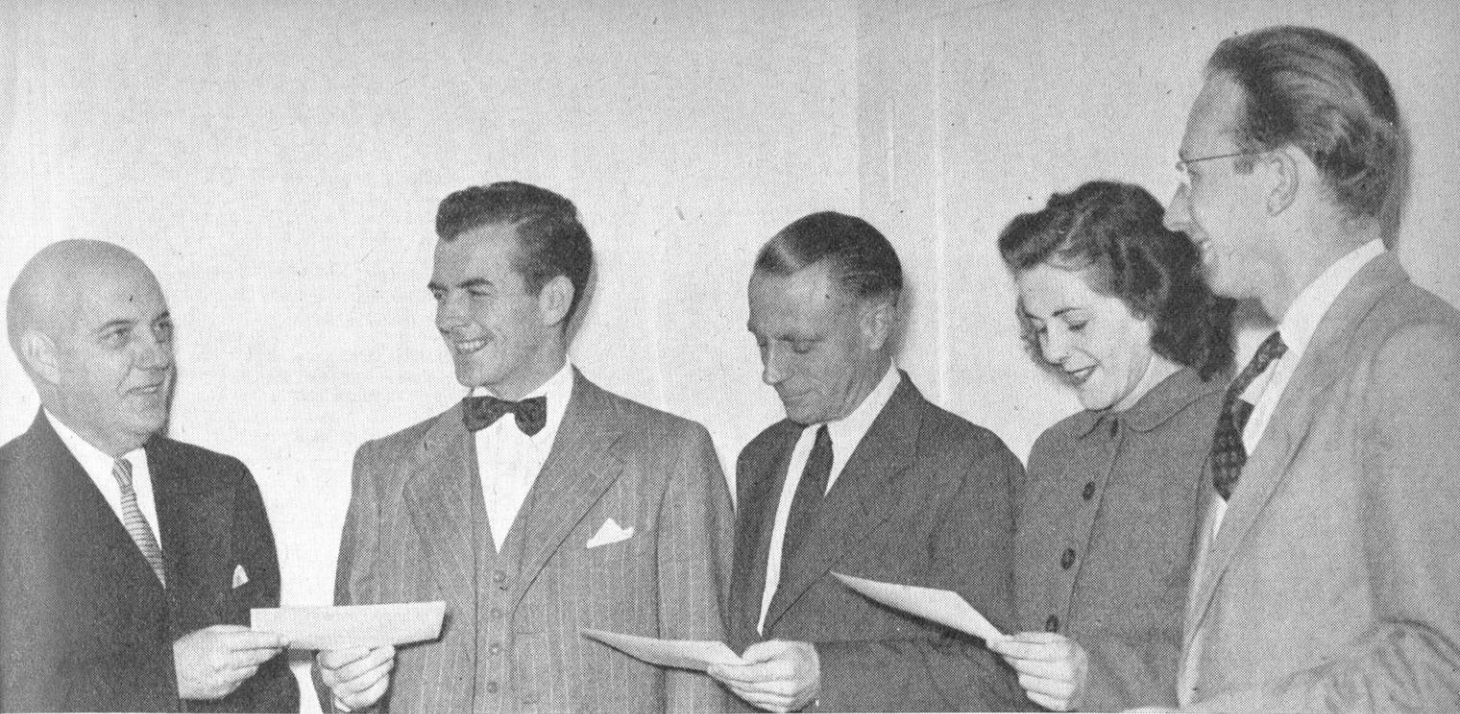
*Mr. McCloy off for Washington talks prior to Big Three parleys.*



*Homes for refugees in Schleswig-Holstein rise, aided by ERP.*

### August 1950

- 1—Crude steel production for July hits postwar record—1,035,000 tons.
- 1—HICOM establishes Bonn enclave for Allied authorities.
- 4—Mr. McCloy dedicates Germany's first big penicillin plant in Hoechst.
- 7—Germany third largest exhibitor at first US International Trade Fair in Chicago.
- 9—350 German students, teachers and leaders in various fields leave for one year of study in United States.
- 10—Interzonal trade agreement extended for three months.
- 15—Mr. McCloy endorses EUCOM announcement on friendly relations with the Germans.
- 16—Trade agreement between Germany and Great Britain signed in London.
- 17—HICOM enacts Law 35 providing for dispersion of assets of IG Farben.
- 19—Prompted by recent smuggling over zonal border of valuable special machines and materials, HICOG expresses dissatisfaction with handling of export controls by federal government.
- 24—Ban on ERP counterpart funds for German shipbuilding lifted and DM 95,000,000 of ERP funds earmarked for this purpose.
- 24—Allied commandants abolish rationing of food in Berlin.
- 25—19 German war criminals, convicted by American tribunals at Nuremberg and imprisoned at Landsberg, freed because of time off for good conduct.
- 28—Three Western commandants of Berlin protest Soviet interference in postal traffic: up to Aug. 18 Soviets had taken 3,000 parcels.
- 29—Trade agreement between Federal Republic and France extended to Oct. 31.
- 29—Federal Government enacts budget for 1950-51 of DM 13,000,000,000.
- 30—Federal Republic allocated \$939,900,000 in ECA funds.
- 31—German government passes draft law concerning right of co-determination.
- 31—HICOM in formal statement, says it will hold German Communist party leaders responsible for Communist inspired incitement to disobedience and resistance to its over-all authority.



*Glenn Wolfe hands certificates to first German-class graduates.*

### September 1950

- 1—Department of State announces US will hold USSR responsible for any attack from Soviet Zone against West Berlin and Federal Republic.
- 2—Eleven countries give consent to establishment of German consulates.
- 3—Second 1950 batch of 350 exchangees leaves for year in US schools.
- 4—In Labor Day broadcast, Mr. McCloy describes organized labor movement as greatest force in the free world against Communism.
- 5—German consulate in New York opens.
- 5—Mr. McCloy tells press in Washington that in a discussion with President Truman he approved of German participation in defense of western Europe and reinforcement of US troops in Germany. Mr. McCloy describes East-zone forces as permanent menace.
- 6—HICOM reminds German authorities of their responsibility in preventing export of strategic materials to Iron Curtain countries.
- 15—Unemployment in Federal Republic and West Berlin drops to new low — a total of 1,230,000 idle.
- 19—French, British and US foreign ministers, after meeting in New York, publish communique on Germany, expressing desire to intergrate Federal Republic into community of free nations, to work for the unification of all of Germany, to terminate state of war with Germany, to increase security of Federal Republic. Allies declare "new phase" in relations with Federal Republic beginning, and that Occupying Powers are willing to amend Occupation Statute. Federal Government authorized to establish ministry of foreign affairs. Allies to review prohibited and limited industries agreement, remove restrictions on ship-building for export, allow steel to be produced outside present limitations. Allies pay tribute to continued steadfastness of people of Berlin.
- 28—Germany takes part in conferences on General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Torquay, England. 39 countries discuss tariff concessions.



*Religious editors of German papers confer in Bad Nauheim.*

*Student-exchangees relate US experiences after year's visit.*





## October 1950

- 1—Berlin's International Industries Fair opens with dedication of George C. Marshall House with Mr. McCloy and ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman participating.
- 1—Communist-publicized demonstrations in western Germany fizzle with only few disturbances which are quickly subdued by German police.
- 8—Mr. McCloy explains Foreign Ministers' decision and German security in German-language radio speech.
- 9-11—Second Resident Officers' Conference is held in Frankfurt.

*Aerial view of Berlin's International Industries Fair, opened Oct. 1 by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy and ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman, had attracted more than 1,000,000 visitors in less than two weeks. Tens of thousands of Soviet Sector and Soviet Zone residents were admitted despite efforts to prevent their attendance. They paid East marks on proffering proof of residence. In center is the new George C. Marshall House.*

# Bibliography

Articles and texts published in the Information Bulletin, recording the policies, programs, development and achievements of HICOG and affiliated activities, include:

**Occupation Statute** (interpretation), No. 160, May 3, 1949.

**Occupation Statute for Western Germany, Text of**, No. 161, May 17, 1949.

Executive Order No. 10,062, "Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany" (text), No. 163, June 14, 1949 (with amendment in September 1950 issue).

**The Basic Law** (interpretation and text), No. 163, June 14, 1949.

**Paris Conference**, statement by Secretary Acheson, No. 165, July 12, 1949.

**High Commission Charter** (text), No. 165, July 12, 1949.

**Germany and the Foreign Ministers** (interpretation), No. 165, July 12, 1949.

**Bibliography of Development of German Unity**, No. 165, July 12, 1949.

**HICOG Organization**, analysis of basic plan with organizational chart, No. 167, Aug. 9, 1949.

**Western Germany Has Very Greatly Progressed Since the Surrender**, address by Mr. McCloy, No. 168, Aug. 23, 1949.

**Progress in Germany**, summary by State Department, No. 168, Aug. 23, 1949.

**US Attitude on Bonn**, statement by Mr. McCloy, No. 170, Sept. 20, 1949.

**Organization Chart of Office of US High Commissioner**, No. 170, Sept. 20, 1949.

**Birth of a Republic** (summary), No. 171, Oct. 4, 1949.

**Message to HICOG Personnel**, address by Mr. McCloy, November 1949.

**HICOG's Objective**, statement by General Hays, December 1949.

**Secretary Acheson Visits Germany** (review), December 1949.

**Our German Problem Today**, digest of address by Henry A. Byroade, January 1950.

**Constitutional Development**, review by A. F. Pabsch and S. L. Wahrhaftig, January 1950.

**Resident Officers**, summary of zonal conference, January 1950.

**Report on Progress**, address in Washington by Mr. McCloy, February 1950.

**Mission for 1950**, speech by Mr. Nicholson, February 1950.

**Allied Watch on the Rhine**, feature on Allied High Commission operation by Haynes Mahoney, March 1950.

**Speeches of US High Commissioner Delivered in Stuttgart and Boston** (texts), March 1950.

**Stuttgart Speech**, resume of world reaction, March 1950.

**American Policy in Germany**, address by Mr. Buttenwieser, May 1950.

**Germany in a United Europe**, address by Mr. McCloy, May 1950.

**Five Years after Potsdam**, address by Mr. Nicholson, June 1950.

**HICOG Staff Planning**, review by David Wilken, June 1950.

**The Reorientation of Germany**, address by Mr. Buttenwieser, June 1950.

**Defense of Democracy**, address by Mr. McCloy, July 1950.

**Germany Today — Economically and Financially**, address by Mr. Buttenwieser, July 1950.

**A Five-Year Inventory**, address by Mr. Buttenwieser, August 1950.

**Allied Policy on Germany**, text of Foreign Ministers' Communique, October 1950.

**Germany Views Foreign Ministers' Communique**, press reaction, October 1950.

Other publications pertaining to HICOG and affiliated activities include:

**US Resident Officers' Conference**, compilation of speeches and statements, published by Field Division, HICOG, January 1950.

**Activities of the Office of Public Affairs**, published by Special Publications Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, January 1950.

**Basic Law and Occupation Statute**, published by Policy Reports Secretary, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG, Feb. 1, 1950.

**Germany's Parliament in Action**, published by CFM & Research Branch, Foreign Relations Division, Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, Feb. 15, 1950.

**US Resident Officers' Conference** (supplement), published by Field Division, HICOG, March 1950.

**1st Quarterly Report on Germany** (Sept. 21 to Dec. 31, 1949), published by Reports and Statistics Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, May 1950.

**HICOG Handbook**, published by Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, June 1950.

**The Kreis Resident Office**, published by Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, July 1950.

**2nd Quarterly Report on Germany** (Jan. 1-March 31, 1950), published by Reports and Statistics Division, Office of Administration, HICOG, July 1950.

**3rd Quarterly Report on Germany** (April 1 to June 30, 1950), published by Policy Reports Secretary, Office of Executive Secretary, HICOG, October 1950.

Other pamphlets, brochures and periodicals have been issued by various offices, divisions and branches of HICOG, analyzing current situations or reporting specific activities.

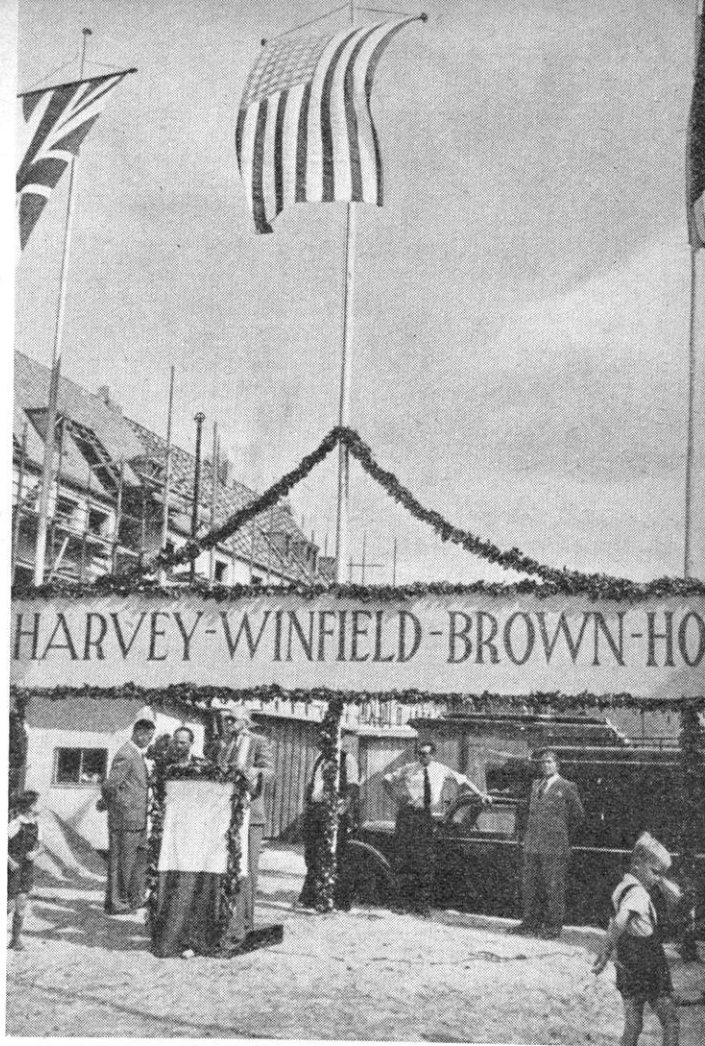
# 800 New Dwellings For Refugees Dedicated

**D**ECENT LIVING QUARTERS at low rentals are the cornerstones of a truly free and democratic way of life," Harvey W. Brown, adviser to the ECA Mission in Germany and director of the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, said in dedicating 800 units of a refugee housing project in Luebeck, Schleswig-Holstein.

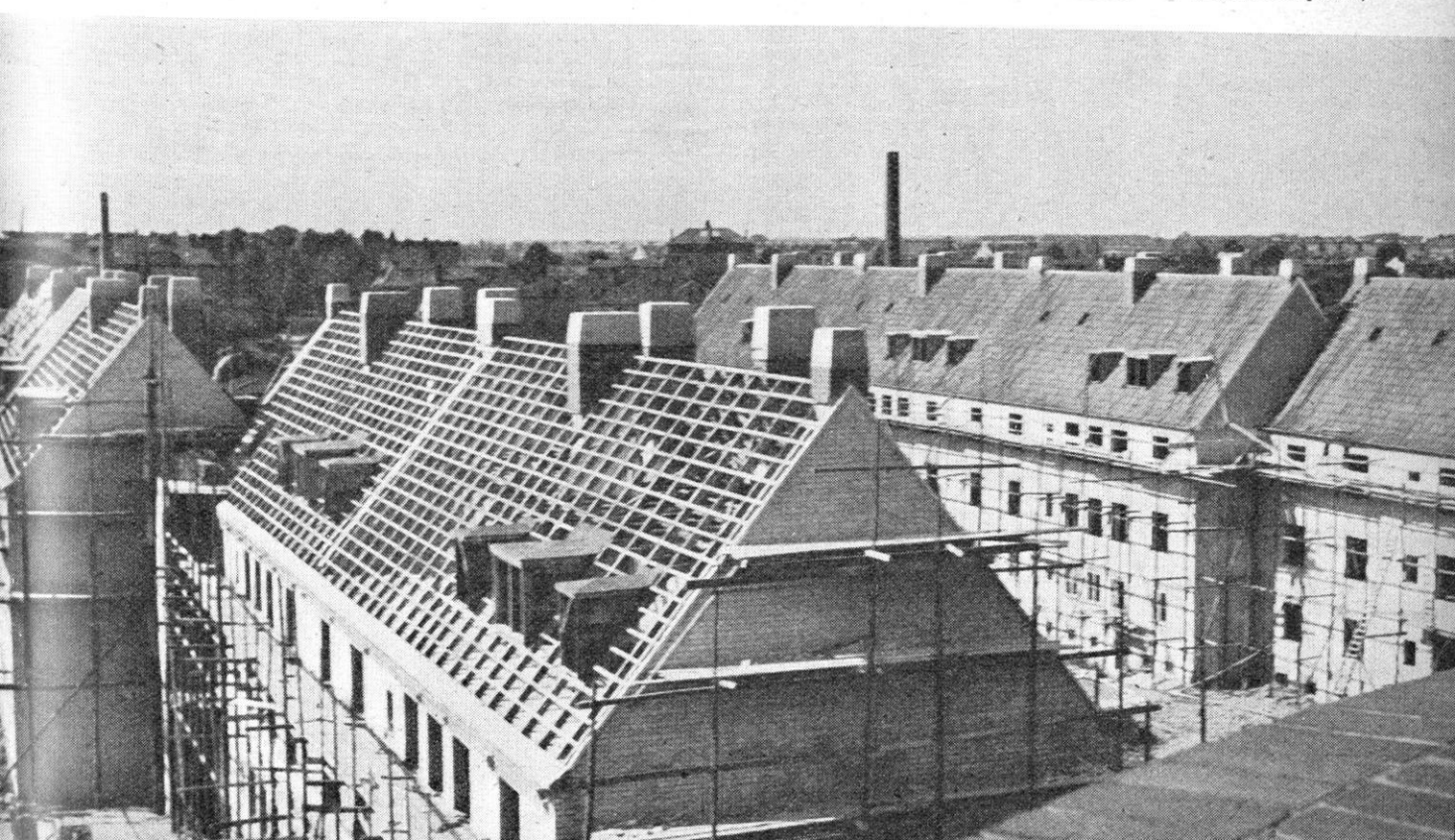
This development, the largest in the Schleswig-Holstein refugee housing program, was named Aug. 9 as the Harvey W. Brown Settlement in tribute to Mr. Brown and the American labor movement. The houses were partially financed by ECA counterpart funds. Mr. Brown and members of his staff have been a great assistance to the program since its inception.

The ceremony was arranged by Ernst Damm, minister of social affairs in Schleswig-Holstein, with the help of Luebeck trade unions and refugee organizations. Other speakers were Minister Damm, City President Miendorf and Luebeck Senator Knapp. Senator Knapp paid tribute to Mr. Brown and to the American trade unions in making the dedication. Mr. Brown in addition to his formal address said in accepting the dedication:

"I thank you for the honor that you have conferred upon me. I know that by naming this settlement the Harvey W. Brown Settlement, you wish to honor the American trade union movement which, together with your trade unions, endeavors to assure for the working man that share of prosperity which is due to him. In that sense, I gladly accept the honor, thanking you in the name of the US High Commissioner and in the name of American labor."



*HICOG Labor Affairs Director Harvey W. Brown dedicates mammoth refugee housing project in Luebeck. Below: Partial view of the 800 new homes.* (PRD HICOG photos)



# The Exchanges Say...

Summary

By **BETH BURCHARD**

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

**R**EMEMBER THE ADVERTISING slogans of World War II — slogans and songs and conversational sentiments which defined America as the corner drugstore, blueberry pie and Saturday afternoon at Ebbets Field?

Well, it's possible that an American, looking at the United States, would name these things as "the best" in his country — but Germans who have visited the United States as exchangees see it a lot differently.

Germans are impressed by such intangibles as the spirit of helpfulness among people, the trust they show in one another and the way Americans can stand in a group and give speeches. And with the professional know-how and the freedom of women.

Seen through the average exchangee's eyes, America is a place from which a great deal can be learned.

Many American institutions, however, are not applicable to Germany as she is today, they feel; on the other hand, many should be imported in toto.

One exchangee says of his fellows: "Most young visitors I met on the way back said they would like to return to America forever. A lot of older people said they would never go back again, not even for thousands of dollars."

**M**YRIAD DIFFERENT impressions of America are contained in a compilation by the Exchanges Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, in which exchangees reported on their findings. Through them, one can glimpse something of the course the experiment has taken.

Between January 1949 and May 1950, some 1,300 Germans have gone to America under the reorientation-exchanges program, a means of acquainting Germans with American technical skills and the democratic approach. The Exchanges Division admits this is a relatively small number when considered in relation to the 48,000,000 persons in western Germany, especially the 18,000,000 in the US Zone, from which most of the selectees were drawn.

The division has, moreover, repeatedly warned against making generalizations as to the success of the program, despite isolated incidents of conversion to democratic ideas and the enthusiasm shown by the greater part of those Germans who have participated.

A survey taken in March 1950 among West Germans shows that a high percentage of those surveyed by HICOG pollsters have heard of the program and that a large majority of these have a favorable opinion of it.

*Totalling 350, the largest group of Germans ever to go to the United States under the HICOG cultural exchange program assembled at the Casino at HICOG's headquarters in Frankfurt to hear an address by High Commissioner John J. McCloy (see page 45). They sailed in mid-August from Cannes, France. Below, 26 Berlin students and teacher-trainees, en route to the United States to start one-year scholarships granted under the HICOG Exchanges Program, wave goodbye as they prepare to depart from Tempelhof Air Base. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG and PRB HICOG-BE)*



A majority believe that Germans can learn from Americans.

The survey also shows that most of the Germans are not prejudiced against those of their countrymen who take part in the program.

It is interesting to note that articles written on experiences in the United States by the Germans and published in German media are outspokenly favorable to the program and follow closely the comments in reports and letters on file in the HICOG headquarters, most of which are prepared either for the administrative division which planned the program or addressed to individuals associated with it. The fact that reports to HICOG resemble closely accounts to the German people is a sign of advancement — earlier in the occupation there had been a marked tendency on the part of Germans to try and please the Americans by reporting only those things they thought Americans would like to hear.

**F**OR THE MOST PART, exchangees are open in their comments on what they observe in America. Although one participant says "We all go to America with the 'occupation complex,'" most returnees seem to give frank appraisals of what they see. They take a realistic view on the possibilities for adapting to Germany the most desirable features of American — and democratic — life.

Many seem surprised at their genuine welcome in America.

"I am very often asked questions about Germany and her people . . . Sometimes I don't even know the answers. So far I have not heard anything about Germany that was

bad. Everybody wants to help Germany," admits student Gerhard Wulf.

Teen-ager Willi Traub is particularly pleased with the "extremely good comradeship" among his fellow students, stating that he has not experienced anything to support the general belief that Germans are often disliked or rejected in the United States.

"The Americans' hospitality was far above our expectations," according to Dr. Kurt Landsberger. "We were received, both in public and privately, with a true cordiality, courtesy and joyfulness. This wonderful character of the American people left a deep impression with all of us . . ."

Among the 1,300 exchangees are persons of varying fields and professions: educators, medical, law and industrial experts, newspaper men, trade unionists and farmers. Student experts-to-be make up a goodly percentage.

**I**N THE COURSE of their tours through businesses and institutions in which they are particularly interested, the exchangees draw a number of comparisons between American and German institutions.

School life is judged, and finds its strongest praise in the realm of development for citizenship.

Elections to student councils are hailed by one educator as an activity in which "the students rely on their own . . . experience to judge whether a candidate makes out well or fails them . . . They become familiar with election techniques. How many people in Germany are kept from the polls by their own inhibitions, or do not know at all to whom they give their votes, what the stakes really are, or how to behave in the election booth?"

*Final processing (below) of the exchangees in the group of 350 Germans sent to the United States in mid-August took place in Frankfurt. The college and high school students, experts in various fields and civil servants were drawn from all parts of Western Germany, with the majority coming from the US Zone. Right, another group of Berlin students and teacher-trainees, totaling 34, prepare to board their plane at Tempelhof on their way to a year of study in universities and schools in the United States.*



Another comparison by the same author, Anton Brenner of Stuttgart: "When do our children learn to find their way through a library? American children learn this in the fourth grade . . ."

Writes German textbook expert Dr. Ursula Fritsch of Brunswick: "I have been deeply impressed with many traits of the Americans: their energy when confronted by new problems. The analytic method plays a large part, not as an end in itself but in the form of the question 'what is to be done?' — and until the 'know-how' is understood."

