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INFORMATION

Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY



Light over Berlin

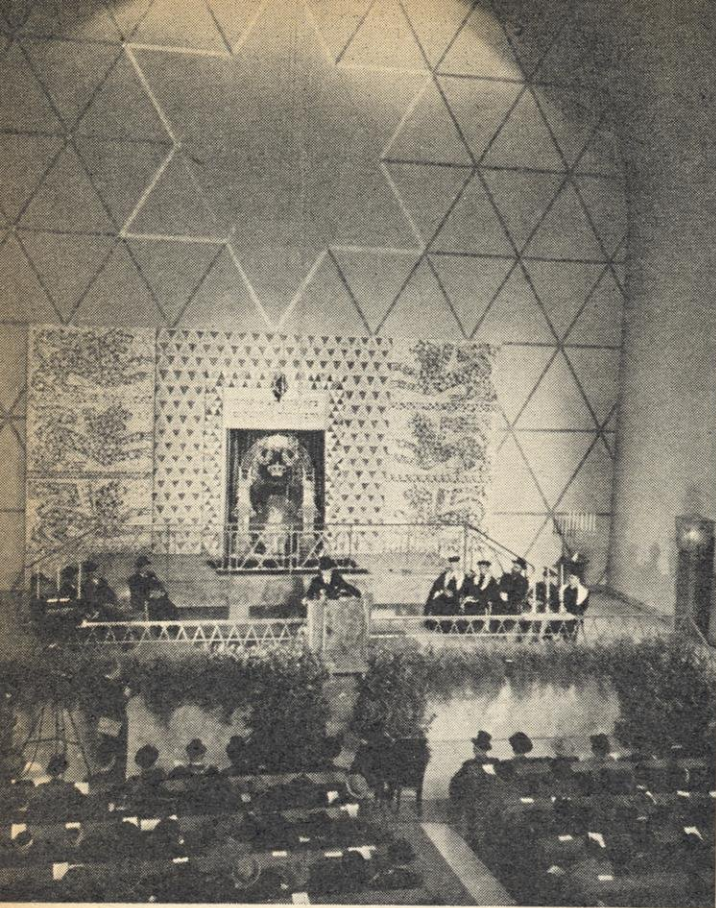


THIS ISSUE:

New Accent on Youth
Labor-Movement Pattern
New Industrial Habits For Old

Women's Responsibilities
The Talmud Returns
Second RO's Conference

NOVEMBER
1950



Interior of new synagogue. Speaker is Max Meyer, board of management member of Frankfurt Jewish Community.



Frankfurt's largest synagogue was dedicated on Sept. 6, when holy scrolls were placed in vault. Left to right are Chief Rabbi Dr. Wilhelm Weinberg, Cantor Jakob Deitel, who is chanting, and Rabbi Uri Blut. Reconstructed building, destroyed during the Nazi pogroms in 1938, is the first postwar permanent synagogue to be restored in Hesse. Its seating capacity is 1,000. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

FRANKFURT SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED



Dr. Wilhelm Weinberg, Chief Rabbi of Hesse, delivers an address during the widely-attended inauguration rites.

The choir of the Jewish community of Paris made the long journey to Frankfurt to participate in ceremonies.



Numerous high officials present included, l.-r., Robert M. Hanes, retiring ECA Mission chief in Germany, who spoke in the absence of US High Commissioner John J. McCloy; Mrs. McCloy; Christian Stock, minister-president of Hesse; Dr. Hans Lukaschek, federal minister for refugees, and Karl Bernard, president of the German Central Banking Council.



Information Bulletin

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

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COVER PICTURE

LIGHT OVER BERLIN — The truth of the free world blazes deeply into the Soviet-dominated sector of Berlin from an electric news sign located just inside the British Sector, in Potsdamer Platz, the trouble point of many East-West controversies. The sign, erected by the West Berlin Publishers' Association, proclaims over the running newscast "The free Berlin Press reports" to East Berliners as far as two miles away. East sector police try to keep the crowds moving, but not very successfully, as shown in photo taken from inside the Soviet Sector.
(PRB BE-HICOG photo)

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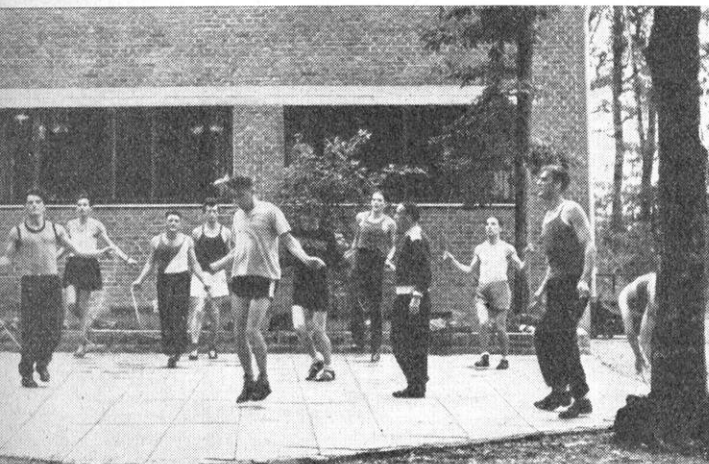
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OFFICE OF THE US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION
FRANKFURT, GERMANY
APO 757-A, US ARMY



Haus Schwalbach, former hunting lodge, is one of four HICOG-sponsored leadership training schools in US Zone.



Sport leaders train for jobs at Ruit youth training school.

St. George's Boy Scouts, typical of large, organized youth groups, conducts program of hiking, camping, handicrafts.



Youth Advisory Council publishes brochures and magazines on problems. "Wir Alle" is widely-circulated monthly.

Nuremberg GYA Center, here scene of a puppet show, is one of 30 such centers sponsored by Nuremberg Military Post.



US and German newsmen, touring the US Zone in September, visited youth institutions and unofficial projects in three states. Here is one writer's impression of the problems confronting German young people today — and his estimate of the generation which will shape tomorrow's history in this postwar state.

New Accent on Youth

By HAYNES R. MAHONEY

Chief, Bad Nauheim Branch, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD KLAUS Hoffmann came "black" into western Germany about a year ago. There was little to hold him in Saxony — his mother and a sister died during the war; another sister disappeared, presumably into forced labor, and only his father — a war invalid — was left. He wandered from one odd job and one miserable refugee camp to another until he heard about *Friedensdorf* and asked a Youth Welfare Office to send him there.

Today he is learning the metal-working trade under a master craftsman. He lives in an active community of 100 boys, with similar tragic backgrounds, and has acquired practical experience in democracy as a representative on the "Peace Village's" youth council. He has a new knowledge and respect for people of other countries through his association with foreign students who come each summer to live and work at the youth settlement located in the outskirts of Nuremberg.

"I have found a home here, and I doubt if I will want to leave them when my time is up in two years from now," said Klaus. "But maybe I'll feel differently then."

At Esslingen, working parents leave their small children at a place called The Home of the Open Door during the day. There are games and toys, movies and a kindly director who gives the youngsters some of their first lessons in respecting the rights of others. In the afternoon and evenings, the teen-aged youth pack the hall for meetings of their various organizations, for public forums, for handicraft training and other activities. The city fathers are proud of their youth center, which has become a model for other towns in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

A crowd of 600 persons, most of them teen-aged youth, jammed an old gymnasium at Oehringen recently. They had gathered for the town's semi-annual youth forum, to discuss whether "Germans should become soldiers again." A handful of Communist youth leaders, sent to the small (8,000 population) Wuerttemberg town from other areas, had infiltrated the crowd, as well as the speaker's panel. For the first half hour the crowd applauded the Communists' phony talks about peace. But by the end of the forum, more and more local young people were standing up to speak of their new freedom — not the totalitarian brand — and the importance of defending it.

THE FRIEDENSDORF BOYS' Settlement, the Esslingen Center and the Oehringen Youth Forum represent partial answers to the burning problems of economic,

social and political rehabilitation of German youth. Behind them is the planning and advice and financial support of the German government, of many private organizations and public-spirited adults, and the aid of the Allied authorities in western Germany. And although these efforts have produced thousands of constructive activities and enterprises throughout West Germany, they are only a start in filling the needs of youth, whose future will profoundly influence the future of German democracy.

Germany's youth problems stem from Hitler's seductive systems of flashy uniforms and syncopated militarism, from the mystic paganism of hilltop bonfires and military training in summer camps. In the feverish life of the Nazi movement, young people learned to denounce their fathers and to turn their backs on society; they became a world unto themselves, arrogant, egotistic and trained to absolute command and blind obedience.

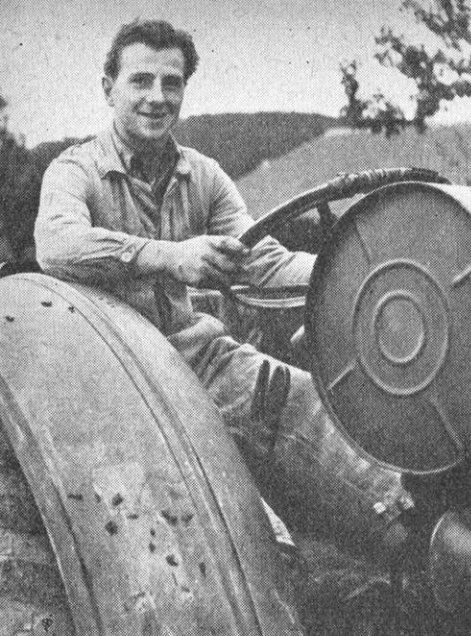
But war and defeat shattered their world. Their leaders disappeared into ignominy and prison; organizations disintegrated; physical facilities were taken over for other purposes. The perverted idealism of the Hitler Youth turned into bitter disillusionment, leaving a vacuum which the Occupation Powers were challenged to fill with new loyalties and opportunities for German youth.

The Soviet response was the *Freie Deutsche Jugend* (so-called Free German Youth)* — a shabby resurrection of the Hitler Youth with Communist slogans and Communist heroes.

The Western Powers offered the idealism of democracy, an abstraction which meant little to the mass of young people emerging from 13 years of regimentation into the bitter hardships of postwar collapse.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION limited the facilities for recreational and social activities, and denied a decent future to so many youth. The economic problem is still acute, with about 350,000 unemployed youth between the ages of 14 and 25 in western Germany, including 60,000 15- and 16-year-olds shortly out of school for whom no apprenticeship training is available. Among the older youth, untold thousands have no basic skills due to the interruption of vocational training and education by military service. Each year several hundred thousand

* See "Youth under Communism" in Information Bulletin, May 1950 issue.



Germany's US Zone youth are at work on a number of self-help and training projects. Here are (left) Karl-Heinz Radan and (center) Rudolf Rebhahn, both refugees, at work on the farm which provides food for their self-run Youth Village; at right is Andree Peladan, French exchangee, who lived in tent camp during summer, worked in kitchen of refugee youth home.

young people leave school, and a large part of them join the labor market. In addition the Klaus Hoffmanns are coming across the Soviet Zone border at an average rate of more than 4,000 monthly and the number is growing.

Youth unemployment is so serious that Dr. Heinrich Lades, youth official for the German federal government, stated that "in 10 years Germany will have a desperate shortage of skilled labor if something is not done to help these youth get the training they have missed."

Dr. James R. Newman, US state commissioner for Hesse, warned of Communism and increased agitation for labor service and work battalions. He said that industry could absorb more youth into jobs if it would reduce working hours, which have increased tremendously since the war, and thus create more employment.

A growing concern for young men and women without job futures is evident on all sides. Under direction of Dr. Lades, a DM 50,000,000 (\$11,900,000) youth program is being drawn up for the federal government which will include large sums to be spent in financing more apprenticeship training for youth. HICOG also is providing millions of Deutsche marks to institutions aimed at their economic rehabilitation. Additional funds have been allocated by state governments.

Perhaps the most effective work is being done by private organizations such as the *Jugendaufbau Werk*, a youth self-help program extending throughout western Germany. This organization sponsors directly or indirectly approximately 420 youth homes, many with apprentice workshops attached, serving about 20,000 youth, as well as 460 public works projects employing about 18,000 youth.

Forty international work camps, in which foreign youth joined Germans in working on worthy community projects such as youth homes, public buildings and playgrounds, were organized last summer by *Jugendaufbau* and other organizations.

Also engaged in this type of activity are the various religious welfare groups, the German branches of the

Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations, as well as a new agency, *Jugendhilfe Land*, aimed especially at helping rural youth get jobs and agricultural training.

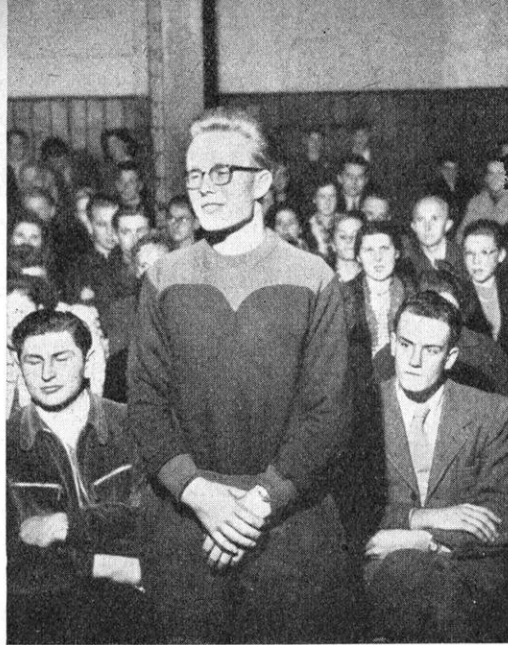
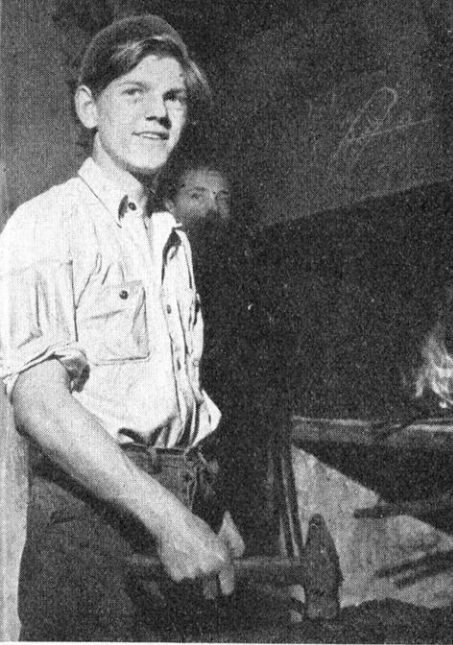
FRIEDENSDORF, OF COURSE, is an outstanding and successful example of "youth reconstruction." In the summer of 1946, young Germans and foreign students worked together in renovating the bombed-out architects' buildings near the erstwhile Nazi Party stadium outside Nuremberg to provide homes and workshops for refugee youth and their master-craftsmen instructors. Because of the original international flavor of this project, it was called *Friedensdorf* or "Peace Village."

The boys are divided for apprentice training into 10 different trades, mostly in the field of building and construction. They learn in the settlement's own workshops or at firms and work projects in the city. Tents, set up on the grounds of the youth village during the summer, house a score of youth from western Europe and the United States who spend several weeks or more working with the *Friedensdorf* members, eating the same food and joining in their evening sports and social programs. Although there are general complaints about hard living conditions, lower dietary standards and low wages, the foreigners generally express keen satisfaction with their experience at *Friedensdorf*.

"We have learned a lot, and we didn't come here expecting to live in hotels," a French student explained.

Among the German residents, all refugees from the East, the spirit is surprisingly good, in spite of their unhappy pasts, the hard work and low wages (about DM 3 to 6 weekly — between 71 cents and \$1.42). They will stay from two to three years, according to how long it takes to master the trade and take the job that the *Friedensdorf* organization will help them find.

The youth settlement is financed through contributions of the *Jugendaufbau Werke*, the Nuremberg city government and private subscriptions, some of them from



Harry Gerschwitz (left), a refugee from East Berlin, works in the blacksmith shop of Youth Village near Vaihingen; in Oehringen gymnasium, 600 young people (center) attend a semi-annual youth forum, similar to thousands promoted by HICOG; at right, Manfred Paul gets apprentice training in masonry, thanks to Friedensdorf Youth Village in Nuremberg.

abroad. A brand new *Friedensdorf* settlement is now under construction. Partially financed by HICOG, it will house some 300 youths, who will live in groups of 10 with the master-instructor for their trade.

NOVEL IN CLASS-CONSCIOUS Germany is another type of self-help enterprise in which young workers have joined German and foreign university students in a co-operative living settlement. The Apprentice Workers and Students Home in Munich boasts a clean modern building, which houses 95 residents (average age 22) who pay only DM 40 (\$9.52 monthly) for their small but comfortable rooms. An elected community council "governs" the household and arranges social and recreation programs, including discussion evenings with local political leaders and public officials. A project of the Bavarian Youth Social Work, the settlement is now being expanded with the aid of HICOG funds to house several hundred additional students and workers.

But the wants of youth comprise more than homes and jobs — urgent as these problems are. Social and political needs must be faced if young Germans are to become democratic citizens some day.

Since the days of the *Wandervogel* movement in the early 20th century, when youth turned its back on society and went hiking in the hills, down through the Nazi period, when they were artificially separated from society by the Hitler Youth, young Germans had little tradition for democracy and few opportunities to play a proper role in the life of the community.

The schools, though rapidly improving through the introduction of social studies, provided little training in good citizenship in the past. In addition, about 85 percent of the young people leave formal schooling at 14 years of age, and must depend on youth organizations and programs for civic education, as well as constructive leisure time activities.

TODAY AGROWING RECOGNITION of this need throughout western Germany has produced thousands of youth organizations, community centers, leadership schools, special publications and a new corps of professional and volunteer councilors and leaders.

Among the 5,400,000 youth between the ages of 10 and 25 in the US Zone, approximately 1,500,000 belong to the major youth organizations. About 40 percent of these are members of religious organizations and 30 percent belong to sports groups. The fastest growing are the trade union groups, now including about 17 percent of the organized youth, while the political youth groups, such as the social democratic Falcons, as well as the Boy Scouts, cultural, hiking and camping groups, claim the remaining 13 percent.

The Communist FDJ, with less than half of one percent of the organized youth in the US Zone, makes a disproportionate amount of noise through its well-knit and well-financed organization and its constant agitation. Distrust and ill-will toward the young Communists have been increasing rapidly, and one county and state youth council after another, has ejected the FDJ from membership.

Although most of these youth organizations provide recreation and cultural programs, there is a tendency to concentrate on training good socialists or strong trade unionists or unwavering Catholics and Protestants while giving less attention to producing tolerant and responsible young citizens.

In addition the large organizations, with only 27 percent of the youth population, often wield disproportionate influence on youth affairs through their tradition and prestige. The Bavarian Sport Union, for instance, recently built a modern, well-equipped academy on spacious grounds outside of Munich at a cost of DM 2,800,000 (\$666,400) to train sport leaders. Yet boys' towns such as *Friedensdorf* are overcrowded and inadequate to take care of all homeless youth; university students are hard-pressed to find decent places to live and study for lack

of dormitories and student centers; even the Bavarian Leadership Training School at Niederpoecking, which provides the all-important instruction in democratic group work to all youth, can only handle 40 students in each course. The Sport Union draws a handsome share of the state soccer betting lottery, the government's major source of finances for youth work, on the ground that the "money is made off sports."

THE US AUTHORITIES early encouraged the postwar formation of youth organizations but also recognized the necessity of sound programs for all young people, including the majority who could not afford or were wary of joining a major organization. Consequently Military Government and later HICOG promoted the formation of country youth committees, now numbering 266, with 6,600 members in the US Zone, where representatives of schools, parents, labor, local government, the youth themselves and others work together in developing sound recreational, cultural and social programs for all local youngsters.

The Esslingen Youth Center is the product of this type of co-operative effort, which besides benefiting the young people, builds a new sense of local responsibility for youth welfare. The City Youth Committee in Nuremberg now plans a series of such centers throughout the city. Some county committees, impressed with their responsibility, have employed professional experts to work full-time in promoting beneficial youth programs. Known as *Jugendpfleger*, these men and women constitute a new type of professional youth worker in Germany.

State youth committees have also been formed to represent the interest of youth and promote youth welfare on state-wide level.

But these mushrooming committees, programs and activities for youth bring with them many new problems. One of the most acute has been that of leadership. Where do we find competent *Jugendpfleger*; good youth center directors; camp counselors, men and women who understand methods of group organization and the delicate intricacies of drawing young members into co-operative planning of their own activities rather than accepting a program handed down to them? After 13 years of dictatorship, such people are few and far between.

Laurence E. Norrie, HICOG's Community Activities chief, discusses the Munich Settlement House with Dr. Heinrich Lenhartz (right), director of youth rehabilitation in Western Germany, on a visit to the youth center, built partly with the aid of HICOG Special Projects funds.



MANY ORGANIZATIONS and agencies have recognized this need and various leadership training schools are in operation. The Haus Schwalbach school in Hesse, for instance, trains up-and-coming youngsters as well as their adult leaders in youth psychology, democratic group work and in the conduct of practical youth activities, such as sports and games, amateur dramatics, handicrafts and camping. It is one of the four similar schools in the US Zone and Berlin, promoted by HICOG and supported with US funds, which have with their extension programs trained almost 22,000 students in the past two years. In addition, 83 youth leader schools and institutes, sponsored by private groups and agencies, provide useful training in recreation skills, although restricted somewhat to the ideologies and specific needs of their respective sponsoring organizations.

But not everybody can go to a leadership school, and even among those who attend, a two or three weeks' course doesn't turn out a budding Lincoln. If Willi and Hermann and the boys and girls of Neustadt-an-der-Winkle decided to form a hiking and singing society, chances are that there is no one in their rural community who can tell them even how to elect officers. Willi, however, could write to the Youth Publications Commission in Wiesbaden, for a sparkling little brochure called *Die Jugendgruppe* (The Youth Group) or *Sprechen wir uns aus* (Let's Talk It Over), or even a sturdy little volume based on an American girl scout handbook, called *Meine Gruppe und Ich* (My Group and I), or any of a half-dozen supplementary publications which would not only tell him how to elect officers, build an organization, and draw up a constitution, but also how to promote a lively program which would keep the members coming and paying their dues.

Willi might also subscribe to the Commission's *Wir Alle*, a monthly magazine for youth leaders, which not only keeps them abreast of progressive youth activities throughout Germany, but includes valuable information on how even a simple hiking and singing society can build a co-operative spirit and a well-rounded personality. Headed by a German editorial board under supervision of the Office of the US State Commissioner for Hesse, the Publications Commission is the only major source in West Germany for instructional materials in group leadership and youth activities. *Wir Alle's* circulation has jumped from 7,000 to 14,000 during the past year, indicating an increasing demand among youth workers, leadership training schools, youth groups and teachers throughout the Federal Republic.

In the same building with the Publications Commission is another unique organization in Germany, designed to back up the many private and public agencies engaged in youth work with the necessary facts, figures and helpful information on situation and programs. The *Jugendbeirat* (Youth Advisory Council) convenes specialists in scores of committees to conduct investigation and planning in social and cultural programs, sports, civic education and youth legislation.

(Continued on page 78)

East Side, West Side, All Around Berlin

Administrator of Greatest Program of Reconstruction in World History
Draws Contrast between Economies of Free Democracy and of Communism.

The difference between West Berlin and East Berlin is the difference between economic life and economic death. No more impressive demonstration of the contrast between the live and helpful hand of democracy and the dead hand of Kremlin Communism can be found anywhere than in Berlin.

Thus spoke Paul G. Hoffman, retiring ECA administrator, Oct. 1 after he had completed a tour of both the Russian and Western sectors of Berlin. He was in the city for the inauguration of its International Industrial Exhibition.

MR. HOFFMAN, who for two and a half years has directed the greatest program of reconstruction in world history, continued: "In West Berlin I saw rebuilding in every block. The scars of war are disappearing. I saw new stores, new office buildings, new workmen's houses, new apartment buildings. I saw lights, I saw life.

"I got out of my car to visit rebuilt workmen's houses where scores of families are now living. I was told that reconstruction is being done so efficiently that it is costing only \$250 per apartment.

"I visited the rebuilt power station, one more element of strength in the face of Soviet pressure. The Marshall Plan made a major contribution to its rebuilding. The reason it is an element of strength is the fact that West Berlin has been depending for its electric power largely on the power plant located in East Berlin and dominated by the Soviets. Whenever the Soviets wanted to put pressure on West Berlin they turned off the current.

"They did so again just four days before the opening of the Berlin Industrial Exhibition. But what was their surprise to find that, with the turning of a switch, power came on from the new plant in West Berlin sufficient to supply the Allied sectors of the city. The power plant is one of the newest and best-looking in Europe."

THEN MR. HOFFMAN TOLD of his visit to East Berlin.

"In the Soviet Sector of the city," he said, "my prime and almost only impression was that of desolation heaped upon desolation. Rubble and the ghosts of once stately buildings were everywhere. From the time we entered the Soviet Sector at the famous Brandenburg Gate until we left it, the picture was one of almost utter destruction. Here and there a dim little shop had been built at a corner, or windows had been boarded up on a house, but of rebuilding in the ordinary sense there was none.

"Oh yes, I saw some rebuilding. But what was it? One was the Soviet so-called House of Culture, the propaganda headquarters of the Soviets. Another was the magnificent headquarters of the East German Communist Party."

Another was the still more magnificent building which it is rumored will be the Soviet Embassy.

"The meager will to reconstruct in East Berlin was almost all being regimented in the direction of these public buildings. Of sound economic reconstruction I saw virtually none.

"In block after block the rubble lay where the bombs had blasted it. Building after building looked so crazily ruined that they seemed dangerous to passers-by."

Paul G. Hoffman, retiring head of the Economic Cooperation Administration, and Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, tour the George C. Marshall House, in which American exhibits were displayed at the Berlin Industrial Exhibition Oct. 1 to 15. Mr. Hoffman visited the Marshall House to attend a reception on Sept. 30 prior to the official opening. (PRB HICOG-BE photo)



BUT THE OUTGOING administrator, who was making a tour of western Europe at the request of President Truman, was even more impressed by the contrast between the people of West Berlin and those of East Berlin than he was by the physical contrast of reconstruction and the lack of reconstruction.

"To me," he said, "there seemed to be a world of difference in the aspect of the people of West Berlin and the people of East Berlin. Those of the Western sectors thronged the streets; they looked at the brightly lighted shopwindows; they seemed to have some place to go; they seemed brisker, happier.

"I would guess that there were 20 times more people on the streets in West Berlin than there were in East Berlin. In the Eastern sector the people were few and far between; they seemed to have nothing to do, nowhere to go, there was literally nothing for them to do outside, for I saw not a single place of amusement.

"About all they had to look at were stupendous monuments to the Soviet Army and gaudy posters urging them to vote for candidates of the East German Communist Party — the only candidates permitted to offer themselves at the elections on Oct. 15."

Mr. Hoffman said he could imagine nothing more useful to the cause of the free nations than for East Ger-

mans to visit West Berlin and see for themselves the vast difference existing between living conditions in the two sectors.

"I'd like them to see for themselves the development that has occurred in West Berlin, particularly since Marshall Plan aid came to the city," he said. "Even a short visit will refute all the lies told about us by the Soviets."

MR. HOFFMAN SAID he had been told that the lack of initiative in East Berlin on the part of workers, in view of the fact that there was little to buy with their wages, had led to a serious decline in working efficiency.

"I was informed," he said, "that in a power plant in East Berlin there are three times as many workmen as before the war, but the power output today is just one-half what it was then. They say that a man on relief in West Berlin is better off than a man with a job in East Berlin.

"If conditions in East Berlin, as I saw them and had them described to me," he concluded, "are indicative of conditions in the other satellite areas, then sooner or later the day will come when the peoples of those lands will rise to the heights of heroism and throw off the yoke that oppresses them."
+END

Typical of Free Europe

*Address**

By **EDWARD PAGE, Jr.**
Director, Berlin Element, HICOG

IT IS NO SMALL MATTER to be asked to receive the key to a building of this size and importance — into which so much effort has already gone and will continue to go. I believe I can say that no one realizes better than I what this structure, the George C. Marshall House, means in terms of value, or hours of labor, or just plain sentiment.

It would also be appropriate, I believe, to take this opportunity to congratulate the hundreds of West Berlin workers who labored together, co-ordinated as a team, to bring this job to completion in time for the opening of the Berlin Industrial Exhibition. I need not remind anyone here that not more than a few short weeks ago — it seems like yesterday — this ground was bare of any permanent developments. In the space of about 14 weeks — since late July — a fine exhibition hall has been erected.

The job called for continuous night and day work at top speed, under all conditions of weather. Yet you see the result: the George C. Marshall House, finished and just about ready to receive the first visitors.

As one of the workers here expressed it the other day, "it could only have happened in Berlin."

* Mr. Page gave this address of appreciation at a ceremony Sept. 29 when he received from a Berlin worker a golden key to the George C. Marshall House. For pictures see pages 12-13 and 70.

THE FACT THAT the George C. Marshall pavillon was built with funds supplied by the Economic Co-operation Administration does not detract in the least from the building's significance as a triumph of construction. On the contrary, it serves to point up the importance of the German-American co-operative effort involved. Neither of us could have brought this building into being, on this spot, without the other's fullest co-operation.

Actually, this building typifies the phenomenon that is taking place all over Free Europe today: the application of ECA aid to provide constructive and profitable employment for thousands of Europe's workers. Thus, in my view, this building could not have been more appropriately named. It is a "George C. Marshall House" in every sense; it not only bears the name of the founder of the Marshall Plan — it was built with funds allocated under the program of European aid which he originated.

My own personal wish is that the Marshall House shall be a major element in registering a resounding immediate triumph in the Berlin Industrial Exhibition, 1950.

Whatever happens, it will stand as a symbol of ECA assistance and of America's heartfelt desire to complete Berlin's economic restoration.
+END

New Industrial Habits for Old

By FRANCIS D. MURNAGHAN, Jr.

Decartelization and Deconcentration Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG

BREAKING A BAD HABIT is hard; teaching a good one to replace it is harder. These are truths learned long ago by doctors treating the sick. The same truths apply when the "sick man" is German industry and commerce.

In attacking its portion of the task of creating a peaceful and democratic Germany, the Decartelization and Deconcentration Division of the Office of General Counsel, HICOG, has been confronted with the natural human tendency to follow the habits of the past, without stopping to balance their merits against their faults.

"Business as usual" had an understandable appeal for the German people. By offering tried techniques, it helps them avoid the fear of the unknown which is bound to accompany innovations, however worthwhile they may be. The fact that the business which is usual is the very business which organized itself on the basis of artificial scarcity and controlled production and prices, without regard to the interest of the consumer, is often overlooked. The fact that the "usual" practice of such "business as usual" has been to encourage and abet absolutist, militarist government is also frequently forgotten — though the results of a war waged by such a government in combination with a closely-knit, extremely concentrated German industry remain eloquently on the scene.

Prime illustrations of this instinctive preference for what has been done before are the recent laws passed by individual western German states requiring plumbers, carpenters, chimneysweeps and the like to obtain licenses before practicing their trades. These laws violate the democratic concept that each man should be allowed to choose his way of earning a living freely, so long as he presents no threat to public health, safety and welfare. They ignore the experiences of the past three years in the US Zone where freedom of trade has existed and has won the approval of more than 70 percent of the German people.

TO COUNTERACT THIS RELAPSE of the German states into old, bad habits, the Allied High Commission has adopted a statement of principles favoring the freedom of individuals to choose their own occupations. The federal government has been invited by the Allied High Commission to pass legislation in accordance with these principles, and it is hoped that through such legislation the popular program of trade liberalization may thrive.

This reluctance to overcome and replace bad habits is, of course, natural and can be overcome.

In time, each achievement in the field of trade liberalization will, through its merits, defeat opposition based solely on inertia and will begin to create behavior patterns of its own. As the value of the right to choose one's trade or profession freely is more widely appreciated, it is hoped that opposition will grow to restrictive licensing laws, that legislatures will cease to pass them, and that

freedom of trade will become the new habit pattern. Each such habit which can be established in the German economy will tend towards a break with the old and encourage the development of other essential trade liberalization policies.

Important areas in the German economy in which the Decartelization and Deconcentration Division is currently laboring to create healthy economic behavior patterns are those industries which have been specifically designated in legislation of the Allied High Commission for deconcentration and reorganization. The largest of these is the coal, iron and steel industry, which is basic not only to Germany's economy but to that of all western Europe as well.

By Law 27 the Allied High Commission has provided for the abolition of the excessive concentrations of economic power which had grown up in this industry. The history of the industry over the past 70 years has been one of constant growth of a few large companies at the expense of many small ones which have been absorbed and have disappeared. The dominating giants have consistently agreed among themselves on allotments of marketing territories and quotas, on prices to be charged and on quantitative limits on production. By means of such agreements, the German consumer has been deprived of the benefits of competition.

THE REMEDY PROVIDED for this unhealthy state of affairs by the High Commission is the regrouping of the productive facilities of the important German coal, iron and steel undertakings into new, smaller companies which will compete with one another. One of the important functions of the Decartelization and Deconcentration Division is to assist in setting up the new coal and steel companies and to distribute the coal, iron and steel assets among them. Members of the Division work with the Combined Steel Group and the Combined Coal Control Group, the agencies designated to administer Law 27.

At the present time, provisional plans for various new companies have been completed and it is hoped that they will commence operation shortly. Further allocations of coal, iron and steel-producing facilities to other companies will be made until all assets falling under the law have been disposed of. In September 1950, the first large step in implementing the law took place when the Allied High Commission ordered the six largest German coal, iron and steel combines to liquidate themselves.

At the outset of this article, it was suggested that in some ways the Division's activities are similar to those of a doctor seeking to cure a patient. The division's responsibilities with regard to the German motion picture industry further demonstrate the aptness of the analogy. Sometimes a doctor's treatment must take into account

other things than just the condition the doctor is primarily interested in curing.

IN THE MOTION PICTURE field, the Division has not only to deconcentrate a great monopoly, but also to eliminate control by improper parties of an immensely important medium of public information and education. Under the Nazis, the industry was brought under government ownership and control. Motion pictures, thereafter, reiterated Nazi propaganda and were extremely effective media for spreading Nazism's undemocratic dogma.

Allied High Commission Law No. 32 provides for the deconcentration of the German motion picture industry, and in addition excludes as possible owners German governmental authorities, local as well as national, and any political parties or individuals, such as former Nazi officials, who might advocate the restoration in Germany of an undemocratic political regime or restrict the democratic right of freedom of expression.

The deconcentration aspects of the law are equally important. It provides for the sale of all government-owned motion picture facilities to private persons in such a way that no one shall be active in more than one of the important divisions of the motion picture industry. Thus, for example, the same person may not produce motion pictures and also distribute them. Nor may anyone acquire more than one film studio or three theaters.

Members of the Decartelization and Deconcentration Division join with their French and British colleagues to administer Law 32, and arrangements for sales of government-owned motion picture assets are presently being completed. It is expected that the first sales will take place at public auctions in November of this year. The law calls for the completion of the sales by Jan. 1, 1952.

THE DIVISION IS ALSO charged with administering in the US areas of occupation the assets of I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. This company represented an amalgamation of a great portion of the German chemical and pharmaceutical industries into a single unit. As such it threatened the development of a peaceful and democratic Germany not only because it was an excessive concentration of economic power but also because, as the experience of the Nazi era showed, it was a war machine of great potential. Again, therefore, the Division finds itself required to carry out its own primary deconcentration policy in conjunction with another major Allied policy, this time the elimination of a threat to world security.

The assets of I. G. Farben located in the US areas of occupation have been divided into separate and distinct units which operate independently of one another. For security reasons, managements of the new concerns have excluded important Nazis and leading I. G. Farben officials who might seek to re-erect the former empire. The Allied High Commission has recently promulgated Law 35 dealing with the dispersion of I. G. Farben assets throughout western Germany. Under it, the Farben assets will be distributed among a group of independent corporate units, each strong enough to compete with the others and with other European chemical concerns.

For example, the dyestuff and sedative drug manufacturing facilities located in Frankfurt-Hoechst will be set up as an independent company under the name of *Farbwerke Hoechst*. As a leading manufacturer of insulin, novocain, pyramidon and other important drugs, it will have to compete actively with other new companies created out of former I. G. Farben drug manufacturing properties. No longer will these competitors be able to market their products through a central sales organization.

Formerly through such an organization high prices could be set since I. G. Farben had a virtual monopoly in the drug producing field. Hereafter, competition between the independent successors to I. G. Farben will lead to lower prices and thereby benefit German consumers.

NO HABIT OF GERMAN industry and commerce has proved more imbedded than the practice of competitors getting together to reach understandings as to prices, market areas, quotas and production limitations. Such agreements are generally known as cartels and they inevitably prove very worthwhile — to those who enter them. The fact that the agreements are directed against those not privileged to participate in them — the German consuming public — is always conveniently overlooked. It is also often forgotten that the high-price policies and production limitations expressed in such agreements reduce the amounts of goods produced and thereby raise for the laboring man the specter of unemployment.

Perhaps, from the point of view of direct impact on the consumer, the most noteworthy example is the Phoebus agreement between the world's leading electric light bulb manufacturers, including the most important German company, Osram GmbH KG. This agreement, which recently was found by an American court to violate the US anti-trust laws, began its existence in 1924 and flourished uninterruptedly until the outbreak of World War II. The agreement provided for the fixing of market quotas for each member, both within its domestic market, and in the common export market. It called for the formulation of general pricing policy by the central cartel administration, and established a propaganda division whose function was to increase the sales of cartel members' lamps at the expense of those of non-members.

The effect on the consumer of the cartel's production restrictions and price policies is strikingly demonstrated by a comparison of German retail prices for 1938 with those of the United States for the same year. The German prices for 25-watt, 40-watt, and 60-watt metal filament bulbs were, in dollar equivalents, 30, 36 and 48 cents respectively. In the United States, all three types sold for the same price, 15 cents. The cartel, in other words, maintained prices at two to three times the true competitive level.

ALARGE PROPORTION of the Division's time is devoted to obtaining evidence of such agreements, which understandably the parties keep as quiet as possible. Since the promulgation in February 1947 of US Military Government Law No. 56 and the substantially identical British Military Government Ordinance 78, by which cartel practices were made illegal, the number of

improper agreements has greatly diminished. In the US Zone alone, the number of agreements which have been formally terminated by the parties to them because they infringe Law 56 amounts to more than 6,000. However, there are signs of a revival of such agreements and recent investigations of the tripartite decartelization group are intended to detect and prevent them.

The most recent action taken by the Division against a cartel involved an agreement among the members of an association of German abrasives manufacturers and with their French competitors. The agreement, signed in November 1949, imposed limits upon the amounts of French abrasives to be sold in Germany and of German abrasives to be sold in France; the prices for all such international sales were also fixed. Similar controls were imposed upon sales by the Germans in the domestic market. In the spring of 1950, an indictment of the German trade association and several of its members was filed charging viola-

tion of Law 56. The defendants all pleaded guilty and fines totaling DM 140,000 (\$33,400) were imposed.

The Division has evidence of similar infringements of Law 56 in its possession and is currently preparing to take the necessary steps against the violators.

THE DIVISION FIRMLY believes that a few years of living in a cartel-free economy will convince the German public of the merits of shedding the old habits and taking on new ones, and for that reason is especially active in suppressing cartels.

The new way must be assured of a fair, unhampered presentation to the German people. Our friend the doctor cannot hope to cure his patient simply by prescribing treatments. He must also convince his patient that the results of the treatments will be beneficial to him. Similarly the Division must do more than decry cartels; it must also present concrete evidence that life is better without them. +END

Action Starts on Steel Reorganization

THE LIQUIDATION AND REORGANIZATION of six iron and steel companies, representing 85 percent of West German crude steel production, is now underway.

This implementation of the recently published first three regulations of Allied High Commission Law 27 is not intended to hinder German steel production but is, in carrying out the principles of the law itself, a means of preventing the continued dominance of the industry by a few big concerns. The companies affected are:

1. Vereinigte Stahlwerke Aktiengesellschaft.
2. Fried. Krupp.
3. Mannesmannroehren-Werke.
4. Kloeckner-Werke Aktiengesellschaft.
5. Hoesche Aktiengesellschaft.
6. Gutehoffnungshuette Aktienverein fuer Bergbau und Huettenbetrieb Gutehoffnungshuette Oberhausen Aktiengesellschaft.

It was always the Allied intention that the work of reorganization should march hand in hand with the deconcentration of the old concerns. Therefore liquidation proceedings have been delayed until now when reorganization plans for the industry have taken shape.

The present liquidating procedure does not mean that the operation of the factories and businesses will be interrupted or discontinued. Business is scheduled to continue as usual in co-ordination with reorganization plans.

To insure this continuity of business, the regulations provide that existing management boards be appointed to act as the initial liquidators. Such appointments can be subject to reconsideration within 90 days and the Combined Steel Group (the Allied High Commission authority in this matter) has the power of appointment or removal either upon its own initiative or upon recommendation of interested groups.

IN GENERAL, LIQUIDATIONS will follow German law where such exists and is compatible with the general objective of Law 27. However, since German law does not fully cover this type of extraordinary liquidation, it will be necessary for the Allied High Commission to promulgate new laws as the need arises.

It is not possible at this stage to establish the percentage of foreign capital involved since much of the concerns' shares were held in the form of bearer shares. Too, the question of assets abroad is also difficult since it raises questions of enemy property control over which the Group has no jurisdiction. In the United States, for example, German property was claimed by the Alien Property Custodian. A US stockholder, on the other hand, was in the same position as any other stockholder or bondholder. Claimants, however, will receive the whole proceeds arising from the liquidation and reorganization.

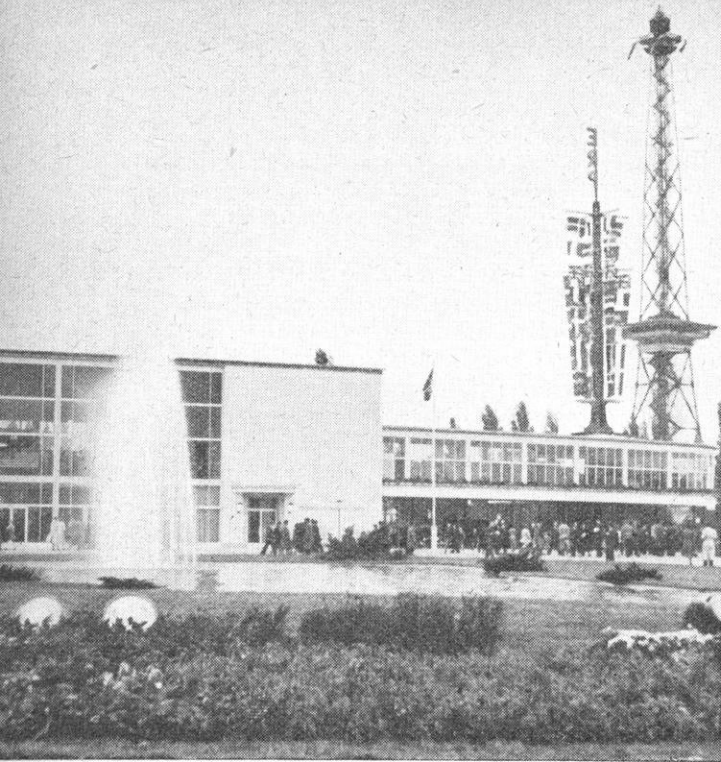
The Steel Trustee Association, the German body responsible for reorganization planning, is expected to produce the complete plan for one unit company very soon. Plans for the formation of other unit companies should follow in rapid succession.

Several German interests, affected by the reorganization, have submitted their own plans to the Group, which has in turn made them available to the Steel Trustee Association for possible action.

Law 27 has no jurisdiction over the steel quota since this is a subject for discussion between the Allied High Commission and the German government. However, any quota decisions will directly affect the production capacity and must be brought into reorganization plans.

It might also be pointed out that this law affects only the colliery assets of I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. since the deconcentration of the Farben organization is separately provided for under Law 35. +END

George C. Marshall House at Berlin Industrial Exhibition — October 1 to 15, 1950 —

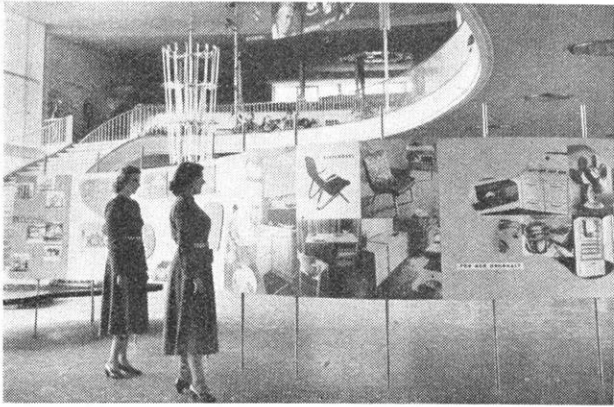


View of George C. Marshall House from Plaza of the Nations with the "Funkturm" (Radio Tower) at right.

NINETY-FIVE PERCENT of the 453,000 visitors from Soviet-controlled East Germany to the Berlin Industrial Exhibition during the first 15 days of October included a tour of the George C. Marshall House to get a truthful picture of American life and the benefits of the Marshall Plan to participating countries.

An electrically-operated diorama of a typical American port city; large photographs and models depicting community, social, political and economic achievements in the United States, and graphic charts explaining the operations of ERP aid interested more than 750,000 visitors to the Marshall House. Distributed were 2,000,000 pieces of literature, including copies of the US-published *Die Neue Zeitung*, publications of *Amerika Dienst* (US Feature Service) and ERP pamphlets.

Five officials from American labor unions were on hand to answer questions and confer with visiting Germans. Two representatives of the US Department of Commerce met with German exporters to explain procedures and assist in business contacts. The 235-seat movie theater was always filled for its continuous hour-long showing of documentary films on American life and scenes.

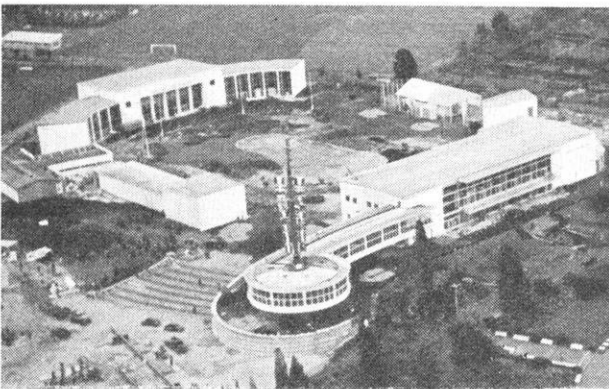


Uniformed guides study photographs illustrating American way of life before opening of international exhibition.

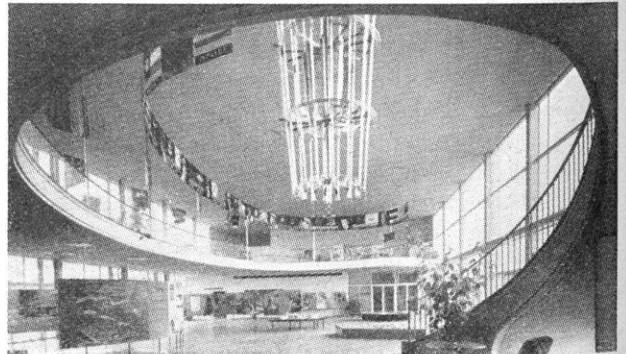


Diorama of transportation in typical American port, including electric trains, wharf, airport, municipal installations.

View from radio tower of George C. Marshall House (right), British hall (left) and other ERP countries' structures.



Interior of the newly-constructed George C. Marshall House.



These services, promoted and co-ordinated by Berlin Element-HICOG, contributed to the success of the inauguration of the George C. Marshall House, which continues as a permanent building of Berlin's exhibition grounds to serve as a meeting place and exhibition hall. Mr. Marshall, whose appointment as US secretary of defense prevented his attendance, cabled: "Mutual confidence in business, industrial and agricultural relations is a firm foundation on which to rebuild economic stability and the security which all peaceful people seek."

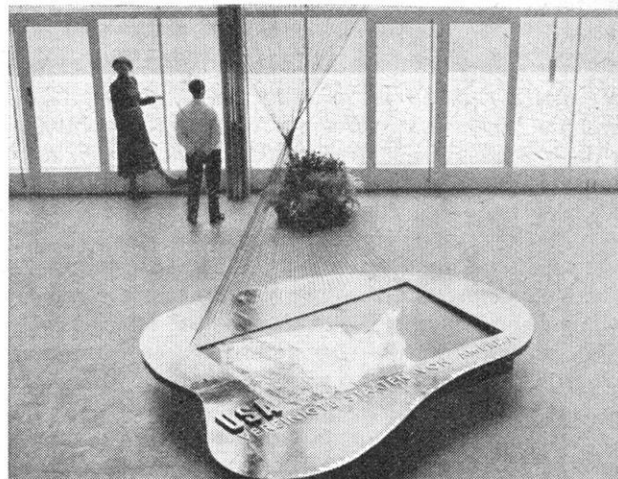
One spectacular feature of the exhibition was the release of 99,000 gas-filled balloons, to be wind-carried over Communist-dominated areas with an ERP message. Prizes were offered replies from the greatest distance. But the return of less than 100 cards indicated censorship or destruction by East-German postal officials.

The Berlin Industrial Exhibition, also including displays of German exports and products of other ERP countries, attracted 1,110,000 persons, besides holders of exhibitor, special and season passes. Gerhardt Wiemer, Berlin's director of fairs and exhibits, remarked: "We have not only given the world an overwhelming demonstration of true democratic ideas, we have also demonstrated that the nations of the free world are working side by side for their mutual welfare in the field of practical co-operation."
+END

Photographs by Claude Jacoby for PRD HICOG (4); Elmer Cox for Exhibition Section, HICOG (1); M. Kratjewsky for Public Affairs Division, BE-HICOG (3); PRB BE-HICOG (1); US Army (1).



Paul G. Hoffman, retiring ECA administrator, gets help in releasing first balloon to carry ERP message to East.



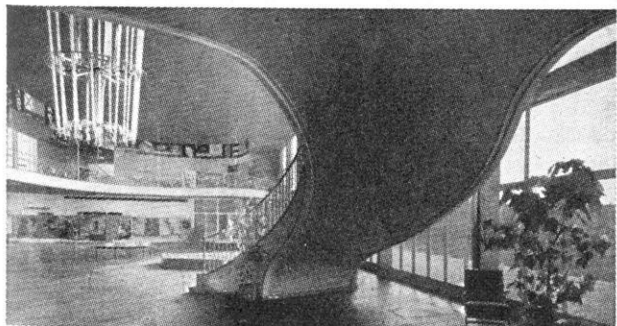
Part of big display created by HICOG's Exhibition Section.

Dedication ceremony with US High Commissioner John J. McCloy addressing assembled dignitaries and spectators.



Closeup of the ERP exhibit in wing on second floor.

Stairway leading to diorama and ERP exhibit on upper floor.



Trade Unionism Growing

TRADER UNION MEMBERSHIP in the Federal Republic has climbed to an all-time record, exceeding the peak membership in this area during the Weimar Republic.

Recent union reports disclose that approximately 5,222,000 wage earners, salaried employees, and civil service officials, representing 41 percent of the organizable working population, belong to a labor union. Membership grew to this peak from 2,002,000 in 1946. It registered startling growth in the pre-currency reform days, and by June 1948, the labor movement in West Germany had virtually been re-established. During these years, the unions expanded their geographical jurisdiction through amalgamation on a state or zonal basis.

Even after this period and its currency reform, the rate of membership growth has far exceeded the rate of expansion in employment; the 461,000 union enrollment increase is greater than the 380,000 employment rise in the two years that have followed. This indicates that the desire to belong to a union was not dampened by the creation of "hard money."

The majority of the combined union membership in the republic is concentrated in the 16 trade unions affiliated with the Western German Trade Union Federation (DGB). Most of these 16 DGB member unions cover one or more major industry with the largest union, the metal union, claiming more than 1,200,000 members.

As the accompanying chart shows, union organization has penetrated most deeply in the mining industry, where about 96 percent of all employees are union members. Other fields where more than one-half of all employees are organized include the railway, chemical, paper, ceramic, public administration and service, post and telegraph, and printing and metal.

On the other hand, union organization has not made deep inroads in commerce, banking, insurance, agriculture and forestry, having only 10 percent enrolled.

AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED, the extent of union membership is greater among men (47 percent) than among women (25 percent), with the only exception being in the leather industry. Persons under 21 years of age, constituting 20 percent of total employment and of whom many are apprentices, determine 8.2 percent of the total DGB membership.

West Berlin's degree of union membership (202,500 or about 31 percent of potential membership) is highly creditable in view of the adverse economic circumstances there. The problem of recruiting new members was intensified by the unions' inability to obtain wage increases in most branches of employment because of the uncertain economic situation.

A few months ago, the West Berlin unions, affiliated with the non-Communist Berlin Trade Union Organization (UGO), merged with their counterpart unions in the DGB and with the DAG (German Salaried Employees' Union), which had previously operated only in the Federal Republic.

Through these amalgamations, the free and democratic trade union movements of Western Germany and West Berlin have united 5,400,000 voluntary members in labor organizations which are determined to prevent the resurgence of any totalitarian regime.

Extent and Degree of Trade Union Organization in Proportion to Working Population in the Federal Republic of Germany (excluding Berlin). June 30, 1950

Trade Union	Total Union Membership (DGB Percentage and DAG)	Union Membership of Wage and Salary Earners
	Total	Total
Total	5,221,765	41
Metal	1,202,607	52
Public Services, Transport, Traffic	687,766	60
Mining	565,295	96
Railway	424,927	76
Textile and Clothing	382,035	37
Chemicals, Papers and Ceramics	374,175	70
Building, Stones and Earths	349,593	24
Food, Beverages, Restaurants	234,349	33
Woodworking	174,100	33
Post and Telegraph	163,047	60
Commerce, Banking, Insurance	123,253	10
Printing and Paper	117,696	56
Gardening, Agriculture, Forestry	109,132	10
Leather	90,076	42
Others	223,714	27

Trade Union Schools' Methods Improving, Labor Education Expert Finds

The German trade unions in Bremen are taking a wider view of their educational tasks than they did in the pre-Hitler days, according to W. Burmeister, University of London faculty member and a visiting consultant on adult and labor education of the Education and Cultural Affairs Division, HICOG.

Mr. Burmeister was particularly impressed with the work of the German Federation of Trade Unions' school at Blumenthal, one of the many such schools and agencies he visited in his comprehensive study of this subject in the US Zone. At Blumenthal the visiting consultant found the students lively, intelligent and keenly interested, with nearly everyone participating in the question and discussion periods.

This was in contrast to previous German trade union education when, according to Mr. Burmeister, the residential courses of this kind were looked upon as a means of filling the students with the maximum amount of information with little discussion taking place. Curriculums were overburdened with endless talks, many of them theoretical in their approach and offering little opportunity for genuine exchange of view.