Another education expert, Helmut Hesselbach of Munich, thought that physical education should play a larger role in German schools. "Camping and more outdoor life in the German school curricula can do a valuable job in improving the German educational system . . . Camping can carry a tremendous task in helping improve the quality of our citizenship."

**L**IBRARIES, CLOSELY LINKED to the educational system of any country, were carefully scrutinized by visiting Germans.

"As to libraries, I can only say I have the deepest respect for American library ideas and institutions," writes Eva Marie Hollweg. ". . . I am sorry to say we are much behind in Germany in this respect . . . I see several reasons for this, but . . . it must be admitted that one of the main reasons is the lack of interest of the average citizen and . . . the authorities.

"So there was one thing which struck me during my (American) visit . . . that is the interest the public and the individual take in the library question."

This library expert was impressed, too, with American school-libraries. "We were struck at the size of most of these libraries and at the interest both the students and the teachers take in them." She thought Germans, both students and teachers, would be enthusiastic about such a library, too, and made recommendations in her report for action whereby funds could be obtained.

Students had their own observations of the educational system.

"An advantage in (American) college life is the close contact between the college and the family," writes Melissa Dressel.

"It is very progressive in this country that in all fields of welfare for youth there is . . . co-operation between parents and teachers. Perhaps this has been a fault in Germany — parents did not have anything to say about the public education of their children."

Hans Uhler, a student at the University of Mississippi, wrote his impressions of a summer camp. "Camp Pratts was a most important factor in filling out the program of foreign student exchange. It provided . . . an opportunity to see what American camps are like. This was specially important for us Germans, who in most cases were acquainted only with the camps of the Hitler Youth, and who as a result had a dislike for camps as a whole. Camp Pratts showed us that a camp need not be dictated by military discipline, but that it can be a resort of relaxation;

that a camp is not necessarily a place to train fanatic nationalists, but that it may be a center of international understanding and mutual friendship."

**T**HE THING MOST ASTONISHING," says Willi Traub, "is that in American schools teachers and pupils are like friends, the teachers never losing their tempers or doing injustices to their pupils, as well as the complete absence of the German method of so-called 'iron discipline,' which is so feared in the German school system . . ."

A sidelight observation, here, by student Edgar Blessing: "It is a pity that basketball games now are over. I enjoyed them very much. When I saw the first game I found it funny — not the game itself, but the noise. The students of each side were shouting and yelling for their teams, but soon the spirit of the games laid a hold on me, too, and I started to shout also."

Of the students of America, Dr. Kurt Landsberger of Berlin-Charlottenburg made this observation, after visiting a US law school: "It is impressive to see the frank and unaffected bearing of the young undergraduates. Candidly, free from any exaggerated aspect, not in an arrogant manner, they face their instructor, ask questions of him freely and in the discussions they often show a remarkable rhetorical assurance. Indeed, the art of speaking clearly and intelligibly to the common folk appears to enjoy special care in the United States.

"It was a striking impression to observe the seriousness and enormous diligence that American undergraduates apply to their studies."

**W**OMEN IN THE RURAL areas of the United States were regarded enviously by Erika Gittinger, who is in charge of rural home economics schools in Wuerttemberg-Baden. "To be able to better understand the organization of the Home Economics Extension Service in the United States, it must be said that there is not a great difference between a rural and an urban household. For this reason, there is less distinction between the fields of work of a city woman and that of a farm woman. Indeed, many farm women feed their chickens, etc., but the work of feeding is very simple because of prepared feeds. Above all, no livestock feed is prepared in the house. Furthermore, the dwelling or home on the farm is usually separated from other buildings, whereas our farms form a closed living and working unit."

Along the same line was a top official's observation: "I found out that the farm woman in America is just not the slave of her work as very often is the fate of our farm women. Without any doubt, under these circumstances the farm women can devote more time to cultural affairs, in the house and especially to the training of her children . . ."

The above is reported by Heinrich Stoops, Wuerttemberg-Baden's minister of agriculture.

He goes on, "The practical side of farming in the United States (differs) very, very much from our methods of operation. Also the farmer himself is different; he is more the type of a businessman and much better informed about market opportunities than the average German farmer is."

In comparison, I should say, he rather should have a bit more of what characterizes the German farmers, and the German farmers should learn more of the business orientation his American colleague has . . .

"The shortage of farm labor forces farmers to do intensive farming with a minimum of labor and with the money they have. Everybody concentrates on the business side of a job, a project. There is no such thing as aristocracy of the blood. Problem number one seems to be to make much money and fast. And this is what our farmers can learn from their American colleagues . . .

"Their technical means, in comparison, makes us appear backward. We have no idea how great the mechanical development in the United States really is . . ."

Bernhard Gruber reports on the Agriculture Co-operative Extension Service: "I was especially impressed that the Extension Service in the US Department of Agriculture, although it gives directions to the states, emphasizes that it never interferes directly with the field of work of the colleges. The programs are not ordered, but offered . . . the colleges can accept them or not."

**C**OMMENT ON AMERICAN law from experts in that field emphasizes differences in the systems of justice. "American law is so different from continental European law, especially German law, that individual institutions and its rules can hardly be transferred to German law. It is based on Anglo-American traditions — and was fixed in an immense number of judicial decisions, the study of which requires many years . . . (But) the basic principles of law in both systems are finally the same ones . . ." This is reported by Walter Roemer, official of the Bavarian Ministry of Justice.

"I was especially interested in the criminal law," writes Volmar Borbein, public prosecutor at the district court at Kassel. "The rights of the accused (in America) are more extensive than in Germany. The accused often has the right to demand that the judge check the measures taken by the police. Often he makes use of his right to refuse a statement. By that the prosecution is compelled to pull the evidence together very carefully . . . As to the sentence itself, the appointment of probation officials is of special importance. I am of the opinion that this institution could give valuable suggestions to our criminal law, too."

Visiting attorney Dr. Kurt Landsberger makes these comments: "The American law system has the advantage that the judge is not so closely bound to written law as in Germany.

"In the criminal procedure the right and the freedom of the accused are carefully watched.

"Here is an example worthy of imitation: fewer judges, good judges, and well-paid judges.

"The American legal education system does not provide a practical training in the courts as is customary in Germany. It is true, at the universities there are so-called moot courts (but) these exercises are not sufficient to give the students the thorough knowledge German lawyers gather by their preparatory service at the courts. In this respect . . . the German system seems more advantageous."

To Dr. Hans Anschuetz of Heidelberg, there are other flaws in the American system. "I doubt that the (observer-referee role of the judge) in getting evidence, especially from witnesses and likewise in criminal cases, where psychological research into the personality of the criminal is limited, will yield results which help in determining the truth."

However, says he, "a judicial crisis in the US will be less possible than in Germany, as the nation itself, represented by a . . . selected jury exercises jurisdiction."

**O**N BOOK PUBLISHING, Dr. Fritz Woelcken, German publisher, comments: "I have been impressed by two things: the great care that is given to editing, even in such a venture as the pocket books, editing of a kind which is practically unknown in our country. The other impressive fact is the care given to promotion and marketing. There is little haphazard about selling books . . ."

On labor in America, Markus Schleicher, president of the Wuerttemberg-Baden Trade Union Federation, observes: "The AFL Trade Union Congress made a deep impression on me, because it took a stand in contradiction to the assertion that the American trade unions were not political; I noticed the close connection of the trade unions with the church; I heard a judge talk who was still able to laugh and joke (almost an impossibility in Germany); I was favorably impressed by the positive point of view of the congress on the German problems . . ."

Comments on the social structure point up the vitality and fluidity of the people as a whole, as seen by the Germans.

"Amazingly often you find people who have several professions . . . I met many farmers who had practiced other professions. Many laborers went through other professions, too. If you ask for the reasons you learn that the present profession is more lucrative. You do not find that people pay so much attention to preparatory training as in Germany. This has, in my opinion, remarkable consequences. The individual gets well acquainted with different social conditions.

"It does not matter where you come from, but how efficient you are . . . At the same time everybody is esteemed only for his work and not for the social authority resulting from the nature of his job. Therefore, there are no class differences in our sense. The relations between the people thus are free and unaffected . . ."

**T**HE WOMAN IN AMERICA takes much more zealous interest in all events in political and public areas than a woman in Germany would. The League of Women Voters is a women's organization spread all over the States with the end of informing and instructing their population — not only women — on a basis that should be called impartial, and in order to raise interest in the problems of public, social, political, international and legal life.

"I had the opportunity to attend immense assemblies of this organization (as well as) small local meetings. The open-mindedness of the women concerning political events, and the skill with which even a simple housewife was



able to express her thoughts was astonishing. The organization of a similar movement in Germany, it seems to me, would be of great advantage . . .

"I was most impressed by the fact that Americans principally try to make life for others and for themselves as comfortable and simple as possible. Social life, it seems to me, runs along much more harmoniously and in better balance than in our country . . . They are the consequence of minds full of tolerance and sympathy and because of this attitude they respect even the personality of a child."

Mrs. Juliane von Campenhausen describes her first visit to New York: "It is very easy to find one's way in Manhattan without having much sense of direction . . . for there is always someone ready with kind information. If you are standing at any . . . busy intersection, somewhat dolefully because you are at a loss as to where to turn, someone is bound to step up to you within no more than two minutes to ask whether he can help you . . .

"People go to church in America. This is a matter of course, and it would occur to no one to laugh at a churchgoer as is often done elsewhere . . . We had the impression that Americans generally take their Christianity seriously. This, by the way, is the only explanation of their helpfulness. We know how America has helped Germany; we also know what would have become of Germany but for this help. But I suppose (we did) not know . . . that this aid has by no means come always out of the superabundance of this immensely prosperous country. It has been a large sacrifice for many people to provide this help."

**M**RS. VON CAMPENHAUSEN is also amazed at a jovial priest who supplied her with "the most accurate information about 'Toni,' the permanent wave . . . This is most typically American. They are not stiff but always ready for fun or joke. The most difficult situations are . . . mastered with a joke."

Wonderment accompanies her descriptions of American drugstores — "they carry cigarettes, stationery, alarm clocks, chinaware and umbrellas. You can even eat there."

In a more serious vein she observed, "In America you can be of a different opinion without giving other people the idea that they are obligated to knock you over the head. After all, this tolerance does not come all by itself. It is . . . taught in the schools.

"As regards social legislation, USA is less advanced than we," she wrote. "They are now studying compulsory health insurance. The existing invalidity and old age pension insurance was only introduced under Roosevelt. They honestly admit, however, that we are more advanced in this field, and that they have adopted many of our principles."

Student Melitta Dressel found that, for her, "it was as important to study the American way of life from practical experience. I was hugely surprised to see that packages and mail are left beside a mailbox for hours! No one takes them away and then the mailman comes and picks them up. Moreover, I can go into a restaurant and eat what I wish and the cashier believes, without a check, what I have had. It must be that the system of being honest and

confident toward our fellowmen works out successfully, else it would be abolished."

Through visiting other lands, she writes, "One slowly loses the feeling of being superior to others, because after all, everybody is the same. We are all people."

"One of the most impressive things to me," testifies Bernhard Gruber, agricultural exchangee, "is the fact that there is not so much done by order as in Germany but by discussion and teamwork."

**V**ARI-COLORED AS ALL these observations seem, in such an abundant variety of fields, it can be perceived that the exchangees receive some positive impressions of America and learn to respect many of her institutions. Indications are, from the reports, that the exchangees intend to carry through in disseminating information concerning their trips and working toward changes in German institutions they deem advantageous or desirable. Many are giving talks and writing articles in addition. Final accounting as to the worth of the entire project is necessarily a task for the future.

But these are typical of the remarks:

"I have learned immeasurably much for my work . . . and it is my most important task to take these thoughts and ideas home."

"This idea I want to stress and emphasize over and over again in my work in Germany and wherever I may be in Germany, that we must respect people of other countries and try to understand them, even if their customs are very different from those to which we are accustomed. We must learn, above all, to understand and to respect each other in Germany." +END

## Churches Cleared of Rubble By College Students from America

Ten college students from the United States were among a group of 60 young people from six nations who worked on several reconstruction projects in West Berlin during the summer.

The work, which was in progress from July 28 to the end of August, was planned by the World Baptist Youth Conference in co-operation with the Berlin Student Friendship Work Camp. Student-workers cleared rubble at the site of two Baptist churches, one in Steglitz and the other in Lichterfelde-West, and cleaned and repaired the former Siemens Castle in Wannsee, which was turned over to the Berlin Free Churches by the *Magistrat* (city council).

Among students from other foreign countries working on the several projects were four from the United Kingdom, six from Sweden, two from Norway and one from Denmark. All traveled at their own expense and lived individually with German families in Berlin. Spare time was taken up with forums, lectures and sightseeing tours.

The major rehabilitation of the Siemens Castle made possible the establishment of an international poliomyelitis research and treatment center with 135 beds. HICOG contributed DM 157,016 in July toward its construction.

# Adding the Human Element

US HIGH COMMISSIONER John J. McCloy bade "bon voyage" Aug. 9 to approximately 350 German students, teachers and leaders in various fields, leaving for periods of up to one year of study and work in the United States. The group is visiting America under the HICOG exchange program.

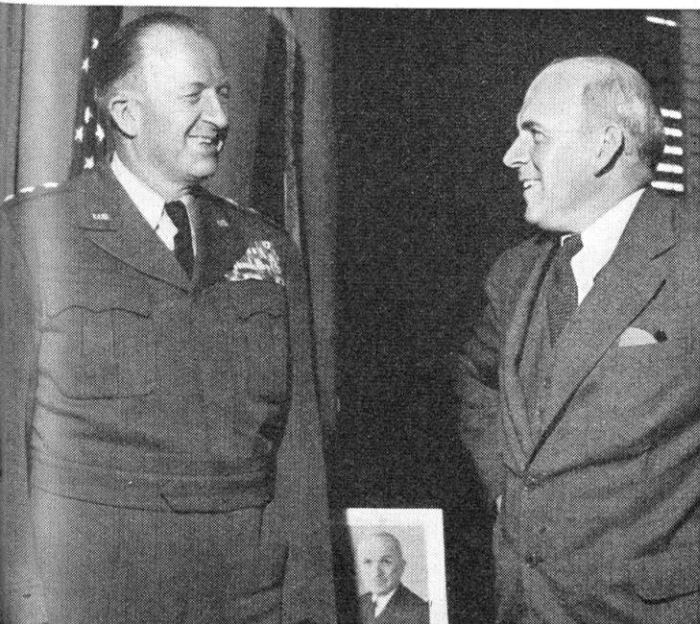
After briefing and processing, during which they heard a farewell address from the High Commissioner at the HICOG Headquarters Building in Frankfurt, the group departed by special train for Cannes, France, where they embarked on the Italian steamer S.S. Brazil for the United States.

In addition to studying one semester in US teachers' colleges, 100 young German teachers, included in the group, will have an opportunity to visit and practice teaching in American schools, as part of a program to acquaint them with the democratic aspects of American education. Twenty-five teen-agers will spend a year with American families and attend US high schools in urban communities.

Most of the remainder of the group are undergraduate university students who will study for an academic year at American universities and colleges, specializing in economics, political science, journalism and other social studies, designed to equip them for future roles of responsibility in a democratic Germany. A few experts and leaders in economic, social and political fields who will study American institutions in their respective vocations, are also in the group.

Most of the visits of the exchanges, who come from all parts of western Germany, have been arranged and financed by the State Department, in conjunction with Exchanges Division, Office of Public Affairs. The Stateside

*Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general of the US Army, Europe, paid a courtesy call Aug. 23 on High Commissioner John J. McCloy shortly before Mr. McCloy's departure for Washington. General Eddy succeeded retiring Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)*



arrangements were made in co-operation with numerous American universities and civic groups.

The text of Mr. McCloy's address follows:

I AM VERY HAPPY to join you briefly in the pleasant, though rather involved, task of preparing you for a trip to the United States. They say that "travel is broadening" but some of you may find yourselves thinner after completing the complicated processing required by our efficient Exchanges Division staff in getting you on board ship.

However, I am sure that all of you will cheerfully bear these problems when you consider the difficulties of travel and the fluctuations of shipping space these days. Moreover, you are about to embark upon one of the largest and most complex programs of this kind ever undertaken by the government of the United States.

For many years, all free nations have promoted the exchange of students, teachers and experts between themselves. The United States has participated generously in these programs. But never before have we organized the exchange of so many people for such serious purposes with another country as has now been instituted between our nation and Germany.

Last year some 1,500 of your fellows from all parts of western Germany and Berlin and from all walks of life were brought to the United States. Others were aided in visiting other democratic nations. Scores of American and European experts and leaders in the many vocations of democratic life were brought to Germany. This year an even greater number will join the international exchange.

IN SPONSORING SUCH a vast program, there is danger that our motives will be misunderstood. In fact, there has already been some evidence of this and we have heard whispered insinuations that our efforts are a grandiose propaganda scheme, an attempt to "Americanize" the German visitors, a move to transplant American customs and institutions to Germany. This is all a parcel of nonsense which pervades so much of the irresponsible comment and so much of the deliberately distorted comment one has to endure these days.

It is, of course, true that we hope to bring about a better understanding between our countries by this exchange of persons. International understanding is always a major factor of world peace. But our ultimate objectives are broader and deeper than these limited aims and I hope that you will all approach this trip with the conviction that our objectives are as we state them. For if you do not, I fear you and your country will not gain anything of value from the visit.

In the first place, we do not restrict our exchange program solely to an operation involving Germany and the United States. We are equally interested in having

intelligent, forward-looking Germans visit other nations of the western world, just as we are eager to bring many of the leaders and experts from these nations to Germany, and we are prepared to give very substantial financial aid to bring this about. For you and we are concerned here with the tasks of renewing and strengthening the cultural ties which once bound Germany to western democratic civilization.

Under the perverted policies of the Nazis, and through the isolation of years of war, the benefits of growth and change in the free world were barred to Germany. Such precious things as the independence of the judiciary, the objectivity of education, free expression in music, art and literature, the rights of labor, to name but a few examples, were distorted or suppressed by the police state.

**T**ODAY GOOD PROGRESS has been made in restoring the major freedoms in Germany and the vestiges of the autocratic past are gradually being modified. The free exchange of ideas and information between Germany and the western world is steadily increasing. Through the cultural exchange program we hope to hasten this restoration of Germany in the society of free nations, and — even more important — add the human element to Germany's relations with other nations.

In America you will meet many colleagues and counterparts whose works and interests are similar to yours. You will form lasting contacts which will grow in value and mutual benefit for years to come. It is these millions of threads of friendship and respect which form the enduring bonds between nations in a peaceful international society.

Another inestimable product of aiding Germans to visit America and other western nations is the daily experience of living and working in a country which for a century and a half has dwelt under a representative and democratic form of government with no class distinctions. The people's control of government, tolerance for the ideas and faiths of others, and the jealous protection of individual rights, are the keystones of that government; and if you see these principles breached here and there, you will still find that they are the basically accepted foundations of the American society, and if and when they are breached you will find a strong reaction.

A few months in America should, and I believe will, aid you immeasurably in vivifying these principles and arm you with the experience and knowledge to strengthen them in Germany.

**W**E DO NOT HOLD UP the institutions and customs of the United States as paragons of virtue and progress. Every society has its imperfections, and there are many in America, though public-spirited citizens are trying constantly to rectify them. We certainly do not expect anyone to attempt the literal transfer of American techniques to Germany.

Nor do we expect or wish any propagandistic utterances from you on your return. Strictly American teaching techniques would probably produce confusion in German classrooms. An American-style newspaper would hardly

attract a large German following. The institutions and customs of a society are bred by local conditions and heritages. A foreign product can never be introduced without some modification.

However, I am sure that all of you will find, as we find here, new ideas, fresh approaches to common problems and other innovations which can be adapted and combined with the best elements of both countries to the greatest benefit of yourself and your fellows.

Certainly that is one way that America progressed — by accepting from other nations, fusing with our own achievements and thus developing a superior product, an improved institution, a better technique. For example, we are indebted to the German social security system for parts of our own; German education has contributed much to the American school system. It is time now that Germans recognize the great progress and changes which have occurred in the world outside, and look objectively at other societies for the improvement of their own.

**I**T IS OBVIOUS that the success of the cultural exchange program depends in large part on the understanding co-operation of the German people. If Germans returning from the United States and other countries meet only indifference or resentment from their colleagues and members of their community, as has happened in some cases — then the value of their travel has been limited.

An increasing number of Germans will be returning from the United States in the future; many will have new proposals and ideas which are certainly worth an objective hearing and a fair trial. By making use of the experience of these travelers many groups and communities can reap benefits from the program and this is an aim.

In many cases we have found that liberal and progressive Germans, whom we would like to offer a tour of study or observation in the United States, are unable to go because of the opposition of the employer, fear for the job, or lack of financial support at home. Here, again, the interest and co-operation of the German people is needed for the continued success of cultural exchange. In such instances, a little interest and co-operation by the responsible persons might compensate in new experiences and skills for the temporary loss of the individual.

Within a month you will be scattered throughout the 48 states. You have my best wishes that the associations and experiences you find there will be pleasant and enriching. When you pass that impressive statue in New York harbor — the Statue of Liberty — remember many millions of people have passed her before you and she has power to be a reality to all of them.

You will find the country concerned, unhappy, but determined — you will be there during a period of some strain. But I know you will be all the more interested as you will see a great democratic nation reluctantly but certainly organizing itself to meet another threat not only to its own liberty but to liberty throughout the world. Think of that and what it may mean to the preservation of the culture and enlightenment of Europe when you pass that statue.

+END

# Freedom of Trade

By **ROBERT R. BOWIE**

*General Counsel, Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany*

**T**HE CORE OF the American policy in Germany is to help liberal German forces develop and maintain a strong and peaceful democratic state; a state responsive to the will of the people, zealous and able to protect the rights of individuals; a state which will not again fall easy prey to warlike dictatorship, whether from the right or the left, whether from within or without.

We look forward to the day when a truly democratic German state will be integrated, on a basis of full equality, into the Western European community. We believe that the majority of Germans share these same hopes.

The building of such a German state presents tremendous problems. It will take too long to discuss most of them, or how Allied policies bear upon them. Accordingly, I will confine my remarks to certain of our policies in the economic field. More specifically I will discuss the Allied programs for dividing up large combines and outlawing cartels.

Many Germans do not understand these policies or the motives behind them. They seem to think that their purpose is punitive. That is simply not true. Actually, these policies are intended to assist in building a sound German democracy, which will promote the welfare of the average man.

These policies have three related aspects.

1. We want to break up certain huge combines which have been in a position to dominate markets and production and even to control or strongly influence government policy. It is our purpose to divide them into a number of independent and economically efficient units which will freely compete with one another. Outstanding examples of these huge combinations are I.G. Farben Industry, certain companies in the coal, iron and steel industries, and the former German Reich motion-picture monopoly.

It is not our purpose to diminish the total of industrial capacity in any of these fields: Our program is simply to replace one or more dominating combinations with a number of smaller, economically sound, competitive enterprises.

2. We want to do away with cartel restrictions on trade. Thus, agreements among producers or sellers to restrict production or marketing are to be eliminated so that industry will be free to develop maximum productive efficiency. Each unit in an industry will be compelled by competitive pressure to match the standards set by the most efficient units in that industry. No one engaged in any trade shall be required to be a member of any trade association. No trade association shall be permitted to usurp the powers of government.

3. We want to promote greater freedom of economic opportunity. We strongly believe that everyone shall be free to follow any trade or profession for which he is qualified. For that reason we have been opposed to recent

licensing legislation of the states which, without any social justification, deprived individuals of the right to engage in many trades and businesses.

**T**HESE ARE, in skeleton form, three policies which we believe essential to the economic basis of a truly democratic state. Now let me turn to the political and economic reasons which underlie these policies. First, the political reasons.

Both history and our own experience have convinced us that the survival and vitality of a democracy depend upon wide diffusion of power within the community. With us this idea is traditional. For Thomas Jefferson the ideal state was composed of small independent proprietors, farmers and artisans. The last century has greatly changed this picture, but we believe that Jefferson's idea is still valid. If dominant power is concentrated in the hands of a few men, whether they claim to use it for the good of all or for their own selfish ends, it will be used sooner or later to oppress and exploit the community.

In modern society, power has many and various forms: It may be political, it may be economic, it may be power over public opinion. One basic problem in a democracy is how to control these types of power. In our opinion, the surest and safest way is to diffuse such power among a great many persons and groups and agencies.

Political power must be controlled by dividing it up. Every citizen must have a vote and the right to exercise it freely. Power must be diffused with the government

*Mr. Bowie delivering the speech which is the text of this article at the US Information Center opened in Hamburg Aug. 18. At right is interpreter.*

(PRD HICOG photo)



That concept is now exemplified in the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. Political power is divided between the federal government and the states, and between the executive and the legislature.