Labor-Movement Pattern

Address

By **HARVEY W. BROWN**

Director, Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG

WHEN I WENT TO GERMANY a little over a year ago, one of the first things which I learned was that I would have to discard a great many concepts about the labor movement which I had spent a lifetime in building and developing. They just did not fit the German pattern.*

And so even now I do not pretend to speak as an authority, but I believe that you will be interested in learning something of the background and present problems of German labor as I have seen them in the past year. I do not want to bore you with too much history but, in general, it is necessary to view European labor movements, including that of Germany, in the light of their early developments. European labor organizations were part and parcel of the growth of social consciousness during the nineteenth century and of the industrial revolution.

In Germany, prior to the Hitler regime, the trade unions were split ideologically and politically into a number of groups. The largest was the group of Socialist-oriented unions comprising about 65 percent of organized labor. The Christian Democratic unions and the Free Democratic unions ranked next in size. Both the Socialist and the

* Also see "Labor Picture" by Mr. Brown in Information Bulletin, January 1950 issue.

Harvey W. Brown, director of the Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, delivered Oct. 14 the speech which forms the text of the accompanying article, before the convention of the Railway Machinists' General Chairmen's Association in Chicago, Ill.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Christian Democratic unions were, in effect, the labor arms of the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Party, respectively, the latter representing the Catholic element.

Although the labor movement was split up in this fashion, it did manage to co-operate on purely labor objectives. Contracts negotiated and signed jointly with management were possible and usual during this period. In spite of the difference in political allegiance, the unions were able to co-operate in demands for certain types of social legislation.

A SURVEY OF THE GERMAN labor scene would not be complete without mentioning the works councils. Early labor demand for worker representation within the individual plant inspired the Works Council Law of 1920. This law furnished legal basis for establishment of works councils and required their formation within each enterprise.

The works council is simply a group of workers elected by all the persons working in a particular plant. The basic purpose for its formation is to deal with management on behalf of all the workers; to represent the worker with management in the settlement of individual grievances; to consult with management on sanitary, health and accident matters; possibly to aid in the management of plant-operated canteens or other social or recreational projects and to negotiate with management a plant agreement concerning the application of the over-all collective agreement to the plant and on matters of plant interest only. The Works Council Law also permitted representation on the board of directors of the plant.

In actual fact, the works council, as it operates in Germany, performs many of the functions which the trade-union shop stewards and trade-union locals perform in the United States. It differs radically, however, in that it is not legally an arm of the trade union and that members of the works council may or may not be members of the trade union. In highly organized industries, they generally are. In poorly organized industries, they may or may not be. In either case, their first responsibility is to the workers of the plant and not to the trade union.

When Hitler achieved power in Germany, one of his first acts was to dissolve the German trade unions, to arrest the leadership and to confiscate trade union property. The works councils were also dissolved when the Works Council Law of 1920 was replaced by the Law for the Organization of National Labor. From that time until the beginning of the occupation in 1945, German

labor was organized into the *Deutsche Arbeitsfront* (German Labor Front), an arm of the National Socialist Party.

LONG BEFORE THE WAR CAME to an end, the policy makers of the US Government were engaged in planning for the re-organization of Germany along democratic lines. It was early recognized that German labor constituted a reservoir of potential democratic strength and that, to realize that strength, the establishment and functioning of democratic trade unions must be encouraged. The Potsdam Agreement and early policy directives reflected this conviction. Consequently when Military Government began functioning in conquered Germany, local Military Government officers encouraged the re-establishment of trade unions, beginning at the grass-roots level.

Despite encouragement, German labor did not find it an easy job. Many of the old labor leaders had died in concentration camps, many had fled the Hitler terror, most of those who were left were no longer young. Those who participated in the rebuilding of the German labor movement, however, were determined not to repeat the old mistakes. The pattern which emerged and was solidified by a western German amalgamation last year was that of 16 industrial trade unions combined into a federation, the German Trade Union Federation.

Unlike their predecessors, the new German trade unions and federation maintain neutrality on political and religious questions. Policy-wise, the federation probably exercises a greater degree of influence upon its affiliated trade unions than do the AFL or the CIO. However, the financial and organizational autonomy of the member trade unions is assured.

Both the federation and the 16 industrial unions maintain district organizations corresponding to the state level and again at the county and sometimes city level in cases of large centers. There are no locals, however, in the sense in which we understand that term in the United States. The lowest level of the organization exercises geographical jurisdiction over all workers in its areas. At this level, local business is transacted, including the collection of dues.

SINCE 1945, THE MEMBERSHIP of the trade unions has grown tremendously. At the present time, the federation claims approximately 5,100,000 members in western Germany. The total dependently employed population is now estimated at 14,000,000. Of the 16 industrial unions, the Metal Workers claim 1,200,000 members or 24 percent of the total. Public Service and Miners come next with 12.7 and 11.4 percent respectively. The least in point of membership is the Union of Professional Artists and Entertainers, claiming eight percent.

In general, jurisdiction disputes have not proved to be a disrupting influence to German trade unions except in one instance. A White Collar Workers Union, originally confined to the banking, insurance and commercial fields, decided that white collar workers, in whatever industry, have a community of interests which cuts across industry

lines and, accordingly, alleges that a separate organization is required for this category.

Organizing in fields pre-empted by the industrial unions quickly brought the White Collar Workers Union into conflict with the industrial unions, and, eventually, resulted in exclusion from the federation. Since that time, it has operated independently of the federation and now claims a present membership of some 300,000. However, the jurisdictional battle has not prevented this union from working closely with the various industrial unions in joint contract negotiations affecting its membership.

The new German trade unions have succeeded in preventing splits along political or religious lines. Although trade-union leadership all down the line is predominantly Social Democratic in political belief, a concerted effort has been made to assure representation of non-Socialist elements through participation at all levels of trade-union activity. To maintain this unity, trade-union leaders are required to exercise considerable restraint when dealing with political issues.

SINCE THE FEDERATION has existed since January of this year only, it is a little early to assess the part it will play in the political life of Germany. It is, of course, exceedingly active in supporting labor legislation, with particular emphasis on co-determination, which I shall deal with a little later. In many areas, particularly on economic policy, it frequently finds itself at odds with the right-wing Federal Government.

Before leaving the subject of the organization and growth of the German trade unions, it might be of interest to briefly sketch the economic background of postwar Germany within which they grew. It is difficult today, in the face of the tremendous economic improvement of Germany, to visualize the conditions which existed in the years immediately following the surrender. In order to forestall economic chaos, Military Government was compelled to freeze wages and prices of rationed goods and to maintain strict rationing and other economic controls. Outside of the controlled areas, money gradually ceased to have much value.

Under these conditions, direct commodity exchange or barter became increasingly prevalent and goods did not reach store shelves since the population at all levels preferred to hoard goods rather than to exchange them for a currency of doubtful value. This wage freeze prevented any sort of collective bargaining by the trade unions, except for special permission granted to certain depressed groups. It was not until May of 1948 that the trade unions were permitted to bargain for a wage increase up to 15 percent. In June of that year, the old Reichsmark was replaced by the present Deutsche mark at a rate of 10 to 1. It was not until November of that year that the wage freeze was finally lifted.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, the trade unions did not immediately begin negotiations for higher wages. The leaders claim that they were apprehensive lest a series of wage demands at that time would have endan-

gered the value of the new currency and that a wage-price spiral would have started in which the worker would have been the chief loser. Instead, the trade unions concentrated on demanding continuation of rationing and price controls on rationed articles.

When the high prices of consumers' goods prevented purchase by the workers, they demanded a program for producing standardized, low-priced, so-called every man commodities, such as shoes, clothing and other essential articles. Such a program was instituted and probably contributed a great deal toward pacifying the workers.

Actually, except for a sharp spurt upward immediately after currency reform, prices of consumer goods showed a gradual decrease. Stores became well stocked with goods which were of increasingly higher quality. Food was plentiful as compared to the period immediately preceding currency reform and rationed food was increased in quantity and availability. It is possible that the German workers needed at this time a period of recuperation from the grim days of semi-starvation and worry.

As I have said before, the policies of Military Government were directed toward encouraging the reorganization and growth of the German labor movement. Policy-wise, all that could be done was to provide an appropriate atmosphere in which the trade unions could collect their shattered membership and leadership and make the first steps toward organization. The Military Government policy of restitution of Nazi-confiscated property permitted the trade unions to claim and secure the return of all former trade union property, such as office buildings, schools and other identifiable assets. Scarce items, such as paper, were procured for the printing of newspapers and informational material.

Everything possible was done in order that trade-union schools, banks, co-operative societies and recreational areas could begin operations. They were encouraged to resume their relationships and affiliate with international trade-union bodies and to travel outside of Germany and resume contacts with labor movements in other countries. In all this, the United States trade unions and those of Great Britain, France and other European countries aided in every way. In particular, the German trade unions are indebted to the United States unions for thousands of food and clothing packages which went to trade union leaders and schools and aided substantially in tiding them over.

IT MAY BE SAID that the present period of German trade-union development began with currency reform. Currency-reform and the consequent lifting of the wage freeze gave them a reason for existence and a possibility of normal functioning in the economic field. From that time, development was rapid. The industrial unions kicked off by a series of conventions, which amalgamated their organizations on a Western Germany level and plans were developed for a Western German federation.* After the complete break with the Communist-dominated Eastern Germany unions, the federation was established in October

* See "Trade Union Federation" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 165, July 12, 1949.

of last year. I was privileged to attend that convention and address the delegates.

I have indicated before that the majority of the German trade-union leadership of today are members of the Social Democratic Party and, therefore, are strongly influenced by the Social Democratic ideology. Accordingly, their position on the economic problems confronting Germany reflects that point of view. They are convinced that a planned economy is necessary to insure that the worker receives his fair share of the industrial product. They insist that, as representatives of the workers, they must share in such planning on an equal basis to secure these objectives.

In particular, they wish to prevent unreasonable exploitation of the workers and to prevent the emergence of an unholy alliance of those holding economic power with extreme right or left-wing demagogues. Not without reason are they suspicious of elements who supported the Nazi regime and who, they feel, are ready to support any equally vicious element which holds out the promise of maintaining them in power. It is easy to see why the trade union leadership is apprehensive of the future unless it can develop sufficient influence to keep Germany on the democratic track.

BEGINNING WITH GOVERNMENTAL controls over industry and possibly the socialization of basic industry, trade union leadership advocates a careful policy of economic expansion concurrent with extensive housing development projects, particularly in industrial areas. It believes that such a policy holds out the only hope of eventually overcoming the unemployment existing in Western Germany today. It argues that progress along these lines is the only effective bulwark against Communism, which breeds and flourishes under conditions of economic want and distress.

There is no question of the fact that German trade-union leadership is firmly anchored to co-operation with the Western democratic countries. As bitter as it was to accept the fact of the partition of German labor through the realization that the Eastern zone trade unions were an arm of the Communist Party, I believe that they now recognize the finality of this fact under the present circumstances.

Although there are a sprinkling of Communist leaders in the trade unions, they are few and far between at the highest levels. Punctuated by the march of recent events, there has been a perceptible stiffening in the attitude of trade-union leadership toward the Communists in their ranks, which may very well lead to gradual and complete removal.

Beyond a doubt, the problem of unemployment in western Germany is one of paramount importance, not only to the German trade unions but to the economy as a whole. It is almost as difficult to deal briefly with such a complex subject as it is to solve the many economic problems inherent in such a situation. It may seem to you to be paradoxical, but in western Germany employment levels are now the highest they have been since

the occupation and, at the same time, a reservoir of some 1,300,000 unemployed are left. This represents a decrease of 700,000 from the unemployment high point of more than 2,000,000 reached in February of 1950.

The problem is enormously complicated by the continuing influx of refugees from the East. Consequently, the adult population is growing more swiftly than available job opportunities. Another factor is the relatively high female population.

UP TO NOW, THE POLICY of the German government on resettlement of uprooted Germans has been to distribute them in rural or small town areas. Although this policy was undoubtedly necessary in order to provide housing, it has resulted in a concentration of the unemployed in areas where there is no possibility of providing jobs. Housing in industrial areas as well as an expansion of industry is a prerequisite for the absorption of a large part of the unemployed. This is clearly recognized by trade union leaders, who have at every opportunity urged the government to adopt an over-all plan, including factors for both short-range and long-range solutions.

The existence of the huge reservoir of unemployed has complicated the problem of the trade unions in seeking a readjustment of the wage-price level. The problem was not acute as long as government subsidies kept the price of basic food items stabilized.

Over trade-union protests, however, the German government, in the spring of this year, decided on suspending the subsidies on corn, flour and bread. This resulted in a notable increase in food prices, not only of those directly tied to the subsidies but, also, of meats, sugar, eggs and cheese. Increases ranged from seven to 25 percent. Bread, which is a major item in the German workers' diet, showed increases from 10 to 22 percent for different kinds of bread.

In the face of such increases, a wave of worker protest broke over western Germany and resulted in a wholesale cancellation of collective agreements by the trade unions. However, since the notice period for cancellation of contracts is usually from one to two months, negotiations for increased wages have been taking place only recently.

THE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS were one of the first to begin negotiations and found themselves confronted by a solid front of employer opposition, allegedly backed by major groups who feared the establishment of a higher wage pattern. To break the resistance, the union called a strike in one major city. Almost immediately, considerable numbers of the smaller- and medium-sized firms signed separate agreements with the union on the basis of the union demands.

The larger firms, however, made no move until the government, alarmed by the spread or threatened spread of the work stoppage to other large cities, brought together the parties to the dispute and persuaded them to arbitrate. After several days of hearings, a settlement at the rate of 14 pfennigs (3¹/₃ cents) per hour increase was accepted by the unions and the employers.

Since that time, the metal workers in Hesse have been able to negotiate a 13-pfennig (three-cent) per hour increase without resorting to a strike. Other industries as well have achieved increases. On the bases of these agreements, it is likely that the general wage level for the German worker will stabilize at approximately 10 to 15 percent above that of last spring.

There is little doubt that this increase can be absorbed by the vast majority of German enterprises without resorting to increase in prices. If this at least partially occurs, the outlook for industrial peace in Germany in the immediate future is good. A general increase in the price level would, however, undoubtedly foment further wages demands, since the trade unions have lost the battle with government for direct or indirect price controls in exchange for maintaining the former wage level.

YOU PROBABLY KNOW that there exists a serious housing shortage in western Germany due to the destruction of World War II and the great influx of German refugees from the East. The German trade unions have tried to undertake low-cost-housing developments but have met with only partial success.

In Schleswig-Holstein, the use of American funds has resulted in the planning and completion of 10,000 housing units for German refugees in 1950.* These, however, are a mere drop in the bucket in the face of the existing need.

In another part of Germany — Lower Saxony — another 8,000 housing units for refugees are being financed by ECA funds. Here again, the trade unions have succeeded in a plan for low-cost housing. In Bavaria, however, the Bavarian government was unwilling to let the trade unions participate in the planning of low-cost housing, with the result that these houses in Bavaria are being built at much higher cost and higher rents.

The Office of Labor Affairs has insisted that American funds will be used only if our requirements are met, and one of our requirements is that the American taxpayers' money shall not be wasted but shall be used efficiently for the good of the people. The American funds earmarked for Bavaria are to be withheld until it is proved to our satisfaction that our money is being used efficiently.

On the other hand, the good example of Schleswig-Holstein is now being discussed in all quarters of Germany and we expect that, from that example, the necessary lesson will be drawn on a governmental level. It is hoped that other parts of Germany, including Bavaria, will follow the example.

ONE ISSUE WHICH IS presently uppermost in the minds of the German trade unions is that of co-determination. By co-determination is meant the right of labor, through their unions, to have a voice in management of industrial enterprises.

Co-determination is closely tied in with works councils. As I related earlier, works councils came into being in the early 20's. They were reintroduced by permission of the Occupation Forces and, in some of the states, are now

(Continued on page 81)

* See "New Homes for Refugees" in *Information Bulletin*, May 1950 issue and "ERP House Building" in September 1950 issue.

Need for Immunization

By **LT. COL. W. R. deFOREST**

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and

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OBVIOUSLY MANY THOUSANDS of cases of communicable diseases occur which could be prevented, and many hundreds of lives could be spared, if the methods which already have proved highly effective in the United States were widely applied in Germany. The disappointing fact is that German physicians are reluctant to use the multiple immunization agents which are widely accepted in many parts of the world.

A detailed analysis as to why this is so is impossible in a short report but some of the factors are presented here to give a picture of what difficulties lie ahead for the Medical Affairs and Public Welfare Branch and the German medical and public health profession.

It must be remembered that large segments of the medical profession before, during and after the war were aloof from contact with medical literature of other countries, particularly of the United States. Thus they were deprived of knowledge of newer trends and developments in the field of prevention of certain communicable diseases.

Although communicable diseases statistics leave no doubt that various immunization procedures represent a new day in the art of preventive medical science, the German medical and public health professions are unwilling to accept these findings until they have made their own investigations. Unfortunately every doctor here seems to trust only his own figures. The result is that the immunization program in Germany is at very low ebb and a great many cases develop with many needless deaths.

THE ATTITUDE THAT the work of scientists beyond the German border needs to be checked first, is unfortunate because duplication of some of the studies requires years of observation. Such a delay, at this time, in our opinion, is not justified. Thus not enough is done in the field of immunization because of lack of knowledge and without knowledge there is no incentive to promote immunization programs.

Some particular objections to whooping cough vaccination are very hard to dispel. They are based upon attitudes rather than objective evidence — current publicity that whooping cough vaccination *per se* may be a contributing factor in the development of poliomyelitis (entirely unfounded) helped to defer the immunization program against whooping cough.

Diphtheria immunization is compulsory in some parts of Germany. In those sections the health department officials apparently do not feel motivation for health educational efforts to promote diphtheria immunization. They fail to realize that health education will interpret to the public the many physical and economic advantages and will create in people the desire for this and other public health services and particularly will create a demand for other immunization services for certain communicable diseases just as dangerous and deadly as diphtheria.

Lack of educational stimulus to the public reflects the apparent apathy of the newspapers on matters of public health. While in the United States the newspaper space for public health is very much appreciated by every thoughtful and progressive health officer, it is not considered to be a good approach in Germany.

The immunization against tetanus is objected to because "there are not enough deaths" to warrant such efforts. We are fully convinced that immunization in itself is completely harmless, and if it saves only a few people, it is still worth the effort, since the disease, once established, is highly fatal. Of course, there are other factors such as that injured persons, previously immunized, need not receive tetanus antitoxin but, instead, a small injection of tetanus toxoid. The advantage is that tetanus antitoxin is apt to produce sensitization which may be disastrous to a patient who may later need some other life-saving serum but who cannot receive it because of the fear of anaphylactic shock. Not much consideration is given to the trifling injuries which may lead to tetanus, and may be masked as cases of meningitis.

SOME ECONOMIC FACTORS which, in our opinion, are of great importance are these:

The present medical care organization definitely handicaps the program because the medical insurance boards will not accept immunization as compensable medical service. It means the people must pay for services, which they are reluctant to do after generations of not paying for any other medical service. This is especially true when one remembers there is little or no educational stimulus to make people want and demand the preventive service.

The other aspect is that immunization is provided by health department physicians. If the practice of immuni-

zation is widespread we know it will reduce the incidence of certain diseases tremendously and will greatly reduce the number of deaths. The bold facts are that immunization will reduce the sickness rate and inasmuch as the physicians are working on fee schedule this will greatly curtail their medical income, by reducing the number of patient visits.

This is not stated as critically of German physicians, because the doctors, as everyone else, must have security and while none intentionally will withhold the preventive measures, the facts indicate the situation is not such that it would warrant encouragement for the use of multiple antigens for immunization by private physicians.

WHAT THEN IS THE ANSWER to the problem in its many complexities?

There is no solution that is applicable to all parts of Germany but much can be done by encouraging realization by the medical profession that great progress has been made in the control of communicable diseases and by imparting this information to the doctors in every possible way, such as by:

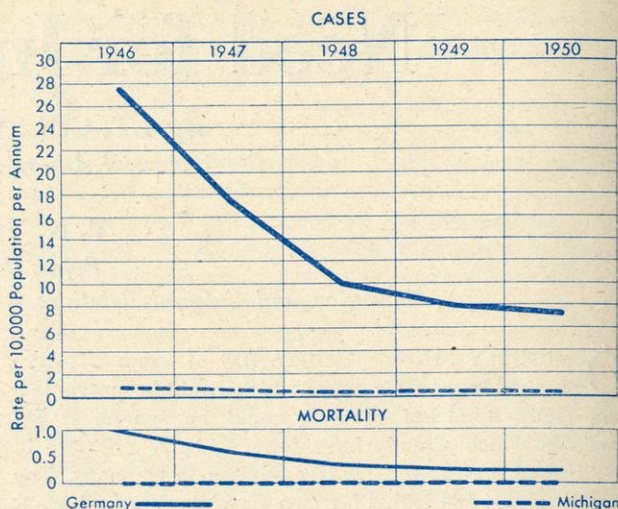
1. Direct contact with medical groups.
2. Encouraging publication of authentic literature in German medical publications.
3. Encouragement of health education and creating interest in general newspapers in public health advances.
4. Providing on demonstration basis of multiple immunization preparations through use of US funds until such a time when the profession and population will be convinced of the effectiveness of multiple immunization.
5. Teaching of health personnel, physicians and nurses in modern public health practices, by sending some promising personalities to the United States. These are all expensive items and will require years to achieve.

HOWEVER, MUCH IS already being done and the following is the example of what has been accomplished. The following is but a brief review of the efforts of the Medical Affairs and Public Welfare Branch of HICOG and consultants:

1. Regional health advisors and public health specialists visit health officers on the state and district level.
2. Deans of medical schools are contacted and aid solicited in imparting the newer knowledge to the younger doctors and medical students.
3. Pediatric professors are contacted for the same purpose.
4. Talks are given before the medical groups.
5. Health commissioners are encouraged to promote lay educational programs.
6. Health officers are urged to get newspapers behind their program and to help make German people want the health protection.

DIPHTHERIA

Case and Death Rates in US Zone, incl. US Sector of Berlin, and in the State of Michigan, USA



7. Detailed medical publications are subsidized to promote the knowledge in newer trends in public health and the medical field.

At present a project is being developed to provide free immunization to 25,000 infants and pre-school children as a demonstration project, in the hope that once the medical profession becomes convinced it will encourage acceptance of the extended immunization by German health officers.

Finally, influence is being brought to bear upon hospital insurance boards to accept immunization as compensable medical service and to make them aware that it is much cheaper than the care of those who are sick from preventable diseases. In short, we are attempting to sell to the insurance boards and to the medical and public health profession the idea that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

+END

Comparison of German vs. US Statistical Data

The extremely high incidence of many communicable diseases in Germany has been of great concern to Medical Affairs and Public Welfare Branch, Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs. This may be seen from a comparison of statistical information obtained from official sources in Germany and the United States.

	US Zone incl. US Sector of Berlin (Population 1949 — 19,100,700)					State of Michigan, USA (Population 1949 — 6,500,000)				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	Jan.-July 1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	Jan.-July 1950
Morbidity Figures										
Diphtheria	44,152	30,971	19,061	15,363	7,344	385	238	126	119	55
Pertussis	24,934	14,933	26,871	26,975	13,968	8,116	10,472	2,668	4,157	6,013
Measles	14,054	28,763	19,103	15,240	15,934	42,261	9,574	42,952	20,279	36,971
Scarlet Fever	9,763	9,937	15,926	29,184	18,059	5,977	4,834	5,934	8,852	3,352
Typhoid Fever	6,081	4,596	3,877	2,359	668	85	77	49	48	20
Tuberculosis*	34,936	52,246	49,200	37,696	19,672	5,548	6,470	6,109	5,953	2,806
Mortality Figures										
Diphtheria	1,637	1,082	526	344	182	27	23	8	11	2
Pertussis	127	107	144	203	60	44	63	9	22	19
Measles	25	51	34	49	15	47	5	43	33	26
Scarlet Fever	63	55	80	91	38	3	6	1	4	1
Typhoid Fever	540	392	316	172	48	6	5	4	1	3
Tuberculosis*	8,466	9,002	8,543	6,253	2,950	1,843	1,643	1,561	1,400	666

*German figures taken from monthly reports. Note: Pertussis is medical term for whooping cough.

Women's



Responsibilities

Women of seven nations occupy the speakers' table at the first morning panel discussion. Left to right, they are Jeanne Driessen, senator from Belgium; Mrs. Maurice Moore, chairman of the Foreign Division, National YWCA, United States; Emmi Beckmann, superintendent of schools, Hamburg, Germany; Sylvi Visapaa (standing), national general secretary of the YWCA and head of the Girl Scout movement of Finland; Mrs. Elly Heuss-Knapp, wife of the president of the German Federal Republic; Mrs. van der Goes, vice president of the Women's Group of the Labor Party, Holland; Else-Merete Ross, Danish representative of UNESCO; Else Chevally, president of the Social Service, France. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

"The Individual Responsibility of Women in Meeting the Critical Issues of Today" was the theme of an international conference of approximately 150 leading women of Europe, America and Asia in Bad Reichenhall, eastern Bavaria, late in September.

GERMANY HAD NOT SEEN such an assembly of women for decades. They came from 16 nations of Western Europe and North America and one came even from India. They were professional women, governmental officials, representatives of the United Nations, leaders of women's groups as well as students and mothers and housewives.

Numbering about 150, they were influential members of their home communities and organizations, who gathered in Bad Reichenhall, Bavaria, from Sept. 25 to 30 for an international conference to determine "women's responsibility in meeting the critical issues of today." They passed no high-sounding resolutions, nor did they organize a new international agency. Instead they set up a brisk exchange of ideas, and ripped away the veil of mistrust and misunderstanding that had resulted from the last war; they crystallized their opinions on what women could do to secure peace and freedom for a world in which both were threatened.

How well they succeeded only each individual participant could say, but even a casual observer could hardly fail to note the purposeful enthusiasm which developed during the conference and the determination

of many delegates to return home and put their new ideas into action.

The conference was sponsored by the Women's Affairs advisers of the French, British and US High Commissioners, working for many months in its preparation with an advisory German committee.

ITS FIRST SESSION opened under the chairmanship of Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US high commissioner. Other guests of honor included Mrs. Elly Heuss-Knapp, wife of the president of the Federal Republic, Mme. Francois-Poncet and Lady Kirkpatrick, wives of the French and British high commissioners; Dr. Hans Ehard, minister president of Bavaria, and Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria.

Among the conferees were representatives of the International Labor Office, UNESCO, UN Food and Agriculture Organization and other international agencies. Approximately 80 of the conference delegates were German, including many younger women whose interest and enthusiasm indicated a new appreciation for their role in civic affairs.

Margaret Hickey, public affairs editor of the *Ladies Home Journal*, launched the conference into the heart of its work with her major address on the conference theme — "The Individual Responsibility of Women in Meeting the Critical Issues of Today."

During the following morning an international panel further enlarged on Mrs. Hickey's remarks and called for discussion from the floor. In the afternoon, the women divided into smaller committees to consider the practical relationship of the evening's address to specific areas of life, such as home and family; education; social and religious welfare; business, professional and industrial life; public office and politics.

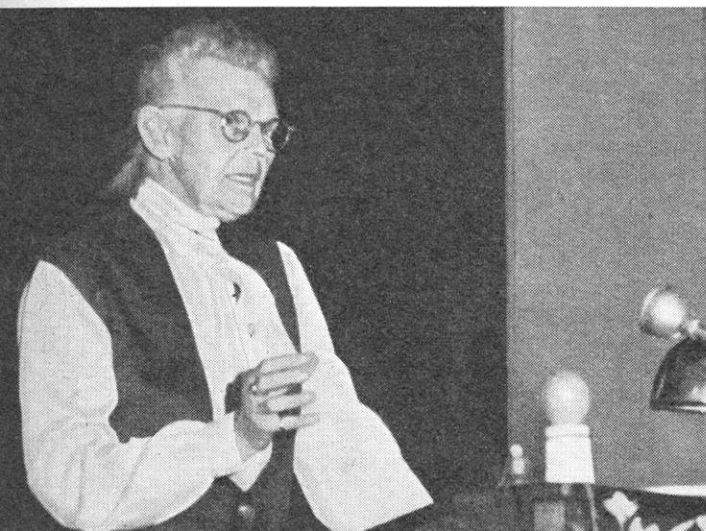
THIS WAS THE GENERAL daily procedure throughout the conference. A major address each evening, covering one or more fields of women's problems and interests, was discussed the following day in an international panel session and by special interest committees.

An electric, simultaneous translation system, well-known at United Nations meetings, largely eliminated language hindrances, while the friendly and tolerant attitude of the participants produced a brisk interplay of ideas. Perhaps the most effective results of the congress, however, developed from talks over luncheon tables in the Grand Hotel Axemannstein, or late evening discussions in hotel rooms, or during a quiet moment in an afternoon trip into the mountains. It was through these asides that initial prejudice, doubts and misunderstanding were dissolved, and the basis for cooperative work established.

A Dutch delegate confided that she had approached the conference with fear that she could not face German women calmly after the experiences of the war. But she added that after an hour with one of them she realized that there was a basis for a new relationship.

"When I was told that I was to attend an International Women's Conference," said the pretty, vivacious secretary from Wiesbaden, "I expected to find a group of aging feminists delivering pompous speeches. But now I have

Dr. Maria Elizabeth Lueders, member of Berlin's City Council, was key speaker at a panel urging women to accept their responsibilities as citizens of their community, the nation and the world. "The time is past when we can escape (these) responsibilities," she said. (Amerika Dienst photo)



Mrs. John J. McCloy (left), wife of the US High Commissioner, takes time out with Margaret Hickey, American magazine editor. In a keynote address Mrs. Hickey said: "Politics, though a new industry for women, is every woman's business." (Amerika Dienst photo)

met so many people, heard so many new ideas, that I am so excited I can't sleep at night."

At lunch one day a German housewife was saying that foreign women couldn't be expected to understand their problems; for instance, there was the destruction... A nearby Dutch participant pointed out that Holland was pretty badly destroyed also... But the food shortage, continued the German... And we faced endless queues and starvation, too, said the Dutch lady... In fact the problems of economics, of education, of politics seemed all to be very similar. It was the first time the two had realized they were women with common problems before they were women of different nationalities.

THEIR DISCOVERY EXEMPLIFIED the remarks of Mrs. Hickey in her opening night address:

"Women can make a unique contribution in the field of international statesmanship, because they are concerned with the individual effect of national and international politics on the lives and homes of people... They can humanize the vast issues daily presented to the public. There is no better test than the effect of policy on the individual's home. Women know that foreign policy is getting food to people's stomachs, medicine to sick children, pencils and books to faraway classrooms, water to parched desert lands, and women know that the local community cannot escape the fate of humanity itself."

She pointed out that politics, "though a new industry for women, is every woman's business." She urged women to seek out positions of political influence and with the help of women's organizations make certain that "a new humanitarian standard of citizenship is raised, that moral and spiritual values take precedence over personal and so-called political advantage.

"Then, there is a job for every woman in the field of good civic housekeeping. The battle for a decent world starts very close to where you are — schools, libraries,

clinics, housing, improvement of child labor laws, and working conditions, equal pay for equal work, the problems of the aged — these are essential tasks. The experience gained by the alert woman taking them on is the best training for the higher posts in the business of government."

Mrs. Irene Manceaux, mayor of a French city and a shining example of women's growing civic role, placed women's responsibility in meeting the critical issues even closer to home — within the family itself. In her address, read in her absence by Mrs. G. Carrez, Women's Affairs adviser to the French high commissioner, she pointed out that the woman's unique influence in the family gave her the opportunity for creating a spirit of tolerance and unity among members of the family and for training the children in good citizenship. In the family, "the woman will find an activity worthy of her and she will play a part that is absolutely irreplaceable."

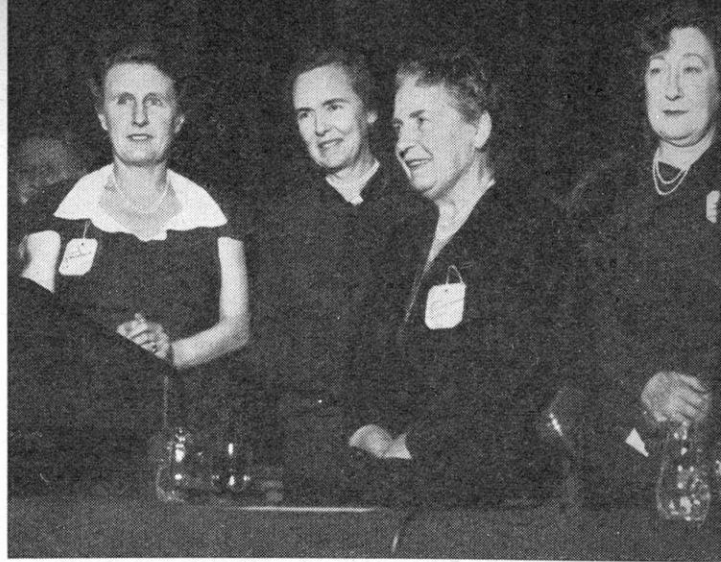
She underscored the importance of the family as the basic unit of society and deplored the failure of most states to allow the family to play its proper role in public affairs. The totalitarian state tended to destroy the identity of the family altogether, she said.

"We think that in a democratic regime, in addition to the representation of individual, political and economic groups, we should have a representation of family groups," she said. "We think that not only the presence of the family in all political organisms is necessary... but we think even more that the interests of the family should be carried forward by special organisms in both national and international organizations."

This did not mean, however, that Mrs. Manceaux, or any other member of the congress, dismissed women's responsibility with the adage "her place is in the home."

THERE WAS THE FIRM resolution that women must be given the right and the opportunity to play a significant role in civic affairs. But throughout the conference, main emphasis was on what this role should be, and how women could play an effective part in the life of their communities and nations. The conferees had no intention of reviving the old-style "feminist movement" in which women attempted to compete with men in

Portion of audience shown listening to the addresses at the opening ceremonies of the conference. (PRD HICOG photo)



Guests of honor were, left to right, Lady Kirkpatrick, wife of the British High Commissioner; Mrs. John J. McCloy; Mrs. Elly Heuss-Knapp, wife of the president of the Federal Republic; and Mme. Francois-Poncet, wife of the French High Commissioner. (PRD HICOG photo)

public affairs. They were concerned with establishing ways in which women could co-operate with men in creating a better society.

Many suggestions were made for creating such opportunities for women.

The Committee on Home and Family proposed that the whole family share the household duties, that kitchen arrangements and household efficiency be improved, and community institutions, such as libraries, be set up, to make the women's burden lighter and give her time to take on community responsibility.

Reporting for the committee, Helena Deneke, member of the English National Federation of Women's Institutes, urged that an international institute be established to conduct scientific research and issue information concerning improvement in home and family life. It was urged that UNESCO be approached on this project.

THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL, professional and business life asserted that women, married as well as single, have a moral right to work, and urged that the training requirements for feminine workers as well as the wages, which run 10 to 40 percent lower in Europe, be equalized with those of the men.

Representatives of the International Labor Office, and the Women's Bureau of the US Department of Labor, promised to provide the delegation with literature and more information on this subject.

More civic education for girls in school was recommended by the Committee on Politics and Public Affairs. It was agreed that social studies should be introduced into vocational schools where the great majority of European youngsters finish their formal education.

The problem of the working women, as well as men, in this industrial age was the special concern of Dame Caroline Haslett, member of the Central Committee of the British Electricity Authority, in her address discussing the "preservation of human values in business and industrial life."



Discussions didn't end with formal sessions. Continuing here are Ruth F. Woodsmall, chief, Women's Affairs Branch, HICOG; Else-Merete Ross, Danish representative at UNESCO; Katherine Kleikamp, German consultant, Women's Affairs Section, Office of the UK High Commissioner; Sarah Chakko, schoolteacher, India; Margaret Hickey, public affairs editor, „Ladies Home Journal,” United States; Frieda Walter, German newspaper correspondent; and Anna Haag, member of the Wuerttemberg-Baden state legislature. (PRD HICOG photo)

“In the old days it was the machine that mattered; now it is the men or women controlling the machines that are of prime importance. We know the capabilities and efficiency of every machine we produce, but we can never finally assess the potentialities of the human worker,” said Dame Haslett. She emphasized the importance of “good personal management in developing the skills of workers, in providing in-service training, and in placing workers in jobs that stimulate ability and initiative.”

SPEAKING WITH THE EXPERIENCE of a politician in one of the most politically complex cities, Dr. Maria Elisabeth Lueders, a member of the Berlin City Council, urged women to assume their responsibility as citizens in the community, the nation and the world. She warned against the indifference of women to the affairs of state, and called on them to exert their influence in politics. Thus they would gain power, the power to help others and secure individual freedom, she said.

“The time is past when we can escape our responsibilities,” she concluded. In Germany where two-thirds of the voters are women, her words had special significance.

Although Mrs. Lueder's words were charged with the tensions of the East-West conflict which had split her city, the issue of Western freedom versus Red dictatorship was not allowed to deflect the conference from its essential purposes. The women had not convened for anti-Communist demonstrations, which so often have little practical effect. There was no doubt of their opinions on the issue, however, as Mrs. Maurice Moore,

chairman of the Foreign Division of the American YWCA, pointed out.

Americans had been distressed last year to hear of the development of false peace drives, and the spread of “neutrality” in western Europe, she said.

“But at this conference I have not heard of one single person who was for peace at any price,” she said. “All of us now realize we must be strong to resist aggression.”

IN THE CLOSING SESSION, Mrs. C.M. van Asch van Wijck, vice president of the World YWCA and a prominent Dutch churchwoman, described the “new feminism” which had developed during the conference, a feminism which placed emphasis on women's service and co-responsibility with men in civic affairs, rather than on an aggressive but misguided struggle for women's rights.

“I am sure that out of this conference will come a stimulus for women's groups in many countries to put this concept in the foreground...” she said.

“The woman has crossed the threshold of her home. She knows that she had to take this step for her husband and her children, for society and for herself. With open eyes she must face social and political life. The entire world needs the influence of women in developing a fruitful life for all mankind. Women may no longer leave men alone in the struggle with social crises than they would leave men alone in the solution of family problems.”

Although most of the participants can hardly evaluate the full worth of the conference until they begin to implement many of its findings weeks or months later, all were agreed on one immediate and inestimable benefit — the development of international contacts. This was especially true for German women, who had been culturally isolated for so long. Many intended to preserve these new contacts with their counterparts in other countries, and even those who were unable to do so, spoke of a new understanding for European unity.

WHATEVER RESULTS EVENTUALLY stem from the Bad Reichenhall meeting, the fact that even a few of the 150 delegates, who represent millions of women throughout the Western nations, may continue these relationships was a considerable contribution.

Mrs. Heuss-Knapp emphasized this important achievement when she stated: “At times we found here a faint notion of that which the United States of Europe may ultimately become.”

She also commended the efforts of Ruth F. Woodsmall, HICOG's Women's Affairs adviser, and her small staff, who had carried the administrative responsibility for the conference.

In closing the conference Miss Woodsmall said that “if the meeting had created a new spirit of co-operation, and promoted a new courage among the women to face their tasks and responsibilities, it had more than fulfilled its purpose.

“The conference has ended,” she concluded, “but the real work is just beginning.”

+END

Little Michel's Fear

By GISELA KONOPKA

YOU ARE IN A GERMAN training school for delinquent boys and you have admired the excellent workshops well equipped for apprenticeship training and you ask "Why are most of the boys here?" You expect the usual reasons — "runaways," "loitering," "stealing" — but you get the answer that opens up the whole problem of Germany's dealing with emotionally upset youngsters: *Schlechte Erbmasse* (bad character heritage).

How often those words *Erbmasse* or *Anlage* jump at you when you visit such institutions and talk to teachers, social workers, administrators and home educators. It is this biologic thinking that was furthered by the Nazis and that prevents so much a deeper understanding of the causes of delinquency and allows too much for a punishing or, at least, a rigid attitude toward those youngsters. It even often prevents the adults seeing them as they really are:

"Have you a large range of intelligence among your youngsters here?" you ask. "If they were intelligent, they would not be here," is the answer.

You talk with a bunch of 14-year-old boys. They all want to know about America! They know astonishingly much and not only about cowboys. They ask about the Constitution, about our parties. And suddenly a bright-eyed lively youngster asks, "Well, why did you come here — to Germany?" You can see distrust in his face and some fear that he is too "forward." And you like him — like him for his courage to ask a question and show resentment openly and you know you have to take this question seriously, because this youngster is intelligent, because many of them are and because a world has pushed them off.

You think for a moment and you say: "There are many boys and girls in all countries like you — who are unhappy and feel not wanted and do all kinds of things because of that — and many of us would like to help. We don't always know how. We think if we come from many countries, exchanging ideas, finding out about people — we might do a better job and really give some help. You can help, too." The boy looks thoughtful, "Seems a good idea," he says.

Gisela Konopka, visiting US consultant on child guidance, emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1941. In 1947, following graduation from the University of Pittsburgh's School of Social Work and staff work in a child guidance clinic, she became assistant professor of social work at the University of Minnesota. Author of numerous articles and one book, "Therapeutic Group Work with Children," Mrs. Konopka also supervises instruction centers in youth-serving agencies, child guidance clinics and children's institutions in mental hospitals.



Through individual attention and therapeutic group (or play group) activity practiced in Germany's new child guidance clinics, delinquent and unstable children are acquiring self-confidence and an understanding of their responsibilities.

AND THIS IS WHERE my article really starts. It does seem a good idea. Under the HICOG exchange program, many experts are sent across the ocean — both ways. The aim is Exchange, not only in persons, but incorporated in them thinking and ideas. "The best way to send knowledge is to wrap it up in a person," once said the great physicist Oppenheimer. That is what Exchange does.

In the field of social work, immense strides have been made in the United States in the past 15 years — in the years when Germany was cut off from the world. Modern mental hygiene thinking has permeated the whole welfare field, and a new profession with its own body of knowledge and skill has been born that with its two main methods, social-case work and social-group work, contributes greatly to the better handling of human relations.

The Medical Affairs and Welfare Branch of HICOG has had a tremendous task in the past years in terms of helping fulfill such basic human needs as shelter and food when the situation in Germany was desperate.

But now it can move into the area of much deeper human needs, of help with emotional difficulties and of the awakening of real self-help and community participation in welfare needs. The field is huge, reaching into every age group and into almost every human problem.

If work with emotionally disturbed children and youth in Germany is presented here it is because this is the most recent concern of the Medical Affairs and Welfare Branch and because its work has much importance in helping spread principles of mental health and with it a deeper understanding and respect for every human being.

THE BRANCH HAS HELPED establish several child-guidance clinics in Germany on the American principle of team work among the psychiatrist, psychologist and social worker. The idea of such a team is almost revolutionary in Germany and an education of professional people in itself. There is still the thought that one profession alone can handle the job, so why use the others? Or if finally it is agreed to have all three on the staff, why not make one (sometimes the psychiatrist, sometimes the psychologist, seldom the social worker) so important the others are only assistants?

Co-operation among equals is not easy to learn. Yet it can be done, with some patient help from Americans and the growing enthusiasm for true team work among (often the younger) German professional workers.

Then there is a new approach in dealing with people in need: No more advice-giving, no more quick judgments, no more manipulation of the outside situation. Instead of all this — so dear and familiar to German doctors and social workers and so close to the whole authoritarian pattern — and instead of this patient listening (and even listening to children), there must be slow groping for the cause of difficulties, no accusations, no quick remedy, but real understanding, real acceptance. The child and his parents are helped to find their own way.

It is not simple. The pattern has been so different for so very considerable a time past.

LITTLE MICHEL COMES into the psychiatrist's office. Michel is a thin 11-year-old boy. He trembles and chokes back tears. Gently the young doctor smiles at him, reassures him that nothing will happen to him — what is he afraid of? The doctor knows from the social worker on the team that the family welfare worker considers removing Michel from his aunt — because "the whole family is not good" — and Michel might be neglected and perhaps he is not very intelligent.

Michel still cannot talk, but under the warm reception tears flow freely. The doctor does not press. He gives a simple physical examination, letting Michel listen to his own heartbeats as he explains the instruments. Slowly Michel gains confidence. Suddenly he can talk: he is afraid, he thought the clinic would send him away from his aunt — he loves her, she is the best he has — she loves him, too.

While Michel talks the psychiatrist can form his diagnosis: physically healthy child, slightly under-



Finger-painting as a means of building group relationship and understanding is demonstrated to teachers of Berlin's Pestalozzi and Catholic Women's Schools by group work specialist and HICOG consultant Gisela Koнопka (second from right), who is the author of the accompanying article.
(PRB HICOG-BE photo)

nourished, sensitive, apparently quite intelligent, only emotionally upset by the fear of separation. Michel talks freely now about a time he was buried in a cellar after a bombing — he has carried away little emotional damage — only the threat of separation hangs over him.

Meanwhile, the social worker has talked to the aunt, has gained a clear picture of the home situation — poor, also confused family relations, but a close bond to Michel. The aunt too fears separation.

Aunt and little Michel go into the waiting room. The psychologist will see Michel later on regarding his school ability, but the two agree that the threat of separation should be removed. They tell Michel and the aunt that they think they both get along fine together and will discuss it with the social worker. Michel is asked to come back to a small therapeutic group — a "play-group" to him.

Little Michel looks already different when he appears the next time, freer, happier, but still somewhat shy.

Two of the boys start painting. Michel takes a brush, but does not do a thing. How long Michel had heard that he can't do things. The social-group worker pushes some modeling clay toward him: "You don't have to paint, Michel, maybe you like this." She knows how shy children love the feel of the soft pliable material that they can change and rechange at will.

Michel rolls it, bends it. And for one hour Michel, the supposedly "dumb" child, creates little pieces of true art, figures that show an amazing sense of detail and even humor. His eyes dance while his hands move. He gets new ideas. He gains approval and recognition from the other boys in the small group. He glows. Michel has not only achieved and found friends, he has freed himself from a cloud lying over him and he has found a new inner knowledge of his own strength.

NOT ALWAYS CAN the clinic help as quickly as in little Michel's case. But there are many who get this inner help. And besides this the clinic begins influencing others — the aunt, the father, the mother, the teacher, young family doctors and the social workers. What

(Continued on page 30)



Intense interest in group technique discussion is shown by Bavarian teachers in their quest for new teaching methods.

Teachers Go Back to School

A SERIES OF "TEACHER INSTITUTES" held throughout Bavaria last summer indicated that the state's teachers and educators were responsive to the program for democratizing their schools. These one-day sessions, held to acquaint approximately 30,000 public school teachers with the aims and progress of school reform, showed that some new changes were occurring in the school system that will open the eyes of even the severest critics.

Twenty progressive Bavarian educators, who had been experimenting for more than a year with democratic education policies in their schools, were formed into teams, which held a one-day stand in each county of the state during May and June. Drawing on personal experience, the educators discussed with county education supervisors, school principals and teachers four fundamental subjects in the democratic reform of Bavarian education:

"A new curriculum for elementary schools,"

"The aims of Bavarian school reform,"

"More and better education for elementary school teachers," and

"The development of social studies in the first eight grades of school."

Possibly the most important of the four subjects—because of its imminent application—was the new curriculum which is being tried in all Bavarian elementary

schools for one year starting this fall. The visiting educators sought to explain and interpret the new program, which introduces many democratic concepts into the school system and modifies teaching methods that have been traditional for generations.

Among the important features of the new curriculum is "integrated subject matter" through which several subjects may be combined around a local problem in one lesson. For instance, the "Three R's"* might be taught in one lesson, using practical examples from daily life in lively discussions, as compared to the old method of teaching each subject separately in an abstract way that left the pupils dozing in their seats.

History and geography, which often meant dull hours of memorizing names and dates, are being broadened into a "social studies" program to include civics, some economics and some basic sociology. The children begin to learn the composition of their society, their rights and responsibilities in the community and the social and economics development of peoples and nations.

ACCORDING TO THE NEW program, teachers physically and figuratively have to come down off their podiums and bring children into the lessons. Encouraging

* Reading, (w)riting and (a)rithmetic.

discussions, getting the children to ask questions and helping them to think for themselves are cardinal points in breaking down the old authoritarianism of the German classroom.

Thus Ferdinand Kopp, teacher of a Tutzing school, urged the seven or eight thousand teachers who heard his discussion, to break up the seating arrangement in classrooms. Speaking from experience in his own school, he said that "when the children sit in long rows like little soldiers, you see them as regimented mass. If they sit in a semi-circle around you, or in a small group, you suddenly see them as individuals and, what is more, they feel themselves to be individuals."

Aging but energetic Franz Weigl, formerly county education supervisor at Amberg, pointed to the need for more activity by pupils in school. Have them rub their hands together briskly to demonstrate that friction generates heat; get a sandbox and let them make the mountains and rivers of the geographical area they are studying; simple toys made by the children themselves from paper, a cardboard or tin cans can teach them laws of physics or the theorems of geometry better than abstract lectures.

Another purpose of the Teacher Institutes was to resolve some of the doubts and resentments which had arisen against many of the new proposals for Bavarian education. Discussing the aims of "school reform," the educators attempted to show teachers that they had a large part in developing a democratic education system. They sought to dispel an erroneous but common idea that school reform represented some heretic educational proposals which are being imposed upon them by the Americans or a small group of radical Germans.

NEW PLANS FOR TEACHER education have also created confusion among Bavarian teachers. Discussions in the Teacher Institutes brought home the fact that elementary school teachers — who handle the entire school population during their most formative years — require just as good an education as the teachers in the elite gymnasiums — the German Latin high schools. This would mean that instructors of the lower grades, long relegated to an inferior rank in the teaching profession, would also get the equivalent of a college education with a broadened curriculum to include studies of modern teaching methods, social studies, child psychology, etc.

An OLC Bavaria-sponsored Teachers Institute draws groups of educators out to catch up on some 12 years of progress.



Catholic nuns, in contributing their efforts to improve teaching in Bavaria, learn latest test correction methods.

Demonstration schools and education research centers are additional features planned for the teacher training colleges. A bill including these progressive changes is now being prepared by the Bavarian Education Ministry for presentation to the state legislature.

The basic importance of improved teacher education is that the Bavarian youth who have no opportunity to attend high school — about 90 percent of the school population — will have better trained teachers in the elementary schools, and thus get a better education.

A fourth period of the Teacher Institutes was devoted to the teaching of "social studies" in the elementary grades, because of the importance of this instruction to developing responsible citizens. The educators outlined ways and means of instructing pupils in the functions of government, their responsibilities in a democratic society and the historic development of modern civilization.

THE TEACHER INSTITUTES were originated at the suggestion of the Education Section of OLC Bavaria, and were organized by the School Reform Directorate, a group of well-known Bavarian educators appointed by the State Education Ministry to plan and promote innovations in the traditional Bavarian school system. More than a year ago, a public opinion poll showed that very little was known by the rank and file of Bavarian teachers about the new proposals for school reform. As a result the directorate, which is located at Kempfenhausen, near Munich, called in all the county education supervisors for a one-week course in the basic changes required for democratic education.

A later check, however, disclosed that many of the supervisors had failed to pass on the information to the schools in their area. Thus the directorate resolved to go directly to the teachers with their new ideas.

Five teams of four educators were formed to hold one-day sessions of talks and discussions in each county of the state. The Education Ministry co-operated by allowing the teachers a day off to attend the Teacher Institute. OLC Bavaria assisted by providing travel expenses for the

touring teams, as well as for many teachers who could not otherwise afford the luxury of spending a day at the county seat.

The men selected to conduct the institutes were members of the Bavarian education system who commanded the respect of their colleagues. They spoke from practical experience gained in applying the reforms in their own classrooms. In addition many of them were so-called *schwarze Katholische* (good Catholics) whose remarks would be acceptable to the many nuns and priests attending the institutes in the strongly-religious areas of Bavaria.

IN COVERING THE STATE, the educators made some curious discoveries about the progress in Bavarian school reform. In some counties they found that the teachers listened patiently, but then complained that they had heard nothing new — they were already practicing the proposals presented in the lectures. It was obvious in these areas that a progressive school supervisor, who had taken to heart the instruction received at Kempfenhausen, headed the county school system.

This unexpected progress was sometimes found in surprising places. Thus in one of the poorest and traditionally backward counties of Bavaria it was found that many of the new education methods had already been adopted, and that despite the evident poverty, modern school furniture had been installed in 70 percent of the schools. In a neighboring county, however, the teachers had hardly heard of school reform.

It was too early to estimate the results of the Teacher Institutes. But there were some indications. The circulating education teams reported general interest and enthusiasm from 99 percent of the teachers. Reports from many US

resident officers confirmed this impression. So many requests have been received from teachers for copies of the lectures, that the educators are preparing to publish them. More than one county supervisor, formerly cool towards school reform, was noted to warm up considerably after seeing the enthusiastic reactions of his teachers to the new ideas.

During the discussion periods in the Teacher Institutes so many questions and so many new ideas had been raised, that the directorate is now planning similar projects for the future, to carry teachers into subsequent steps of school reform.

The educators have also decided that two sets of lectures will be needed. Teachers in the few, but growing, number of progressive counties will want more advanced discussions than the basic lectures prepared for the lag-gard areas.

In every county, the educators proposed that local committees be set up to organize and promote the new methods in local schools. Whether this would be done could not be foretold. Whether the enthusiasm generated at the Teachers Institutes would continue during the following school year, was another big question.

Unbending school supervisors or certain reactionary elements of the Education Ministry, who had long impeded progressive change, might also dampen the ardor of newly-inspired teachers.

But whatever the immediate effects of the Teacher Institutes, it was now certain for the first time that the basic principles of school reform had been directly communicated to 90 percent of the Bavarian public school teachers and considerable ferment in the education system had begun.

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Weilheim County evinces desire to improve its educational methods and institutions by holding a school demonstration week. Below exhibition hall offers proof of recent teaching improvement while including the garden typical of German elementary schools. At right, two Bavarian youngsters get an idea of what is expected of them in days to come. Weilheim, like other Bavarian counties, is making use of the state's efforts to better its schools. (PRB OLCB photos)



Little Michel's Fear

happens usually to the little Michels? Nobody asks them. They get pushed around taken from one institution to another — the number of children's institutions in Germany is terrifying. Nobody means to be harsh. Everybody means well. Only thinking in terms of self-determination has not yet penetrated. It begins in many places, among them the child guidance clinics.

Certainly those are very specialized settings, and the staff of the Medical Affairs and Welfare Branch knows that this knowledge and this approach to people must spread farther and faster. Training courses for social workers are arranged in the different German states with American experts teaching methods.

Social workers in Germany are not as well trained yet as their colleagues in the United States, but they are lively, interested persons for the most part. They have always worked with people and their burden. Most of them have chosen their profession because they like people.

They reach out eagerly for new understanding and they regain courage for their own work in hearing about a country which bases its social work on the respect for each human being and believes in their inner strength. They want to learn more about the case work method when they deal with one individual alone.