The Basic Law provided for, and we hope there will soon come into being, a constitutional court, to protect the rights of the individual from abuse of power by either the executive or the legislature. These various devices make it difficult for a small group to seize the key centers of power and impose its will upon the rest of the country.

But the effective control of political power also depends on an alert and independent public opinion. No one should know better than Germans the disastrous results of a concentration of power over opinion, when every medium of information and education becomes only a mouthpiece of a few men, or one man — who may be a fanatic or a criminal, or actually insane. Hence we believe in the maintenance of many independent centers of opinion — the universities, churches, newspapers, radio and labor unions, to name a few of the most important.

**I**N OUR COUNTRY, one safeguard against a monopoly of power over public opinion is the Bill of Rights, which is part of our Constitution. Every man is guaranteed the right to say and write what he thinks, so long as he refrains from inciting to violence or disorder or organizing insurrection. No matter how wrongheaded his opinion may seem to the majority or to the government, he has the right to try peacefully to persuade others to agree with him. Likewise, every man has the right to read or hear whatever he wants. Similar guarantees are now enshrined in the German Basic Law. It is our hope and belief that these rights can be protected and enforced in Germany as they have been in Great Britain and America.

For similar reasons, we believe that it is just as dangerous to democracy to concentrate too much economic power in the hands of a small group. Indeed, such a group can use its power to help create political dictatorship. Hitler's rise was aided in no small measure by the existence of great economic concentrations such as I. G. Farben and Krupp. The task of regimenting German industry under the Nazi standards might have been much more difficult, if there had been a larger number of independent centers of economic power.

*Hessian State ERP Exhibit in Wiesbaden, staged to enable Germans to see the Marshall Plan "through German eyes," was attended by more than 40,000 visitors below see how ERP has been a shot in the arm to German industry. Exhibit is now touring Hesse to carry firsthand information on ERP to every hamlet in the state.* (PRB OLCH photo)



*Dr. James R. Newman, state commissioner for Hesse, talks over ERP with group of Offenbach schoolgirls on visit to the Hessian ERP Exhibition held in September along with the Offenbach Leatherware Exhibition.* (PRB OLCH photo)

Our decartelization and deconcentration policy aims to diffuse economic power more widely and to prevent the concentration of too much power in too few hands. In this way we believe it contributes to a sounder political base for a stable democratic order.

These policies, we believe, also promote democracy in a second way. We know from experience that democracy requires a stable but progressive economy; an economy which can give the average man reasonable security combined with a rising standard of living. It is too much to expect a man to vote intelligently when he must spend his whole time struggling for the bare necessities of existence. The problem, therefore, is to achieve such an economy, and to do it without jeopardizing political freedom.

American experience may throw some light on that problem. On the basis of our experience, we are convinced that the existence of independent, industrial units leads to a dynamic, free competing, progressive economy, which can support improving standards of living for the average man.

We do not claim to have a perfect and immutable economic system. But, to date, we have managed to secure individual freedom and a high and rising standard of living. I think, therefore, that our experience is worth considering.

**W**HEN THE UNITED STATES was first established, its founders believed in freedom of trade — it was another aspect of the emancipation of the common people from oppression by the privileged few. Jefferson and the other founders were in revolt not only against political rule by the few, but also against "mercantilism," which was the economic policy of the monarchies and oligarchies of the era.

"Mercantilism" was a system of governmental promotion and friendly control of big business, plus wide control of economic affairs in general — not for the purpose of improving the economic welfare of the people, but for the benefit of privileged minorities and to bolster the military power of the state. Legal monopolies were granted to

groups of established big businessmen, and multitudes of restrictive regulations were imposed on the activities of little businessmen, farmers and working men. In some ways this policy was in essence very much like Nazi economic policy.

The men who founded American democracy were naturally opposed to such an economic regime. Stated in the broadest terms, they believed in an economic system of free opportunity, free trade, free competition, with a minimum of government intervention. Their idea was that economic freedom for everyone would subject the old monopolies and business in general to the stimulus of competition and would give every man a chance to use his talents for the benefit of himself and the public.

**T**HE JEFFERSONIAN IDEAL of a society of small individual producers has had to be modified because of the great technological advances of the 19th century. The industrial revolution required and created larger economic units than had been needed for the hand industries and small populations of Jefferson's day. And, as the 19th century drew to a close, we discovered that selfish businessmen, if unchecked by government, could create pernicious monopolies by abusing their economic power.

Whether such restraints of trade are called trusts or cartels, they have the same purposes and the same results; and those purposes and results are inimical to the common welfare. The central idea of a trust or cartel is to throttle competition and restrict production, in order to increase the profits or security of the members.

It is based on the concept of a static economy, which sacrifices progress to preserve the status quo, and which holds back the most efficient producers in order to protect the least efficient. To this end technological advances are suppressed, because they might render our production

*German social workers and volunteers discuss social welfare problems with Professor Dorothea Spellmann (right), American social studies expert and head of the Work Group Section of the University of Denver's School of Social Work, at meeting at Kreuzberg Neighborhood Center, Berlin. In group, l.-r., are Kaethe Mueller, Gisela Bitterbing, Margot Pulz and Erna Appelt, Berlin welfare workers.*

(PRB HICOG-BE photo)



facilities obsolete, cut profits and force some producers out of business. Prices are often kept too high, thus limiting the market for the product. The aim of the cartel is to make profits out of high prices and low production, rather than low prices and high production. Producers who seek to compete actively are forced out of business.

The consequences of such restraints are familiar. They effectively put a brake on the rise of the standard of living. They restrict quantity and improvement of quality. They block the creation of new enterprises which might jeopardize the less efficient members of the cartel. Moreover, when competition is eliminated, the whole system of production is in danger of breaking down. If there is real competition, prices find their fair level, and the result is more goods and more work. But when competition is suppressed and prices artificially raised, this reduces the amount of goods and of work. If this process becomes widespread, the cumulative effect may be depression and unemployment. Democracy cannot long survive under such conditions. In Germany, they led directly to Hitler.

In the face of such trends, it becomes clear that government must not only refrain from granting monopolies; it must also prevent private individuals and groups from arrogating monopolies to themselves.

**G**OVERNMENT CAN TAKE two courses. It can itself take over the industry and operate or regulate it in the public interest. Certainly, America has not rejected that solution entirely. We regulate many industries in the public interest. But we feel that widespread government ownership of industry poses great risks: it destroys the factor of competition and itself creates a serious concentration of power.

As Germans know, or should know, better than anyone in the world outside the Iron Curtain, when governments concentrate in themselves political and economic power, they are capable of turning into machines for exploitation and oppression far more ruthless than private capitalists, however selfish.

Thus, we Americans still believe in the Jeffersonian concept of wide diffusion of power, economic and political, among the masses of the people. We do not, of course, have a completely free economy. Perhaps no such thing is possible in modern industrial society. But, by and large, our government intervention has generally been directed toward the diffusion of economic power among all the people and often toward breaking up and preventing undue concentrations of power.

We have passed laws to prevent monopoly, to keep trusts and cartels from limiting production, from keeping prices up and from generally restraining trade. We have engaged in constant efforts to insure that manufacturers and businessmen do not conspire among themselves to suppress competition. Where monopolies have developed, the government has stepped in to break them up.

We have passed laws which safeguard the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively with employers for labor's fair share of the benefits of our system of production. Where completely free competition

is not feasible — as, for example, in the field of electric power or transportation — we have taken steps to insure as much competition as is practicable, and we have created public bodies to regulate the industry in the general interest.

**WE BELIEVE THAT** Germany and its citizens could profit from a similar approach. Yet many Germans believe in a protected and limited system of production. Some argue that shortage of capital in Germany makes it necessary to limit production and to maintain high prices. But our experience has been that a constant effort to increase production and lower prices expands the purchasing power of the masses of the people, and the markets for products, and permits industry to grow to meet the public's need for the product.

Other opponents of this policy argue that labor can receive high wages only if prices are kept high. My answer to that is pragmatic. As everybody knows, American real wages have long been by far the highest in the world. Organized labor in America has vigorously supported the strengthening and enforcement of the anti-trust laws, because it has found that competition leads to high production at low prices and to high real wages.

American production is the highest in the world, and average Americans, whether farmers, tradesmen or factory workers, have had the highest standard of living, while at the same time preserving their personal freedom.

By the same token, we are convinced that the right to follow any trade or profession one chooses is a strong bulwark of democracy. For that reason, we have objected to some recent licensing legislation of the state. The Allied High Commission has, in fact, sent to the federal government and to each of the states a statement of principles which we believe should govern such legislation.

Those principles are in substance (1) that no license should be required to engage in an occupation unless necessary to protect public health, safety or welfare; (2) that even where licensing is justified, the only test should be the competence of the applicant; and (3) that applicants should be protected against discrimination.

**I**N THIS FIELD we believe that the policy we urge is in accord with the best German tradition. From the time of the middle ages the individual's right to follow a trade depended upon approval by guilds, which exercised iron-clad control. They determined the standards

*Directors of each of the six US Sector borough adult education programs were presented with a movie projector by Chauncy L. Vanderbie, chief of HICOG-Berlin Element's Adult Education Branch (left, standing). Presentation took place at the Haus der Jugend in the American sector borough of Steglitz in Berlin.*  
(US Army photo)



for admission to a trade; they decided who should be excluded and who should be expelled. Every artisan was compelled by law to belong to the guild governing his trade.

The fact that many Germans were kept from following the trade of their choice naturally created opposition of the guild system, particularly among liberal democratic elements in Germany. The result was the passage in 1869 of legislation which stripped the guilds of most of their powers and established for the first time in Germany the principle of *Gewerbefreiheit* (freedom of trade). For 65 years, therefore, the principle of freedom of trade prevailed in Germany.

One of the first acts of the Nazis was the abrogation of this freedom. In 1934, they restored to the guilds and other associations the medieval controls which they had lost in 1869. Guild membership was again compulsory, and the guilds had once again power to license admission to the trades. Licensing authorities had almost unlimited discretion to decide who might and who might not practice a trade. The consequence of that system should be fresh in one's memory. It is our hope to restore in Germany the liberal pre-Nazi approach to this problem, which is, in fact, again embodied in the German Basic Law.

We also believe that this basic principle of freedom of trade is valid internationally. We must admit that our practice respecting tariffs has not always been as good as our principles. But, by and large, especially in recent years, we have made very substantial progress toward tariff reduction, through reciprocal agreements and the like.

In Europe, the United States favors integration, both economic and political. Such developments as the Council of Europe, of which Germany is now an associate member, and the Schuman Plan, recently proposed by France, are steps toward this goal. We have been particularly glad to see Germany, so long a center for cartels, meet the magnanimous and progressive French proposal in the spirit in which it was made.

**I**N CONCLUSION, let me briefly sum up. The United States has basically just one objective in Germany: to encourage the growth of a healthy, firmly rooted and peaceful democracy which can be accepted as a full partner in the community of free democratic nations.

To that end, and that end only, an important goal of our occupation policy has been to do away with the excessive concentrations of economic power.

We want to spread in Germany the belief that the economy should be dynamic — that industry should be constantly striving to produce more at lower prices, and that individuals should be free to follow any trade or profession of their choice and to compete freely in the production of goods or services.

We believe that this policy strengthens democracy in two ways: by diffusing economic power among the people, and by raising their standard of living. Thus it is a constructive policy in the most fundamental sense. It contributes directly to the stability and growth of a strong, peaceful democracy, which will best serve both Germany and the world.

+ END

# CALENDAR

## of Coming Events

This calendar is initiated to present a single list of the outstanding events of general interest scheduled in Germany during October and November. Entries for this list have been furnished by the German Tourist Association (Deutsche Zentrale fuer Fremdenverkehr) and various HICOG offices.

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

**CURRENT** (Events in progress Oct. 1 with only closing dates given)

Oct. 1, Munich (Bav): Munich October festival.

Oct. 1, Bernkastel-Kues (Rh-P): Wine carnival.

Oct. 2, Stuttgart (WB): Cannstatt folk festival "On the Wasen."

Oct. 2, Ingelheim (RP): Red-wine festival, with election of "Red-Wine Queen 1950."

Oct. 8, Neustadt/Haardt (RP): German wine harvest festival, election of German "Wine Queen" and christening of the new vintage.

Oct. 8, Cologne (NRW): West-German hotel and restaurant show.

Oct. 8, Brunswick (LS): Lower-Saxony exhibition, "Between the Harz and the Heath."

Oct. 8, Coblenz (RP): Middle-Rhenish industries and trade exhibition (MIGA).

Oct. 8, Nuremberg (Bav): Agriculture show, "Nuremberg Calls to the Green Week."

Oct. 11, Augsburg (Bav): Swabian agriculture show.

Oct. 20, Stuttgart (WB): German garden show and convention.

October, Bamberg (Bav): Exhibition of Flemish and French Gobelin tapestry.

November, Kevelaer (NRW): Catholic pilgrimage.

### OCTOBER

Oct. 1, Koenigswinter (NRW): Wine and vintagers' festival.

Oct. 1, Oberkirch (SB): Wine and folk festival, pageant, "Kirschwasser" prize contest.

Oct. 1, Bacharach (RP): Wine festival.

Oct. 1, Wiesbaden (Hes): Taunusring automobile and motorcycle races.

Oct. 1, Luebeck (SH): Hansaring automobile and motorcycle races.

Oct. 1-2, Weinsberg (WB): "Weibretreu" (women's faith) fall festival.

Oct. 1-6, Bremen: Philosophers' Congress.

Oct. 1-15, Berlin: German Industry Exhibition.

Oct. 1-31, Bad Hersfeld (Hes): Eight special days of Lullus festival, folk festival 1,000 years old.

Oct. 2-6, Frankfurt (Hes): 2nd German Congress for Free Christendom

Oct. 4-5, Cologne (NRW): 1st general meeting of the Max Planck Society for the Promotion of the Sciences.

Oct. 4-10, Neustadt/Haardt (RP): Association of German Film Clubs during the German wine festival.

Oct. 5-6, Berlin: Bach Commemoration, Berlin Philharmonic, Carl Schurich conducting "St. Matthew Passion."

Oct. 6-8, Kassel (Hes): Kassel Music Days. Old music on period instruments, also contemporary music.

Oct. 6-9, Cologne (NRW): German Live Stock Traders' Association meeting.

Oct. 7-8, Kempten/Allgaeu (Bav): Horse riding and driving tournament.

Oct. 7-9, Boppard/Rhine (RP): Wine festival.

Oct. 7-9, Bad Honnef/Rhine (RP): Wine and vintners' festival.

Oct. 7-9, Gelnhausen (Hes): Traditional "Schelmenmarkt" (Rogues' Market), ancient folk festival.

Oct. 8, Iphofen/Franconia (Bav): Vintagers' play.

Oct. 8-10, Frankfurt (Hes): German watchmakers' day.

Oct. 8-11, Bad Pyrmont (NRW): 4th German health resorts day.

Oct. 8-11, Bremen: International Congress for History of the Science.

Oct. 12, Columbus Day (American).

Oct. 13-14, Tuebingen (SB): Society for Comparative Jurisprudence.

Oct. 14, Duesseldorf (NRW): Architecture exhibition by the Association of German Architects.

Oct. 14-15, Rheinfeld (SH): Traditional carp festival.

Oct. 14-15, Munich (Bav): International whippet races.

Oct. 15, Iphoven/Franconia (Bav): Vintagers' play.

Oct. 15-22, Frankfurt (Hes): Agriculture fair.

Oct. 15-22, Freiburg (SB): Autumn fair.

Oct. 15-Nov. 5, Trier (RP): Modern industrial graphics show.

Oct. 16, Heidelberg (WB): Concert, Wilhelm Furtwaengler conducting Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

Oct. 20-21, Bochum (NRW): Accident Treatment First Aid Congress.

Oct. 21-22, Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): German indoor bicycle championships.

Oct. 23, Vierzehneiligen/Upper Franconia (Bav): Christ The King pilgrimage.

Oct. 23-Nov. 26, Heidelberg (WB): Swiss Work Association, photo show.

Oct. 26-28, Karlsruhe (WB): 125th anniversary of Karlsruhe Technical College.

Oct. 28-Nov. 5, Hanover (LS): Lower-Saxon postal stamps exhibition; "Home and Fashion" Show.

Oct. 28-Nov. 12, Wuerzburg (Bav): All-Saints' fair.

Oct. 29-Nov. 5, Wunsiedel (Bav): Bach Week.

Oct. 30, Hallowe'en (American festival day).

### NOVEMBER

Nov. 3-4, Wuerzburg (Bav): South-German young poultry show.

Nov. 5-8, Tauberbischofsheim (WB): St. Martin's Fair, with vintagers' festival.

Nov. 6, Bad Toelz (Bav): Leonhardi Ride, ancient folk festival.

Nov. 10-12, Essen (NRW): Poultry breeders' exhibition.

Nov. 11, Cologne (NRW); Duesseldorf (NRW); Mainz (RP); Munich (Bav): First carnival session.

Nov. 11, Armistice Day (American).

Nov. 11-19, Flensburg (SH): Food and beverage trades exhibition.

Nov. 11-19, Gelsenkirchen (NRW): Festival performances "Fidelio."

Nov. 12, Heidelberg (WB): St. Martin's Pageant — children's festival.

Nov. 14-18, Brunswick (LS): Modern chamber music festival.

Nov. 23 — Thanksgiving Day (American).

Nov. 26-30, Hanover (LS): Drawings by children from all over the world.

Nov. 29-Dec. 2, Hanover (LS): Mining Workers' Unions' Congress.

November/December, Cadolzburg/Franconia (Bav): Advent Mart — Baker's Guild's Pageant.

#### Key to the state abbreviations in calendar:

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



# Personnel Notes

## Colonel Textor Recalled to Army

Col. Gordon E. Textor, director of the Field Division, HICOG, has been recalled to active military duty in the United States. An officer in the Regular Army, he has been reassigned to Washington, D.C., to serve with the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

Colonel Textor was detailed to HICOG when the Office of Military Government (US) was deactivated in 1949. For a brief period he was deputy director of the newly established Office of Public Affairs. His appointment as director of the Field Division was announced on Sept. 21, 1949. In that capacity he served as a personal representative of the US High Commissioner with the US state commissioners and their staffs. His division is primarily responsible for observing policy implementation in the field and insuring close contact between HICOG and the offices of the state commissioners.

Previous to his service with HICOG he was director of OMGUS Information Services Division. In that position, which he had held since March 1947, he supervised the US information program in Germany. He was instrumental in enacting democratic press and radio laws and later in supervising the termination of Military Government licensing of individual German newspapers and publications.



Col. Gordon E. Textor.  
(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

## Special Assistant in Public Affairs

Experience of nine years in US governmental programs for projecting American ideas in information and education to foreign fields was brought to HICOG with the appointment of Mrs. Mildred E. Allen as special assistant to the director of the Office of Public Affairs. She assumed her new duties Aug. 23.

Mrs. Allen, affectionately known as "Pat" to her co-workers and friends, is well informed on Public Affairs activities in Germany, both through her previous work in the Department of State in Washington and from three postwar assignments on temporary duty with the occupation.

In the fall of 1945, she spent three months in Germany at the invitation of the director of the Information Control Division to make an inventory of various OWI productions for ICD. In the summer of 1949 she was a member

of the State Department's survey team on information and education. From September 1949 to February 1950 she was on detail in an advisory capacity to the Office of Public Affairs.

Mrs. Allen's work in the field of foreign information and education dates from July 1941 when she joined the staff of the Co-ordinator of Information, working with Robert E. Sherwood, director of the Foreign Information Service. On the reorganization of COI on a war-time basis, she continued with Mr. Sherwood in the Office of War Information, Overseas Branch. In 1944, she was detailed for a short time to the OWI office in London and again in 1945 to the Psychological Warfare Division, SHAEF, in Paris.

With the phasing out of OWI after the war and the completion of her ICD assignment, Mrs. Allen returned to Washington, becoming associated with the information and education program of the State Department in 1946. Since 1948 she has been chief of the Secretariat of the US Advisory Commission on Information. She was transferred from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Department of State, for her assignment with HICOG.

From 1935 to 1941, Mrs. Allen was in the Office of the US Commissioner of Education, working in the adult civic education program. Previously she had studied and worked in New York with Dr. Alfred Adler in the field of individual psychology. In 1930, she visited Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Switzerland, Austria and France, taking a summer course in psychology and education at the University of Vienna.



Mrs. Mildred E. Allen.  
(Photo by PRD HICOG)

## DP Commission Chairman in Frankfurt

Hugo Carusi, chairman of the US Displaced Persons Commission, has arrived in Frankfurt to take charge of European operations for the Displaced Persons Commission, pending a decision concerning the selection of a co-ordinator to succeed Alex E. Squadrilli, recently resigned.

Richard J. Derving remains as associate co-ordinator. Robert L. Fisher has arrived from the United States to serve as administrative officer. Mr. Carusi will administer the US DP program in Germany, Austria and Italy for an indefinite period.

## Medical Affairs Chief Changed

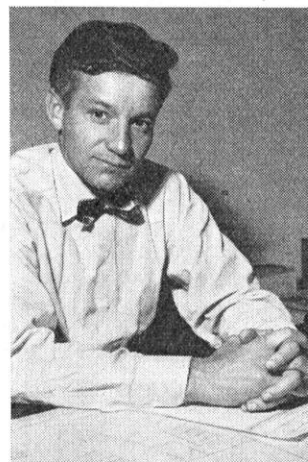
Col. Karl Lundeberg, chief of the Medical Affairs and Public Welfare Branch, has returned to the United States, and his deputy, Lt. Col. Walter R. DeForest, has been named branch chief in the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG.

Colonel Lundeberg was recalled by the US Army to become professor of preventive medicine at the Army Medical Field Service School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He became chief of the branch in October 1949, after serving two years as assistant health officer in the Panama Canal Zone. He was previously in Germany in July 1949, when he made a study of public health problems in the US Zone.

Colonel DeForest has served with medical affairs agencies of the occupation since 1945, when he was staff surgeon at the Potsdam Conference. Later he was successively deputy surgeon, US Sector, Berlin; commanding officer of the 121st General Hospital at Bremerhaven, and after a short period of study at Harvard University in 1947, served as chief of preventive medicine with the Office of Military Government, before transferring to HICOG as deputy chief of the Medical Affairs and Public Welfare Branch.

### Sims Returns to United States

Albert G. Sims, deputy director of the Office of Administration and one of those associated with plans and preparations for HICOG organization during the summer of 1949, has transferred to the Department of State in Washington.



Alfred G. Sims.  
(PRD HICOG photo)

Mr. Sims has completed three tours of duty with the American Occupation Authorities in Germany. He first came to Germany as an army officer in August 1945, and served nine months with the Manpower Division of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US). In April of 1947, he returned for two months as a member of the US Bureau of the Budget Group of Consultants to the Commander-in-Chief.

His third tour of duty began in August 1947, when he came to Germany as deputy chief of the Organization and

Program Branch, Control Office. He also served with the Committees on Bipartite and Tripartite Military Government Organization. In April 1949, he was named deputy control officer for OMGUS.

### Changes in Bremen Consulate

Maurice W. Altaffer, formerly consul general at Bremen, has been transferred to the Department of State in Washington. He is succeeded by LaVerne Baldwin, formerly consul general at Istanbul, Turkey.

Mr. Altaffer has been chief of the Bremen office since he opened it May 1, 1946. He started his Foreign Service career in the consulate general in Berlin and has since served at Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Dresden and Zurich.

Consul General Baldwin's Foreign Service posts have included Ottawa, Geneva, Managua (Nicaragua), Madrid, Ankara and Istanbul.

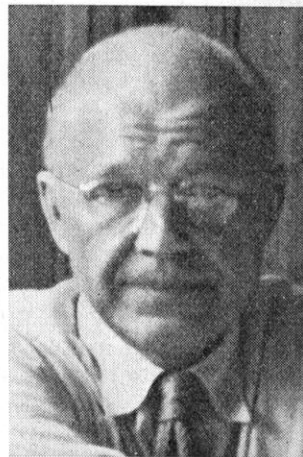
Further changes in the Bremen consular office are the assignment of Consul Robert P. Chalker, executive officer, to the Foreign Service Institute in the Department of State for German language and area specialization training. He is succeeded by Consul Richard S. Huestis, who has had posts in Jamaica, Poland, The Netherlands, Britain and until last September, at Hamburg. Mr. Huestis comes to Bremen from an assignment in the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

### E & CR Official Resigns

Five years' service with OMGUS and later HICOG came to an end Aug. 1 for Dr. John P. Steiner, chief of Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Dr. Steiner, former superintendent of schools in Portales, N.M., resigned to become public relations chief for the New Mexico Education Association.