They also see the possibility of carrying self-determinations combined with help into institutions. They want to know more about the group work method. They want to learn how to individualize in their often much too large groups, how to help youngsters to express their feelings and to help them handle them. They are aware of the dreariness and restricting atmosphere in many of their institutions, especially those for girls.

TOO OFTEN GIRLS are only allowed to work all day and nobody helps them to get at the root of their difficulties. Slowly it becomes clear in the course of case discussions that many of these youngsters become delinquent because they try to recapture tenderness and attention they missed as children. And Germany is full of youngsters who never were allowed to be children, first in the years under the Nazis when they were used for political purposes and later during the war. When this is understood, a different treatment can start.

There is also the beginning of thinking in terms of prevention and co-operative work between other forces in the community to help youngsters, such as the school and youth workers. By helping German social workers to take training in schools of social work in the United States, the much broader conception of social welfare and its relationship to all community life is becoming better known in Germany.

It is just a beginning.

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Productivity Center To Aid Dollar Drive

A Productivity Center to spur industrial output and aid the German dollar drive has been established by the German government in Frankfurt with district groups operating in Berlin, Duesseldorf, Munich and Stuttgart.

Known as the Rationalization Board of Trustees of the German Economy (RKW), it has assumed the job of rallying all forces of the German economy concerned with productivity. It was built largely on the framework of the former Rationalization Committee of the German Economy, which was founded in 1947.

In its communication to the German government June 30, the Marshall Plan administration said: "Prime consideration should be given (in establishing the center) to the earning of dollars and the attainment of international viability; this goal should be sought, however, as part of the development of a balanced national economy, expressed in a rising standard of living. The program is intended to outlast the Marshall Plan: its establishment on a sound basis by 1952 is considered, therefore, to be an important objective."

It is expected that the Productivity Center, when in full operation, will be responsible for promoting standardized practices to bring about mass production; arranging exhibits of selected products to show German manufacturers outstanding examples of successful productivity; arrangement for showing motion picture shorts on such

related subjects; promoting co-operation between labor and management; improvement of statistical services; setting up of engineering consultation services from abroad and arranging travel to other countries for German productivity experts.

ECA dollar funds will be made available for measures chargeable to technical assistance projects, and the German government has been informed that costs of operating the center would be considered favorably as a counterpart fund project.

All regular members of the board of trustees are representatives of economic, scientific, technical, management and administrative rationalization organizations and associations. Special members may be added if they are considered experts in a particular field. A board of counselors consists of 40 members, 10 from each of the following fields: economy, management, trade unions and special branches of trade and industry.

Books Distributed in Hesse

More than 5,500 professional and general books — gifts from the USA — are being distributed throughout Hesse by Dr. George F. Donovan, Religious Affairs adviser, Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OLC Hesse.

Finding Dollar Markets

Address

By **BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER**

Assistant US High Commissioner for Germany

EARLY THIS SUMMER one of Germany's fundamental trade problems was the dollar gap. Your trade leaders, and occupation officials on your behalf, were concerned with finding new markets for German products in the Western Hemisphere, so that Germany could establish outlets for her wares and earn the dollars she will so definitely need when Marshall Plan aid ends. After Korea, however, several new questions were posed for those who would bridge this dollar gap. Roughly, these questions were: Will the United States buy more from Germany and Europe now that defense needs are mounting, or will the US buy little or nothing; will Germany and Europe be in a position to sell more goods to America, or will conversion of many European plants to defense activities, which implies greater production of capital as against consumer goods, preclude them from meeting this increased Western Hemisphere demand?

These were among the questions which confronted government and business leaders, both here and in America, after the attack in Korea. Obviously, the answers to these questions are not yet completely available; but we have begun at least to strike a balance — to learn to live in a precarious world where we sharpen a sword with one hand and make a better plowshare with the other.

The American people and, I trust and believe, the German people share the common philosophy that the best hope for peace lies in facing the future unafraid. Europe is being strengthened because of the conviction that willingness to face aggression squarely and unflinchingly will forestall it. This conviction led the three Western Allies, at the recent meeting of their foreign ministers, to state unequivocally that "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 WESTERN ALLIES presented this united front after careful deliberation. Their main problem is Germany's problem too; for they had to decide how best to prepare for the defense of Western liberty without, on the one hand, destroying the economic rehabilitation we have all achieved during these past two and one-half years in which the Marshall Plan has been in effect and, on the other hand, not impinging upon the liberal thinking and democratic processes which constitute that very liberty.

This intention to stand firm in Germany is an integral part of the new defense program. From this and from the building up of military preparedness which follows from it, we can pursue our recovery policies, secure in the faith that there are being developed strong and co-operative economies which are the very prerequisite to the additional responsibilities which defense of our liberties will demand from all of us.

Would that I could assure you that living standards will be higher next year; that life will be easier or more pleasant. In the present situation where we are confronted by the grim choice between instruments of war and the attributes of peace, the Western world is trying to apply the rule of reason,



Benjamin J. Buttenwieser.

Munich Export Club Host at "Export Week"

PICTURESQUE MUNICH city hall was the scene of welcoming ceremonies for US High Commissioner John J. McCloy during his visit to the historical city during its "Export Week."

"Das Muenchner Kindl" (The Munich Child), symbol of the city, greeted the US statesman and read a poem especially written for the occasion. American and German officials of government, industry and commerce attended.

Welcoming address for the Export Week activities was given by Munich Mayor Walther von Miller. Mr. McCloy was introduced by Dr. Lothar Rohde, president of the sponsoring Munich Export Club.

Mr. McCloy said he was "deeply appreciative of the honor accorded me this morning.

"Munich," he said, "is not new to me, but each time I come to your city I am refreshed by the hospitality and warmth of the people here."

He then introduced Mr. Buttenwieser, who delivered the main address reproduced here. Mr. Buttenwieser described himself as a "feeble mouthpiece" who was speaking in the stead of the High Commissioner since Mr. McCloy had been too occupied with the Conference of Foreign Ministers to prepare an adequate speech.

At present, neither must be sacrificed; but, if the defense effort is to be adequate, it obviously follows that certain things will again be in short supply.

All will have to make sacrifices in the concerted effort to create a defense strong enough to discourage aggression. It should be crystal clear, however, that all who are to benefit from the protection of this common defense which includes Germany, must share the burden of those sacrifices. The Western Allies cannot be expected to make such sacrifices on Germany's behalf, unless Germany herself will similarly make the sacrifices entailed in shouldering her fair share of this burden.

This, however, is a situation which may, at least in part, prove to be a boon to some. In the United States, where an industrial conversion to defense production is expected to create considerable shortages of consumer goods, there may well be new markets for European products. In this new field, Western Germany may readily earn the dollars which will go far toward improving her economic and financial picture. However, to accomplish this she will have to orient part of her production and marketing methods toward gaining a foothold in that substantial buying area.

BOTH GERMAN AND AMERICAN officials are deeply interested in Germany's dollar drive. They have watched recent developments carefully and are eager to help exploit any market which may become available as a result of the factors I have endeavored to portray. In this connection, I am gratified to be able to compliment Bavarian producers upon the ready and effective action they have taken toward achieving that end. However, despite the most resourceful and energetic efforts to alleviate the present dollar gap, it is now practically a certainty that neither through the Marshall Plan nor otherwise will this gap of Western Europe be overcome by 1952.

Since 1947, the United States has given or loaned between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 annually to Western European countries to bridge this chasm. Even in the face of this colossal help, the Council of the OEEC has recently reported that the member countries expect to have a dollar deficit of about \$2,000,000,000 for 1951-52.

If with all this aid, coupled with improving economic conditions and co-operative measures by all concerned, this gap still remains at the very sizable dimensions just indicated, it is quite clear that the United States must continue to export capital after 1952 to continue to help alleviate this situation. At this time, it is not known to what extent private American investment abroad can be expected to provide these funds. But it is abundantly clear that the United States will not permit the abandonment of the firm foundation for peace and security in Western Europe and the world, of which this dollar aid has been such an integral part.

Even though the Marshall Plan has been referred to in terms such as "enlightened self-interest" — and we Americans do not take umbrage at this — none the less, I submit, it must equally be conceded that it represents an example of international aid and co-operation unparalleled in the annals of history. In this spirit the United States will

continue to assist Western Europe and the rest of the peace-loving world in solving their economic problems.

As we pursue this parallel course of economic recovery and defense preparations, we are reassured by some very recent German history. I refer to the Soviet blockade of Berlin. We have only to recall the stirring events of the Airlift to convince ourselves that the course we follow today is right and effective. The accounts of that brilliant and, one might well say, heroic effort attest that free and united peoples, standing together against an aggressive power, can cause that aggressor to relent in the application of naked force. That is the lesson of Berlin — the lesson which motivates our defense preparations today.

Too often we in the Western world forget or minimize our freedoms. We take for granted a free press, freedom to govern ourselves, freedom of thought, speech and religion. You in Germany, who so recently were denied all these, can the better appreciate why Western Europe is now impelled to defend them. The countries of the Marshall Plan are united in their common determination to resist aggression in Western Europe. Their governments well know that the best hope for peace lies in effectively preparing to meet any threat; and that such preparations can only be adequately made if the economic systems of such countries remain strong and resilient. It is to this end that the Marshall Plan countries rededicate themselves.

As one, they are convinced that the better plowshare may well prove to be the sharper sword. +END

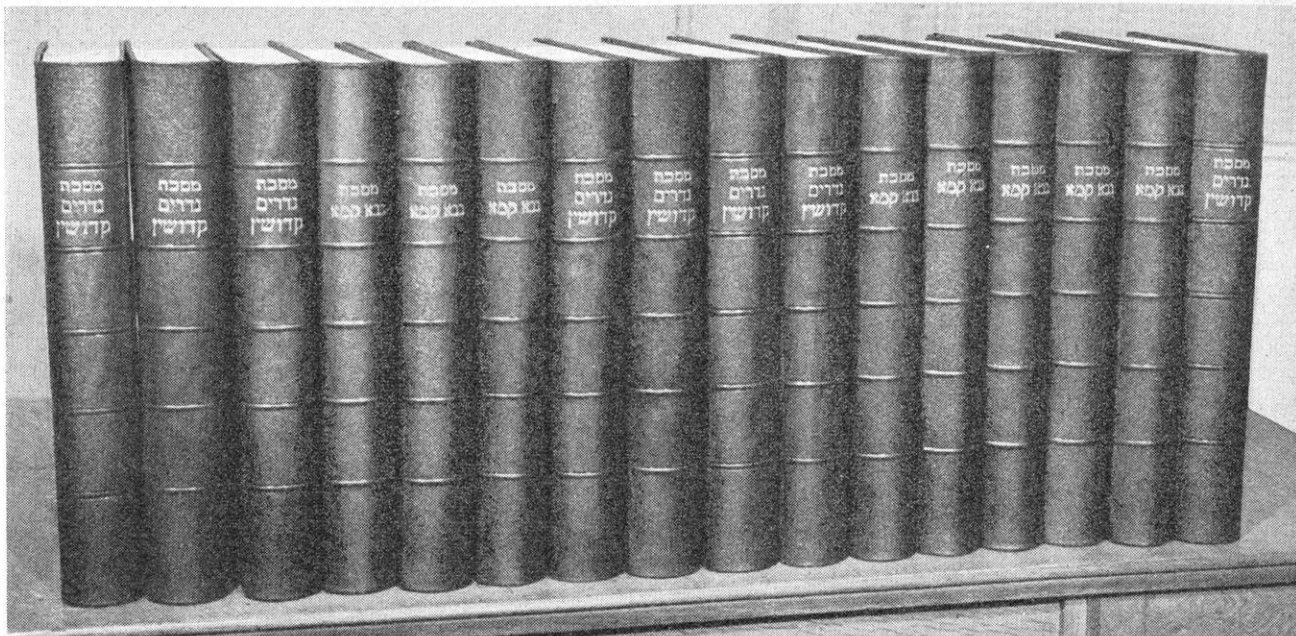
Mrs. McCloy Addresses Opening Session of Munich Women's Club

"Individual responsibility" was the keynote of an address delivered by Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, during a luncheon meeting which opened the 1950-51 season of the Munich Women's Club.

Mrs. McCloy told her audience of American women in the Munich area that women have a definite role in the building of a world "not only free of fear and oppression but a world that can think and act independently." This, she added, can be accomplished only "if we all feel our individual responsibility."

Referring to her recent trip to the United States, Mrs. McCloy said she was "impressed and thrilled anew at the interest and the eager sympathy of the American women for the women of Europe," declaring that their good will "was astonishing, especially in the face of their heartaches over Korea."

Adding that American women had written to her from all over the United States asking how they could help in promoting a more peaceful and understanding world, Mrs. McCloy replied: "If each family everywhere would determine to be a good neighbor — a neighbor to a family of another nationality — if we share in their difficulties and have respect for their point of view, we will have gone far on the way toward national and international co-operation and understanding — the goal we all so ardently crave."



The Talmud Returns

By BERNARD QUINN

Feature Section, Public Information Division, EUCOM

IN A PRINTING SHOP in Heidelberg, large sheets of paper, caught by tender hands as they slipped from the press, were carefully guided into an attached bin — one on the other — and smoothed with the greatest of care. The ultimate in tenderness and concern was required in the handling of such unusually important sheets of paper, each one larger than the top of an office desk. On every sheet were eight separate pages of printing in Hebrew and Aramaic* characters — print which had been banned in German printing establishments during the reign of the Nazis.

That was on Nov. 9, 1948, and that date in Heidelberg was particularly significant for one fact: 10 years earlier, to the day, a crowd of boisterous Heidelberg citizens demonstrated around a bonfire near the Neckar River — only a few hundred yards from the same printing shop. Excitement spread through the gathering as the flames licked at the pile of Jewish literature that had been gathered in a citywide search — a duplicate of the anti-Jewish violence that flared throughout Germany on that black November 9th in 1938.

The hoodlums and their elders cheered deliriously as they saw the large books in the pile commence to burn. They were witnessing the destruction of Talmuds

* A group of Semitic languages and dialects of which the most important, according to Webster, are the Syriac, Biblical and Palestinian Aramaic. The tongue spoken by Jesus was Aramaic.

— the encyclopedia of Jewish tradition originally produced in the Palestinian and Babylonian academies during the Aramaic period — and eventually completed at the end of the fifth century in the Christian Era.

The Talmuds, like all other Jewish books, papers and documents, had been tossed from the old city's only synagogue by mobs of young Nazis bent on destroying every vestige of Judaism on paper.

Rabbi Samuel Jakob Rose of Munich, vice chairman of the Chief Rabbinate of the US Zone of Germany, is shown proof-reading an eight-page signature, a painstaking task for which he was qualified by 15 years of study. (US Army photos)



WHEN THE WILD FANATICS burned the Talmuds they were undoubtedly ignorant of the fact that they were desecrating one of the world's great achievements in the field of literature — burning volumes that summarized more than seven centuries of cultural growth, concerned with law and life. The volumes include copious discussions in the fields of religion, ethics, social and civil institutions, history, folklore and science.

The Talmud, ostensibly the *corpus juris* of the Jews from the first century before the Christian era, is interpreted by them as their whole religion, in terms of law; wherever a Jewish center, its chief intellectual interest centers around the Talmud.

The old city synagogue in Heidelberg — and synagogues throughout the Third Reich — were destroyed on that November night in 1938 as if some automatic force had reached out from the night and rubbed them out of existence — by fire or by explosion. Coincident with the almost complete erasure of Jewish religious centers from the German scene, all types of Jewish literature were burned.

It was, therefore, something more than simple irony that 10 years after the bonfire in Heidelberg, craftsmen in that city would be engaged in printing a special edition of 50 sets of the Talmud, and the United States Army in Germany would be vitally interested in the success of the project — one which was to take four years to complete.

THE STORY BEHIND the printing of the foremost Jewish work starts at the end of World War II in Europe. Thousands of European Jews, then officially identified as "displaced persons" were scattered across Germany. The few who had survived the Nazi oppression were a bewildered people — they were lost in a strange and unfriendly sea. They needed much, but most important for their minds and hearts they needed Talmuds, for they had not seen any for years. Their rabbis wanted them too, for it was they, among their people, who knew and understood the venerable and voluminous work.

In the summer of 1945, there were few collections of Talmud volumes anywhere in Europe. There was no way the text could be made available to the Jews in Germany unless it was printed in Germany. The necessary type was not available — it had been destroyed in the Nazi raids on Jewish printing shops. The first requirement would be to obtain old Talmuds which could be utilized in the printing of new sets by lithograph.

It was an American rabbi, Philip S. Bernstein, who led the vigorous campaign to locate Talmuds in Europe. At the time he was serving as adviser on Jewish affairs to the commander-in-chief of the US Forces in Germany. With the aid of rabbis from all over Europe, Rabbi Bernstein set in motion the search and eventually the acquisition of a complete set of the Talmud.

Several volumes were obtained through sheer luck — they were found in a Jewish cemetery in Munich, where they had remained undetected since they were hidden in 1938. A workman there, checking after the war on some old collections of material hidden under one of the cemetery buildings, uncovered several heavy books. It developed that he had come across volumes of the Talmud,

printed on parchment. Some of the recovered volumes were in preliminary states of disintegration — they had been buried for as long as eight years.

Three volumes came from Switzerland. Three other volumes were obtained in France. The remaining volumes needed to fill out the six principal sections called "Sedarim," which comprise the Mishnah part of the Talmud, were obtained from the United States.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL the spring of 1946 that Rabbi Bernstein was able to take the next step. With a delegation, he visited US Army Headquarters in Frankfurt, where he outlined his problem to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander-in-chief of US Forces in Germany. The rabbi was anxious to learn if the American Army could assist the Jews in their unusual and important task of getting the Talmud printed in Germany. General McNarney, stating that the Army would do what it could to help in restoring the sacred document, extended his official approval for American aid in the undertaking.

Under the approved plan, the US Army Quartermaster in Germany would procure ink, paper and other necessary items, and arrange for contracting. The Army's Civil Affairs Division, vitally concerned in any activity pertaining to "displaced persons" or their interests, would arrange for the financial aspects of the project. The German economy would pay all costs connected with the printing.

Putting the plan into operation was another matter. Almost from the start the problems multiplied. It was not until the spring of 1949 that the first volume of the unique edition was completed. Between those dates the work had been halted several times, chiefly because of paper shortages.

An important chemical, collodion, necessary in the process of transferring the photographed print from old Talmud pages to zinc plates, was unobtainable. Prior to the war the ingredient had come from Zwickau — in the Soviet-occupied zone. Its manufacture had been banned by the Allies as a war material. That stalemate was overcome when the American Army obtained a sufficient quantity in the United States and had it shipped to Germany in order that the work of printing the special Heidelberg Talmud volumes could commence immediately.

PERHAPS THE GREATEST stumbling block toward successful progress was the instability of the old postwar German currency, the Reichsmark — practically worthless in 1947. Like all other German workers, printers had no desire to do a day's work when a handful of Reichsmarks would bring almost nothing in return. It was not until currency reform in June 1948, with its new stabilized Deutsche mark, that steady work got underway.

In May 1949, when the first volume was completed, Harry Greenstein, then Jewish adviser to the US Army commander in Germany, flew to Berlin and presented the precious document to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, as a gesture of thanks to the EUCOM Commander-in-Chief from the Jewish people, for the part the American Army had played in bringing the Talmud back into Germany.

Proofreading of all Talmud pages was required once they were processed onto zinc plates. Because some of the volumes obtained in Europe were damaged, it was the task of a 34-year-old rabbi from Munich, Samuel Jakob Rose, to study with painstaking care all 750 pages in each of the 19 volumes, and draw on his memory in correcting the proofs from approximately 1,800 zinc plates.

It is unlikely that any other young rabbi in Europe was more ably qualified for the important and exacting task than Rabbi Rose. At the age of 25 he had completed 15 years of Talmud study — apparently obeying the command in the Talmud, expressed as follows: "At the age of 10 years a child should begin the study of the Mish-

Jewish Book Month Ends With Beginning of Hanukkah

REAPPEARANCE IN GERMANY of the venerated Talmud becomes especially significant to those who observe the 25-year-old US tradition of Jewish Book Month, this year between Nov. 3 and Dec. 3.

Bookmaking was an early art among the Jewish people. The world's greatest book — the Bible — was produced and reproduced by them. From comments, explanations, laws and customs based on the Bible grew the Talmud. It represented the fullest collection of Hebraic law.

As soon as Hebrew type was available in the 16th century, the Talmud had its first printings. Hebrew printing presses were set up throughout the world. Hebrew books and their translations, books about Jews and Judaism in the vernacular came forth in great quantity.

Beginning in 1925, the observance of Jewish Book Month began in the United States to encourage the production and acquisition of the best Jewish books.

The final night of Jewish Book Month — Dec. 3 — marks the beginning of Hanukkah, a Jewish religious feast. Hanukkah (the word means rededication) commemorates the rededication of the Temple after it was taken back from the Syrians in the second century. The Syrians had banned religious worship and study during their rule; the victory of the Maccabees ended this.

In the reconquered temple was found one small cruze of oil, undefiled. Just enough to burn for one day, it was lit and miraculously burned for eight days; by then new oil had been prepared. The festival commemorates this. On the first night a single candle is kindled. On each successive night for eight days the ceremony is repeated, each night adding a candle. On the eighth day the Hanukkah candelabra is filled.

The festival has come to signify faith and hope in religious liberty, intellectual enlightenment and social freedom.

nah." The Mishnah is the original text of the Talmud, and some of it was set down by rabbis more than 2,000 years ago. Taken with the Gemara, which is the commentary on the text, the two phases constitute the Talmud.

Rabbi Rose studied the Talmud at Slabodka Yesiwa in Kovno, Lithuania, an institution devoted to the study of the Talmud. In 1941, he was presented with his Semichach, or ordination, as a rabbi. A few months after his ordination the Germans invaded Russia and poured into Lithuania. The rabbi was picked up at Kovno and placed in a ghetto there with 40,000 other Jews. He remained there for three years. In August 1944, he was sent to Germany to a branch of the Dachau concentration camp. A brother and sister sent with him starved to death there. With their death, Rabbi Rose had lost his parents, his only sister, and three brothers — all victims of the Nazis.

The Americans reached the camp in May 1945 and found Rabbi Rose seriously ill. An SS detail had been left behind to kill those too sick to be marched away, but before they could accomplish their task the Americans reached the vicinity and the SS men fled. Rabbi Rose was taken to a sanatorium in Bavaria, and spent the next four months there, regaining his health.

WHEN THE US ARMY granted its support to the project of printing the Talmud, the rabbis concerned agreed that 16 volumes would be sufficient to complete one set. On that premise it was eventually started. After printing was underway for several months it became obvious that all the Talmud matter could not be crammed into 16 volumes. Consequently, the Rabbinate in the European Command appealed again to the US Army. They wanted approval for the printing of three additional volumes to complete each set. Civil Affairs Division arranged for the necessary funds.

One 19-volume set of the Heidelberg Talmud weighs approximately 160 pounds. It cost approximately DM 4,100 (\$976) to print the full set. More than four tons of paper was required for the 950 volumes. Nearly four years were to pass from the time the American Army in Germany promised the necessary backing, and the day the last volume was bound — late in February of this year.

In every volume of each of the special Talmud sets there is a dedication in English, as follows: "This edition of the Talmud is dedicated to the United States Army. This Army played a major role in the rescue of the Jewish people from annihilation and, after the defeat of Hitler, bore the major burden of sustaining the DP's of the Jewish faith. This special edition of the Talmud, published in the very land where, but a short time ago, everything Jewish and of Jewish inspiration, was anathema, will remain a symbol of the indestructibility of the Torah. The Jewish DP's will never forget the generous impulses and the unprecedented humanitarianism of the American Forces, to whom they owe so much."

Once again the millions of words of the Talmud are back in Germany — available to a people in whose hearts the special Heidelberg Talmud volumes will serve as contributions to the hallowed memory of Europe's martyred Jews.

+END



World's Students Talk Things Over

A group of student leaders, representing universities of western Germany, a dozen European countries and the United States met at Koenigstein im Taunus, a resort in the Taunus Mountains, in Hesse, last summer for a seminar on student government and self-help. The program was arranged through the efforts of the US National Student Association, the Rockefeller Foundation, the German Students' Union ("Verband Deutscher Studentenschaften") and the Community Activities Branch of HICOG.

Seminar director Robert Lynn Fischelis of Harvard talks with Dr. S. Mueller, Frankfurt official (left); discussions wax hot and heavy among students (below) from Sweden, USA, Italy, Switzerland, Finland, Germany and England.





The lawn serves as work place for committee debating influence of students on teaching and administration.



Another project of the US National Student Association, a Darmstadt work camp, is visited by international group.

Students digest lunch, beer, the morning's discussions and common problems over table at University of Heidelberg.



German-American Relations Improving

WE ARE NOT TRYING to force American democracy on anyone," Dr. Oron J. Hale, deputy US state commissioner for Bavaria, told the audience in German over Radio Munich Oct. 17 during an interview with correspondent Watsche Abeghian.

Dr. Hale continued: "We are not telling Germans who visit the United States that American democracy is the best and they must establish a so-called American way of life here. We want our visitors to observe objectively and to bring back with them any ideas that may be applicable to community life in Germany. A democratic system established and maintained here must be a 'German Democracy.'"

Dr. Hale, on leave from his professorial post at the University of Virginia, is an author and specialist on German affairs and history who has made several visits to Germany.

After commenting on the fact that he has in the past visited Bavaria many times, he stated, "The Bavarians will pull through if anyone does. Only a courageous and optimistic people would have undertaken reconstruction in the face of such difficulties."

The economic field was termed by Dr. Hale as being the most important facing the Bavarian people, but followed closely by the cultural and scientific fields.

As an example of co-operation now extant in the cultural fields Dr. Hale said: "Only last week a representative of the Germanistic Society was in my office. This society, together with the Rockefeller Foundation and other similar organizations, is organizing the exchange of cultural, scientific and technical periodicals between Germany and the United States. This is not a one-way street. Here in Germany... Bavaria plays an important role because of its libraries and its cultural institutions."

IN ANSWER to Mr. Abeghian's question on whether animosities aroused during the past war were on the decrease or not, Dr. Hale stated that he clearly thought that the relationship of the two peoples was improving.

He said: "I think I can say that the German people are being judged by their actions today. Americans are traditionally a reasonable and practical people. Their grudges are shortlived. We have demonstrated our confidence in the Germans and I hope they have confidence in us."

When asked to predict the possible future of Germany Dr. Hale answered that he viewed the future with "optimism and confidence."

"Two weeks ago we witnessed a futile attempt by Communist elements in western Germany to create fear and dissension. The failure of that effort can be attributed to people like yourselves who fearlessly fight for what you think and know is right. The Communist defeat in Korea has encouraged the friends of freedom everywhere," he concluded.

+END

The Press Replies

US HIGH COMMISSIONER John J. McCloy's October radio address concerning Germany's prime political issues was warmly received by the German press, which particularly noted its frank and friendly tone.

Delivered by the US High Commissioner in German, the "fireside chat" was greeted by one newspaper, the *Frankfurter Neue Presse*, as "candid, factual and warm-hearted...an unmistakable tribute to this country." His references to conditions in Germany, the paper continued, disclosed an astonishing inside knowledge of the troubles confronting Germans. The High Commissioner's emphatic statement that the United States will never bargain for German support nor force anybody to become its ally impressed the paper as being a reference to those persons who try to poison the atmosphere by saying the Allies want to "buy" German assistance.

The *Neue Presse* also went on to call Mr. McCloy's appeal to the German youth "some of the most beautiful words a foreigner has yet addressed to it."

Another Frankfurt paper, *Frankfurter Rundschau*, pointed to the lack of direct and definite information from spokesmen of the federal government or the *Bundestag* opposition and therefore praised Mr. McCloy's initiative in giving the German people a clear picture and explanation of the New York resolutions and their effect on Germany's foreign as well as domestic situation.

The *Rundschau* welcomed Mr. McCloy's statement that the Occupation Authorities will "drastically curtail" their powers, arguing that a nation cannot win its democratic freedom under continued tutelage, even of a friendly-disposed occupation power. Essentially, the paper continued, every nation must win its freedom by its own efforts and strength, and Germany is no exception.

It is true, the paper asserted, that German youth is seriously occupying itself with the problems of new forms for the life and government of the German people. However, the apparently non-political German youth, with its desire for freedom, has not sufficiently made itself heard in political discussions. The desire for freedom no doubt exists, but, the paper asked, is it sufficiently widespread in our still rather shaky democratic state?

The paper suggested similar considerations may have prompted Mr. McCloy's statement that "the High Commission will act only if basic democratic principles upon which the Federal Republic rests are threatened or violated."

It is "noteworthy," according to the *Rundschau*, that Mr. McCloy treated the question of the new German mobile police not from the police-technical or military point of view but from the aspect of the police being a servant of the people, which must not become the center of any rebirth of Nazism or militarism, or a facade for any army. To this the paper remarked it is the responsibility of the Germans themselves to be watchful and to forestall such a development.

Mr. McCloy's statement that German participation in European defense is only desirable "if the people, the

parliament and the government of the Federal Republic actively favor and support it," was called by *Frankfurter Rundschau* evidence of a truly democratic way of thinking. "How to come to an understanding with the other nations in the matter of European defense," the paper said, "is now given into our own hands and is left to our free decision. The solution of this problem will be achieved to the same extent to which we succeed in creating a state and community as free and without frictions as possible, and in establishing good relations between the citizens and their government."

Sueddeutsche Zeitung stated that Mr. McCloy told the German people nothing new, but confirmed what was already subconsciously in their minds: that they cannot shirk certain responsibilities. "Although it is emphasized that German military assistance will not be bought and is only desirable if favored and actively supported by the people and its parliament — what other choice is left to us? There is no point in having illusions in this matter."

The paper welcomed Mr. McCloy's clear statement that a German national army "will not be permitted," and continues: "To our knowledge the German people had not asked for an army..."

THE FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG remarked Mr. McCloy was right when he said that such serious questions as rearmament, which might cost the lives of thousands of young Germans, must not be made the object of a bargain, otherwise undesirable half-measures will be the result. Approaching the problem of rearmament without prejudice and taking into account the real conditions, it is obvious, the paper says, that if young Germans have to shoulder rifles again, it would be wrong to try and make the sacrifice attractive. The only way is to show them clearly the idea behind it.

The aim of a German rearmament, the paper continues, has clearly been stated by foreign statesmen: maintenance of peace, if that is possible; but in an emergency, defense of liberty and freedom — those principles common to all Western nations. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* expressed doubt whether German public opinion clearly understands this aim yet.

From England came a more measured response. Said the influential London *Times*: "Mr. McCloy's speech reflected the American contention that Western Europe cannot be effectively organized for defense unless German troops are enlisted...He did not say how these German contingents...could be prevented from leading to the establishment of a national army; and his speech cannot have been altogether reassuring to the French...If western Germany sees the Western cause as her own, well and good; but it would do no service to the peace of Europe to give Germans the impression that the army of the North Atlantic could be made the instrument for unifying by force the two halves of Germany." +END

New Status of Germany

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

I AM HAPPY TO HAVE this opportunity to speak with you tonight. I think we have now reached a new stage in the relations between Germany and the Western Allies, as well as a turning point on the road to European security. I shall talk frankly, and trust that what I say will be accepted in the same spirit in which I speak, which is one of realism and good will.

The recent decisions of the New York Conference of Foreign Ministers and of the North Atlantic Treaty Powers are of far-reaching import. You are all deeply concerned with their effect on Germany's position as a free nation; on German security; and on your daily lives. With this in mind, I want to discuss three questions:

What was decided in New York?

What does it mean for Germany?

What does the future hold?

First then what was decided? I can summarize the main results in two basic statements:

First, the authority of the Federal Republic is being substantially increased;

Second, the security of the Federal Republic is being greatly strengthened.

LET ME SAY A FEW WORDS about the new status of the Federal Republic. The Western Allies have recognized the Federal Republic as the only legitimate government in Germany today. To formalize their actual relations with the Federal Republic, they will end the present legal state of war. In external affairs, Germany will have its own foreign office with diplomatic representatives in most of the free countries, though for the time being the relations with the three Western Allies will be carried on through the High Commissioners in the interest of clarity and efficiency.

In the internal field, the Western nations are drastically curtailing their authority over domestic affairs. They will relinquish many of their present powers just as rapidly as the necessary arrangements can be made to permit their assumption and exercise by the federal government. This means that German jurisdiction over ordinary domestic matters will be greatly enlarged. In this area the High Commission will act only if basic democratic principles upon which the Federal Republic rests are threatened or violated. In a few specific fields, such as security, restitution and deconcentration, the High Commission will retain its authority, but even in these fields we shall be consulting with the German authorities. I now come to the second basic advance re-

sulting from the New York decisions: the strengthened security of the Federal Republic and of Europe.

You all know of the direct threat declared by the Communists against the people and the institutions of Western Germany and Berlin. To counteract this threat, the Foreign Ministers have authorized the creation of a new mobile German police force, strong enough to cope with any internal subversive attacks on the democratic institutions of the Western zones and Berlin.

This force must of course be subject to safeguards to assure that it is a firm defender of liberties of the citizens. In short, this police force must truly be a servant of the people. It is essential that it must not become the center of any rebirth of Nazism or militarism. I believe that the responsible German leaders agree with the High Commission that this force must be a police force only, and not a facade for any army.

ON EXTERNAL SECURITY, the decisions made in New York were so important that I want to repeat the exact text of one of those decisions tonight:

"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."

These words are clear, pointed and significant. No nation and no group of men should underestimate their meaning. An attack on any part of Western Berlin or Western Germany, no matter from what source, will be considered an attack on Britain, France and the United States. Moreover, the three Allies are sending more troops here to give living and concrete backing to this guarantee. As another major defensive step, the Western Allies together with the other members of the Atlantic Pact, have decided to create a unified army for the defense of Europe, an army under a single commander with an integrated staff. Steps are being taken to make this army a vital force within a short time.

Naturally, in creating such an army with the mission of defending Europe, including Germany, the question of a possible German defense contribution was bound to arise. Though no defini-

US High Commissioner John J. McCloy delivered the accompanying address on the future of Germany over all radio stations in Western Germany and RIAS in Berlin Oct. 6. He spoke in German. The address was repeated by Mr. McCloy in English over the Armed Forces Network.

tive decisions have been taken, two things are clear: First, any German contribution would have to be on a just basis and within the framework of an integrated European defense. That means that no national German Army will be permitted.

Second, the Western Allies fully recognize that a German contribution is possible or desirable only if the people, the parliament and the government of the Federal Republic actively favor and support it.

CERTAINLY NO SANE PERSON can be in favor of reviving militarism in Germany. Any German role in European defense must be taken by men with firm democratic convictions. There is no room for militarist cliques or societies, or for reactionary doctrines. The democratic political leaders of Germany are aware, I believe, of the necessity of avoiding any such tendencies.

Even this brief summary indicates that many positive decisions of major importance were taken at New York. They should be most heartening to all of us who wish to see Germany as a peaceful, democratic member of a secure Europe.

These decisions are not a departure from previous Allied policy in Germany, but rather the latest steps toward a goal that has been constant since 1945.

Five years ago, Germany was in physical, social and economic ruin. That ruin was caused, it must be remembered, not by Yalta and Potsdam, but directly by the callous brutality of Nazi aggression. Yet immediately after the German defeat, Military Government in Western Germany and Berlin began to restore the essentials of life. It brought into Germany huge quantities of food which saved from starvation millions of German men, women and children. It started and carried through a gigantic and unprecedented recovery program to help the German people to rebuild their homes and their country.

Of course, many things have yet to be accomplished. The refugee problem remains enormous. Millions of Germans still live in overcrowded and unhealthy homes; too many are unemployed, their earnings and their standard of living are too low. But compared with five years ago, Western Germany has made phenomenal advances, as each of you knows.

This recovery could not have been started without the Western Powers. It was carried on by the skill and determination of the people of Western Germany and the steadfastness of the people of Berlin. In short, it has been a great joint undertaking of immeasurable benefit both to Germany and Europe.

A GAINST THIS BACKGROUND, the decisions in New York are the culmination of five years of progressive effort toward a common goal. That goal is to help Germany become a constructive partner in the democratic European community, living in friendly co-operation with all peoples who seek freedom and are ready to defend it.

In some quarters it has been suggested that our recent actions are prompted by the desire to "buy" Ger-

man military help in a time of danger. In all earnestness, I urge the German people not to be misled by such suggestions. The fact is that the United States and the Western nations are not bargaining for German help, and they do not intend to do so. We are neither "buying" allies, nor are we coercing any.

So much for the significance of the New York decisions. What then of the future? What does it hold for Germany?

Now, and for the future, the West profoundly desires two things: the first is to preserve individual liberty and human dignity from all forms of tyranny. The second is to maintain peace. Unless I am badly mistaken Western Germans and indeed all Germans share this yearning for freedom and peace.

These are noble ideals but they can be attained only by sacrifice and effort. Those who really want them must be prepared to pay that price.

THE UNITED STATES, I believe, has shown that it is willing to do so. The attack on Korea drove home the lesson that we must be ready at all times to defend ourselves effectively against aggression. Americans, with a good reason, do not want to leave their homes and careers for military service, but they are doing so to build up the strength of the Western world. Our mighty effort to mobilize men and equipment has just one purpose: to maintain peace. We seek only to deter those who might be tempted to attack the unprepared. We do not believe that war is inevitable. On the contrary, we are convinced that a strong West can prevent war.

For Germany also freedom and peace can be won only with effort and sacrifice. All who share the faith in a free society must seek common ground for their protection and must bear unwanted and costly burdens. As I have said, our steady aim has been to enable the German people to create a vigorous democratic society and to regain a respected place in a united Europe. Such a European community with Germany as a partner will be the best safeguard for peace and security.

The need for a united Europe is made more urgent by a threat from the East but it would still be pressing even without that threat. Only a united Europe will provide healthy and peaceful outlets for the economic, political and spiritual forces in Germany.

In carrying through these tasks, Germany should be greatly aided by the attitude of its young people. I have heard of the sense of frustration and even nihilism of German youth. But from what I see of them, I believe that the youth of Germany are realistic, vigorous and forward-looking.

I also have the impression that many of them, and probably most of them, consider a united Europe and a united Western world in which Germany has its proper place as their great ideal for the immediate future. German youth, in my opinion, is no longer interested in the old national rivalries, in the balance of power, in pro-

(Continued on page 45)

The International Situation and Germany

Address

By **DR. KONRAD ADENAUER**
Chancellor, German Federal Republic

LARGE GROUPS OF THE GERMAN people have been roused to vigilance by speeches, articles and news dispatches published in German and foreign papers. There have been certain public letters, too, which do not, by the way, reflect a particular feeling of responsibility. In a few words I shall attempt to make the situation clear. But let me first speak about the open letters published by some Germans, not because I think they are of primary importance for the German people, but because I do not want to mingle the much more important statements I have to make with comments on these letters.

It was maintained in these letters that under my authority German rearmament is being energetically pushed everywhere in the Federal Republic. I can only say that this assertion is a mere invention. In the interest of the originators of such assertions I assume that they fell victims to mystifications and I ask them no longer to listen so credulously to evil talk. When the writer of one of these letters says that persistent rumors speak of agreements between the federal chancellor and Mr. McCloy and perhaps the British high commissioner, too — to the effect that many German divisions would soon be established — I can but reply that the writer has no notion whatsoever of political and constitutional conditions either in the Federal Republic of Germany, in the United States or in Great Britain.

Such an assertion, to put it cautiously, is more than absurd. These people should be careful not to hurt other nations' feelings by such words.

LET ME NOW TURN to the main subject of my statements today, which I would call "The International Situation and Germany." Through events in Korea or connected with Korea, every German, I think, now clearly understands the significance of the dangerous tensions which have developed in recent years between the two groups of powers that now control the world. For us Germans — and I mean all Germans on both sides of the Iron Curtain — another serious sign of warning is the concentration of Soviet troops in the East zone, the establishment of the "People's Police" army and the threats addressed to us by the responsible men of the Soviet Zone republic.

More important for us are the resolutions of the New York Conference of Foreign Ministers, which I shall read to you now as they were communicated to me:

West Germany's chancellor joined world leaders in discussing German rearmament in October. His address, translated here, was broadcast over a trizonal hookup to all West Germans on Oct. 11.

"With regard to the external security of the Federal Republic, the three Powers have declared that they will regard their troops in Germany not only as occupation troops, but as troops on whom the protection of the Federal Republic and the Western sectors of Berlin is simultaneously incumbent."

The three Powers expressively added that any attack upon the Federal Republic or Berlin, wherever it may come from, and even if it were from the People's Police, without any Soviet intervention, would be regarded by them as an attack on themselves.

Every word of this declaration was carefully chosen. Since the three Powers say they will regard any attack on us or Berlin as an attack on themselves, we may assume that they will oppose any such attack as though it were against their own country — which means that they would repel it at the frontier.

In my opinion, the German people must note with great satisfaction and delight that the previously expressed idea of a delaying defense back to and even west of the Rhine now definitely belongs to the past.

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REPORTS I have received, we can be convinced that these resolutions are no mere phrases, but that the Western Allies have already started to apply them in practice.

The Western Allied troops, which are to be reinforced, are not occupation troops, but security forces. Their presence will naturally entail numerous inconveniences for us — as it will for these troops themselves — but comparing these inconveniences with the great asset of security, I think we all will be prepared to undergo the inconveniences.

In foreign papers and the speeches of foreign politicians we read and hear of lively discussions about the German nation and the right time to make use of its resources. May I ask all people discussing these problems to bear in mind that Germans are paying close attention to the tone of such arguments. I also request them to consider that the German people may rightfully expect to be trusted, in view of its attitude during the past years.

In this connection I would like to address a few words to French orators in particular. We Germans have so often stated (and also proved) our firm resolve to go together with France in the future that I think by now they

should stop distrusting us. Distrust never breeds trust on the other side, but only infects with distrust again. At the meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, representatives of all participating countries made excellent statements and took resolutions which demonstrated their feeling of European solidarity. This feeling should now prove itself strong and alive.

CONSIDERING THE STATEMENTS of politicians — and by this I mean the politicians of all countries — one sometimes has the impression that politicians see simple things, simple truths and fact as a little too complicated, whereas non-politicians have a sound sense for the needs and dangers of the time and see the important facts in a clearer and not so complicated way. Everybody knows and feels what Europe needs, and everyone should act correspondingly.

Among the Western Allies, the United States is more or less the leading power. Its policy has been very clearly expressed in two speeches by Secretary of State Dean Acheson. In one address he explained that negotiations with Russia are possible only on a basis of equality, that is, if both sides are equally strong.

From our experience during the time of the National Socialist regime, we Germans can fully confirm his statements about negotiating with totalitarian states. Furthermore, last Sunday, in a speech directed against certain "silly talk," as he called it, Mr. Acheson condemned a preventive war and emphasized once more that the aim of American armament is to secure the peace of the world. It is this very same aim that the federal government, and,

as I know, also the federal parliament most heartily approve.

In reply to allegations made here and there of certain obligations upon the Federal Republic of Germany in regard to the establishment of German divisions, I expressly state that no such obligations exist. The Western Allies have been informed that only the federal parliament can decide this question, and that it can take such a decision only if the Western Allies officially ask clearly-defined questions of the Federal Republic of Germany. Whether such questions will be addressed to us, and when that might eventually be, must be left to the future.

LET ME ADD the following: There has been some talk of a plebiscite being necessary. The Basic Law provides for no such plebiscite and for no dissolution of the parliament, except in one particular instance, which, however, does not apply.

In closing, let me say the following, to preclude any misinterpretation of my statements: We Germans love peace more than anything else. But we also know what slavery means, and we appreciate freedom as the highest asset. We came to know slavery during the time of National Socialism and we see today what is happening to our brothers and sisters in the Soviet-occupied zone.

We Germans — and I mean also those on the other side of the Iron Curtain — most honestly and wholeheartedly vote for freedom. We do not want slavery under any circumstances. Goethe's statement that only he earns his freedom and existence who daily conquers them anew, applies to everybody — including ourselves. +END

Germans Endorse Firm Stand against Aggression

A SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY of Germans have confidence in America's determination to stand firm against further Communist aggression, to defend Germany in case of war, and in its ability to win the war in Korea, the HICOG Reactions Analysis Staff reported as a result of a Public Opinion Survey made before the current UN Korean offensive and the Foreign Ministers' Communique pledging defense of Western Europe.

The survey also showed that dominant sentiment in the US occupied areas was that America was preparing as well as possible for future international developments. Another notable note of confidence disclosed in the survey is that a majority believed America is doing all it should for the security of West Germany.

Sampling the opinions of some 1,500 persons in the US Zone, 300 in Berlin and 200 in Bremen, the Reactions Analysis Staff conducted the survey from Aug. 8 to Sept. 8. It was pointed out that the general confidence in the West has probably increased since then because of the UN offensive and the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The dominating opinion is still in the East-West struggle. Most Germans prefer to side with the West rather than to stay out completely or side with the Russians.

However, the number believing Germans prefer neutrality rose from one-fourth to one-third since the outbreak of the Korean aggression.

Despite heavy Communist propaganda, there is no doubt among Germans that the Communists were unjustified aggressors in Korea. Almost all Germans sampled, who had opinions in the matter, felt that the North Korean attack was instigated by Russia.

The persistent Communist theme of "Amis*, Go Home" never had much appeal in the areas, and since the example of Korea now has even less.

The survey showed that three-quarters of US Zone residents (85 percent in Berlin) believed that Germany would not be "politically secure" if the Occupation Powers withdrew.

Preponderant opinion held that the Communists do not intend a general war by their Korean aggression, but only a test of Western power. But on the larger question of whether a world war can be avoided during the next decade, the majority was pessimistic, although there has been no appreciable change in opinion since the outbreak of the Korean conflict. +END

* German slang term for Americans.

Germany's Civil Service

Address

By MAJ. GEN. CHARLES P. GROSS

US State Commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden

I AM PLEASED TO HAVE this opportunity of thinking through with you one of the Germany's most perplexing problems — the reform of the German civil service. I have no concern about the final decision on a problem when it is freely discussed with the decision freely arrived at. If more groups of citizens were to follow your example, the struggle for democracy would be well on the way to success. However, I have been sad to see many past efforts encounter opposition from some who close their minds and emotionally cling to the past for no other reason than that it is traditional.

I wish to make it plain at the outset that I am telling of conditions and tendencies in Western Germany as a whole and not with particular reference to the State of Wuerttemberg-Baden. If anything, prospects for a healthy public appear brighter within Wuerttemberg-Baden than in many other states. A number of worthwhile steps have already been taken. In a recent controversy in the state legislature, the Wuerttemberg-Baden government defended the need for the maintenance of an impartial personnel authority to observe the uniform, fair administration of the state personnel program.

In the present day, to a large degree one's attention is pulled to events in Korea and to tendencies in other areas. There is a natural concern among Germans that the new Germany and other freedom-loving peoples remain free from the threat of authoritarianism — a rule which recognizes neither the dignity of the individual nor the ethics associated with the religions of the peoples of the world.

BUT DESPITE THIS CONCERN and the attention it requires, I caution you that within even Western Germany authoritarianism has not yet been completely eradicated — democracy has not yet been won. It is true that constitutions have been adopted and certain broad basic laws have been passed which provide the legal basis for a democratic government. But the citizen who criticized recently the quality of his local police at a community meeting was a few days later tried and fined some 75 marks for "insulting" the police.

In at least some of the states, it is still proper under the law for a minister to levy a fee up to 2,000 marks against a citizen who may file a complaint which, in the judgment of the minister, is unfounded. It is still possible in at least part of Western Germany that a fine up to 1,000 marks or imprisonment up to three days be levied against a person who commits contempt through improper behavior

or utterance against government agencies; this punishment is levied by the minister or mayor or government official concerned and not by a court.*

The German people have before them a difficult task. On the one hand, they wish to live under a democratic government and social structure, enjoying their individual rights and their duties and responsibilities as citizens. On the other hand, their own experience and the experience of those serving them in public office, is that acquired under authoritarian control.

When I talk of experience the word is synonymous with tradition. Much of this experience has been excellent and has been emulated in the United States and other countries over the world. Other traditions have been the cause for concern in that they violated the dignity of the individual and therefore indirectly constituted a threat to the peace-loving peoples in much the same way as does the struggle which goes on in Korea today.

I wish to emphasize that Germany cannot become a democratic nation and still retain all of its past traditions. Had this been fully recognized in the Weimar period perhaps the history of the past 20 years might have been different. The German people have the task of examining and re-evaluating each of their traditions with a view to retaining those which are compatible with democracy and relegating to history those which tend to hinder.

I AM CONVINCED that the reactions of ordinary Germans are fundamentally the same as the reactions of people the world over. Thus the German people will achieve the democratic way of life they desire and their neighboring countries will have no cause for suspicion or alarm if the policies of the new Germany mirror clearly the composite judgment of the German people as a whole. This means that instrument of government must be continually accountable to the German people.

This factor of accountability will be found useful as a standard to evaluating many German traditions. It is of help in reviewing the system of elections, in deliberations on a free press, in strengthening the self-administration of the local governments and in many more. It is particularly significant in considering the civil service where so many of the practices and traditions, coming down almost unchanged from the days of the empire, continue to obstruct the development of accountability.

A German civil servant is not a mere underling occupying a subordinate post in government. He sits in the legis-

* See "Insult Law" in Information Bulletin, Issue 161, May 17, 1949.

This article was adapted from the text of an address delivered by General Gross before the Evangelical Academy's Conference on the German Civil Service, held Sept. 9 in Bad Boll, near Goettingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden.

lature, helps to control the political parties, holds all key government positions below cabinet level, and may make up a majority of the cabinet itself.

It is perfectly evident that this powerful group is better trained in the processes of German government than anyone else in Germany. They have a tradition of education, of honesty and efficiency. Unfortunately, they have also a tradition of authority. They hold the view that the expert can best run the government. What they do not realize is that in a democracy the important policies of government must in the final analysis be determined not by the expert but by the common citizen. It is this tradition of authority inconsistent with the principle that all government is accountable to the people which needs to be re-examined.

IN PRINCIPLE EVERYONE agrees today that the public servant is to be the servant of the people, not their master, and the constitutions so provide. But the elimination of the old tradition of authority and the establishment of the principle of accountability will not be realized merely by decree.

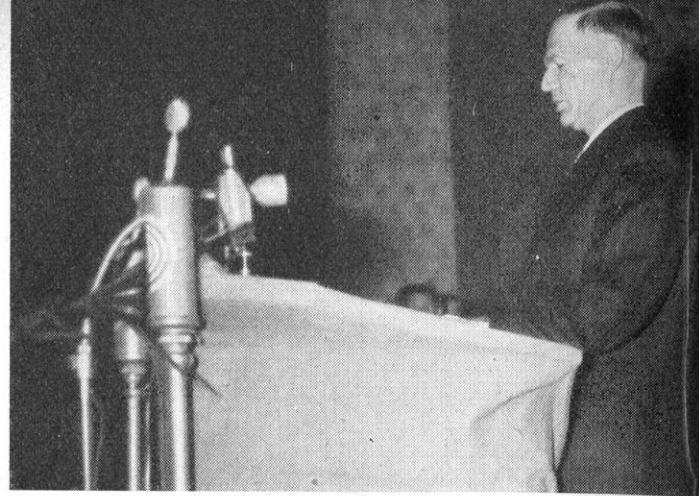
It is true that the Occupation Authorities have hoped to see reforms in the German public service. But their objectives and objections have been gravely misunderstood. We have never attempted to transplant to Germany personnel systems as they may exist in the United States or other countries nor do we attempt it today. We have never required that the good features of the former system be destroyed nor do we seek it today.

We have, however, been concerned that the German people themselves effect the reform of their public service. We have asked that they re-assess their traditional practices and procedures with a view to incorporating certain minimum principles so as to bring the public service into harmony with democratic principles in public service the world over and thereby within the control of the German people.

These basic principles are in essence the freedom of access for every citizen to the public service, the uniform impartial administration of the personnel program, and a restriction on the active participation of public servants in politics. These apply to all public servants and not just to the officials.

IT IS SELF-EVIDENT that every citizen who is loyal to democratic principles should have access to the public service with appointment and promotion being based solely on the relative fitness of the individual to discharge the responsibilities of the particular post and without discrimination on account of creed, social antecedents, race, sex or politics. The employing authority is and should be interested in obtaining the services of the person who possesses to the highest degree the skills and abilities actually needed on the job to be filled. The method by which the individual applicants have acquired these skills and abilities should be of little concern to the employing authority.

In Germany, however, it has been the tradition to rely almost exclusively on certificates of schoolroom instruc-



General Gross, US state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, spoke at Bad Doll Sept. 9, when he delivered the address from which this article was adapted. (US Army photo)

tion, a tradition which excluded from practical consideration persons who may have acquired the skills and abilities in business and other ways. Through the public announcement of job opportunities and through a competitive measurement of the applicant's possession of needed skills and abilities, each German citizen would have the right of access to the public service. The result would be a public service more representative of all German citizens.

It seems necessary that there should be maintained an impartial and appropriate personnel authority responsible under the law for the application and enforcement of the law relating to the public service and every public servant should have the right to appeal to this authority from any decision affecting him which he considers to be unjust. Of course, the public servant must obey valid instructions from his office superior but he must not be an unthinking *Roboter* (robot); he must recognize his responsibility to the public. When the individual public servant is treated as a respected individual by his own superiors, it will be natural for him in turn to deal with the public as respected co-equals.

THE PARTICIPATION of a public servant in political activity should be restricted and ought not to be such as to represent him to the people at large as an active supporter of a specific political party or program. The public servant must serve impartially all freedom-loving citizens and must hold himself above the suspicion that he may be giving special attention or privilege to a particular political group or program.

It is incompatible with the separation of the exercise of legislative and executive powers for a public servant to continue in his public post after accepting election to a legislative body. Frequently have I read in legislative proceedings where a *Beamte* (professional public servant) member was asked whether he was speaking as a representative of his ministry or as a member of the legislature.

In the past five years some of these concepts have found their way into legislation, but it has been an uphill battle. The opposition from many well-meaning, honorable people has been motivated by clinging to tradition at

all costs without really realizing what the tradition they defend implies.

Today at least some of the states are in a position to serve as examples of the benefits that can accrue from such a reform and can demonstrate that these reforms are not something merely visionary and theoretical but do in fact have practical benefits.

ORIGINALLY THERE WAS only dissatisfaction with conditions, but the people had no idea how to correct the situation. Then there developed within the citizenry a self-confidence in their right to publicly discuss the problem and the conviction that a change could be effected. The newspapers of Germany were highly public spirited in presenting the pros and cons of the argument. The German trade unions added their voices.

Resulting from this, one can observe the transition from the point where the people were merely being against something, to the situation today where a majority of the people seem to be for certain rather definite reforms. These forces, although they worked hard on the federal law, fell just short of being successful in influencing a change in the system as represented in the federal provisional civil service law.