Dr. Steiner was one of five US Army officers who came to Stuttgart in July 1945 to take over for Military Government in North-Wuerttemberg and he has been head of the education division there under OMGUS and HICOG since that date.



Dr. John P. Steiner.

### New US Ruhr Representative

Charles A. Livengood, newly appointed US representative on the Council of the International Authority for the Ruhr, has arrived in Germany to take up his duties.

Succeeding Henry Parkman, who left the Council to head the Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to France, Mr. Livengood has had long service in commercial and economic posts abroad for the American Government.

Mr. Livengood is a career officer in the US Foreign Service with the rank of minister. He most recently served as consul general at Batavia, Java.

### New Resident Officers for Bavaria

Fifteen Americans who recently completed county-level training, have been assigned as resident officers in Bavaria. The 15 are among 27 recent graduates of the US State Department's Foreign Service Institute in Washington, D.C., who arrived in Germany last April. Following training at HICOG and state level, 15 were assigned to Bavaria in May for additional training in the counties. The remaining 12 were assigned posts in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse.

The 15 new Bavarian resident officers and their posts are: Robert J. Bernard, Washington, D.C., to Neu Ulm; Emerson M. Brown, Washington, D.C., to Schwabach; William A. Chapin, Chicago, Ill., to Munich; Robert W.

Dean, Chicago, Ill., to Kitzingen; Adolphe Dubs, Chicago, Ill., to Kulmbach.

Warrick E. Elrod Jr., Atlanta, Ga., to Bad Kissingen; Richard T. Foose, Wheeling, W.Va., to Guenzburg; Emmet E. Ford, Jr., Raleigh, N.C., to Karlstadt; Thomas F. Koeter, New York City, to Vohenstrauß; Francis X. Lambert, Hudson, Mass., to Fuessen.

Kenneth W. Martindale, Chicago, Ill., to Mellrichstadt; Mathews D. Smith, Jr., Washington, D.C., to Waldmuenchen; Lee T. Stull, Washington, D.C., to Hassfurt; Arthur T. Tienken, Yonkers, N.Y., to Naila; and Harry I. Odell, Washington, D.C., to Bamberg.

### Josselson Resigns Berlin Post

Michael Josselson, a member of the Public Affairs staff in Berlin, has resigned from HICOG because of protracted illness.

Mr. Josselson joined the Army in 1943 and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. Before the war he was European manager for the buying offices of two New York and a Texas department stores.

### Personnel Shifts in Hesse

In recent personnel shifts in OLC Hesse, Ernst Anspach, formerly chief of the Legal Division, was appointed chief of the Political Affairs Division. Stanley H. Gaines, deputy chief of the Legal Division, has been promoted to fill the job of chief. Mr. Anspach is a veteran in occupation service, having worked under OMGUS as a legal and denazification officer.

James L. Hockenberry has been named personnel chief for OLC Hesse. Having served on the Civil Service Commission for Pennsylvania, as personnel consultant of the War Assets Administration and chief of Employee Utilization for the US Army in Germany, Mr. Hockenberry, in his new capacity, is responsible for the complete operation of the German personnel administrative program and for personnel services for the American personnel of OLC Hesse.

Dr. Leroy Vogel, OLCH education chief, has returned to his post of professor of history at Centenary College,

Shreveport, La., from which he was given a two-year leave of absence.

David Rosendale, formerly deputy chief of the Field Operations Division, OLCH, has been appointed acting chief of the division, replacing Samuel R. Combs who has returned to his home in Glenwood Springs, Colo., to resume work with the US Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Thomas M. Venables, formerly agricultural education specialist of OLC Hesse, has terminated his service with HICOG and has returned to his home in West Lafayette, Ind.

### President of Extradition Board

Richard C. Hagan of the Office of the General Counsel, HICOG, has been appointed president of the HICOG Extradition Board succeeding Leo F. Lightner.

Mr. Hagan will serve as president of the Extradition Board in addition to his other duties as an attorney adviser in the HICOG Justice Branch of the Administration of Justice Division at Bad Nauheim. Mr. Lightner, who was formerly chief of the HICOG Justice Branch, has left Germany and returned to the United States.

The Extradition Board considers applications for the extradition of common criminals and war criminals from the US occupied area of Germany to other countries. Other members of the board are Ulrich Urton, of the Public Safety Branch of the Office of Political Affairs; Raymond Lisle, of the Foreign Relations Division of the Office of Political Affairs, and Thomas Carver, of the Office of Intelligence.

### Curran Heads Military Security Division

Owen S. Curran, a veteran of five years' work in Germany with OMGUS and HICOG, has been named chief of the newly-established Military Security Division of the Berlin Element, HICOG. Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Curran was industry adviser with HICOG-BE's Economics Division.

The Military Security Division is responsible for the promulgation of Allied High Commission laws in the US



Stanley H. Gaines.



James L. Hockenberry.



Dr. Leroy Vogel.



David Rosendale.

(Photos by Public Relations Branch, OLC Hesse)

Sector of Berlin in three specific fields of activity: laws which control rearmament and military potential of the German industry; laws which control and prohibit the storage, use or manufacture of materials utilized in the development or production of atomic energy; and laws which control and limit the activities of scientific research establishments.

### New Berlin Personnel Chief

William E. MacFarlane has been assigned as chief of the Personnel Branch, Berlin Element, HICOG, and P. R. Thomas, former acting personnel officer, has been named deputy chief.

Prior to his assignment in Berlin Mr. MacFarlane served for two and one half years in Economic Co-operation Administration headquarters in Washington. As Far East area officer, he was in charge of the ECA's six missions in China, Korea, Indo-China, Indonesia, Thailand and Burma.

### General Huebner Says Farewell

On the eve of his departure for the United States, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, deputy commander-in-chief and chief of staff of the European Command and commanding general of the US Army in Europe, made the following statement to members of the American Forces in Germany:

"When I returned to Europe in August of 1946 for occupation duty in Germany, the scene was not an encouraging one: ill-fed, badly-housed and poorly-clothed, her people milled about in confusion and unemployment; black markets flourished; and even some of our American troops were suffering from postwar doldrums.

"That, though, was four years ago; and today it is hard to believe that we have accomplished so much. Conditions are immeasurably better, the outlook is increasingly favorable, and hope has been restored to the German people. This amazing return to normalcy has been brought about only by the sheer hard work of all our Occupation Forces.

"In eliminating these hardships and cultivating a spirit of democracy, it has taken a tremendous amount of concentrated, continuous effort on the part of each officer, each enlisted man and woman, each civilian employee and the dependent wives, sons and daughters. Even with our present success, however, there are still many problems and difficulties to overcome, but I have the greatest

*Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, new Commanding General, USAREUR, and Mrs. Eddy were welcomed to Germany when the transport General Patch docked at Bremerhaven by Mrs. George A. Horkan (left), wife of EUCOM's QM, and Mrs. Charles D. W. Canham (right), wife of the commanding general, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.*



*A guard provided by the Army and Navy lined the four-mile route covered by Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, retiring Commanding General, USAREUR, in motoring from the Bremerhaven port area entrance to the transport General Rose, aboard which the general and his family returned to the United States in August. (US Army photos)*

amount of confidence in your sincerity, ability and tenacity of purpose.

"We are now traveling firmly up the center of the road. We have built up and are maintaining an effective, efficient military force. We have well-trained and well-equipped field forces which are among the Army's finest. We no longer need fear the effects of a hostile military force short of a general war.

"The Office of the High Commissioner has been established and procedures are being followed daily to fulfill our moral and physical obligations. The German Federal Republic has been formed through democratic processes and is taking a place in world events by serving as a stabilizing yardstick for freedom-loving people throughout the unsettled world.

"I should like to thank each of you — military and civilian — for the loyalty and devotion you have put forth in bringing about this marvelous change, and I ask each of you to dedicate yourself anew to the duties you have undertaken to maintain the personal pride and conduct which have earned the admiration and respect of all Europe.

"As I leave for the United States and retirement, I do so with sad heart and fond memory. It is difficult to leave my fellow soldiers; I am proud of each of you.

"May God bless you."

### General Milburn Returns to US

Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, deputy commanding general of the US Army in Europe and former commander of the 1st Infantry Division, has returned to the United States to receive a new assignment.

The wartime commander of the XXI Corps in the European Theater of Operations returned to Germany in the spring of 1946 to assume command of the 1st Infantry Division. He was named deputy commanding general of the US Army, Europe, last year, and served for a time as its commander during the temporary absence of Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner.

+ END

# Economic Review

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

THE ECONOMY OF WESTERN GERMANY began to react in July to the influences set in motion by the Korean war, and early indications were that these reactions would become more pronounced in August. It is not possible to predict how far the present influences will extend, however. The earlier picture was somewhat anomalous in that the employment situation, foreign trade, agriculture and sales turnover continued to show the favorable movement of recent months; but industrial production was slightly less than in June, there was a certain amount of disturbance in retail markets from "scare" buying, the consumers goods price index declined while the basic materials price index increased, and certain small industries with limited access to credit were forced to curtail operations and release employees while larger firms increased operations.

This state of uncertainty may continue for a considerable period, and may require basic changes in economic and financial policy.

## Foreign Trade

For the third consecutive month, Western Germany's July exports reached a new postwar high. The figure of \$172,200,000 represented an increase of \$18,300,000, or 11.9 percent, over June. Imports climbed much more, to \$225,400,000, the highest figure since January. July imports were 20 percent higher than the June total of \$187,900,000.

The July figure for total trade (\$397,600,000) topped the previous postwar record of December 1949 (\$390,800,000); but with trade at this new high level, the trade deficit in July (\$53,200,000) was only one-third the size of that of last December (\$160,600,000).

## West German Foreign Commodity Trade

July 1950

(Thousand Dollars)

Categories	Imports	Exports
Food and Agriculture	101,567	2,412
Industry	123,841	169,755
Raw Materials	74,017	25,751
Semi-finished Goods	25,639	36,042
Finished Manufactures	24,185	107,962
	Total 225,408	172,167
<b>Area</b>		
Total Non-participating Countries	104,704	48,310
USA	55,494	7,034
Canada	883	813
Central America	12,407	1,928
South America	10,123	9,220
Non-participating Sterling Countries	14,906	6,632
Eastern Europe	6,711	11,502
Other Countries	14,180	11,171
Participating Countries	120,690	123,267
Non-Sterling	105,327	110,046
Sterling	15,363	13,221
Unspecified	14	590
	Total 225,408	172,167

Import Surplus: July \$53,241,000

The continued rise in exports has been largely in the field of industrial manufactures. July imports reflected the large volume of ECA procurement authorizations issued in May and June. Of particular significance for the future was the proposal by the German government in August of a large forward-buying program. The program stems from the desire to hedge against anticipated commodity price rises on the world markets as a result of the

Korean War. HICOG is closely following the effects of this program on the still weak foreign exchange position.

The Western-German July total trade deficit of \$53,200,000 roughly coincided with the figure of \$48,500,000, the amount of the deficit with the United States alone. Although July exports to the United States set a postwar monthly record of \$7,000,000, imports from the United States climbed sharply over the June total of \$34,900,000 to reach \$55,500,000 in July, marking the highest figure since January 1950. This rise in deliveries largely was the result of the heavier volume of ECA procurement authorizations issued in May and June, 1950.

## Agriculture

All grains had been harvested by the end of August. According to preliminary estimates of the Ministry for Food and Agriculture, the 1950 bread grain harvest is expected to yield 5,790,000 metric tons as compared with last year's bumper crop of 5,950,000. The total fodder grain production is estimated at 4,350,000 tons, compared to 4,250,000 last year. Thus, the total grain harvest — based on these figures, which are considered conservative — would be only one-half of one percent under last year.

Preliminary estimates on rape and rapeseed indicate that the total production will be 77,000 tons, compared to 140,000 for 1949, as a result of an approximate 18 percent reduction in the area planted and a 10 percent decrease in the yield per acre.

Total production of early potatoes will be about 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 tons as compared with 1,500,000 last year because of the reduced planting area. The second cutting of hay is proving sufficiently better than last year to more than offset the slight production drop of the first cutting.

Adequate quantities of all classes of fertilizers were available, but farmers' shortage of money and credit continued to prevent maximum utilization of fertilizers. Phosphate plants are reportedly operating at only 50 percent of capacity because of large stocks on hand.

The "scare" buying which began early in July appeared to subside during August. Sugar and canned edible oils continued to be the only two items in short supply. Canned edible oils disappeared entirely from the regular market in most areas, and sugar was often difficult to obtain.

August sugar releases to wholesalers totaled approximately 100,000 tons (refined), which represents normal requirements at this season. The major portion of the August supply was provided from ECA shipments. The Food Ministry estimated that effective demand during August, however, totaled 130,000 to 140,000 tons. The sugar supply in September is expected to be slightly smaller than during August.

## Industry

The index of industrial production (excluding food processing, stimulants and building) for July was 107 percent of 1936, a decrease of one point from the revised June figure. This decrease occurred, despite record output in many major industries, because of adjustments for number of working days.

Crude steel production was among the records established; output totaled 1,035,000 tons, exceeding the

previous postwar high in March by about two percent. July orders totaled 1,500,000 tons, of which one-third was for export. Total orders on hand were 3,100,000 tons.

### Index of Industrial Production

(1936 = 100)

	May 1950	June 1950	July 1950
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES			
(incl. electricity and gas) a/	107r	108	107
(excl. electricity and gas)	105r	105	105
Investment goods (total)	104r	107	106
Raw materials	89r	93	93
Finished products	113r	117	114
General production goods			
(incl. electricity and gas)	121r	121	123
(excl. electricity and gas)	114	115	117
Consumer goods	97r	94	90

a/ = Excl. food processing, stimulants and buildings.

r = Revised.

p = Preliminary.

### Production of Major Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Measure //	1950		
		May	June	July
Hard coal (gross mined)	thous. t	8,667	8,978	9,169
Crude petroleum	t	93,844	91,540	95,874
Cement	t	951,771	1,023,352	1,087,446
Bricks (total)	1000	373,336	440,544	454,653
Pig iron	t	719,770	750,179	818,855
Steel ingots	t	914,258	980,383	1,024,138
Rolled steel finished products	t	625,228	683,381	690,442
Farm tractors (total) //	pieces	3,964	3,764	4,164
Typewriters d/	pieces	15,737	17,308	14,852
Passenger cars (incl. chassis)	pieces	16,378	18,735	15,759
Cameras (total)	pieces	153,300	197,393	201,241
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	t-SO <sub>3</sub>	97,575	91,261	95,769
Calcium carbide	t	64,220	59,702	58,142
Soap (total)	t	8,548	8,646	10,841
Newsprint	t	14,026	14,984	14,737
Auto and truck tires	pieces	189,216	241,886	268,951
Shoes (total)	1000 prs.	6,450	6,208	4,894

// = All tons are metric tons.

r/ = Revised.

p/ = Preliminary.

ii/ = Excluding accessories, parts and spare parts.

d/ = Standard, long-carriage and portable typewriters.

In view of the growing scarcity of non-ferrous metals, German authorities now require that metal purchases be paid in full upon placing the order. Only established and reputable firms will be granted import licenses.

Approval has been given the federal minister for the Marshall Plan to release DM 20,000,000 (\$4,760,000) of ERP counterpart funds to the *Bundespost* (German Postal System). These funds will be used to rehabilitate and expand its long-distance telephone trunk exchanges and facilities serving the European network, to rehabilitate and expand its local exchanges, and to expand its international radio telephone and telegraph facilities.

Housing construction in Germany is at the rate of 300,000 units per year as compared to 220,000 for 1949 and less than 100,000 in 1948. The building cost index has fallen from 217 percent of 1936 in 1948 to 186 (estimated) in 1950, which trend, in spite of enormously increased demand, may be explained by the fact that materials and labor are not in short supply and that orders for higher priced houses are not readily obtainable.

### Labor

The employment situation showed further improvement during August. The total number unemployed was 1,341,206, a decrease of 110,716 from July. The total number of employed wage and salary earners was 14,160,000, an increase of 170,000 over July. The unemployed thus were about 8.7 percent of the total wage and salary earning labor force.

Scattered reports were noted indicating that small firms were finding it difficult to maintain operations and in some cases actually released employees, whereas larger firms were expanding because of easier accessibility of credit.

### Prices and Turnover

The consumer price index for July was 149 (1938 = 100) — two points below June. The decrease was due to the abundance of seasonal fruits and vegetables and to summer sales of clothing and other items. These sales plus "scare" buying greatly increased turnover, and many lines, especially textiles and shoes, sold virtually all available stocks. If present tendencies continue the decline in the consumer price index may be halted in August.

### Consumer Price Index (Bizonal Area)

(1938 = 100)

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

	June 1950	July 1950
Total	151	149
Food	157	153
Stimulants	284	284
Clothing	185	183
Rent	103	103
Heat and Light	117	118
Cleaning and Hygiene	148	147
Education and Entertainment	141	141
Household Goods	162	161
Traveling	133	133

### Basic Materials Price Index

(1938 = 100)

	June 1950	July 1950
Food	168	176
Industry	218	222
Total	198	204p

Notes: The Consumer Price Index is not yet available on a Trizonal Basis.

p = Provisional.

The basic materials price index was 204 (1938 = 100) in July — an increase of six points over June. Both agricultural and industrial materials increased, and the probable cause is the general rise in world market prices.

### Finance

The enactment on Aug. 10 of High Commission Law No. 33 transferring to the federal ministries, the federal courts and the *Bank Deutscher Laender* (Bank of German States) responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of foreign exchange control, is an important step in the systematic transfer of authority within this field.

The Federal Budget Law for 1950-51 was presented for approval to the Cabinet on Aug. 29. It consists of an ordinary budget with expenditures of DM 12,253,000,000 (\$2,940,004,000) and an extraordinary budget with expenditures of DM 720,000,000 (\$171,360,000). The elimination of double counting between the two budgets gives revenues of DM 11,452,000,000 (\$2,705,576,000) and expenditures of DM 12,672,000,000 (\$3,016,936,000). Thus, the Federal Finance Ministry expects ordinary revenues to fall short of budgeted expenditures by DM 1,220,000,000 (\$290,360,000), which is to be financed by DM 500,000,000 (\$119,000,000) from the issue of coins and by DM 720,000,000 (\$171,360,000) in loans to cover the extraordinary budget.

The Federal Government has reduced its estimate of the Berlin budget deficit for which it is prepared to accept responsibility from DM 540,000,000 (\$128,520,000) to DM 500,000,000 (\$119,000,000).

To cover the Berlin deficit of DM 500,000,000, the Federal Government has allotted in its budget the sum of DM 300,000,000 (\$71,400,000), and an additional DM 125,000,000 (\$29,750,000) may become available for this purpose out of counterpart funds. To obtain the remaining DM 75,000,000 (\$17,850,000) the Federal Finance Ministry is giving consideration to enacting increases in the special Berlin Aid tax, or as alternative measures, taxes on artificial beverages and paper production.

—END

# Occupation Log

## Check on American Reports

More than 75 exchangees, heading for visits in the United States, have been invited to check on the accuracy of what American representatives in Germany have said during the past five years about American life and institutions.

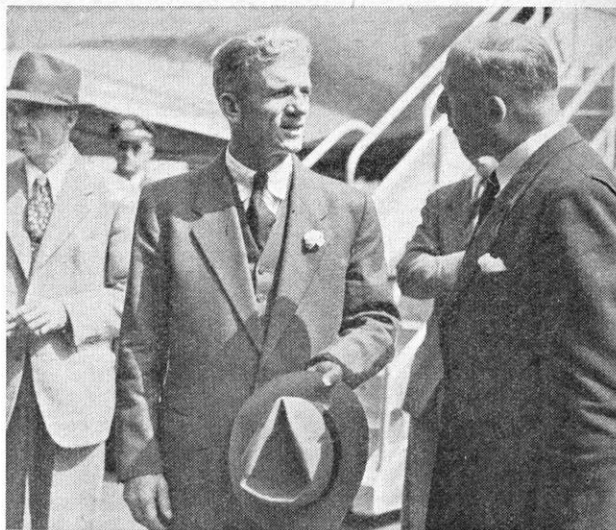
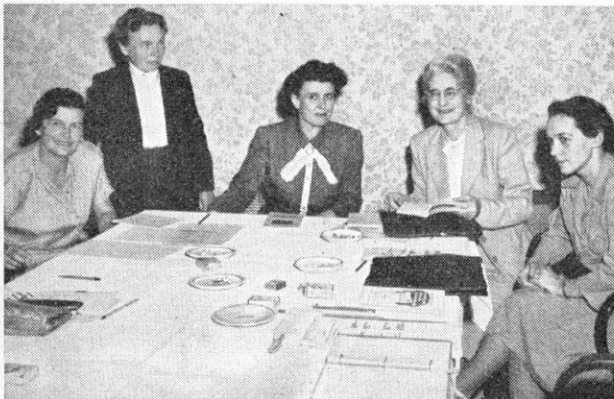
Addressing a group of students, teacher trainees and teen-agers, Capt. Charles N. Jeffs (USN) Bremen's state commissioner, said: "We should like to have you study our system of government and our social order closely with the thought that you may find many features in them which might well be adapted to the social, cultural and political customs and traditions of Europe and Germany..." He hoped for their aid in a Germany of the future, "which will be an outstanding champion of democratic institutions and of the Golden Rule in international relationships."

Captain Jeffs asked the exchangees to check on the statements of American occupation personnel, "to see whether or not we have correctly translated to you what is in the hearts and minds of our countrymen back home." Other members of his staff joined in a session briefing the young people on social, governmental and historical facts about the United States.

## Spiritual Nourishment

Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria, greeted the news of a gift shipment of books from the United States to Munich's students as an important contribution to international friendship. Dr. Shuster is president of World Student Service Fund, the American organization which sponsored fund-raising for the gift.

*Mrs. Bartlett Heard (second from right), well-known American authority on women's affairs, meets with German leaders interested in promoting the role of women in German community life. L.-r., Erna Schlepper of Wiesbaden; Erna Machwirth, city councilor of Darmstadt; Betsy Knapp, OLC Hesse Women's Affairs adviser; Mrs. Heard and Regina Kilian, Wiesbaden president of the Young Christian Workers.* (PRB OLCB photo)



*Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, who retired as Berlin's US Commandant last year, revisited Berlin in August and was welcomed at Tempelhof by many officials, including Dr. J. Stumm (right), West Berlin police chief. At left is James W. Burke, Indianapolis News correspondent. (USAFE photo)*

The books were purchased from funds collected among students at Women's College of the University of North Carolina, the Dakota Wesleyan University in South Dakota, the Forest Grove School in New York and the Vermont Academy.

"Beyond food and material relief," Dr. Shuster said, "spiritual nourishment is essential today to the building of a world which can enable a better life and understanding for ourselves and future generations."

Prof. Walther Gerlach, president of Munich University, expressed his appreciation to the American students responsible for the books, valued at more than \$1,000, and for American aid received in the past.

## Discussion Starts Book-Rush

Women leaders of Hesse, given a thorough briefing on the United States recently by American and German experts, immediately started taking a greater interest in America, it was reported by Betsy Knapp, Women's Affairs adviser, OLC Hesse. The Hessian women who participated in the informational seminar have started asking at the US Information Center library for books recommended by the experts.

## More Help in the Kitchen

A home-economics testing laboratory and experimental kitchen got underway in Stuttgart recently.

The newly-opened laboratory-kitchen comprises the first section of a Home Economics Institute, which later will be a center for teaching and research, said Paul F. Taggart, chief of OLCWB's Food and Agriculture Branch. Other sections will include food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, home management, family relations and child development, institution management, housing and equipment, and vocational homemaking education.

Research will be conducted in these fields and the results disseminated through schools, advisory programs, bulletins and other media to housewives, to enable them to conduct their work more efficiently and improve the standard of living of their families.

The teaching program will be of college level and completion of the three-year course will entitle the student to a diploma in home economics. There will also be short refresher courses given for home economics teachers and advisers who wish to improve their professional training.

According to Mr. Taggart and Marie C. Deermann, home economics consultant of the OLCWB staff, this is a most forward step taken in Wuerttemberg-Baden to give useful and gainful training to women, and it will prove to be extremely important if Germany is to make use of the vast reservoir of woman power in that women outnumber men approximately 140 to 100.

### Opposition to Red Domination

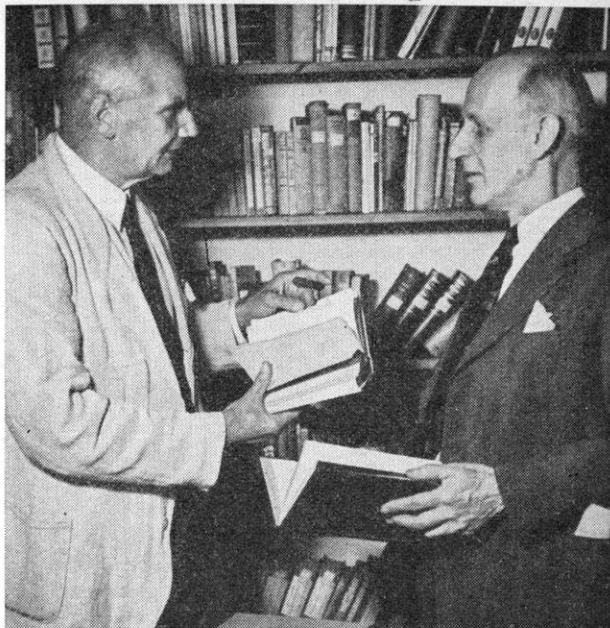
Berlin's US Commander, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, told West Berliners that the United States would back them to the hilt in their fight against domination by their Soviet Zone neighbors.

He said the United States objective was to help "a unified, free city to become a healthy, integral segment of the free world."

Addressing members of the international press, he answered the question "How are we doing in Berlin?" by citing facts in three fields of activity:

In politics: "We are determined that democratic processes will determine the future of Berlin. We will not be coerced by the German Democratic Republic (Communist-directed government of the Soviet Zone), which is a cat's-paw for the Soviets in their manipulations of Eastern Germany. We may look forward to a turbulent fall period when the Communists will attempt to give some sort of validity to the single-list elections in the East zone. The question of whether Berlin is to become a 12th state in the German Federal Republic is one which we shall have to face up to in the not-too-distant future."

*International educators enroute to a world committee meeting of the International YMCA visited Wiesbaden Aug. 10 to observe Hessian Education Advisory Board specialists in action. Standing, l.-r., are Heinz Kiel; S. Nagai of Japan; Raymond Healy, Youth Activities adviser, OLC Hesse; Dr. Gottfried Herzfeld; Paul Limbert, president of Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.; Hugo Grassi of Uruguay and Dr. Harold C. Cofiman, president of George Williams College, Chicago, Ill.; Seated, l.-r., Gustel Birka, Rosa Franke and Hans Kottusch.* (PRB OLCH photo)



*Dr. George N. Shuster (right), US state commissioner for Bavaria, and Professor Walther Gerlach, president of the University of Munich, peruse some of the books at Munich's "Studentenwerk." The student library is receiving more than \$1,000 worth of books purchased with funds donated by several American colleges and schools through the efforts of the World Student Service Fund. (PRB OLCB photo)*

In economics: "Our aim has been clearly stated; it is to bring back economic normalcy in Berlin. The long-term health of the city depends . . . on its ability to compete . . . with West German industry for markets. The goal of ECA capital here has been to improve industrial production and thus (her) competitive position.

Psychologically, "the most encouraging phenomenon of the past year has been . . . the unflinching high morale of West Berliners." General Taylor named as factors the prompt US aid to Korea against Communist aggression, and the threatened Communist-Youth march across west Berlin, which welded Berliners together in purpose with the Allies.

### Ban on Coffee Import

A new HICOG ordinance adding coffee to the list of commodities which occupation personnel are prohibited from importing into Germany has been signed by the US High Commissioner.

Officials said coffee is being placed on the prohibited list to aid the German government in its tax problems and its anti-smuggling campaign. It is believed that the allowances of coffee from the Army-operated commissaries and PX's are sufficient to meet the needs of occupation personnel.

The new ordinance is in the form of an amendment to Military Government Ordinance No. 38 on "Prohibited Transactions and Activities." One section authorizes the use of the Army Postal Service by occupation personnel for the import and export of property "other than tobacco products, currency or any property for resale." The new



ordinance applies to all civilian occupation personnel. Similar action is being taken by the Army.

### American History Explained

To brush up on your American history, you can consult the 76-page outline of American history currently being prepared for distribution in West Berlin high schools.

Profusely illustrated with photographs, sketches, paintings and maps, the booklet is "in no sense a definitive history of the United States," but supplies answers to the most common questions on American history in "concise and convenient form."

The magazine-type outline is being printed in English and German and will be available early next year to advanced history students and Berlin libraries.

In seven separate chapters the book covers the colonial period, the winning of independence, formation of a national government, westward expansion, sectional conflict, the era of expansion and reform, and America in the modern world.

Distributed by the US Information Service, the booklet concludes with a list of "a few of the authoritative works available for the thorough study of American history."

### Dividend from CARE

A dividend of \$160,000 worth of food and textile parcels has been given to the German people from CARE, Inc.

This brings the total of such dividend gifts to \$1,767,000 distributed during the past four years. Germany, like other countries where CARE operates, received the dividend parcels in direct proportion to its share of CARE volume.

These periodic gifts, the CARE Mission to Germany explained, are not to be confused with the normal delivery of CARE parcels, which in Germany has totaled well over \$50,000,000.

The dividend represents the few cents per parcel difference between the amount the donor pays for a gift parcel and the actual cost of contents and delivery. This procedure is followed to provide a financial cushion

*Major John R. Strevig, Chaplain's Section, EUCOM, welcomes Lt. Col. Wm. C. Shure of the Army Chief of Chaplain's Office and four civilian clergymen as they arrived for a month's tour of Germany under the auspices of the Armed Forces' Chaplains' Board to confer with EUCOM Army, Navy and Air Force chaplains. L.-r., Rabbi Benjamin Friedman, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Daniel J. O'Keefe, New York City; Colonel Shure; Dr. Lester A. Welliver, Westminster, Md.; Major Strevig and Dr. Victor Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.* (US Army photo)



*Paul Comly French (second from right) presented 251 medical volumes to Dr. Hans von Kress, president of the Free University, Berlin, and dean of its medical school. At left is John C. Thompson, chief, Education and Cultural Relations Branch, HICOG-Berlin Element. At right, Donald A. Ostrander, Care Mission head in Berlin. (US Army photo)*

against price changes and business conditions, but under CARE's non-profit policy, all this money is ultimately distributed to recipient countries in the form of additional CARE parcels or other merchandise.

These goods are distributed through German welfare groups and through the American relief organizations which make up CARE. They are handed out strictly on a basis of need.

### Houses for Displaced Persons

Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, has written a letter to the Hessian government urging speedy transfer of displaced persons from camps to individual housing.

Although most phases of the integration appear to be well-covered, Dr. Newman wrote Minister-President Christian Stock, housing plans do not give any assurance that state authorities contemplate providing private accommodations for displaced persons within a reasonable period of time.

Dr. Newman said that since July 1947 the 18 member nations of the IRO had moved approximately 400,000 DP's from the US Zone and that 75,000 more will be moved by March 1951. Eighty thousand of those who have already been resettled, as well as 35,000 of those to be moved, have lived on the German economy in private accommodations.

Dr. Newman pointed out that this magnificent accomplishment would be marred if the 20,000 to 30,000 displaced persons who remain in the US Zone were to be housed in DP camps as a separate group.

It is the earnest wish of the US High Commissioner that all DP's be furnished individual housing, wrote Dr. Newman, and that the transfer of these families and single persons to private housing units be completed by the end of this year.

"Both Mr. McCloy and I are confident," Dr. Newman concluded, "that the local authorities can meet this problem and we are certain that they will realize the political soundness and humanitarian justice of this policy."



## All-German ERP-Exhibit

The first all-German Marshall Plan exhibition, giving a complete survey of German economic recovery under the American aid program, opened in Wiesbaden during August.

The show, which was the work of the Hessian Ministry of Economics under the sponsorship of the Federal ERP Ministry, was the first of its kind not specifically arranged by American authorities. This was ERP as seen through German eyes.

The exhibit told the origin and planning of the Marshall Plan, the flow of two different forms of rendered aid in goods and credits into the channels of German economy, the future aid to be expected, and a special section entitled "Who is going to pay for it?"

Another section depicted the influence of the Marshall Plan aid in the postwar development of Hessian agriculture. Processing of some raw materials being imported into Germany via ERP was also shown — complete manufacture of cigarettes in a modern machine and the weaving of cotton into cloth.

To visit 30 Hessian cities, the exhibition will be used as a model for other exhibitions to be shown by the federal authorities throughout the republic.

## Group Sends Two Professors

An organization formed to step up cultural relations between the United States and Germany will send two American professors to the staff of Berlin's Free University.

Established by Ferdinand Thun in 1930, the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation of Philadelphia has voted \$10,000 to finance the project. Two suitable US scholars will teach American literature and history at the university.

"In Germany the values of western civilization must be reasserted. The need for purely physical relief has diminished. Now is the time to strengthen mind, not by preaching but by practicing the values upon which western civilization is based; the dignity of the individual, freedom of worship, of expression, of assembly and social justice.

*Swift co-operative action by HICOG, the US Army and the US Air Force rushed two urgently-needed iron lungs from Berlin and Bad Nauheim to Stuttgart and Heidelberg, where they were used to treat children stricken in seasonal rise of polio in Wuerttemberg-Baden.* (US Army photo)



Edward Page, Jr. (left), director of HICOG, Berlin Element, presents DM 300,000 check to Dr. Paul Piechowski, head of West Berlin's Health Office. Grant from HICOG Special Projects Fund will finance reconstruction of an isolation ward at and addition of a children's ward to the Behring Hospital in Zehlendorf. (PRB, HICOG-BE photo)

These values must be realized in order to survive the ideological storm still raging." This statement comes from the foundation's publication, the *German-American Review*.

## More Heifers for Refugees

Twenty-five heifers of various dairy breeds — the donation of American farmers to German refugees — were released during August to farmers in Bavaria. The cattle had spent a period of recuperation and quarantine in Bremen stables following their arrival aboard the S.S. American Importer. Distribution was handled by a commission established under the auspices of the Heifer Project Committee, sponsor group. The cattle were designated for refugee farmers.

Under the Heifer Project Committee, more than 500 heifers have been given to refugee farmers in Germany.

## German FM Development

The frequency modulation broadcasting system now being developed in Germany compares favorably with that of the United States and within two years will become the most important medium of information and entertainment in the US Zone, according to Robert D. Linx, radio engineer with the Federal Communications Commission of the US Government.

Mr. Linx spent four weeks in July and August consulting with German broadcasters and radio manufacturers on their FM plans. His visit was sponsored by the Radio Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, to provide the German radio industry with latest information on FM developments in the United States.

He said he was surprised at the progress which has been made in Germany and that by 1952 complete FM networks would be in operation in the US Zone, providing excellent service to every community in these areas.

For demonstration to German radio manufacturers, Mr. Linx brought with him an inexpensive FM converter for medium wave radio sets which he had developed in the United States. He said, however, that the Germans had already produced a cheap converter similar to his, and

that most radio sets, except for the cheapest models, were being manufactured with built-in FM converters.

Mr. Linx pointed out that FM broadcasting was one answer to the problem of Europe's crowded airwaves, which has caused interference with medium wave broadcasting in Germany. Because of the high frequency, there is little danger of interference from other stations in FM broadcasting, and the same high quality service can be provided night and day, with little atmospheric disturbance during even the worst weather. The disadvantage is that FM receivers cannot pick up distant stations, and listeners will be limited to one or two programs.

### Better Religious Tolerance

Special publications, seminars for teachers, formation of youth groups and inter-faith cultural events will be utilized in West Berlin for the cause of religious tolerance, according to Willard Johnson, HICOG consultant in inter-faith relations and for 14 years a staff member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Mr. Johnson aided existing inter-faith groups in Berlin to map out a program to promote better understanding.

Mr. Johnson surveyed methods of furthering tolerance through talks with leading members of the Berlin *Magistrat* (city council) and heads of the local Jewish-Christian Society's committees on education, religious affairs, community, press, theater and motion pictures. He also conferred with RIAS officials on plans for including principles of inter-faith action in special radio broadcasts.

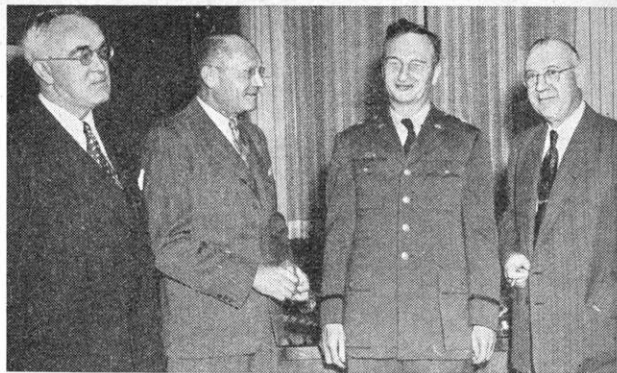
Officials of the society worked with him to plan a West Berlin ceremony in keeping with Brotherhood Week in February 1951.

### Assistance to Church Leaders

Catholic leaders from the United States and Europe are working with leaders of their church in Germany to solve political, social and economic problems during the forthcoming year.

Brought to Germany under the HICOG cultural exchanges program, the religious leaders will also gain experience and information for their work at home.

*Romaine Smith (center), assistant professor of Nursing Education at Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, Mich., who visited Berlin recently under HICOG auspices, takes part in anatomy class for student nurses at the Tempelhof City Hospital. Teacher in class she visited is Sister Johanna Seifert (right).* (PRB, HICOG-BE photo)



*Dr. James R. Newman (second from left), state commissioner for Hesse, and Deputy State Commissioner Francis E. Sheehan (right), say goodbye to Brig. Gen. Augustus F. Gearhard, one of the two USAFE general officers in the Chaplain Corps, on his departure for the United States. At left is Dr. George F. Donovan, adviser on Religious Affairs, OLCH.* (PRB OLCH photo)

Four outstanding American Catholic officials were in Germany during August to contact Catholic leaders in the fields of church-state relations, social action programs among working youth, worker education programs and church community programs.

They are the Reverends John C. Murray of Woodstock College, Md.; Joseph D. Munier of St. Patrick's Seminary, Calif.; William J. Quinn of Chicago, Ill., and Dr. Anthony N. Fuerst of Cleveland, O.

Six more Catholic leaders from America are due in Germany later this year. In addition, 19 Catholic leaders from other countries in Western Europe will be in Germany under HICOG sponsorship.

### DP Unemployment Low

Of the 7,500 displaced persons for whom the state government of Wuerttemberg-Baden accepted responsibility on July 1, only 1,500 had registered by July 15 as unemployed. A survey which has been prepared by the Manpower Analysis Branch, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, noted, however, that 1,000 of the DP's are still employed by the International Refugee Organization and that most of these are under notice of termination.

For most DP's, one of the first moves toward integration into the German economy was to register at a public employment office. In the state of Lower Saxony, 6,200 registered in July and in the Federal Republic as a whole it is estimated that 20,000 DP's were registered as unemployed by the end of July.

The survey is the first to be made since German authorities assumed responsibility for the DP's on July 1. It is limited to the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden.

### Summer Work for Students

Summer jobs — with vacation undertones — were handed out in Bavaria during August to approximately 350 needy students. Their jobs in youth guidance work

took them to summer camps, youth community centers and to playgrounds in the largest state of the US Zone.

Funds to cover the employment were donated by the HICOG Reorientation Program, according to Harold C. Patrick, Youth Activities adviser, Public Affairs Division, OLCB. For Bavaria, DM 262,400 had been allocated.

The program was open to university students and students of teacher training colleges and technical institutes. Its administration in Bavaria came under the *Studenten-Werk*, the Bavarian Youth Ring and the student government organization *ASTA*. These organizations were given the task of selection, in co-operation with HICOG officials in that field.

### Answer to Every Question

The "RIAS Answer Man" boasts as his motto "No Question Without An Answer."

With the Economic Co-operation Administration, RIAS, the American-sponsored radio station in Berlin, has launched a series of 15-minute informational programs which deal with historic, economic, cultural, technical and scientific subjects.

Broadcasts are scheduled for Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11:30 a.m. Questions are sent to the "RIAS Answer Man" at 69 Kufsteiner Strasse, Berlin-Schoeneberg.

The answer man show replaces two other question-answer programs previously aired by RIAS—"The Oral Answer" and "Berlin Answers the Zone."

### Farce of SED Congress

RIAS, the American radio station in Berlin, charged Aug. 24 that the SED National Front Congress scheduled for the following weekend in Berlin was "a perfidious... and deliberate misuse of public opinion." The broadcast was addressed to the population of eastern Germany and was aired on the eve of the Communist meeting.

The broadcast said that the three to four thousand "delegates" to the Congress were absolutely unrepresentative of the German people, that they were hand-picked by the Communist SED Party and carefully screened before being allowed to attend the meeting in Berlin. "It can, therefore, be anticipated," RIAS said, "that the Congress' resolutions will be adopted with overwhelming majorities and that no unexpected events will occur."

"Delegates" from Western Germany, RIAS warned, in no way represent the population. Almost invariably they

*Hans N. Tuch (center), director of the US Information Center at Wiesbaden, addressed I&E leaders of Wiesbaden Military Post and urged increased American participation in its activities. Discussion was arranged by Major Anna L. Briggs (right), WMP AI&E officer, as part of the USAFE orientation and reorientation program on German-American relations for occupation personnel.* (USAFE photo)



*Ernst Strobel, Wiesbaden Military Post German employee, set new European long distance record when he swam the Rhine river from Biebrich to Bonn, a distance of 100 miles. He is being greased by one of three men who accompanied him on the swim in a small rowboat.* (USAFE photo)

were selected from obscure "choral, sports and hiking associations" and at best can be described as "political adventurers."

The weekend congress in Berlin recalls to mind the "National Front" of such men as Hitler, Hugenberg, Duesterberg and Seldte, RIAS said. Those men, and the disastrous National Front they established 18 years ago in Bad Harzburg, "were precursors of Ulbricht and his accomplices."

RIAS reminded its audience, estimated to average more than 80 percent of Soviet Zone radio listeners, that despite Communist propaganda promises that the SED has nothing to hide there are indeed a good many outstanding questions behind the Iron Curtain:

"What of the millions of prisoners of war, of men and women and children deported?

"What of the concentration camps, and the fate of their inmates?

"What of the truth of the Soviet war reparations policy?

"What of the thousands of People's Police being secretly trained in the use of Red Army weapons?

"What of the Soviet-Zone October elections which are neither free nor secret?"

RIAS charged in conclusion that the National Front Congress was aimed solely and explicitly at increasing the activities of Communist agents, and that in fact the weekend meeting in Berlin was nothing more than "a convention of Communist agents."

+ END

# Decartelization Law Violators Fined

WHEN JUDGE M. J. ROBINSON in the Fourth Judicial District, US Courts for Germany, recently imposed fines totaling DM 140,000 upon two trade associations and five individuals for violating the Decartelization Law, it marked the first time since the occupation that defendants had faced trial on charges of violating this law.

Each of the associations, the Fachverband Schleifmittel-Industrie and the Verein Deutscher Schleifmittelwerke, which include in their membership practically all manufacturers of abrasives in Western Germany, was fined DM 25,000 for fixing prices for all kinds of abrasives on the domestic and export markets, and joining a cartel agreement with French abrasives manufacturers.

Defendants Hans Brauers, Paul Nordmann and Fritz Brinkmann were fined DM 5,000 on each count, but one DM 5,000 fine was suspended for each individual. Alfred Sutter and Ejner Christiansen, charged on only one count, were fined DM 5,000 each.

Shortly after the charges were filed last May 19\*, attorneys for the defense presented a motion, charging lack of jurisdiction on the part of the court as the defendants were residents of the British Zone.

Judge Robinson denied the motion July 17 and said in part:

"Each of the defendants was served with process personally in the city of Frankfurt within the jurisdiction of this court. At the time of service as well as when they raised the challenge to the jurisdiction of the court, they submitted that the service as well as their appearance did not constitute or shall not be construed as an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the court or a waiver of any facts or arguments which can be made to contest the jurisdiction of the court.

"The challenge to the jurisdiction of this court over the persons of the defendants seems to be predicated on the fact that they are residents of the British Zone. With exceptions not here material, jurisdiction of this court over

\* See "Decartelization Law Prosecutions Filed" in Information Bulletin, July 1950.

*Dr. Charles D. Winning, chief of Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, is shown presenting a check for DM 212,000 to Professor Walther Gerlach (center), president of the University of Munich. Looking on is Dr. Martin Mayes of OLCB's Education and Cultural Relations Branch. The money, given to the university from the HICOG Special Projects Fund, will be used to build a student dormitory and recreational rooms.*

(PRB OLCH photo)



a person is dependent not upon residence, domicile, nationality or any other personal attribute. It depends solely upon presence. That the defendants are present is evident; that they were served with process within the jurisdiction of the court is admitted. The reservation with which they accepted service or made their appearance is not binding upon the court, and in any event is a procedure unknown to our criminal practice . . ."

ON JULY 26, ALL defendants changed their pleas to guilty before Judge Robinson in the Fourth Judicial District, US Courts for Germany. Attorneys for the prosecution, after outlining the case and the charges against the defendants, said in part:

"Offenses against Law 56 (Decartelization Law) are serious crimes against the long-standing policy of the Occupation Authorities and against the healthy and democratic Germany economy which that law seeks to build. The eliminating of discriminatory, unfair and restrictive trade practices and the promoting of market conditions designed to guarantee equal opportunity under a free competitive system are basic objectives of the United States. To secure these objectives requires the prevention of restrictive conditions which will interfere with production and distribution, and the insuring of conditions allowing full production in a free competitive market.

"Law 56 is designed to prevent restraints on free competition in business and commercial transactions which tend to restrict production, raise prices or otherwise control the market to the detriment of purchasers and consumers of goods and services. Such restraints amount to a special form of public injury. Undertakings which have the purpose or effect of restraining domestic or international trade, or which foster monopolistic control of such trade are clearly condemned. The fundamental principles of free enterprise, which had their origins in Germany around the middle of the last century, are protected by provisions of Law 56 . . ."

IN ENTERING THE PLEA of guilty, attorneys for the defense presented a statement admitting guilt of the defendants on all counts but claiming that extenuating circumstances should be considered. In conclusion they stated:

"The defendants have conceded by their plea that they violated Law 56. They respectfully urge upon this court that the violation was not motivated by deliberate obstructionism but rather grew out of ignorance and the belief that what they were doing was most beneficial to the economy.

"Since the time the US Decartelization Office began its investigation of the industry, the defendants have ceased all activities of the kind included under Count 1 and have advised the French industry that the arrangement covered by Count 2 could not in any part be carried out." +END

The Communist-dominated regime of the Soviet Zone of Germany promulgated in July, with much fanfare in the press and on the radio, a "Five-Year Plan" for bolstering its industrial production. The Berlin edition of "Die Neue Zeitung" published on July 28 a critical analysis of the plan, a condensed translation of which is presented here.

# Soviet Zone Five-Year Plan

ACCORDING TO THE TEXT of the "Five-Year Plan for the Development of the People's Economy in the German Democratic Republic," Eastern German industry's paramount and unqualified task is to insure the exact and strict fulfilment of eastern Germany's reparations obligations toward the USSR and the Polish Republic, in accordance with the quantity, types and quality of products claimed. The entire plan is based on the achievement of these top-priority commitments.

This, of course, does not mean that Soviet-Zone industry is to produce only for reparations deliveries, but the economic plan for the Soviet Zone is part and parcel of the USSR's over-all plan embracing all countries coming within the sphere of Soviet domination. Its characteristic note is that deliveries to the USSR, not offset by Soviet or Polish counter deliveries, are to be a permanent and not a temporary feature in Eastern German industrial production plans.

The contemplated production increases in the Five-Year Plan evidence to what extent future production of the particular commodities to be delivered to the USSR as reparations or as export goods is to be stepped up in order to meet the growing demands of the Soviet armaments industry. At the same time, the figures of the plan disclose the present level of production in regard to a number of essential products.

Apart from the percentage figures calculated for propaganda effect, in some cases precise figures are stated which make it possible to assess the true value of the Socialist Unity Party's (SED) estimate of eastern Germany's 1950 industrial output. For some of these items, 1936 production figures are available, so that the alleged present level of production can be compared with that of 1936. In this connection, one should bear in mind that the over-all industrial capacity of the Eastern zone increased by approximately 50 percent between 1936 and the end of the war, an important factor to be taken into consideration, particularly in assessing the effects of Soviet dismantling in eastern Germany.

COMPARISONS DRAWN between rough estimates of 1950 industrial production in western Germany, based on results known so far and on the visible tendency of further industrial development during the year, and Eastern German figures, disclose the relative unimportance of numerous Eastern German production increase claims.

At first glance, it may be surprising that in some cases Eastern German industrial output is higher today than in 1936. Upon investigation it is invariably found that the

commodities in question have only been manufactured since 1936, as for instance staple fiber, the present Eastern German production of which is more than three times that of 1936. In western Germany staple fiber production increased at a far more rapid rate.

It is characteristic that the situation in the older rayon industry is entirely different. According to the certainly not pessimistic SED estimates, 1950 East-zonal rayon production will reach only approximately four-fifths of the 1936 level, while in western Germany production will presumably be almost doubled, as compared with 1936.