Since the Allied High Commission also is concerned in the eradication of authoritarianism, it was able to counteract a complete reversion to the traditional civil service system. There is no point in closing our eyes to the fact that the opposition to change in the civil-service system came from the ranks of the civil servants, especially of the higher level.

It is understandable that an individual's first reaction would be that of loyalty to a system with which he is well acquainted and it is likewise understandable that he might fight to protect such status, power and advantages which he may enjoy. But the fact that there is a cohesive organized group which because of the strategic location in government possesses power out of all por-

tion to its size, emphasizes the need for appropriate counter-measures. It points out the need for stronger public organization in order to overcome this obstacle.

THE FIGHT FOR THE REFORM of the civil service goes on. In the Federal Assembly in the next few months a new civil service law will be debated. In Wuerttemberg-Baden certain aspects of the administration of the state civil service law are being discussed. Other states are likewise giving attention to their public service.

It will be a major triumph for democracy in Germany when the German people are successful in eradicating authoritarian practices from their governments and thus in making them truly accountable to the will of the citizenry. +END

(Continued from page 40)

New Status of Germany

vincial jealousies. It is interested in wider horizons and in healthy co-operation with all who are attempting to solve the world's great problems.

THE WEST CAN FACE the future with confidence. Its strength lies not only in its greater resources and industrial capacity but in the faith of free peoples whose energies are not sapped by constant fear. With this faith a strong Western Europe can help to revive a democratic and free Western Europe. And the same faith can speed the day when Germany will become united in democratic freedom.

Europe has many memories yet to be overcome, many wounds that have yet to heal.

We are moving toward a community of interest built on strength and democratic ideals. In this direction lies the best hope for the future — the future of Germany, of Europe and indeed of the entire world. +END

Services Offered for Korea

... And since I have gathered considerable experience in military medical service I would like to ask you, General, to let me assist in Korea and let the wounded profit from my experience. I am no adventurer. However, it is unbearable to have to sit around here idle while there the wounded cry for help. If I could go there by bicycle I would already be in Korea. I would like to take my 17-year-old son along, as he already has been trained as a Red Cross helper.

Please, General, let us Germans do our share in this fight for freedom, because we are greatly in debt to the American people and it would give me a great deal of inner satisfaction if I were allowed to help the sons of American mothers... There is perhaps a possibility, General, to find some more fair thinking people in order to set up a well-trained ambulance corps... Excerpt of German letter read at OLCWB press conference in Stuttgart Sept. 7.

Meteorological Service Set Up

An Allied Meteorological Board has been established by the Allied High Commission to co-operate with German authorities in the creation of a central federal meteorological service. This action, the result of a study, will merge all such official agencies in the Western zones.

At present, in the US Zone the meteorological service is established as a public corporation controlled by an official *Kuratorium* (council or directorate) of the states. It has a budget of DM 6,500,000 for this year.

In the British Zone the service is financed by the federal government on a budget of the Ministry for Transportation, amounting to approximately DM 4,000,000.

In the French Zone, each state has its individual service, with no administrative link connecting the various services. Each is financed by a ministry of the state government while the total budget of the three French Zone states for these services is approximately DM 1,000,000.

German Experts Study US Tax System

THE FIRST GERMAN TAX system can be improved and certain inequalities can be removed, according to five German financial experts who have been analyzing the American tax structure for eight weeks.

In the United States under the technical assistance program of ECA, the German experts observed certain techniques which can be usefully adapted at home. A report of their study during August and September was to be submitted to the federal minister of finance.

The experts admitted that they had not reached any conclusion, but would give careful consideration to the German tax system when making their report.

The group, led by Wolfgang Mersmann, director in the federal Ministry of Finance, left for Germany Sept. 22, after having studied tax practices and administrative procedures in the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the US Treasury Department and in various state and local tax departments. Other members of the team were: Herbert Senftleben, counselor in federal Ministry of Finance; Dr. Frederick Strobel, deputy chief of Tax Department, Wuerttemberg-Baden Ministry of Finance; Dr. Fritz Terhalle, professor of economics, University of Munich, and Herbert Weichmann, comptroller general, City of Hamburg.

Observing that the system of exemptions for dependents in the United States is much simpler than that in Germany, the team said it would study the subject further to determine the extent it could be applied to Germany. The experts also examined the US system of allowable deductions, particularly in entertainment expenses, which are closely scrutinized.

The team said it became highly interested and impressed by the manner in which the Public Relations



Two well-known publishers, Dr. Fritz Nohr of the "Rhein Post" and Adalbert Schmidt of the "Giessen Freie Presse," leave in a group 15 German journalists to study US journalistic methods as exchangees. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Section of the Bureau of Internal Revenue helps the taxpayer to "fulfill his duties" toward government.

"While the business of filling tax returns and paying taxes may nowhere be a popular and pleasant occupation," the team observed, "the way the American taxpayer is approached by his administration contains certain educational features designed to impress the taxpayer, which are lacking at present in German methods. Posters as well as texts, as we saw them, appeal to the patriotic feelings of the American citizen. He is not regarded as a presumptive lawbreaker, upon whom must be impressed the severity of the law, but rather as a person willing to give the government what the government is entitled to."

Mr. Mersmann, speaking for the group, said that the government is not presented as an abstract notion "but the outgrowth of the people and, therefore, entitled to natural loyalty by the people. We will have to urgently consider an introduction of similar educational methods."

ALTHOUGH THE TEAM could not make any decision on whether the same system could be applied to Germany, it saw certain "undeniable advantages" in American pay-as-you-go tax methods.

The team was also interested in American methods of eliminating tax evasion. On its return, it intends to bring to the attention of tax authorities the methods used there. "There is little tax evasion in the United States," Mr. Mersmann said, "which indicates that the American system in its simple form works well and has the desired result on the public-spiritedness of the citizen."

Another subject on which the team expects improvement is the method of settling tax disputes. In America, Mr. Mersmann said, great importance is attached to settlement procedures in the interest of both the taxpayer and the government.

"We will recommend some changes in our own settlement devices," he said. +END



Western Germany's new and only home economics testing laboratory and kitchen is put into operation in Stuttgart. Lucia Batzilla, testing program chief does the honors while Marie Doermann, Rutgers University nutrition specialist, and Paul F. Taggart, chief, Food and Agricultural Branch, OLCWB look on. (PRB OLCWB photo)

Second RO's Conference

FROM THE BIGGEST CITIES and remotest county areas, HICOG's ambassadors in the field converged on Frankfurt during October for a three-day progress meeting. Their mission was to sit down with headquarters officials to smooth out the kinks of internal administration and to formulate better ways of carrying out HICOG policies and problems in the US Zone.

The meeting marked the second time since inception of HICOG that US county resident officers had got together over the hundreds of divergent problems which harass their days.

MOST OF THE 156 resident officers attended; with them were representatives of the US state commissioners, state observers and US Information Centers, as well as envoys from EUCOM headquarters and each military post. To this representation was added the tripartite flavor: British and French were on hand in the person of one resident officer and the state commissioner or his representative from each of the seven states in the British and French Zones. The high commissioners of all three Western zones addressed the conference.

Opening the meetings, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy told 400 participants, crowded into the HICOG Headquarters Building dining room, that the resident officer's job must now be carried out by "more examples, more persuasion, less direction and less decree."

"We must seek out the democratic forces, and there are many vigorous ones in Germany," Mr. McCloy said. "With this quadripartite relationship of the Americans, the British, the French and the Germans, I don't despair at all of the future. I feel that with all the setbacks we have encountered and all the perversities of mind, there is a march ahead, in spite of all the fears that have cut across the continent."

Speaking in English, French High Commissioner André Francois-Poncet told the conference that many people in

France were alarmed over the return of so many powers to the Germans. But "the risk would be greater," he said, "would we insist on holding a tight rein on Germany, refuse to relax our controls and stubbornly consider her as an enemy without holding out any hopes of different treatment."

General Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief, EUCOM, stressed both the HICOG and EUCOM programs to improve German-American friendship. He pointed out that during the past year 4,000 properties had been derequisitioned by the Army and only one residence requisitioned. The general said dissemination of such facts by the resident officers would doubtless aid the relationship between Americans and Germans.

Reviewing the decisions on Germany reached by the Foreign Ministers at their September meeting, Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy US high commissioner, outlined the major tripartite work which was in progress to carry them through. He stressed the considerable time which would be necessary in working out technical details and said "the relaxation of controls will be made progressively rather than waiting until final agreement can be reached on all matters under discussion."

Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commander, US Army in Europe; Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general, US Air Forces in Europe; and Rear Admiral John Wilkes, commander, US Naval Forces in Germany, greeted the resident officers and pledged their assistance to HICOG in carrying out its mission to the German people.

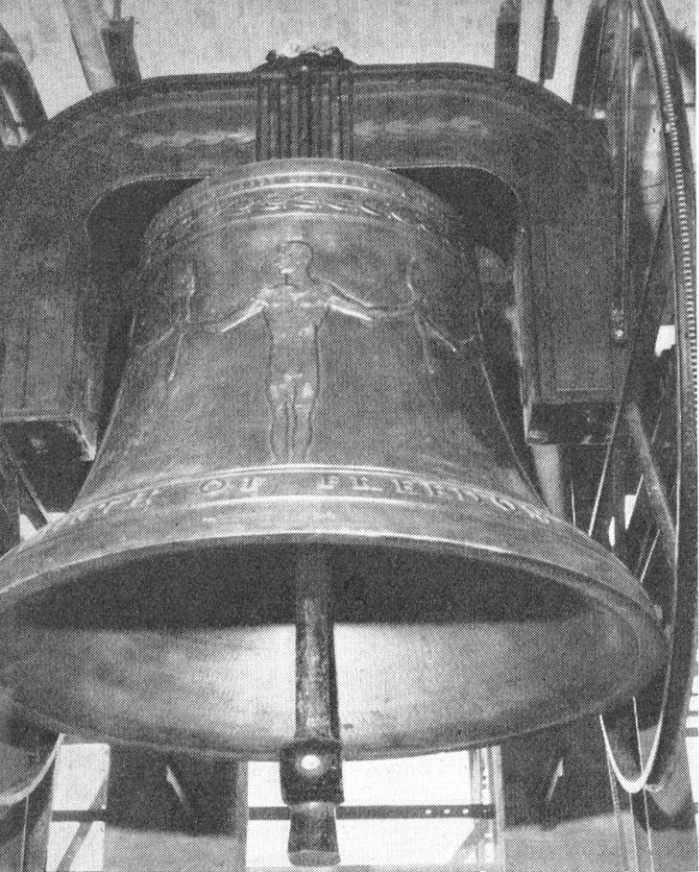
Speaking extemporaneously, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy (at microphone) makes opening remarks at the second Resident Officer's Conference in Frankfurt. Other speakers included (left to right) Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, assistant US high commissioner; Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general, US Army, Europe; Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commander-in-chief, EUCOM; Andre Francois-Poncet, French high commissioner; Mr. McCloy; Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, deputy US high commissioner (hidden by rostrum); Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, commander, US Air Forces in Europe; Vice Admiral John Wilkes, commander, US Naval Forces in Germany; and Col. Basil H. Perry, commanding officer, Frankfurt Military Post.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



FOLLOWING THE KEYNOTE SPEECHES, the conference split up into six seminars: such topics as community programs, educational programs, political guidance, the HICOG exchange program and HICOG-EUCOM co-operation came under discussion. It was in these seminars that the RO's thrashed out their weightiest problems. They disclosed the major obstacles hindering their efforts in the field and sought advice at the headquarters level concerning different phases of their reorientation mission.

(Continued on page 84)



Freedom Bell Tolls Message Of Hope and Faith

By **LOWELL BENNETT**
*Chief, Public Relations Branch,
HICOG-Berlin Element*

THE DEEP BRONZE TONES of the World Freedom Bell pealed out a message of hope and of faith from Berlin's City Hall tower at high noon on Oct. 24. Nearly half a million Berliners, massed in the vast square below, and millions of radio listeners throughout the world, heard the great bell toll and knew this was the symbolic call for a global crusade for freedom.

It was an inspiring tribute to this city's stalwart stand against the unceasing pressures of Communism. And it was an impressive climax to the growing determination of free men everywhere to destroy the evil roots of oppression and terror.

Gen. Lucius Dr. Clay, former US military governor of Germany and now national chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, returned to Berlin on that day to dedicate the bell. Flanking him at the City Hall ceremony were John J. McCloy, US high commissioner for Germany, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander of Berlin, and Prof. Ernst Reuter, mayor of Greater Berlin. With them was a galaxy of leading political and diplomatic representatives from 30 nations, gathered together for the ceremony on a free island 105 miles behind the Iron Curtain.

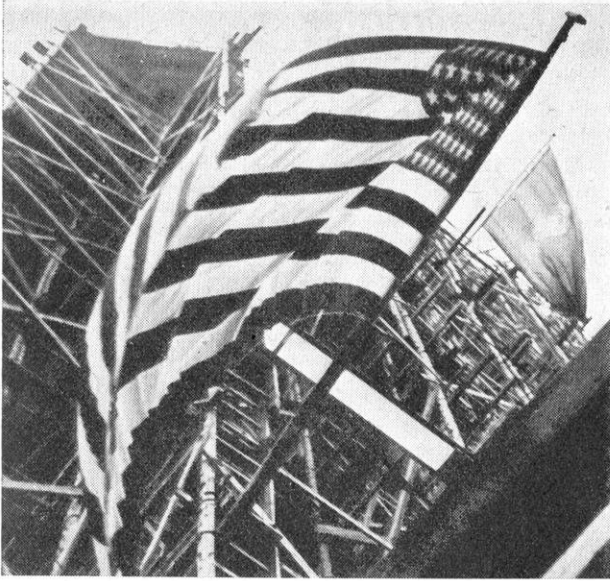
It had been shipped across the Atlantic to Bremerhaven on the naval transport "General Blatchford" — a freedom ship which had carried 13,833 refugees and displaced persons from Europe to sanctuary in the United States — and brought on a covered railroad flat-car to Berlin. With it came "freedom scrolls" which bore the signatures of millions of Americans from all walks of life, men and women who signed the declaration of freedom:

"I believe in the sacredness and dignity of the individual;



Berliners (above) register determination for freedom as crowd estimated at 500,000 (below) turns out for dedication ceremony.





US and United Nations flags wave over freedom ceremony.

"I believe that all men derive the right to freedom equally from God;

"I pledge to resist aggression and tyranny wherever they appear on earth."

THE GREAT BRONZE BELL, standing eight feet high and measuring 98 inches in diameter at the base, was designed by Walter Dorwin Teague, one of America's leading industrial designers. Around the body of the bell in bas-relief are five figures representing the major races of man. Each figure stands with arms outstretched and the joining hands hold torches symbolizing freedom. Around its rim is the inscription: "That this world, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom," a paraphrase of Lincoln's immortal words at Gettysburg in 1863.

The bell and its dedication ceremony in Berlin were sponsored by the National Committee for a Free Europe, and its Crusade for Freedom.

Dignitaries from throughout the free world attended the dedication ceremony. They included the three Allied high commissioners and leading members of their staffs; several Allied ambassadors accredited to European capitals and to the Allied High Commission; and Dr. Konrad

Mr. McCloy: "Berlin has become a city symbolic of freedom."



Participants stand as General Clay presses switch to start Freedom Bell tolling punctually at high noon on Oct. 24.

Adenauer, chancellor of the German Federal Republic, and top members of his government.

With General Clay came a 17-man group from the United States including Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl of Minnesota, Maj. Gen. Ray G. Barker, US Army (retired) and other prominent leaders of the Crusade for Freedom.

FREE BERLIN WAS ENTRUSTED with custody of the bell because, in the words of Mr. McCloy, "This city has known tyranny and was destroyed through

General Clay gives his autograph as Mayor Reuter assists.



tyranny. But this is also a city from whose ruins a new spirit has arisen, with a new courage to resist oppression and all its shackling consequences. Because Berlin resisted the Communist blockade and defeated the infamous effort to starve millions of human beings into political submission, it has become a city symbolic of freedom."

The widest broadcast hookup ever attempted by radio carried the speeches and the booming peals of the bell to all parts of the world and deep behind the Iron Curtain. Thousands of radio stations were linked together to provide millions of listeners with an ear-witness participation in the ceremony. The *Voice of America*, *RIAS* and *Radio Free Europe* beamed powerful transmitters to blanket eastern Europe.

But by far the most eloquent and most moving demonstration of faith was the massive participation of nearly 500,000 Berliners — the largest crowd to collect in one place in Berlin since the war's end — who jammed the great square of the City Hall in the borough of Schoeneberg, in the American sector, and filled the eight streets leading into it.

The swelling emotion of the great crowd was everywhere visible when Mayor Reuter solemnly pledged, "More than ever we must not slacken in our courage so that we may stand up to the great struggle that has not yet come to an end. The ebb-tide is passed, and now the flood-tide has set in . . . We promise we will never rest nor relax until freedom, the torch of which has been lighted here in Berlin, will shine over all nations."

And there was the dignity of conscious pride as the multitude heard General Taylor say, "Through the bitter years from 1945 to the present time the Berliners have known the scourge of the Red Army, the privations of blockade and the steady malignity of the Communist purpose. But these hard years have brought Berlin recognition as the symbol of democratic resistance and have won it the respect and admiration of the free world."

GENERAL CLAY, himself visibly moved, stepped to the microphone and spoke clearly with measured tones:

"It was here that I learned a lesson that will always mean very much to me, and that lesson was this: Free-

dom exists and comes about only as it is in the hearts of every citizen. And when the people of a place or of a country are determined to live as individuals, to participate in the choice of their officials, they cannot be kept from freedom. You who are here today have demonstrated your will to be free, and in the face of many difficulties you have maintained your freedom behind the Iron Curtain in an area where there is no other spot of freedom . . .

"Because you have shown the will to be free, you are given custody of this bell in the firm belief that in your hands it will henceforth and forever ring for freedom, and in doing so it will carry the message that you have learned: Where men have the will to be free, they will be free. You have done your part in maintaining freedom. There remains the part that the rest of the world must continue to play until there is, everywhere, freedom."

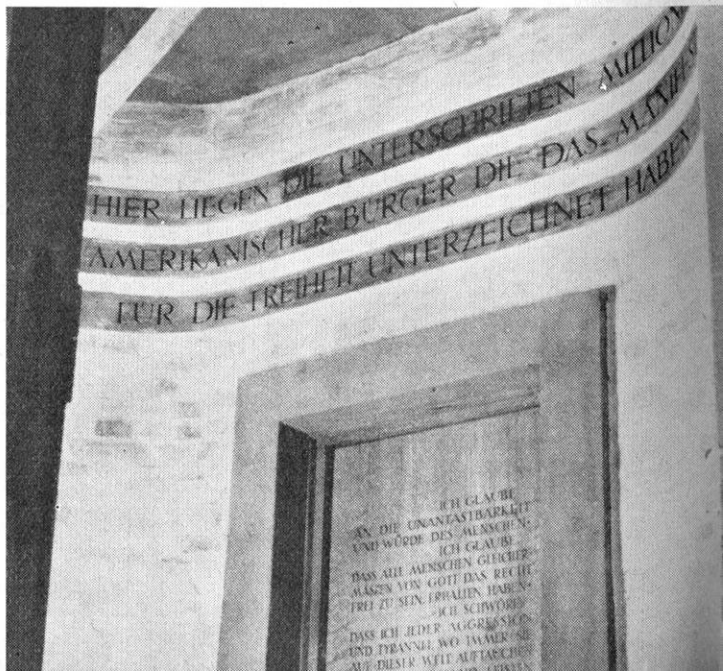
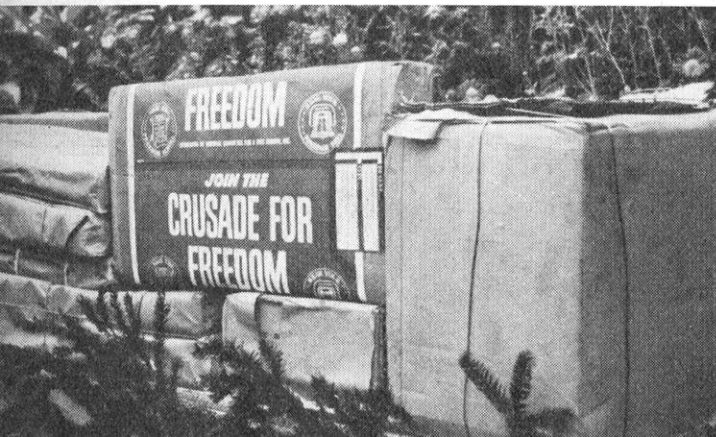
At the close of his dedication address, General Clay declared "In a moment I will throw the switch that will ring the Freedom Bell. As it sends forth its message of freedom and faith, let all of us — wherever we may be — rededicate ourselves, and join together in a silent prayer "That this world, under God, shall be free."

It was one second before noon. The heavy autumn sky which until then had been solidly obscured by grey clouds suddenly cleared and bright sunshine flooded the vast square. General Clay pressed the switch and then, exactly at noon, the majestic, full-throated peals of the World Freedom Bell rang out across the square and, by radio, to the far corners of the earth.

BERLINERS WILL LONG REMEMBER the words of their friend, General Clay, as they hear the tolling bell each day at high noon:

"May its voice lift the hearts of freedom-loving people everywhere. From this day forward, as it rings, may it strike a note of warning to all oppressors; a sound of confidence and courage to those called upon to defend their freedom; a message of hope and sympathy to those who are enslaved." +END

Packages containing scrolls bearing signatures of millions of Americans on display at ceremony. Right, vault under the City Hall tower in which the scrolls are to be placed. Legend over the door reads: "Here lie the scrolls of millions of American citizens who have signed the Manifesto for Freedom." (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG and PRB BE-HICOG)



Historical Studies

IT IS PROBABLE that many who see the words "Historical Division," "Historical Project" and "Historical Staff" on office doors, on organization charts and in various reports have only a vague notion of exactly what has been done and is being done in writing the history of the occupation. And that is not a reflection upon their intelligence at all.

The dividing line between the writing of history and the preparation of reports of various types, the carrying on of research on contemporary problems, and the issuing of public-relations releases is not always entirely clear. The fact that there has been some difference in the procedure of various historical groups dealing with the occupation of Germany has likewise contributed to the lack of clarity. This brief article is intended to shed as much light as possible on the historical studies of the occupation, particularly on the program of the Historical Division of HICOG.

The writing of history has sometimes been regarded as a sheer luxury or perhaps something confined to the spare moments of the academician in cloistered seclusion. In this day and age, at least, it is just as utilitarian in character as many other activities of a public agency. Actually its basic purpose is similar to that of the other staff services of an organization: contributing to the greatest extent possible to the effective operation of the agency and of the government of which the latter is a part. The emphasis and method of procedure may, however, be quite different from those of a reports branch, a personnel division or some other subdivision.

THE LARGE NUMBER of reports which are characteristic of present-day administrative agencies usually stress the current situation. They may cover a considerable area, but in general they are likely to deal with fairly limited problems of a specific type. They are intended to furnish information essential to a problem which requires immediate attention. Public-relations releases and articles are, of course, primarily directed toward the general public with the aim of building up an informed citizenry, which is so essential to modern democratic government.

Historical studies differ from reports and press releases in that they usually cover a wider field, stress long-range rather than immediate problems and deal more in perspectives. They may be intended primarily for the use of policy-determining officials of the government, but in such instances they ordinarily serve as guides to long-range policies rather than immediate problems. Most historical studies are designed for the use of serious students of significant human experience both within and without the government.

A large measure of credit for initiation of wartime historical programs goes to John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, when he was assistant secretary of war. Bearing responsibility for military-govern-

ment plans and operations, he was aware of the lack of detailed information relating to the occupation of the Rhineland following World War I and other experiences of the United States in this field. Despite manpower shortages, he felt it essential that provision be made for historical staffs for various elements of the armed forces.

The German Country Unit of SHAEF, which did pioneer work in planning for the occupation, included a small historical staff. The US Group, Control Council for Germany, also provided for a modest historical section. However, it was not until after V-E Day that facilities permitted anything like adequate recognition of the need for historical studies. OMGUS maintained a fairly sizable historical staff in Berlin and this was later reorganized into Military Government History Branch of the EUCOM Historical Division, with headquarters in Frankfurt, until its termination June 30, 1950.

THE HICOG HISTORICAL DIVISION was organized in the spring of 1950 after Dr. G. Bernard Noble, chief of the Division of Historical Policy Research, Department of State, had visited Germany and, after consultations, drafted a careful plan for its staffing and operations.

The Historical Division of HICOG is a subdivision of the Office of Executive Secretary. Compared with many other subdivisions of HICOG it is small in size, consisting of six professional historians from the United States, three German research assistants and a secretarial staff of three Americans and four Germans. Main offices are located in Frankfurt in the Headquarters Building and sub-offices are maintained at Bonn-Mehlem and at Berlin.

Chief of the division is Dr. Harold Zink, who was earlier a staff member of the German Country Unit of SHAEF and the US Group, Control Council for Germany. He has been borrowed from a professorship in political science at Ohio State University. He is the author of various books dealing with public affairs, including "American Military Government in Germany," "Modern Foreign

Mrs. Perle Mesta chats with members and guests at the luncheon of the Wiesbaden German-American Club after delivering an address on her recent visit to Germany. On arrival from Luxembourg, the US Minister to the tiny duchy was welcomed to Wiesbaden by Mrs. Frances Healy, president of the club, and Mrs. Helen Hathcock, president of the Federated German-American Clubs. (PRB OLCH photo)



Governments" (with F. A. Ogg), and "Governments of Wartime Europe" (with Taylor Cole) plus numerous articles and reviews dealing with German problems.

Dr. Hubert G. Schmidt, deputy chief in charge of economic and labor affairs, served earlier in the Military Government History Branch of EUCOM and is on leave from an assistant professorship in history at Rutgers University. He has written "Rural Hunterdon, An Agricultural History," and a number of articles on economic history.

Dr. Elmer Plischke, who had been lent by the Navy to the US Group, Control Council for Germany, and is an associate professor of political science at the University of Maryland, heads the Bonn sub-office and is responsible for studies in the political affairs, tripartite relations and military security fields. He is the author of a recent book "The Conduct of American Foreign Relations."

Dr. Henry P. Pilgert, formerly with the Economic Cooperation Administration and Army historical projects in the United States, is covering public affairs activities. He is the author of the "History of Foreign Surplus Property Disposal, 1945-1949" and several text books used in the War Department training program.

Dr. Guy A. Lee, once a member of the Clark University History Department and more recently a staff member of the National Archives and the National Security Resources Board, deals with the general administrative history, the Offices of General Counsel and Intelligence and the field organization at the state and county levels. He is co-author of "National Archives Guide," has written several reference information circulars and check-lists, analyzing historical sources, and has published various articles on administrative and economic history.

Dr. Beryl R. McClaskey, at one time with Control Office of OMGUS and the Military Government History Branch, is in charge of the Berlin sub-office and carries on studies relating to the Berlin experience.

THE ACTIVITIES of the early historical staff members in Germany were largely confined to collecting materials and preparing daily and monthly summaries for use in later work. The OMGUS historians were given the task of preparing over-all histories of every phase of military government in Germany. They collected approximately 80 four-drawer filing cases of documentary material and prepared substantial quantities of preliminary manuscripts. After the reorganization and move to Frankfurt, they produced a dozen more finished but unpublished studies dealing with specific phases of the occupation.

Another related project is the current preparation, by the Army Historical Division in Washington, of a two-volume history of the development of occupation policy. Though primarily interested in tactical rather than occupation history, the Historical Division of EUCOM located at Karlsruhe should be also mentioned.