In certain other instances figures refer to products not even manufactured in eastern Germany before the war, as for instance flat glass, which is therefore able to show startling percentage production increases. Even in heavy industry where, on paper, remarkable advances are claimed, precise output figures are still relatively low, as in the case of pig iron output, which is claimed to be 50 percent higher than in 1936; in reality it will be no more than 335,000 tons, or approximately four percent of Western German production. Steel production has not even reached the low prewar level of 1,200,000 tons.

Brown coal production increases are offset by the lack of hard coal in the Eastern zone, home production of which is quite insignificant (3,000,000 tons in 1950 as compared with 105,000,000 tons in western Germany). Hard coal imports being entirely inadequate, fuel and power supply in eastern Germany is very poor in spite of increased fuel production.

## Production of Essential Goods in the Soviet Zone

Commodity	Unit	Estimate		Planned in 1955	Western German estimate for 1950
		1936	1950		
Brown coal . . . . .	million tons	101	132	205	75
Brown coal briquettes . . . . .	" "	24	38	56	15
Hard coal . . . . .	" "	3.5	3.0	4.0	105
Potash (K <sub>2</sub> O) . . . . .	1,000 "	850	1,250	2,000	850
Pig iron . . . . .	" "	202	333	1,250	8,500
Ingot steel . . . . .	" "	1,200	962	3,000	11,100
Cement . . . . .	" "	1,675	1,350	2,600	10,000
Bricks . . . . .	million bricks	3,225	1,620	3,000	4,000
Window glass . . . . .	1,000 sq. m.	2,155	15,000	16,000	40,000
Sulphuric acid (SO <sub>3</sub> ) . . . . .	1,000 tons	300	257	400	1,100
Soda . . . . .	" "	295	102	380	750
Caustic soda (NaOH) . . . . .	" "	124	147	250	360
Yarns . . . . .	" "	193	139	240	450
Socks and stockings . . . . .	mill. pairs	322	116	230	—
Leather footwear . . . . .	" "	15.3	8.0	21.0	50.0
Rayon . . . . .	1,000 tons	12.4	10.2	32.0	48.0
Staple fiber . . . . .	" "	16.7	53.5	126.0	120.0

THE RELATIVE WEAKNESS of practically all the favorable estimated and planned production increases shown in the above comparative production table, is self-evident when compared with Western German figures. It is particularly significant that a wide range of impor-

tant products show output figures far below prewar level. Cement production, for example, is still lagging at approximately one-fifth below prewar output, while in western Germany prewar figures have been considerably exceeded. Production of bricks in eastern Germany has reached only approximately 50 percent of the prewar level, and conditions are no better in the basic chemical industry. 1950 production of sulphuric acid is assessed at 257,000 tons of SO<sub>3</sub>, that is approximately 20 percent less than in 1936, although the estimate appears very optimistic. Western Germany is producing much more than in 1936.

Soda production in the Soviet Zone attains merely one-third of the prewar output. In view of such unfavorable figures for a great number of basic chemical products, it is difficult to understand how the present level of the entire chemical industry has been assessed at 167 percent of 1936 figures in the Five-Year Plan.

It is no less significant that the small number of consumer goods items for which production figures are available, also show up in an unfavorable light. 1950 production of socks and stockings is expected to reach merely one-third of the 1936 level. In the current year, 139,000 tons of yarn are to be produced, that is 30 percent less than in 1936, while the production of leather footwear is assessed at a little more than 50 percent of the 1936 level. It must be kept in mind that the standard of production is also very

*Edward Page, Jr., director of HICOG Berlin Element, was host Aug. 23 to US Sector borough mayors as well as division and branch chiefs of HICOG-BE and US Army officials, who informally discussed problems of mutual interest. Pictured are, front row, l.-r.: Dr. Werner Wittgenstein, deputy mayor of Zehlendorf; Helmut Mattis, mayor of Steglitz; Erich Wendland, mayor of Schoeneberg; Mr. Page; Dr. Erwin P. Brauner, chief, HICOG-BE Public Health Section; Willi Kressmann, mayor of Kreuzberg; second row, Howard P. Jones, deputy director, HICOG-BE; District Councilor Alfred Leiner, deputy mayor of Neukoelln; Col. Maurice W. Daniel, commanding officer, Berlin Military Post; Rebecca G. Wellington, chief, Berlin Affairs Branch, HICOG-BE; Leon J. Steck, chief, HICOG-BE Program Branch; back row, Wilhelm Winzer, deputy mayor of Tempelhof; Dr. Gerhard Schroembgens, German adviser, USCOB; Eric Wendelin, chief, HICOG-BE Political Affairs Division; Dr. Christopher B. Garnett, Community Affairs adviser to Education and Cultural Relations Branch, HICOG-BE; Wesley F. Pape, chief, Legal Affairs Division, HICOG-BE; Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US Commander, Berlin; Karl F. Mautner, US Liaison Officer with Berlin City Council and member of staff of Political Affairs Division, HICOG-BE.*

(US Army photo)



much below prewar quality standards. Yarn, for example, was in 1936 mainly produced from wool and cotton, a mixture little used in eastern Germany today, wool and cotton fabrics appearing at rare intervals on the Eastern German home market.

**C**OMPARISONS BETWEEN present Eastern and Western German production rather than against 1936 figures are equally illuminating. By 1955 East-zonal production of trucks is to be 10 times higher than in 1950, an impressive prospect, but the present output is only 2,400 trucks as compared with 55,000 produced in western Germany in 1949.

The Five-Year Plan is more modest in its figures for passenger cars, envisaging by 1955 a two and one-half fold increase on 1950 figures, but total 1950 production amounts to only 10,000 passenger cars, as against the 1950 estimate of 180,000 cars in Western German motor industry. Conditions are similar in many other branches of industry.

A close scrutiny of East-zonal planned figures shows that the SED clamor over an enormous rise in industrial production is not supported by the figures it publishes. Although it is not possible to make exact over-all calculations, it is certain that industrial production in the Soviet Zone, as compared with the 1936 level, is lagging very considerably behind western Germany's industrial achievements.

It must not be forgotten, either, that a great part of the still small over-all production of the Soviet Zone goes to the USSR as reparations, thus greatly impairing not only supply to the population, but also supply to industry of capital goods urgently required for rehabilitation and rationalization.

The Eastern German plans for further industrial development seem very impressive at first sight, but do not stand up to close investigation. Comparisons with Western German production place the claims of gigantic economic advances in their true perspective. 1955 production is to be 90 percent larger than in 1950, that is an annual increase of less than 20 percent, while in western Germany industrial output has risen by approximately 25 percent during the last 12 months. In addition, it must be emphasized that the standard of production in western Germany is high. What is thought of the quality of East-zonal products, is evidenced by the continuous and bitter complaints of the population appearing in the Soviet-licensed German-language press.

+END

## 10,600 Berlin Boys, Girls Sent To Western Germany for Vacations

Approximately 10,600 members of Berlin youth organizations were sent to Western Germany for summer vacations. The boys and girls lived, for from two to six weeks, at picturesque vacation spots in the federal area and were accommodated in camps, homes, and with private families.

The young visitors represented the Catholic and Protestant youth organizations, the SPD-sponsored *Falken*, the *Bund deutscher Jugend*, the *Naturfreunde* and the *UGO*.

---

# Washington Report

---

## German Participation in Defense

THE ELECTION LAW passed by the East German puppet regime for elections now set for October is a brazen example of "typical Communist degradation of the democratic process," according to US Secretary of State Acheson.

In a statement at his weekly news conference in Washington Aug. 30, Mr. Acheson pointed out that the law makes no provision for a secret vote and that anyone voting against the single so-called "unity" ticket will be recognized automatically as an anti-Communist.

A correspondent reminded Mr. Acheson that a Communist army newspaper had said the East-German election, scheduled for Oct. 15, would be "truly free" because it would be "free from the demagoguery of opposition parties."

The Secretary replied that it was a new definition of freedom and, of course, the East-German elections are free from any opportunity for the voter to register his wishes except in one way.

The correspondent referred to a leading editorial by the Soviet army's official newspaper in Berlin, *Taegliche Rundschau*, which said the elections would be free from contests and "anti-Soviet agitation."

The election originally was scheduled for last October, but was repeatedly postponed. Press reports have said the postponements were because the Soviets were uncertain they could dominate the elections until they strengthened their controls.

The election has been set up by the Communists to give the "provisional" East-German government an appearance of permanence.

The Communist Party is allotted approximately 70 percent of the candidates on the list and the other 30 percent are distributed among the remaining political parties with candidates restricted to those acceptable to the Communists.

Following is the text of Mr. Acheson's statement:

"I have been advised that an election law for the Oct. 15, 1950, elections to the East-German parliament has been passed by the so-called German Democratic Republic, the puppet Communist regime which the Soviet Union has established in Eastern Germany. Contrary to one of the basic principles of democratic practice, this election law makes absolutely no provision for a secret vote. I understand that according to the law, the voter is handed the ballot as he enters the voting place. His name is checked off a list. If he desires, he may then make a change on the ballot although no booth or other secret place is provided for him to do that.

"If he makes a change he is automatically recognized as an anti-Communist, for those voting the Communist ticket do not have to make any indication whatever on the ballot. The voter is then required to drop his ballot into

an urn. This entire process takes place in front of the voting board, the members of which are all members of the Communist Party or its affiliated organizations. I hardly need point out how brazen an example this is of typical Communist degradation of the democratic process."

\* \* \*

## German Participation in Defense

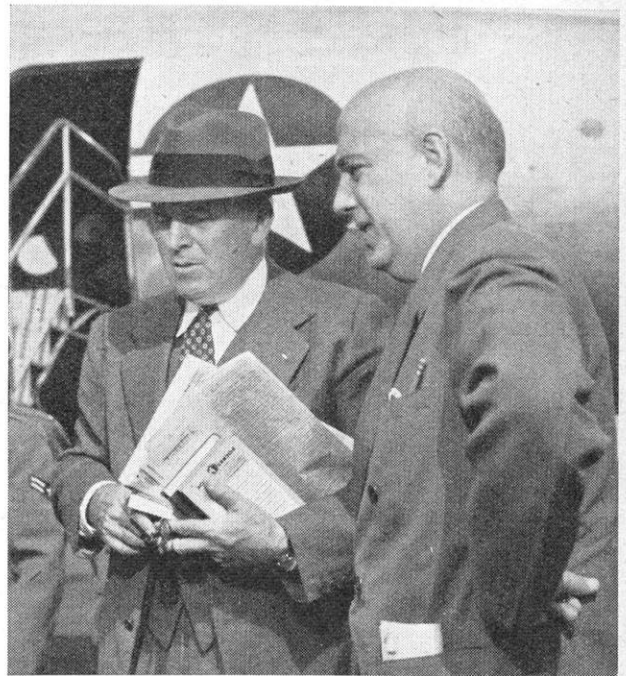
Secretary Acheson has declared that it is important to find an appropriate way in which Germany can participate in the defense of Western Europe.

He told a news conference in Washington Sept. 6 that US High Commissioner John J. McCloy was stating an obvious and proper objective when he said the Germans should be enabled, if they so desire, to defend their own country.

Mr. Acheson pointed out that the purpose of strengthening the forces of West Europe was to protect the entire Atlantic area against aggression and, since the German people are in that area, it was highly desirable to find an appropriate way for them to share in the defense effort.

Mr. McCloy, after conferring with President Truman in Washington the previous day, told reporters that the German people should be enabled to defend themselves against the threat of aggression.

"In some manner or some form the Germans should be able, at least if they want to, to defend their own country," he said, adding: "It seems too difficult to say to these



US High Commissioner John J. McCloy (left) in conversation with Glenn G. Wolfe, director of the Office of Administration, HICOG, at Rhine-Main Airbase prior to his take-off for conferences in Washington with President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson and to attend the Foreign Minister's Conference in New York. Mr. McCloy returned to Frankfurt Sept. 21. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



people that you cannot share in the defense of your country if attacked."

Mr. McCloy made it clear that he was speaking of the West German people and that the implied threat came from the Communist-controlled Eastern zone, where, he said, between 50,000 and 60,000 "alert troops" were being trained as soldiers, using heavy weapons. He said these troops could not be ignored and added that the Occupation Authorities were having trouble with them.

Mr. McCloy, who was in Washington for a series of talks on Germany, said that his conference with President Truman had covered "general economic, political and social conditions in Germany."

Asked whether he had recommended the rearming of Western Germany, Mr. McCloy said that "some steps could be taken to improve Germany's internal and external security," and that the subject would be considered by the US, British and French foreign ministers' meeting in New York the following week.

On the question of sending more US occupation troops to Germany, which has been suggested in some quarters, Mr. McCloy said that this was a matter for the US Defense Department Joint Chiefs of Staff to determine. He indicated, however, that he would favor such a move if the troops could be spared from other areas.

\* \* \*

## "Freedom Bell" on Tour

The specially forged 10-ton bronze Freedom Bell — symbol of the "Crusade for Freedom" that aims to combat Communism by taking the truth behind the Iron Curtain — has gone on display in the United States.

The bell, constructed at Croydon, England, was placed on a specially-designed float and paraded Sept. 8 through downtown New York to the city hall. It was officially received by acting Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, leaders of the major American religious denominations and officials of the Crusade.

The bronze bell, larger than London's Big Ben, arrived in the United States Sept. 6 aboard the steamship American Clipper. After its New York exhibit, the Freedom Bell went on a tour of 21 American cities.

The bell will be shipped to Berlin and rung on Oct. 24, United Nations Day, with radio hookups scheduled to carry its peal throughout the world.

The Crusade seeks to spread the truth through the medium of radio in Europe. Americans are being asked to sign a declaration of freedom and to contribute funds to expand Radio Free Europe, a non-governmental radio station in West Germany.

The Crusade is sponsored by the National Committee for A Free Europe, Inc., directed by General Lucius D. Clay, former US military governor in Germany.

\* \* \*

## International Refugee Organization

*Abstracted from report by George L. Warren, adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons, Department of State, as published in the Department of State Bulletin, July 10, 1950.*

The General Council of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) held its fifth session in Geneva from March 14 through March 22, 1950. The Executive Committee met concurrently from March 8 through March 21, 1950 . . .

With respect to the problem of protection of refugees particularly in Germany the Council recommended to the High Commission for Germany that the German Federal Government be requested to give consideration to adherence to the draft convention on the protection of refugees\* presently under consideration by the Economic and Social Council when this convention becomes open for signature . . .

A decision was also reached by the General Council with respect to the termination of the International Tracing Service which has done commendable work in reuniting members of families, in locating missing children, and in supplying invaluable records concerning the experiences of refugees and displaced persons during the war. The director-general was instructed to reduce the staff of the service progressively with the view to the ultimate transfer of the function of tracing missing persons to the High Commission for Germany on March 31, 1951.

\* \* \*

## Mobile Libraries

The State Department has issued invitations to bid on the construction of 20 attractively streamlined "bookmobiles" for use in Western Germany. These bookmobiles will have a capacity of approximately 4,000 volumes each, and will be used primarily as lending libraries.

Plans are for them to make one-day stands at various points throughout Western Germany at monthly intervals. Books lent on one trip will be due for return on the next trip. An experienced librarian will be in charge of each of these mobile libraries which will contain books in both English and German.

In appearance, the bookmobile will somewhat resemble a large bus. A unique feature, however, will be that stacks are provided both on the inside and outside of the vehicle. Similar libraries have been used in the United States, but this will be the first time the State Department has furnished them for use abroad. — *from Foreign Service Newsletter.*

\* \* \*

## Review of Soviet Policy

Recent trends of the Soviet Union in international relations reveal a record of treaty violations, of obstructionism in the solution of international problems and of territorial expansion, according to a compilation made public Aug. 28 in Washington by US Rep. John Kee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Kee said that the compilation, based on published documents, was prepared on his instructions by committee staff consultants as background information on current Soviet policy trends, and was designed to "educate the

\* In an announcement made public Aug. 9, the Federal Republic declared its intention to guarantee the rights of DP's and refugees formerly cared for by IRO. See Information Bulletin, Sept. 1950 issue.

American people" on the difficulties of dealing with the Kremlin.

The document lists about 60 major violations of treaties and agreements which the Soviet Union had made at international conferences since the latter part of World War II, and indicates that Russia "has kept her agreements only when it was to her advantage to do so," Mr. Kee asserted.

It also traces Soviet obstructionism in the United Nations and in four-power occupation councils, and the record of Soviet territorial gains in World War II.

Included in the list of broken treaty obligations are Soviet violations of agreements providing that final delimitation of the German-Polish frontier should await the peace settlement; that Germany be treated as a single economic unit; that all democratic political parties be allowed and encouraged; that freedom of speech and press be guaranteed; and that all German prisoners of war be repatriated by Dec. 31, 1948.

\* \* \*

## Rhine Boatmen Agreement

Representatives of seven governments have given final approval to two agreements establishing minimum employment conditions and social security protection for Rhine boatmen.

The agreements were approved at a conference called in Paris in July by the International Labor Office after a previous meeting of representatives of governments, employers and workers of the interested countries in Geneva last year. Governments represented at the Paris meeting were the German Federal Republic, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Switzerland.

The social security agreement covers sickness, maternity, death, invalidism, old age, employment, injury, unemployment and family allowances. It also provides that each contracting country shall treat Rhine boatmen from other countries as its own nationals.

The agreement on working conditions covers manning of boats, rest periods, overtime, holidays and special allowances.

An administrative center for social security of Rhine boatmen will be set up with representatives of workers, employers and governments. A tripartite committee also will be appointed to prepare an annual report on the application of the agreement.

The agreements are open for signature by the countries represented on the Central Commission for Rhine Navigation and are subject to ratification. — *from State Department Daily Wireless Bulletin.*

\* \* \*

## Churchill's Proposal Supported

Winston Churchill's proposal that a unified European army be formed to meet the threat of Soviet invasion has met with wide approval in the American press.

Referring to the support given Mr. Churchill by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, meeting

at Strasbourg, *The New York Times* said: "The assembly's vote is another demonstration of Europe's reviving will to live, and as such it is more than welcome."

The *Times* continued: "But as Mr. Churchill warned, to translate that will into action will require more speed and more drastic steps than the individual governments have displayed thus far. In that estimate he is in full accord with the American authorities, who likewise find that though the European governments are now bestirring themselves and have voted considerable increases in their defense budgets they must go farther and faster if Europe's defenses are to go beyond the planning stage."

The *Hartford* (Conn.) *Courant*, commending Mr. Churchill, stated: "Even if the Western European nations don't unite behind his leadership, the very suggestion is welcome, for it shows that Europe is increasingly aware of its lack of adequate defenses. Committees cannot fight tanks, and the time for leisurely talk is past. Let's hope all our friends in Western Europe are now impressed with that fact."

The *Atlanta* (Ga.) *Constitution*, taking up the controversial question of West Germany's participation in a unified defense force, said:

"Military men believe that any scheme for a common defense of Western Europe must include rearmament of Western Germany, which would be the first point of contact with an invading Soviet force. Many Germans do not want rearmament . . .

"Obviously, there would be a risk, and it is that risk which the past victims of German aggression eye cautiously. But the problem of creating a strong defensive organization is infinitely more complicated, perhaps impossible, without Germany. The question is whether the risk from a possibly resurgent Germany would be greater than the current risk of Soviet invasion.

"Mr. Churchill believes inclusion of Germany is necessary. Nearly all military men agree with him. With or without Germany, under a unified command as proposed by Mr. Churchill for the 'integrated' force of the North Atlantic Pact, Western Europe's defenses need to be strengthened. We hope Mr. Churchill's warning will bring more action."

The *Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Tribune* wrote:

"West Germans and the world must understand, in Churchill's words, 'that if the West Germans will throw their lot in with us, we shall hold their safety and their freedom as sacred as our own.' In such a mood it should be possible to enlist hundreds of thousands of West Germans along with other Western Europeans in a defense force for freedom." +END

## 125 DP's Leave for Ethiopia

Approximately 125 displaced persons have left Hesse for new jobs in Ethiopia, according to Peter Stanne, OLCHE Displaced Populations chief. The Ethiopia-bound DP's were personally selected several months ago by a close relative of the Ethiopian king.

# 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.

## US Foreign Policy

Due to Navy Secretary Matthews' speech in Boston and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's message sent to war veterans in Chicago, American foreign policy moved back into the spotlight of German press attention at the end of August. Newspapers expressed great anxiety lest the militant elements in American public life seize the helm of US policy. Such a development would be disastrous, in the view of German editors.

The West German press was general in its disapproval of the idea of a preventive war such as outlined by Secretary of the Navy Matthews. It was no less definite in its rejection of General MacArthur's purely strategic conception of the role of Formosa and feared the political consequences of such a policy if it were to be put into effect. It was with great relief, therefore, that German newspapers noted President Truman's and Secretary of State Acheson's prompt disavowal of both statements.

Further editorial anxiety was expressed over developments in the Far East. Although the current situation in Korea was regarded as favorable, the German press feared that direct intervention by Red China was imminent. Many newspapers urged the United States to leave no stone unturned to prevent this from happening. Some papers, in discussing the Formosa problem, went so far as to recommend US measures which would in effect amount to a sacrifice of prestige. The paramount problem, according to these editors, was the preservation of world peace. The press was virtually unanimous in declaring that a Sino-American conflict at this time would certainly lead to a third world war.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur came in for a shower of criticism, some of which was couched in very strong terms.

The term "Pro-Consul" was generally applied to the general. The Hamburg weekly *Sonntagsblatt* said: "Rome was ruled by the Consuls and the Senate. They wore themselves out in an exhausting struggle for political power and money. Meanwhile, the battles began on the frontiers where the Pro-Consuls ruled. The centuries of the Caesars began... For the past five years MacArthur has ruled as Pro-Consul in the Far East and now is fighting in Korea just as his historic predecessors in Gaul did. He rules the roost and often enough most arbitrarily."

MacArthur's alleged arbitrariness seems very dangerous to most German editors in the present state of affairs. This view was most clearly expressed by the *Stuttgarter Nachrichten*, Stuttgart, which said: "In such a delicate situation the UN needs a man who will carry out its policy rather than that of the United States or what appears to be his own."

Many newspapers pointed to the sad experiences of Germany with political generals. The *Fraenkischer Tag*, Bamberg, cited Ludendorff as an example.

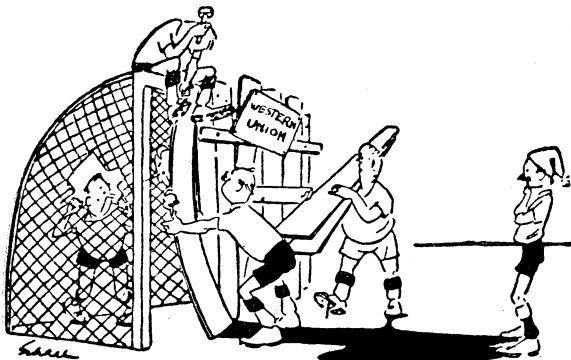
An exception was the *Braunschweiger Zeitung*, Brunswick, which in a detailed analysis speculated whether General MacArthur's policy of decisiveness would not perhaps be better, after all.

## Grist for Propaganda Mills

Most newspapers feared that what they considered thoughtless expressions of American public figures would furnish Soviet propaganda with ammunition. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, Frankfurt, went so far as to declare that Matthews and MacArthur had furnished the Kremlin with "invaluable material" while the *Hessische Nachrichten*, Kassel, said that MacArthur's statement

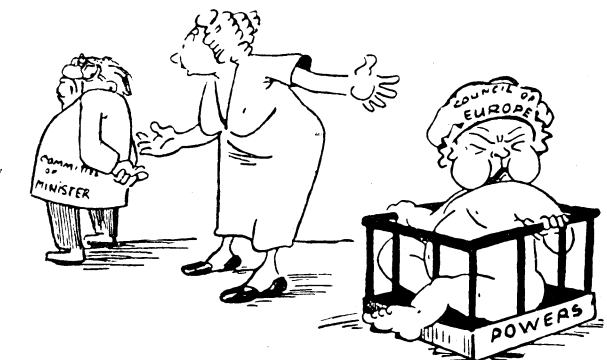
## German Opinion in Cartoons

(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, Aug. 1)

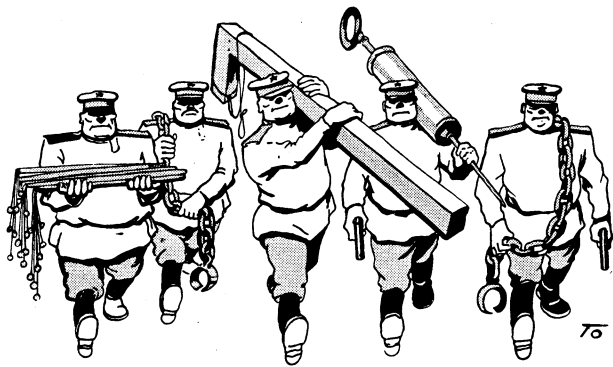


"We'll be in goal and you on defense — then let them attack!"

(Muenchner Merkur, Munich, Aug. 12-13)



Europe: "How can he grow up to be healthy if he doesn't get a bigger playpen?"



Bringing Culture?

coincided completely with the intentions of the Soviets, who have every interest in seeing the conflict in East Asia spread to Red China.

A number of newspapers declared that the Western world would not tolerate American policy based upon purely military considerations as set forth by Matthews and MacArthur. The **Sueddeutsche Zeitung**, Munich, for example, pointed out that US leadership since the end of the war has been based upon the conviction of the West that the United States was actuated by an unconditional will to peace. A change in this respect would be disastrous.

**Rhein Echo**, Duesseldorf, referring to MacArthur, declared that the United Nations action in Korea sprang simply from a determination to resist aggression and did not go beyond that.

**Fraenkischer Tag**, Bamberg, stated that in the event of a war of prevention, the European nations could not be counted on as allies. Pupils of democracy in Germany were wondering how it was possible for Matthews to remain in office in a democracy after his speech.

**Hannoversche Allgemeine**, Hanover, asked anxiously how long Truman and Acheson would be able to control American foreign policy. At any rate, the paper pointed out, Europe must speedily merge in order to be prepared for all eventualities and to prevent a third war by functioning as a third power.

**Nuernberger Nachrichten**, Nuremberg, was critical of all United States foreign policy in recent years: "One cannot expect that the United States would establish a foreign political tradition overnight. What concerns us Europeans is the constant change, which looks like improvisation."

### Communist Activities

A large part of the press was concerned with what it termed the intensified and increasingly dangerous forms of Communist agitation in the Federal Republic. Wilhelm Pieck's action program for the "liberation" of West Germany at the National Front Congress in Berlin, in August, caused widespread excitement. A minority of the press even spoke of civil war.

The press was unanimous in declaring that the Federal Republic must take swift and energetic action to counter an incipient fifth column. While the majority of the newspapers confined themselves to vague generalities regarding public defense measures, a number made detailed suggestions.

**Darmstaedter Echo**, Darmstadt, was of the opinion that "the federal chancellor now has sufficient justification in his demand for a strong police force."

**Kasseler Post**, Kassel, demanded that Communists be removed from important public posts.

**Schwaebische Landeszeitung**, Augsburg, recommended that Communists and their followers be prevented from using public media to influence public opinion. In this connection the **Stuttgarter Zeitung**, Stuttgart, applauded the ban on Communist newspapers.

### Freedom and Internal Security

Newspapers agreed that it was a mistake to continue to accord Communists democratic freedom which they use to undermine the state and to establish a dictatorship. The **Bundestag** (Federal Assembly) and government must take the proper measures to safeguard domestic security even if it means the sacrifice or infringement of democratic principles.

**Frankfurter Neue Presse**, Frankfurt, pointed out that the Communists were intensifying and exploiting the West German aversion to remilitarization to further their own ends and promote sabotage.

### Wage-Increase Strikes

Press opinion on the strikes in various cities of the Federal Republic was divided. The leftist press naturally was largely on the side of the labor unions while most of the other papers disapproved of the wage increase demands. The **Frankfurter Rundschau**, Frankfurt, and a number of other newspapers held that the government was responsible for the strikes inasmuch as it had done little or nothing to close the widening gap between food costs and the decrease in real wages.

The **Hamburger Echo**, Hamburg, an SPD paper, condemned the unreasonable attitude of employers who

(Fraenkische Presse, Bayreuth, Aug. 8)



The accomplices.



UN Security Council Complete.  
Moscow's Malik: "Now, where were we again?"

expected workers to increase their income by overtime and piecework. Such demands, in this paper's opinion, endanger social peace in the Federal Republic.

A considerable number of newspapers believed that the timing of the strikes was very bad. The stoppages would result in a great loss of production and the socially very necessary building of dwellings would be paralyzed. The production of export goods, so important for Germany at this time, would also decline. In any case, the strikers themselves would suffer the most.

All newspapers were agreed that present real wages stand in very unfavorable relationship to prices. Many, however, admonish the workers to be patient, pointing out that the present situation may lead to inflation. The leftist-press view was that wage increases were necessary in order to permit the masses to accumulate a modest capital. The gap between the cost of living and income must be closed.

### Council of Europe

Disappointment was displayed over the developments in Strasbourg in mid-August although some optimistic voices saw signs of increasing European consciousness in the Council of Europe. Most of the press saw the principal hindrance to be the attitude of the British and also deplored the fact that party politics still hold sway.

**Deutsche Kommentare**, Heidelberg, regretted that the contrast between the British and the Continental Europeans seems now to have been carried over into the Consultative Assembly as well. Hope must now be centered on the Schuman Plan, the paper said.

**Die Zeit**, Hamburg, pointed out that party political considerations often play a disastrous role in Strasbourg and found it significant that the German SPD often voted with British Labor while the CDU played ball with the British Conservatives.

### Winston Churchill

Aside from their position on German participation in a European army, most newspapers praised Churchill as a great and realistic statesman. The **Badische Neueste Nachrichten**, Karlsruhe, hailed the British wartime leader as the "third man," on a level with Stalin and Truman, and as the man who will succeed in mobilizing Europe's strength.

The Communist press excepted, attacks on Churchill were rare. The **Aachener Nachrichten**, Aachen, however, called him a demagogue who carries through his policies in cold and matter-of-fact fashion.

### Participation in European Army

A possible European army and Germany's place in it rated the widest press discussion in mid-August, four weeks before the Foreign Ministers' Conference in New York. Most German newspapers stressed the conditions which should be insisted upon if Germany is to participate. The conditions singled out most often were equal rights for Germany and the establishment of a European government.

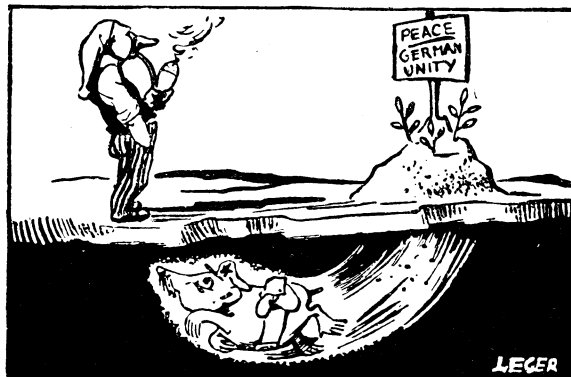
Winston Churchill's proposal for a European army in the Consultative Assembly on Aug. 12 was taken up by the entire press. Approximately one-half emphasized that certain conditions must be met before German participation could be even discussed. Forty percent were opposed to the proposal while the remaining 10 percent were unconditionally in favor.

Most newspapers declared revision of the Occupation Statute must be a basic condition. Later demands were added for release of German soldiers held in Allied prisons, persons, sentenced, it was argued, not according to law, but rather on the basis of collective discrimination.

While most of the papers were content to make only the general demand for equal rights, the weekly **Christ und Welt**, Stuttgart, made the following seven detailed demands for German security.

1. A two-year guarantee by the US to fight against the Soviet Union with all its might should there be an attack upon the Federal Republic.
2. The establishment of an independent European army within this period. There should not be an Atlantic Pact army, for the US and Europe joined individually are

(Hannoversche Presse, Hannover, July 29)



stronger than an Atlantic world having its center in the US and European satellites.

3. Establishment of German units within the European army.

4. Full and equal rights for German soldiers. This should also be retroactive, that is, all measures which have been taken against German soldiers, other than those who have committed crimes, should be cancelled.

5. The Occupation Statute should be amended so that the limitations on the Federal Republic's sovereignty be set aside. On the other hand, the number of American troops in Germany for the protection of Europe should be increased.

6. The establishment of German units solely on a voluntary basis.

7. Considering the political emergency, a more representative government in Bonn should be established, including representatives of the SPD and the trade unions.

### European Government Wanted

A significant number of papers demanded as a condition for the establishment of a European army, the prior establishment of a European government in which Germany would have equal rights. The weekly **Sonntagsblatt**, Hamburg, did not feel that a European army could function unless that condition were fulfilled. **Europa Kurier**, Hamburg, which, with its appended **Stimme der Vertriebenen**, is an organ of the refugees, demanded also a declaration by the states participating in a European government that they consider Germany's 1937 border as the border of "United Europe."

The SPD press as a group also made the establishment of a European government its first condition. It did not demand this in the emotional manner of the weekly papers, however, but pointed out more calmly that the Consultative Assembly's vote in favor of Churchill's proposal had only the value of a declaration inasmuch as the Ministerial Council had the last word.

### Corrections

Three recent letters from editors of German newspapers called attention to incorrect identifications given as to the political complexion of two newspapers and the source of one cartoon in the "German Editorials" section of the August issue of the *Information Bulletin*. The editor regrets these errors and makes the following corrections.

Under "Consequences for Germany" on page 57, both the **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** of Augsburg and the **Muenchner Merkur** of Munich should have been identified as independent (non-party) newspapers.

The cartoon "Potato bug seen through Soviet glasses" on page 59 was the work of the cartoonist Pitt of the staff of the **Neue Ruhr Zeitung** of Essen and originally published in that paper. It was later reprinted with proper credit in the **Hamburger Echo**.

A number of other newspapers, such as the **Badische Zeitung**, Freiburg, pointed to the great difficulties which would have to be overcome before a European army could be established.

**Echo der Woche**, Munich, felt that a European army could not be established by the Council of Europe. Approval would have to be forthcoming from the individual governments. It felt that a more successful approach would be to broaden the Schuman Plan to include defense measures. Proposals of this nature, implying or expressly stating that political and military unity would have to be reached due to Britain's unwillingness to participate fully, gained adherents as the discussions continued toward the end of August.

### Reconstruction First

Very few papers were unconditionally in favor of German participation. Among the influential organs were the **Braunschweiger Zeitung**, Brunswick; **Neues Tageblatt**, Osnabrueck; **Nordseezeitung**, Bremerhaven; **Frankfurter Neue Presse**, Frankfurt, and **Rhein-Neckar Zeitung**, Heidelberg.

A number of newspapers voiced explicit opposition to participation. The **Nuernberger Nachrichten**, Nuremberg, and **Stuttgarter Zeitung**, Stuttgart, maintained economic and social reconstruction was more important. The Nuremberg paper proposed instead that the United States trade atomic control for the junction of the Soviet Zone to the Federal Republic, thus reaching a balance of power without rearmament.

Another argument was used by the **Kasseler Zeitung**, Kassel, which complained that Germany was being held to democratic ideas without being given democratic rights. The **Schwaebische Landeszeitung**, Augsburg, declared military participation on the part of a demilitarized and dismantled Germany was too much to expect.

Much of the editorial opinion against participation was based on the claim that the German people had had enough of militarism and were opposed to it. The **Koelnische Rundschau**, Cologne, for instance, declared Germany was sick of the Prussian militaristic spirit and that without it German troops would be useless anyway.

**Die Gegenwart**, Freiburg semi-monthly, expressed itself more decisively: "German remilitarization would have value only if Germany were resurrected as a military power. The European countries will not permit that, however. Since doing less would be criminal nonsense, anything to do with German remilitarization is criminal foolishness." The paper fears that for the mass of the German people rearmament would only prove that Germany did not lose the last war. "And," adds the paper, "God protect us from those who have 'won anyway.'"

### Civil War Feared

**Die Zeit**, Hamburg weekly, clung to its belief that there was less danger in Germany of a war than of a civil war. To meet this danger a German police force of at least 100,000 men was held to be necessary. **Europa Kurier**, Hamburg, demanded the establishment of a federal border police force as a temporary measure. +END

# Official Communiqués

## HICOM Meeting of Aug. 10

The 36th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Aug. 10 in the US Headquarters in Berlin. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. Armand Berard, French Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, UK High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Briefly discussed the Berlin budget, prepared by the *Magistrat* (city council) of that city, for the fiscal year 1950-51. After a preliminary exchange of general views, particularly concerning the problems arising from the anticipated deficit, the Council agreed to instruct its financial advisers to proceed with a detailed study of the budget.

(2) Signed an Allied High Commission law on "Application of Land Reform Legislation to Property of Non-German Nationals." This law defines the conditions under which land owned by non-German nationals will be subject to land reform legislation. The law will have no practical effect in the US Occupation Zone because land owned by non-Germans has been subject to state land reform legislation in this zone ever since such legislation was enacted there about four years ago.

(3) Noted the signature by the Chairman Deputy High Commissioner of an Allied High Commission law on "Foreign Exchange Control." This law confers wider powers upon the German authorities to implement US/UK Military Government laws No. 53 (revised) and Ordinance No. 235 of the French High Commissioner, all concerning control of foreign exchange, and authorizes German courts to exercise jurisdiction in respect of violations of provisions of this legislation.

(4) Signed an Allied High Commission law "Depriving of Effect in the Territory of the Federal Republic Certain Control Council Laws." These laws pertain to rationing of electricity and gas and punishment for theft and unlawful use of rationed foodstuffs, goods and rationing documents.

(5) Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg Aug. 17.

## HICOM Meeting of Aug. 17

The Council of the Allied High Commission for Germany held its 37th meeting Aug. 17 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Approved an Allied High Commission law on "dispersion of assets of I.G. Farbenindustrie, A.G." which supplements Control Council Law No. 9 (providing for the seizure of property owned by I.G. Farbenindustrie and the control thereof). The new law will enable the Western Allied Powers to carry out the intention expressed in Control Council Law No. 9, namely, to deconcentrate, dissolve and disperse the Farben assets.

(2) Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg Aug. 24.

## HICOM Meeting of Aug. 24

The three Allied High Commissioners, Mr. John J. McCloy, United States (chairman), Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, France, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom, met informally Aug. 24 at the Petersberg, near Bonn.

Primary purpose of the meeting was to enable the High Commissioners to exchange views on a number of subjects currently under consideration by various agencies of the High Commission or by the High Commission and the Federal Government.

Matters considered included:

(1) Implementation of Allied High Commission and zonal legislation designed to permit Germans to possess certain types of sporting weapons and again engage in hunting.

(2) Further procedures to improve inter-zonal trade controls exercised by the High Commission and the Federal Government.

In addition, the High Commissioners agreed to annul Article 3, and the last sentence of Article 8 of a Hesse state ordinance concerning restitution for damage to life and limb, because these two provisions, in effect, would impose restrictions not contained in the parent law which this ordinance implements.

The Council of the High Commission will hold its next meeting at the Petersberg Aug. 31.

## HICOM Meeting of Aug. 31

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 38th meeting at the Petersberg Aug. 31. Present were Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, United States Deputy High Commissioner (Chairman), acting for Mr. John J. McCloy; Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner.

The Council dealt with a short agenda involving general discussion of various current matters and adjourned its meeting at lunchtime preparatory to a meeting with the federal chancellor in the afternoon.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Council at 11 a.m. on Sept. 7 at the Petersberg.

## HICOM Meeting Sept. 7

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 39th meeting Sept. 7 at the Petersberg. Present were: Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (Chairman); Mr. C. E. Steel, United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, and Major-General George P. Hays, United States Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. John J. McCloy.

The Council:

(1) Agreed to a law to harmonize and introduce relaxations into existing Allied legislation affecting foreign business opera-

tions of German insurance companies. Financial experts of the High Commission are also engaged in studies directed toward further relaxations in this field.

(2) Agreed to a law to prolong until Sept. 21, 1951, the period during which the federal government has the right to take over properties of the former German Reich which are now held in trust by the various states under unilateral Allied legislation.

(3) The date of the next meeting of the Council is to be fixed later.

## Laws and Regulations

### HICOM Regulation No. 10

#### Miscellaneous Articles and Products

#### Under HICOM Law No. 24

#### Control of Certain Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulation.

#### Scope

#### Article 1

1. This regulation relates to the controls on the manufacture, production, import, export, transportation, storage, possession, ownership and use of certain articles and products listed in Schedule A of the law and to the controls on the plant and equipment for the production of such articles and products.

#### Section A

#### Manufacture, Production, Import, Export, Transport, Storage, Possession, Ownership and Use

#### Article 2

1. No person or enterprise shall manufacture, produce, transport, store, possess, own or use, any of the following articles and products, except under a license issued by the Military Security Board or any other agency designated by the Allied High Commission or pursuant to the authorizations of this regulation and Regulations Nos. 1, 8 and 9 under the law:

(a) Weapons, including atomic means of warfare, or apparatus of all calibers and natures capable of projecting lethal or destructive projectiles and liquids, their carriages and mountings.

(b) Apparatus capable of projecting gases or toxic substance.

(c) All projectiles for articles listed in Sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) and their means of projection or propulsion.

(d) All military means of destruction including grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines depth mines, depth and demolition charges and self-propelled charges, all types of fuses thereof and all apparatus for the guiding, control and operation thereof including timing, sensing and homing devices.

(e) All military cutting or piercing weapons including bayonets, daggers, swords and lances.

(f) Vehicles specially equipped or designed for military purposes including tanks, armored cars, tank-carrying trailers and armored railroad rolling stock.

(g) Armor of all types for military purposes.

(h) Military engineering tools, machinery and equipment specially designed for military purposes.

(i) Special machinery, equipment and installations which in time of peace are normally used solely for warships.

(j) Special equipment pertaining to submersible devices of all kinds designed for military purposes.

(k) Military landing devices.

(l) Material, equipment and installations for the military defense of coastal areas and harbors.

(m) Aircraft of all types, heavier or lighter than air, with or without means of propulsion, and all auxiliary equipment, including aircraft engines and component parts, accessories, and spare parts specifically designed for aircraft use.

(n) Ground equipment for servicing, testing or aiding the operation of aircraft including catapults, winches and beacons; material for the rapid construction or preparation of airfields including landing mats.

(o) Drawings, specifications, designs, models and reproductions directly relating to the development, manufacture, testing or inspection of war materials or to experiments or research in connection with war materials.

(p) Spare parts, accessories and component of the articles and products listed in Schedule A of the law.

(q) All special means for individual and collective defense used in peace exclusively by armed forces.

(r) Apparatus, devices and materials specially designed for training and instructing personnel in the use, handling, manufacture and maintenance of war material.

2. No person or enterprise shall import or export any of the articles or products listed in paragraph 1 except under authorization issued pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law.

## Section B

### Sporting Weapons Definitions

#### Article 3

1. The term "sporting weapons" as used in this regulation and in other regulations issued under the law, shall mean the weapons listed in (a), (b), (c) and (d) below if they are designed to be fired from the shoulder, have sporting type stocks and have fixed sporting type or authorized telescopic sights.

(a) Rifles having a caliber not exceeding 8.0 mm., a magazine capacity not exceeding five rounds and designed for a muzzle velocity not exceeding 2,800 feet (850 meters) per second.

(b) Shotguns having a gauge of 12 or of any number above 12 and a magazine capacity not exceeding three rounds.

(c) Combination type weapons, the rifle and shotgun components of which conform to the restrictions applicable to rifles and shotguns respectively under Sub-paragraphs (a) and (b).

(d) Combination type weapons in which the rifle component is of the single shot type, has a caliber not exceeding 9.3 mm. and is designed for a muzzle velocity not exceeding 2,000 feet (610 meters) per second and in which the shotgun component conforms with provisions of Sub-paragraph (b).

2. The term "sporting weapons" does not include pistols or revolvers with auxiliary stock or semi-automatic weapons.

## Manufacture, Production, Import, Export, Transport, Storage, Possession, Ownership and Use

### Article 4

1. The manufacture, production, import and export of the sporting weapons listed in Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 3, the spare parts, accessories and component parts thereof, and the import and export of the sporting weapons listed in Paragraph 1 (a), (c) and (d) of Article 3 the spare parts, accessories and component parts thereof, may be authorized by the federal government by the issue of permits. The federal government shall forward to the Military Security Board two copies of each permit issued.

2. The transportation, storage, possession, ownership and use for sporting weapons listed in Paragraph 1 of Article 3, the spare parts, accessories and component parts thereof may be authorized by such agencies and on such terms as may be prescribed in rules issued, after approval by the Military Security Board, by the federal government.

3. The Military Security Board shall, after consultation with the federal government, fix the number of sporting weapons which may be authorized in the Federal territory under this article.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 the federal government shall not authorize the transportation, possession, storage, ownership or use of any weapon not legally manufactured or procured under the conditions provided for in those paragraphs.

5. Any state commission or military commander may require the surrender of the weapons in his area if he considers this measure necessary in the interest of the security of the Allied Forces.

## Section C

### Transport in Transit of Articles and Products

#### Article 5

1. The federal government shall issue rules, after approval thereof by the Military Security Board, to cover the transportation in transit through the territory of the Federal Republic of the articles and products specified in Schedule A of the law.

Such rules shall provide for:

(a) The issuance and registration of transportation permits.

(b) Security controls.

2. Within 30 days after the last day of each quarter the federal government shall submit to the Military Security Board a report of the articles and products transported during that quarter under Paragraph 1. This report shall include a description of each consignment, the names of the consignor and consignee and the dates and the points of entry and exit.

3. The federal government shall immediately advise the Military Security Board of any consignment which has not left the federal territory within the scheduled time or at the fixed point of exit.

## Section D

### Plant and Equipment

#### Article 6

1. No person or enterprise shall, except under license issued by the Military Security Board, construct, erect, reconstruct,

re-erect, convert or replace any plant for the manufacture of the articles listed in Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 3 or any plant or equipment for the manufacture of any article or product listed in Paragraph 1 of Article 2 and not listed in Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 3. No such license shall be required in respect of plant or equipment for the manufacture and production of articles and products falling under the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 7 or in respect of equipment for the manufacture or production of the articles listed in Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 3.

## Section E

### General Authorizations

#### Article 7

1. The manufacture, production, transportation, import, export, storage, possession, ownership and use for peacetime purposes of the following articles and products are hereby authorized:

(a) Explosives appliances for industrial and other peaceful uses including blasting machines and devices for the humane killing of livestock.

(b) Underwater cutting equipment for peacetime purposes.

(c) Harpoons, breeches buoys, lifesaving rockets and equipment.

(d) Apparatus designed for civil use expelling liquids or gases.

(e) Ground equipment for servicing, testing or aiding the operation of aircraft provided such equipment is not specially designed for military use and is intended for use at airports under the control of the Occupation Authorities.

(f) Spare parts, accessories and component parts of those articles and products listed in Schedule A of the law where:

(1) The manufacture or production of the article or product has received general authorization or

(2) (except in the case of articles and products listed in Group V A of Schedule A) where the spare part, accessory or component part has a normal peacetime use.

(g) Equipment for fencing.

2. The transportation, storage, possession, ownership and use for normal peacetime purposes of the following articles and products are hereby authorized:

(a) The articles and products listed in Paragraph 1 (o) of Article 2, to the extent that they are contained in printed matter normally available to the general public or pertain to articles and products whose possession and use is authorized.

(b) Articles and products listed in Schedule A of the law (except aircraft of all types) which have been converted to peacetime use or whose manufacture or production has received general authorization.

3. The transportation, storage, possession, ownership and use of firearms for civil security purposes shall be governed by such legislation or orders as the Occupation Authorities have issued or may hereafter issue.

4. Nothing in the law shall apply to:

(a) Smooth bore air guns of a caliber not exceeding 6 mm. and projectiles therefor.

(b) Toy guns.

(c) Guns capable only of exploding a mixture of chemical explosives for sound effect.

(d) Bows, cross-bows and arrows.

(e) Museum specimens and specimens of historical value.



**Section F**  
**Effective Date**

**Article 8**

1. This regulation and such portions of Schedule A of the law as are not covered by Regulation Nos. 1 to 9 shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

2. To the extent that Articles 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of the law apply to such portions of Schedule A those articles shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

3. To the extent that no provision is made in Regulations 1 to 9 for the coming into effect of the law, the law shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

Done at Petersberg on June 7, 1950 by order of the Allied High Commission. (Announced June 19.)

**Procedure for German Federal and State Authorities to Legislate and Act in Fields Reserved to Allies**

A procedure governing notifications by the German federal and state governments of their intention to legislate and act in fields reserved to the Occupation Authorities has been announced by the Allied High Commission.

The procedure governs German legislation or action under Paragraph 4 of the Occupation Statute. This paragraph provides that the federal and state governments "shall have the power, after due notification to the Occupation Authorities, to legislate and act in the fields reserved to these authorities, except as the Occupation Authorities otherwise specifically direct, or actions taken by the Occupation Authorities themselves."

The procedure will be applicable to all German governmental action in the reserved fields for action relating to the negotiation of trade and payments and other international agreements for which special comparable procedure already exists. It does not, however, affect existing arrangements based on Paragraph 5 of the Occupation Statute for the submission to the High Commission of federal or state legislation in non-reserved fields.

Normally the procedure stipulates a 21-day period for scrutiny by the Allied High Commission of notification by federal or state governments of their intention to legislate or act in reserved fields. Full details of the purpose and scope of the legislation or action contemplated, giving reasons why it is thought necessary and describing the form which the legislation or action is to take, must first be submitted to the Allied High Commission. Further steps to put into effect the proposed legislation or action may be taken by German governmental agencies after 21 days unless the High Commission raises an objection. The High Commission may issue specific directions to which the proposed legislation or action must conform in order to avoid objection.

If a government proposed law is contemplated, notification to the High Commission must be made before the bill is presented to the legislature; if a proposal for a law is made by any individual or group other than the government, notification must be made at the earliest possible moment after the government has received notice of proposal. If legislation other than a law is contemplated, the notification must be prior to signature by the issuing authority.

If action other than legislation is contemplated, notification must be made prior to the taking of such action.

**Statements and Speeches**

**Communist Bomb Lie Denounced**

US High Commissioner McCloy denied emphatically in Berlin Aug. 10 Communist charges that American planes dropped incendiary bombs over the Soviet Zone. His statement:

"The motivation behind this latest charge, as with the potato bug story, is somewhat difficult to appraise, but the pattern is the same—it is the Hitlerian technique in the use of the big lie.

"I am sure that nobody will believe these ridiculous allegations and no one can tell what will be tried next. All I can say is that if any incendiary bombs were actually found in the Soviet Zone the Communists must have put them there themselves, for the Americans did not."

**Security of Western Europe**

Commenting on remarks made at a press conference Aug. 23 by German Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy issued the following statement:

During recent months the governments of the democratic powers have given serious study and have been making plans to strengthen the security and defense of Western Europe, including Germany. These security needs, including those of Germany, have been considered and dealt with by the High Commissioners in conjunction with the highest authorities in Washington, Paris and London.

German security is enhanced rather than retarded by the present relationship between Germany and the Western Powers.

Western Europe must be and will be strengthened. Defense of Europe must be a joint effort and strength will be achieved. This will include Germany and require of the German people and their representatives straightforward and co-operative action. This is the time for resolution and straight-thinking on the part of all the democratic peoples and their governments.

As for the American army and other United Nations forces in Korea, they are fighting and dying for the cause of freedom—the freedom of other nations quite as much as American freedom. Democratic peoples may be slow to start but they can and do generate overwhelming power and they are victorious. Several times in history American military strength has been underestimated—I think one should hesitate to do it again.

**Attitude toward Communists**

In connection with recent provocative Communist statements and in reply to questions as to the Allied High Commission's reaction, the following announcement was made at the Petersberg Aug. 30:

"The attitude of the High Commission to the KPD is as follows:

"Unlike the practice in reactionary or totalitarian countries, opposition parties are not proscribed in Western Germany merely because of disagreement with their doctrines. So long as the KPD functions like all genuine political parties, it is free

to preach its political doctrines and to carry on all other activities permitted by law to political parties as part of the life of a democratic state. But any incitement to violence, subversive activities or resistance to authority, constitute abuses of democratic principles and breaches of law.

"The Allied forces of occupation are in Germany by right and virtue of the declaration of unconditional surrender of June 5, 1945. In consequence, the High Commission will not tolerate Communist-inspired incitement to disobedience and resistance to its over-all authority. This applies with added force in the case of action undertaken by individuals in Western Germany in obedience to instructions from foreigners and others outside the Federal Republic such as certain leaders of the SED. Individuals and associations responsible for illegal activities will be subjected to the penalties laid down by law."

**Berlin Constitution**

The three Western Commandants of Berlin issued Aug. 29 the following statement to mark promulgation of the new Berlin constitution:

"The new constitution of Berlin, which has been approved by the Allied Kommandatura, accomplishes three important purposes: it gives to the people of Berlin a constitution developed by their own elected representatives; it thus establishes Berlin still more firmly as a partner in the democratic community; and, finally, it gives Berlin the legal status of a state as well as of a city.

"The American, French and British commandants consider that the promulgation of this constitution will mark a big step forward in Berlin's postwar development. The reservations which they have expressed in approving the constitution represent merely a clarification of the intent of the constitution itself and do not in any way detract from its significance as a milestone in the development of self-administration in Berlin."

**Protest on Parcel Post**

The three Western Commandants of Berlin released the following text of a letter sent on Aug. 23 to Sergei Dengin, Berlin representative of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany. No answer had been received by Aug. 28.

"1. The Western Commandants desire to refer to your letters of July 15 and Aug. 5, 1950, with reference to the alleged violation of postal regulations in the shipment of postal parcels between the Western sectors of Berlin and the Western zones of Germany. You refer in particular to the provisions of the Co-ordinating Committee Agreement of April 29, 1947 (document CORC/P(47)84/1) governing parcel post service between Berlin and the Zones of Occupation.

"2. The provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement of April 29, 1947, were certainly never intended permanently to subject the operations of the mails in Germany to abnormal restrictions. As a matter of fact, action has been taken by the postal authorities of the Soviet Zone as well as of the Western zones of Germany to liberalize these provisions. In this connection we should like to draw your attention to the provision contained in *Amtsblatt Nr. 42 der Hauptverwaltung Post und Fernmeldewesen der Deutschen Wirtschafts-Kommis-*

sion fuer die Sowjetische Besatzungszone, dated Oct. 8, 1949, Paragraph No. 211/1949, and Amtsblatt Nr. 49 des Ministeriums fuer Post und Fernmeldewesen der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, dated Nov. 23, 1949, Paragraph No. 251/1949. It is obvious that the postal authorities in the Soviet Zone have abolished the former maximum weight of seven kilograms in favor of a maximum weight of 20 kilograms, and have made this regulation applicable to postal parcel shipments between Berlin and the Soviet Zone of Germany. Similarly, the postal authorities in the Western zones have introduced liberalized regulations governing shipment of postal parcels between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany, which likewise provide for a maximum weight of 20 kilograms. This action is in accordance with the agreement of the Foreign Ministers at Paris in June 1949 to encourage the free flow of goods and services between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany.

"3. The reference in your letter of July 15 to "accompanying documents" required under the Co-ordinating Committee Agreement of April 29, 1947, is not understood. There is no mention of such documents in CORC/P(47)84/1. That paper refers only to the normal dispatch note exchanged between the sending and receiving post offices, which does not accompany the parcel.

"4. As regards the contents of the parcels, there has never been a quadripartite agreement on this subject except for the restrictions specified in the Co-ordinating Committee Agreement of April 29, 1947. We do not admit any right of the authorities in the Soviet Zone of Occupation to impose any additional restrictions unilaterally, which are, furthermore, in contravention of the New York and Paris Agreements of May and June 1949.

"5. In the light of the foregoing facts we renew our protest against the interference by officials in the Soviet Zone of Germany with the parcel post service between the Western sectors of Berlin and the Western zones of Germany. We are not aware of any quadripartite agreement or other regulation which authorizes such interference with this postal service. However, should you so desire, we should be prepared to instruct our experts to discuss with your experts the problems which have arisen in connection with the application of the postal regulations."

### Reorganization of Southwest States

In order to make perfectly clear the position of the Allied High Commission on the advisory referendum scheduled for Sept. 24, on the question of territorial reorganization of the southwest states, the High Commissioners wish to emphasize that this is a problem for solution by the Germans themselves.

While the implementation of any such German decision is subject to approval by the High Commission, the chief Allied interest is to assure that the solution represents the will of the German people concerned and is in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the state constitutions and the Basic Law.

Necessary administrative arrangements between the Occupation Powers, resulting from any territorial changes agreed by the German people, will be worked out by the Occupation Powers concerned. (Released Sept. 8.)

## Official Announcements

### Claims for Private Property

HICOG has recently received from the Department of State a statement of the Foreign Service Regulations, Section V-56, Note 4, applicable to the filing of claims for Foreign Service personnel for loss of personal property under unusual or emergency conditions.

Several informal suggestions were attached which might be helpful to employees in preparing their claims. These suggestions are summarized herein.

When claims are received and approved by the State Department Claim Board they are transmitted through the Bureau of the Budget to the Congress with a request for appropriations necessary for their payment. The time usually required for processing the claims is from 12 to 18 months, depending, of course, upon the number of claims for the board to pass upon and the time it takes for congressional committee clearances.

Since 1943, only one report on Foreign Service losses has been made to the Congress each year, but it is not known at this time whether this practice will be changed and more than one submitted. However, it is appropriate that employees transmit their claims to the Department at the earliest date possible after their property is known to be lost and cannot be recovered.

In view of the possibility of such future claims, all personnel are urgently advised of the necessity in the immediate future of an inventory of privately owned household goods and personal effects. This inventory should not be a general listing, but an itemized account of the articles and pieces, types, etc., each article or type being broken down and described in a word or two. To name simply "linens — \$3.00, clothing — \$5.00," for example, would be incomplete evidence for the purpose of this inventory. The inventory should include the cost of each article and the year purchased, and all household articles and clothing should be enumerated.

Reimbursement for a possible loss will be limited to articles which are reasonably necessary for the employee and his family to have in their possession in any and all conditions in which the employee may have been required to serve. No claim will be entertained for luxuries; for souvenirs; for articles having a purely sentimental value; for articles that cannot properly be regarded as useful, reasonable and necessary in the service; for approved articles that may be in excess of reasonable needs, or for worn-out articles or those which cannot be classed as good and serviceable. None of the items enumerated above should be included in the inventory.

Of paramount importance in the disposition of a possible future claim is the determination of negligence, and in this respect the failure of the claimant to carry insurance on his property might be construed to constitute negligence. Consequently evidence should be obtained that there was a reasonable effort to obtain adequate insurance coverage.

Copies of each individual inventory should be filed at a bank or with friends or relatives in the States. The Department has no objection to accepting copies for filing in the event employees can make no other arrangements, but it, of course, cannot be held legally liable in case of loss or misfiling.—from HICOG Daily Bulletin, No. 102.

### Government Employees' Insurance

New benefits offered by the War Agencies Employees Protective Association, a non-profit service organization providing life insurance for US civil government employees serving overseas, have been announced by Stacey K. Beebe, general manager, on arrival in Germany to explain them to all units of the US Government and to make the insurance available to a greater number of personnel. Employees may obtain details from their respective administrative officers.

Pointing out that membership in the War Agencies Employees Protective Association has been offered to HICOG employees since last December, Mr. Beebe explained that its program is somewhat comparable to the National Service Life insurance program provided for members of the Armed Forces. Membership is obtained by completing an application form which must be certified by the employee's supervisor, indicating the applicant to be a government employee. The form also carries a short statement of health to be completed by the employee.

Cost of insurance and amount of coverage depend on age and salary classification. There are three age groups — up to 40 inclusive, 41 to 50, and 51 to 60 — and two salary groups, the first consisting of those employees earning less than \$3,200 yearly and the second of those earning more. Those in the lower salary category may apply only for the basic \$5,000 life insurance policy; those earning more may apply only for the basic dollar policy.

Under the new plan, total coverage for members with the \$5,000 policy amounts to \$13,500. This includes the basic \$5,000 plus a \$1,000 dividend policy and \$7,500 accidental death benefit. Monthly premiums by age groups for this policy are \$4.17 monthly for persons up to 40 years old, inclusive \$5.21 for those 41 to 50 years old, and \$6.15 for those 51 to 60 years old.

For the higher salary group total coverage amounts to \$27,000. This includes the \$10,000 base policy, plus two \$1,000 dividend additions and \$15,000 accidental death benefit. Monthly premiums for this coverage by age are: \$8.33 for those up to 40 inclusive; \$10.42 for those 41 to 50, and \$12.50 for those 51 to 60.

These terms include the following new benefits voted recently by the association: decreased rates based on a graded premium system, 20 percent increase in the face amount of the basic policy without extra contributions, and the accidental death benefits of either \$7,500 or \$15,000.

Membership in the association and group life insurance are offered to all US government employees of American citizenship now outside the continental limits of the United States.

Termination of membership and insurance is by resignation, upon retirement, separation from government service or nonpayment of premiums.

Within 31 days after separation from government service it is possible to convert the association's policy into a life policy in any one of the forms customarily issued by the underwriter.

Since its establishment early in World War II, it was pointed out, the association has enrolled 13,500 members. In eight years more than \$2,500,000 in benefits have been paid or accrued to the membership.

The association's group life insurance plan is underwritten by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with the accidental death benefit underwritten by the Accident and Casualty Insurance Company of Winterthur, Switzerland.

# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

**Prison Journal**, Vol. 1, No. 5, Prisons Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG, May 1950.

**Twenty-third Report for the Public Advisory Board**, ECA (Washington), May 31, 1950.

**Participating Countries**, Recovery Guides, No. 14, ECA (Washington), June 1950.

**Trends in Opinions on the West German Federal Republic**, Report No. 28, Series No. 2, OPA HICOG (Bad Nauheim), July 31, 1950.

**German Economic Press Review**, Series II, No. 27, OEA, CCG(BE), July 31, 1950.

**2nd Quarterly Report on Germany Jan. 1 to March 31, 1950**, HICOG, July 1950.

**Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 1, Zusammenfassende Uebersichten** (The Foreign Trade of the German Federal Republic, Part 1, Comprehensive Surveys), Bizonal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden, July 1950.

**Industry Highlights Report**, No. 40, PRD HICOG, Aug. 2, 1950.

**German Reactions to the American-Sponsored Newsreel, "Welt im Film,"** Report No. 29, Series No. 2, OPA HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Aug. 4, 1950.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 234, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Aug. 4, 1950.

**The United States Air Force**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 32, I&E Office, EUCOM, Aug. 6, 1950.

**Billing Procedures for Communication Services**, Staff Announcement No. 67 (First Amendment), Office of Administration, HICOG, Aug. 7, 1950.

**Industry Highlights Report**, No. 41, PRD HICOG, Aug. 9, 1950.

**Accreditation and Support of Foreign Governmental Personnel**, Staff Announcement No. 126, Office of Administration, HICOG, Aug. 11, 1950.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 235, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Aug. 11, 1950.

**The Mountain and Prairie States**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 33, I&E Office, EUCOM, Aug. 13, 1950.

**German Economic Press Review**, Series II, No. 29, OEA, CCG(BE), Aug. 14, 1950.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 236, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Aug. 18, 1950.

Copies of publications, etc. listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

**The United States Army**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 34, I&E Office, EUCOM, Aug. 20, 1950.

**German Economic Press Review**, Series II, No. 30, OEA, CCG(BE), Aug. 21, 1950.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 237, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Aug. 25, 1950.

**Our Stand in Korea**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 35, I&E Office, EUCOM, Aug. 27, 1950.

**A Summary of Trends in Radio Listening in West Berlin**, Report No. 34, Series No. 2, OPA HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Aug. 28, 1950.

**HEUTE** (in German), No. 118, ISD HICOG (Munich), Aug. 30, 1950.

**The Kreis Resident Officer**, Office of Administration, HICOG, Aug. 29, 1950.

**Trends in German Public Opinion 1946 through 1949**, OPA Reactions Analysis, August 1950.

**Der Monat** (in German), Vol. 2, No. 22/23, ISD HICOG (Munich), July-August, 1950.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 238, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 1, 1950.

**Information Bulletin**, September 1950, PRD HICOG, Sept. 5, 1950.

**HEUTE** (in German), No. 119, ISD HICOG (Munich), Sept. 13, 1950.

**Daily Press Review and Radio Survey**, Nos. 154 to 179, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Aug. 3 to Sept. 19, 1950.

## Immigration to US

Instructions for submitting assurances on behalf of persons of German ethnic origin (born in Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia or Yugoslavia), for Immigration to the United States:

1. In order for a person of German ethnic origin to be considered for immigration to the United States under Section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, an assurance must be submitted in his behalf by either a US citizen, or a recognized voluntary agency, residing or established in the United States, to the Displaced Persons Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

2. If submitted by a US citizen, this assurance must be in notarized affidavit form (in quadruplicate).

3. Assurances must contain the following statements:

a. The sponsor's assurance that he wishes to sponsor a German ethnic person (give name and address) and his/her spouse and minor children for immigration to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended.

b. Assurance that the person(s) sponsored will be provided with safe and sanitary housing accommodations, without displacing any other persons from such accommodations.

c. Assurance that suitable employment will be furnished to the person(s) sponsored, at prevailing wages, without displacing any other person(s) from such employment.

d. Assurance that the person(s) sponsored will be met on arrival and that any

transportation costs from the port of debarkation in the United States to final destination will be borne by the sponsor.

e. Assurances that the person(s) sponsored will not become a public charge.

4. No assurance should be sent to any of the European offices of the Displaced Persons Commission. All assurances must first go to the headquarters in Washington where, after being officially approved, they are forwarded to the appropriate European office. The person(s) sponsored should not apply to any of the Commission's European offices. He will be advised automatically when his case is ready for review.

5. The above instructions apply even though affidavits of support may have been filed with an US consulate in connection with an application for visa under the regular quota immigration laws of the United States.—*Announcement Sept. 22 by US Displaced Persons Commission office in Frankfurt.*

## Credit Union Opened

A suboffice of the State Department Federal Credit Union, membership in which is limited to US State Department and ECA employees in Germany, opened Aug. 10 in Room 156 of the Headquarters Building in Frankfurt. The Credit Union will be authorized to accept from and make loans to members only. Shares of stock are valued at \$5 each and membership may be obtained by the purchase of a minimum of one share of stock and the payment of a 25-cent entrance fee. For the present, members are limited to a deposit of not more than \$50 per month.

Employees belonging to the Credit Union in Washington are not entitled to membership in Frankfurt, but may effect a transfer of membership to Frankfurt.

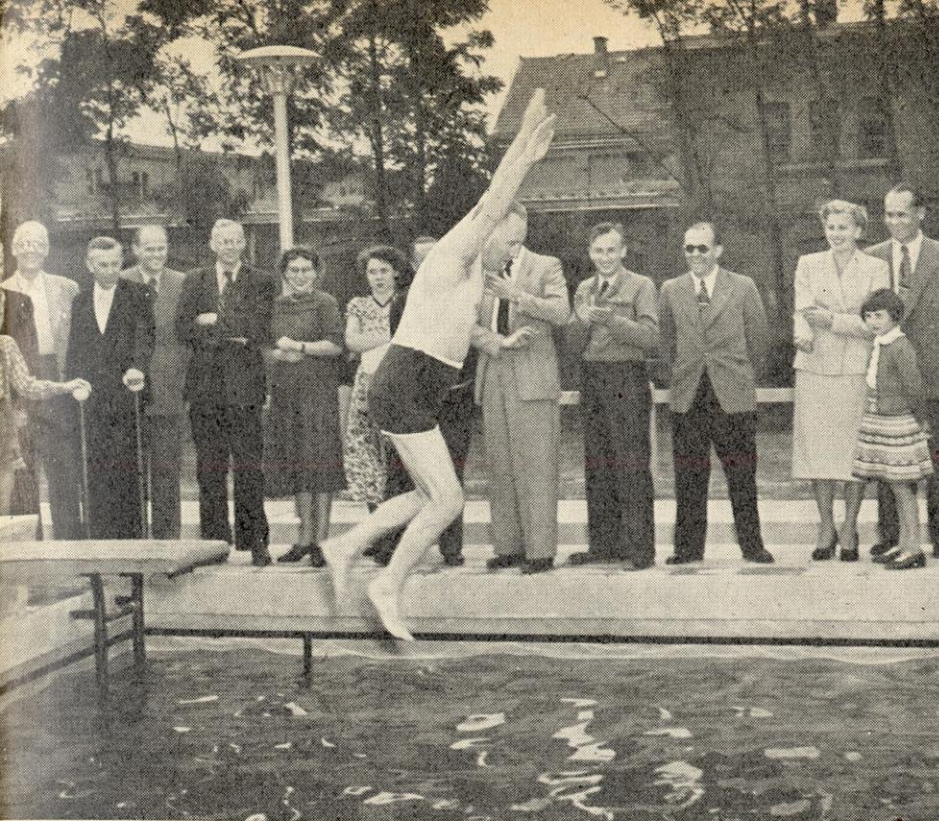
The Credit Union is a co-operative organization designed to encourage thrift and at the same time make loans at reasonable rates of interest. Dividends from the operation of the Credit Union are declared annually. In 1948 and 1949 depositors received a dividend of 3.6 percent.

A member may borrow up to \$300 on his own signature but loans over this amount require collateral, usually in the form of a co-signer. Interest on loans must be paid at the rate of one percent per month on the unpaid balance with slightly less interest ( $\frac{3}{4}\%$ ) on loans of \$600 or more. It is anticipated that loan applications can be processed and the money made available to the applicant within a period of seven days.—*from HICOG Daily Bulletin Aug. 10.*

## Extended Military Service

The normal foreign service tours of all personnel in the United States Army, Europe, and of all those who have voluntarily extended their foreign service tours in the European Command have been extended for six months, effective Aug. 31. USAREUR Headquarters announced July 27.

The extensions affect both officers and enlisted men. Orders that have been issued for the rotation of personnel scheduled to leave EUCOM after Aug. 31 will be revoked. Cases of undue hardship resulting from this policy will be documented and reported to Headquarters of the United States Army in Europe.



## Erlangen Gives Pool To US Army

Mayor Michael Poeschke of Erlangen jumps into pool after ceremonies in which Germans presented new pool to Americans. Below left, dedication stone; right, on platform, l.-r., are Mayor Poeschke; Alfred D. Sims, HICOG resident officer at Erlangen; Col. R. R. Robins, commanding officer, Erlangen subpost; and Brig. Gen. Chas. E. Hart, commanding general, 1st Division Artillery, stationed in Erlangen.

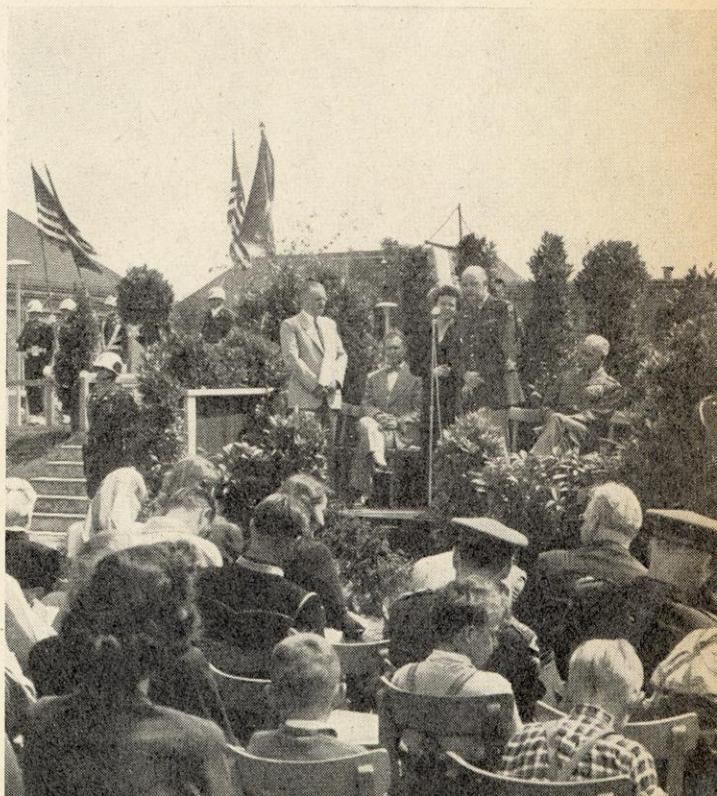
### Let's All Go Swimming

EVERYONE IN ERLANGEN, in Bavaria, has a place to swim now and German-American relations are on a smoother basis. This, because a swimming pool controversy between citizens of the university city and US Occupation Forces has been amicably settled.

US Resident Officer Al D. Sims said relations between the two had been somewhat strained since 1946 when the US Army requisitioned the city's only swimming pool,

leaving some 10,000 youth without a safe place to swim. Co-operation worked out the solution. After it was pointed out that the Occupation Forces could get along with a smaller pool, the citizens agreed to build an adequate-sized pool for the troops in exchange for the requisitioned one. The plan was accepted by the Army and carried out with Deutsche marks contributed by individuals, industry and the Erlangen city council.

(US Army photos)





George Fryhofer, 23, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., law student, who made bicycle tour of Europe this summer, plots route through Bavaria with aid of Lt. Col. Sydney Head, commanding officer of 7112th Supply Co., USAF, who was his host in Wiesbaden. Fryhofer cycled more than 650 miles, saw nine countries in 15 weeks of travel. (USAF photo)