Profiting from the experience of earlier historical staffs in Germany and elsewhere, the plans for the Historical Project of HICOG differ materially from those outlined above. Instead of being directed to prepare an over-all history of the events since 1949, the HICOG Historical Division is specifically restricted in its activities to the

preparation of manuscripts on significant aspects which are sufficiently matured to permit historical study. The directive also makes much clearer the type of writing to be carried on — it is not to be preliminary drafts but carefully executed manuscripts of reasonable length appropriate for publication.

While the basic procedure employed by the Historical Division is along the line of monographic approach, its directive emphasizes the selection of significant topics with a view to as complete coverage as possible. Examples of studies under way include: "The History of the Liberalization of Foreign Trade," "An Appraisal of the Result of the Cessation of Licensing of Newspapers and Communications Media," "The Establishment of HICOG; the Takeover by the State Department from the Department of the Army," "The Establishment and the Development of the Structure and Procedures of the Allied High Commission for Germany," and "The History of the Cold War in Berlin since the Lifting of the Blockade."

THE OCCUPATION of Germany presents a unique experience which is of the greatest importance to State Department officials, military personnel and serious-minded persons outside of the government. While other aspects of World War II involve developments which are well worth serious historical study, the question may be posed whether there is any other field connected with World War II where previous experience was so limited, where so many difficult problems had to be faced, where so many lessons were learned and where future stakes are so high as in the occupation of Germany.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that those both within and without the government responsible for future decisions be familiar with the record in Germany beginning in 1944 and continuing to the withdrawal of the Occupation Forces. Preparation of the necessary basic studies on which such familiarity will depend in substantial measure is the difficult assignment of the historians. +END



Plc. Joseph D'Angelo, Co. A, 382nd MP Service Battalion at Bremerhaven, receives a wrist watch and scroll from Wilhelm Kaisen, president of the Bremen Senate, for saving Ernst Dowidat, seven-year-old schoolboy, from drowning in the Geeste River.
(US Army photo)

*With Eyes on Tomorrow and Their Building Needs
Germans Are Studying America's Latest Designs*

US Architects Display Ideas

THE RECONSTRUCTION-MINDED PEOPLE of Stuttgart now have a better idea of architectural things to come. This is a result of the recent exhibition "Contemporary Architecture in the United States 1947-1950" which was viewed by more than 20,000 people in the first month of its visit to Stuttgart's State Trade Museum.

Originally organized by the American Institute of Architects for the VIIIth Pan-American Congress of Architects held in Havana, Cuba, last April, the exhibition's European tour is under the sponsorship of US Information Centers and various ministries of the German government.

Three exhibit models and 475 panels were done by 140 individual architectural offices in America which donated the work as a contribution to international professional relations. The US Department of State assisted the American Institute of Architects in assembling and shipping the exhibition.

In interpreting a new era of architecture, the exhibit is not only a showing of brilliant artistry but also a demonstration of the efficient results of peaceful enterprise. Visitors have an opportunity of seeing the latest trends in design in the science of building applied to all phases of construction in America. To better demonstrate the particular fields of contemporary architecture, the displays are divided into eight groups:

Residential buildings, educational facilities, hospitals, public and commercial structures, office and governmental buildings, city planning and housing, university

student work and a section of miscellaneous types which covers decoration, construction systems and equipment.

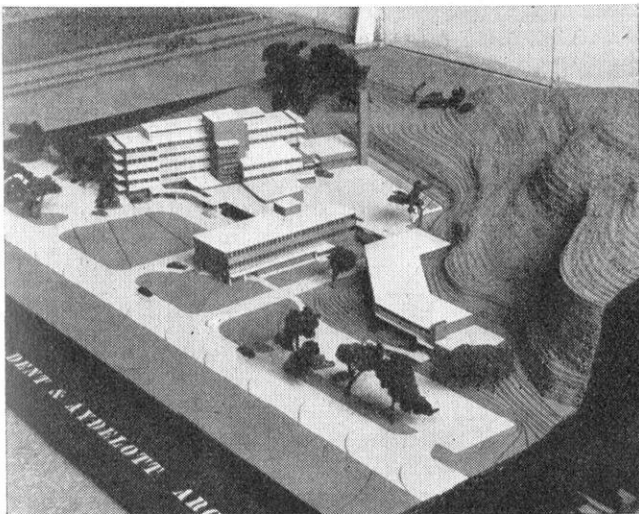
WHILE THE MAJOR PART of the display was executed by members of the American Institute of Architects, the only national professional society for architects in the United States, the exhibit also contains works of non-members and other professional groups including landscape-architects, engineers, city-planners, decorators and designers.

A majority of the outstanding architects and designers in the United States are represented. Work from every region of the country is included and the entire exhibit is the most comprehensive showing of modern US architecture assembled in recent years.

It is interesting to note the exhibit's range of contemporary design — from the more formalistic examples influenced by international modern design theories to the indigenous regional expressions. The exhibit demonstrates (which an observer from another country might not realize) the marked increase, since the war, in modern design in the United States, both in exterior plan and in interiors, including furnishings. This may be a reflection of the fact that a majority of architectural schools in the United States now stress training in contemporary design with many offering courses in city planning.

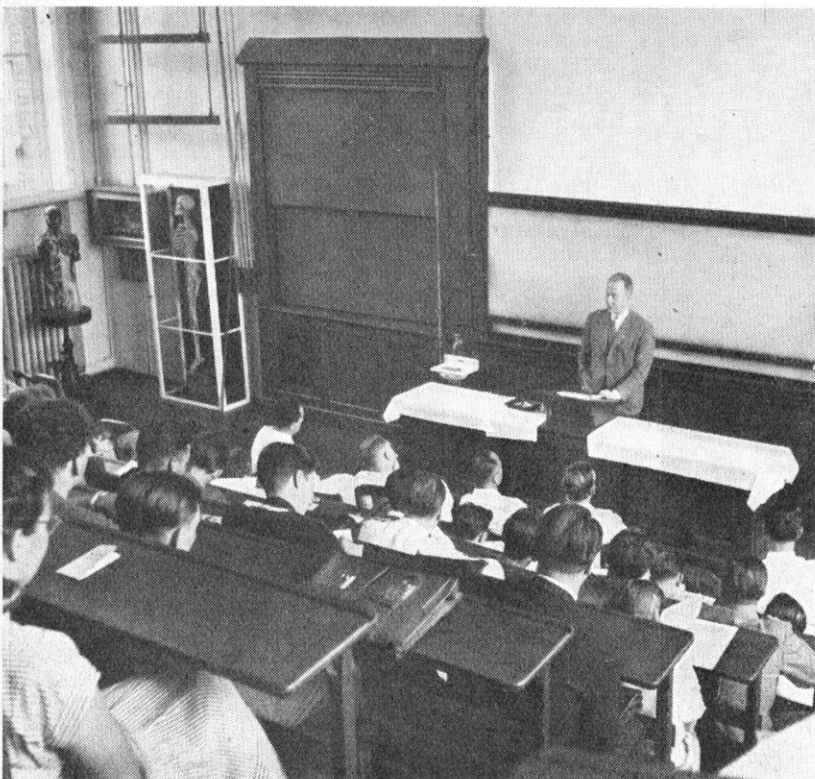
Following its Stuttgart run, the first stop in Europe, the exhibit will continue on a tour of the principal cities of Western Germany. +END

Below are pictured two of the three models recently shown along with 475 panels at the "Contemporary Architecture in the United States 1947-1950" exhibition in Stuttgart. The display, which is currently touring Western Germany, is the work of 140 US architectural offices. Left, a model of the 100-bed Bristol Memorial Hospital in Memphis, Tenn. Right, a layout of the Astoria Houses project in New York City, which provides 1,104 apartments at an average rental of \$41 per month.





Dr. Willson performs an operation before German students and professors in demonstration of US surgical techniques.



Medical Mission

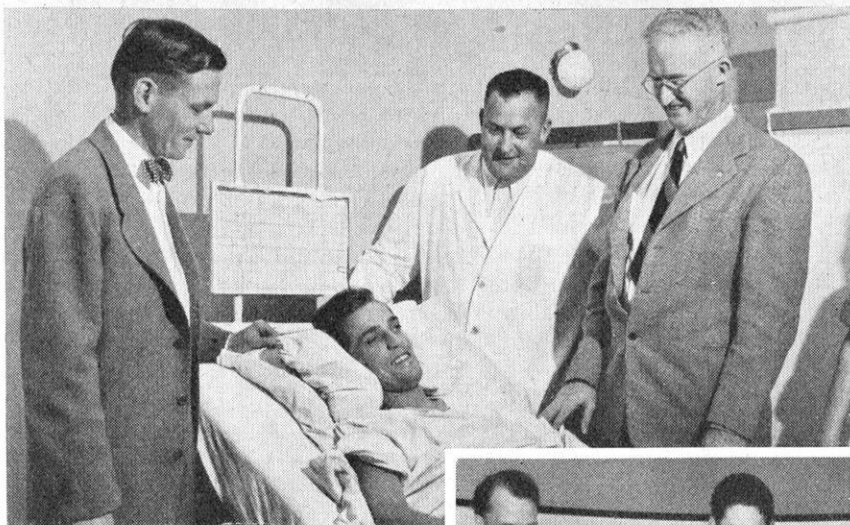
The medical professions of the United States and Germany moved closer together this summer when 10 US doctors made a two-month tour of German medical schools and hospitals. Their tools of friendship were information on new US developments in medicine, a willingness to impart it through demonstrations, lectures and operations, and the hours they spent in conference with interested German doctors and students.

Sponsored by the US State Department and the Unitarian Service Committee, the team visited the Free University of Berlin, and universities at Frankfurt, Marburg, Tuebingen and Hamburg. It was the second visit of a medical group under Unitarian Service Committee auspices. The first, in 1948, brought word of the world's medical advancements during the war years.

Members of the mission demonstrated modern anesthetics, performed demonstration operations, and spent long, informal hours with students and professors alike. At the University of Marburg, the visitors were recipients of four-week guest professorships.

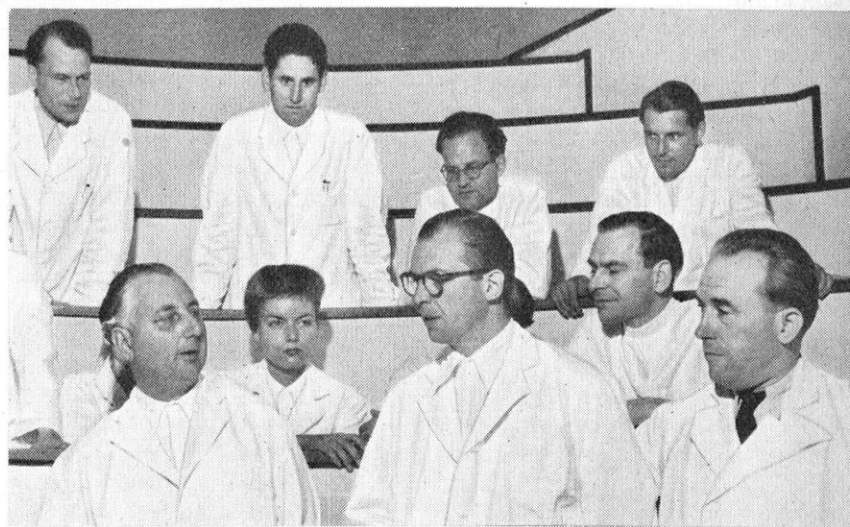
Reaction of the Germans was cordial. The American doctors themselves praised German progress, went home with pockets full of addresses for use in continuing personal contact with the German medical profession.

Students hear Yale's Dr. Thomas R. Forbes lecture in German at Anatomy Institute.



A patient in Marburg University hospital is examined by Dr. William P. Longmire, Jr. and Dr. John B. Dillon, both of the medical mission, while white coated director of the surgery clinic looks on. The patient is recovering from a heart operation by Dr. Longmire which saved the smiling young German's life.

Obstetrical practice is discussed by Dr. Kauffmann, director of the Frauenklinik (left) and Dr. Willson (center). Participating are staff members of clinic, ranged about amphitheater of University of Marburg. US doctors devoted much time to informal talks with German students, professors and doctors, and gave demonstrations of new techniques.



Members of medical mission shown below are, l.-r., Dr. Alfred Farah, pharmacology, Washington University; Dr. John B. Dillon, anaesthesia, University of Southern California; Dr. Halvor N. Christensen, biochemistry and nutrition, Tutis Medical School; Dr. William P. Longmire, Jr., Surgery Department, UCLA; Dr. James R. Willson, Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Temple University; Dr. Erwin W. Strauss, chairman of mission and director of professional education and research, Veterans Hospital, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Helene Matthey, mission executive officer; Dr. Eric Ogden, Physiology Department, Ohio State University; Dr. Thomas R. Forbes, anatomy, Yale University; Dr. Francis F. Schwentker, pediatrics, Johns Hopkins University and Mrs. Marie Danielson, secretary of mission. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Youth Unemployment Serious Berlin Problem

SOLUTION OF WEST BERLIN'S youth-unemployment problem can only be achieved by greatly expanding the vocational training and guidance programs," Dr. Rudolf Schindler, director of training of the New York Vocational Advisory Service, said on a recent visit to Berlin.

"The programs should give the student opportunity to learn specialized theory and at the same time to apply it," Dr. Schindler added. "This is the key to any successful on-the-job training."

Noting that lack of funds is hindering the efforts of youth and labor officials in Berlin to overcome "a very serious unemployment situation," Dr. Schindler said that in his opinion the present means of combating unemployment among youth are realistic and energetic, "but as yet inadequate."

"West Berlin officials deserve all the support that can be given them," he said. "At the outset, setting up a new and broadened program would necessitate also the training of many more vocational guidance counselors and employment specialists."

"In a large-scale effort more emphasis would have to be placed on individual attitudes," Dr. Schindler pointed out. He added that "the time to start is now, since the youth-unemployment problem will become more acute for the next two or three years, as larger groups of young people, born during the early years of the Hitler regime, reach school age."

Dr. Schindler conferred with West Berlin youth and labor officials, with vocational guidance specialists, and with officials and staff members of training schools and institutions. His Berlin visit was part of a HICOG-sponsored Germany tour.

"I have been asked numberless questions during my stay here," the American consultant said. "I believe that

the foundations for a successful battle against unemployment are already in existence in Western Berlin—to judge by the skill and ingenuity shown in the methods thus far in effect. But more training opportunities, more job openings, can and must be created if the handicaps of Berlin's position are to be neutralized."

He cited as "major difficulties" the chaos that existed in Berlin during and immediately after the war, "with the concomitants of poverty, shortage of food, lack of industrial activity, black marketing and so on. Because Berlin's problems are so unique," he concluded, "they can only be solved through the wholehearted co-operation of employers, labor, social and youth officials, and vocational guidance counselors."

Organized Labor Powerful Force Against Communism's Aggressive Designs

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT of a special Labor Day broadcast by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy on the American Forces Network, Monday, Sept. 4.

The first Monday in September is set aside in the United States as labor's own day. On this day the American people formally pay tribute to the dignity and worth of the working man and woman. This day marks the end of the summer holiday season, and thereafter everyone is prepared to face the work of the fall and winter. In Europe, labor's special day is May 1.

I believe it would be well if, on both sides of the Atlantic, we did not limit our salutes to labor to national boundaries. For the role of the working man and woman—their hopes and aspirations—are essentially the same in all free, democratic nations. This year, as the Communist dictators become ever more brazen in revealing their desire to crush individual freedom, it is more than ever vital that free working men and women throughout the world be prepared to defend their liberties and rights.

One of the greatest forces in the free world in its stand against the aggressive designs of Communism is the organized labor movement. This movement probably has achieved its most vigorous form in the United States. In the German Federal Republic this movement embraces more than 5,000,000 men and women in the free trade unions which they were able to re-establish after another dictatorship had ruthlessly suppressed them.

Today, although it formally is Labor Day only in the United States, I urge the working men and women in every country where they are free to shape their destinies to strengthen their resolve to stand firm against this menace which so crassly threatens their individual and collective liberties and rights.

In Germany, the democratic labor movement in my judgment is entitled to full support in its efforts to gain its legitimate aims, including an improved standard of living, full employment, a fair share of the fruits of its toil and preservation of individual freedom, without which the working man and woman cannot attain, as history has demonstrated, the material benefits they deserve.



Sweaters made by refugee women of Fulda are on sale at the Wiesbaden Air Base Officers' Wives' Club through a helpful arrangement under which the wives supply the refugees with English wool, then pay them for the knitting as sweaters are delivered. These are sold at cost to occupation personnel. Mrs. W. E. Perry and Mrs. E. W. Gregory (sitting) organized the work while Mrs. P. W. Dahl (left) aided as publicity director. Mrs. Lowrie Welton is holding one of the German-made cardigans. (USAFE photo)

Germany's Need for ERP Aid in 1950-51

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY of Germany after the beginning of the European Recovery Program was rapid and dramatic. While the recovery was from very low levels, its vigor reflects the inherent German industrial potential, and it was achieved in the face of serious and continuing political difficulties.

Progress has been most rapid in the industrial field, which was also the most depressed at the time the program began. As compared with the spring of 1948, industrial production generally has doubled; steel output has more than doubled, and the production of motor vehicles has increased more than 400 percent. The specific industrial bottlenecks which had retarded progress have been in a large measure overcome; supplies of coal and steel are adequate at present levels of industrial production, and the transportation system is meeting all the demands upon it.

Agriculture has also made very substantial progress, aided by two years of good crop weather. The production of basic crops substantially exceeded expectations, both in 1948 and 1949. A substantial start has been made on the long-range program of improving agricultural efficiency.

The gross national production in the current fiscal year is estimated at DM 92,600,000,000 or about equal to the 1936 level, although the population of western Germany is now 22 percent greater than in 1936. This is an increase of 16 percent over the fiscal year of 1948-49, when the figure was DM 80,000,000,000.

IMPROVED PRODUCTION has been accompanied by a large increase in exports. In the second quarter of 1948, commodity exports from the Bizone and the French Zone combined were at the annual rate of about \$500,000,000; in December 1949 the rate for the Federal Republic was about \$1,400,000,000 — almost three times as great. A large part of this increase went to the participating area and represented an important contribution on the part of Germany to the recovery programs of her European neighbors.

Consumption levels have improved very greatly. In the winter of 1947-48, the diet of the average German was at a precarious subsistence level; it was clearly insufficient to maintain an efficient industrial population. Food supplies were strictly rationed. Today the average diet has recovered to a level not far below prewar in quantity, though it is still significantly poorer in quality. With the exception of sugar, all foods have been derationed. The availability of other consumer goods has also improved vastly. Over-all expenditures for consumption in 1949-50 are estimated at DM 56,100,000 compared with DM 45,600,000 for fiscal 1948-49, an increase of 23 percent. The strictly controlled German economy of two years

ago has now given way to an economy that is basically free. In the spring of 1948 price controls were almost universal; all essential commodities were rationed; most industrial supplies were under allocation; foreign trade was subject to the most detailed sort of restrictions, and the currency was virtually valueless. Today the great bulk of these administrative controls has been lifted and the currency has resumed its normal economic function. Germany has been in the forefront of the trade liberalization movement.

Moreover, the removal of controls was accomplished with relatively little disturbance of the basic price structure; commodity prices rose substantially during the first half-year after the currency was reformed and controls removed, but prices have since stabilized and in fact eased somewhat during the past year.

POLITICALLY ALSO THERE have been major strides. A functioning federal government for Germany has been established; Military Government control has been replaced by a more limited form of civilian supervision; a new bilateral agreement for ECA aid has been concluded with that government, and Germans have replaced occupation personnel in the councils of OEEC. A German Mission to ECA has been organized in Washington to handle the work which had previously been performed by the Department of the Army.

All these advances have been achieved in the face of very considerable political and economic difficulties. The impact of these difficulties has become increasingly evident in recent months, and current trends in the German economy are a matter of very serious concern. The expansion of industrial production, which was very sharp during the latter half of 1948, tapered off greatly during 1949, while unemployment increased alarmingly.

One of the fundamental difficulties with which Germany must contend is the sharp and continued rise in population. Before the war there were less than 40,000,000 persons in the area now comprising the Federal Republic; at present the population is approximately 48,000,000. The major part of the increase occurred during the first few years of occupation, representing expellees from the area east of the Oder-Neisse area and the Sudetenland, but it is estimated by the German authorities that some 30,000 refugees still cross the border each month from the Soviet Zone and Berlin.

In the past 15 months the working population of the Federal Republic has increased by about 1,300,000 persons, reflecting natural increase as well as returning prisoners of war and refugees and infiltrates. Moreover, the problem is aggravated by the fact that the refugees are very unevenly distributed within the Republic with excessive

concentration in agricultural states, such as Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria, which are least able to provide them with work.

Unemployment has risen very sharply since currency reform in June 1948. In June 1948, less than 500,000 persons were out of work. (As of March 1950) approximately 2,000,000 persons* were unemployed in the Federal Republic, and, in addition, some 300,000 were unemployed in western Berlin. Since November 1949 — over a period of five months — the roster of unemployed had jumped more than 600,000. The situation is potentially explosive.

THE PROBLEM OF putting more people to work is essentially one of credit expansion and of providing needed investment funds, since industrial capacity is generally adequate. Private investment has not recovered satisfactorily; there is as yet only a small general capital market in Germany. The sale of bond issues for reconstruction purposes has proved very disappointing.

To a considerable extent this reflects a maldistribution of purchasing power rather than lack of it. Excessive funds are flowing into consumption rather than investment channels, particularly on the part of upper-income groups. This trend is favored by a tax structure which bears more heavily upon lower than upper income groups. The entire field of German tax policy is undergoing review by the ECA Mission.

Direct government contribution to the investment program is hampered by the fact that the government is at present running a budgetary deficit of significant, though probably not alarming, proportions. In general, combined federal and state budgets will show a deficit of at least DM 1,500,000,000 for the fiscal year ending March 1951 out of total expenditures approximating DM 20,000,000,000.

Following liberalization of import restrictions, Germany's imports from the participating area increased very

* This total had declined to 1,409,156 in mid-August 1950. West Berlin unemployment also declined.



Two Berlin newspaper people prepare to leave for the United States under the sponsorship of the HICOG Exchanges Program. The pair, Helmut von Brauchitsch (right) of the Berlin bureau of the Associated Press, and Ingeborg Baelz, employee of the publishing house Mauritius Verlag, will study journalism in US schools. (PRB HICOG-BE photo)

sharply — much more rapidly than did exports to the participating area. This has resulted in a very large payments deficit with the participating area — amounting to about \$160,000,000* for the three months November 1949 to January 1950 alone.

If this situation continues, it could imperil the entire trade liberalization program. However, some improvement in this situation is expected to result from a number of probable developments. In the first place, part of the explanation for the fact that exports have not expanded as rapidly as imports lies in the fact that Germany's exports consist of a larger proportion of manufactured goods than its imports, so that there is a greater lag between order and delivery: consequently, the mere passing of time should redress the situation somewhat.

Moreover, Germany's easing of import restrictions was not matched by a corresponding relaxation of restrictions against imports from Germany into certain other participating countries; German exports should, therefore, expand as these restrictions are lifted. The Netherlands with which the recent trade deficit has been particularly large has already taken steps in this direction, and negotiations with the United Kingdom are under way.

Finally, German demand for consumer goods has been abnormally high, because it was so long unsatisfied; some reduction may, therefore, be anticipated as immediate consumer demand is filled. Whether these developments will be enough to close the gap remains uncertain; if not, other measures will be required, particularly in the field of tax policy.

BERLIN CONSTITUTES, and will continue for a considerable time to constitute, a serious drain upon the resources of Western Germany. The economy of Berlin has been disrupted by the drastic removal of equipment by the Russians prior to Quadripartite occupation; by the loss of the political, administrative, financial and commercial functions which Berlin previously performed as the capital of a united Germany, and by the acute difficulties during the blockade.

The rehabilitation of Berlin's industry has been delayed by the constant political uncertainties. The sheer physical expense of hauling freight between Berlin and Western Germany has contributed to impairing the competitive position of Berlin industries in the West German market.

The fact that Western Berlin is an island of relatively hard currency surrounded completely by an area with greatly depreciated currency has had an extremely adverse effect upon Berlin's important service and professional trades; anything from dental work to dressmaking costs far less in the Eastern than in the Western sectors. All these factors have been reflected in the very high unemployment ratio and in a substantial and inevitable budgetary deficit of the local government.

Intensive efforts are being made toward Berlin's economic rehabilitation; the Federal Republic is helping to finance the city's deficit; the ECA has released counterpart funds for Berlin's investment program; some government

* Marked improvement was shown in import expenditures in June and July 1950. See "Economic Review," Information Bulletin, Oct. 1950 issue.

offices have been moved from Frankfurt and Bonn to Berlin; tax measures have been instituted for the purpose of improving Berlin's competitive position.

It is hoped that Berlin can become more nearly self-supporting over the next few years through these and other measures, but as long as the present political situation continues Berlin will inevitably constitute a drain on the resources of Western Germany.

IN THE CURRENT FISCAL year Germany is receiving about \$730,000,000 of direct United States aid, including both ECA and GARIOA funds. This aid has formed the essential basis of the very substantial recovery which has been achieved; without it the food supplies of the population would have fallen well below the subsistence level and German industries would have had to curtail operations drastically because of lack of essential raw materials.

Restoration of a viable German economy and the elimination of the need for extraordinary aid can best be appraised in two steps. One phase of the problem is the balance of Germany's over-all accounts with the world as a whole; the second is the problem of the dollar gap itself. Obviously, these two objectives are concurrent and not consecutive; the steps needed to achieve both must be undertaken simultaneously.

However, it will simplify the problem to consider these two phases separately, reviewing first the steps needed to achieve a global balance of Germany's accounts and then the specific steps needed to eliminate or narrow the dollar gap.

Balancing Germany's trade account with the world as a whole requires not so much the addition of new industrial capacity as the effective employment of Germany's existing resources. If Germany's unemployed men and machines are put to work, if Germany's agricultural resources are properly utilized, and if its export drive is pushed vigorously, it should be possible to raise its total export level to well over \$2,000,000,000 a year; or to a rate that would permit at least an approximate balance of Germany's total import needs.

THIS OBJECTIVE cannot be accomplished, however, unless the responsible German authorities take the most vigorous steps to insure the maximum use of Germany's available resources. Among the most important fields in which action is essential are the following:

1. The redirection of fiscal policy is an essential step toward the development of an investment program of the scope and character needed to put men back to work. Above all, the immediate urgent task is to reduce unemployment drastically, both because Germany cannot afford to leave idle its most valuable resource—human skills—and because of the explosive political implications of a continued high level of unemployment.

2. Consequently, fiscal and monetary policy must be thoroughly re-oriented and effectively implemented. The tax structure must be revised with the basic objective of inducing substantially increased private investment, as well as for the purpose of increasing over-all government



Three members of President Truman's Public Advisory Board of ECA recently visited Frankfurt to confer with HICOG and ECA officials. L.-r., George S. Eccles, consultant to the board, Mrs. Eccles, Mrs. Hinckley, Robert H. Hinckley, board member and vice-president of the American Broadcasting Co., and Gordon E. Reckord, secretary of the board.
(PRD HICOG photo)

revenue. The repressive character of the existing structure should be modified and direct steps taken to discourage luxury consumption and to shift income to savings. Vigorous steps to improve tax morality and curb tax evasion will be needed to make this policy effective.

3. The development and implementation of a sound and effective fiscal and monetary policy will depend upon a considerable improvement and simplification of present administrative relations and responsibilities. Better coordination in the formulation of the fiscal policy is needed between the Occupying Authorities, the federal German government and the individual states.

4. Investment should, of course, be directed and encouraged toward industrial modernization and the general structural changes that will permit Germany to compete effectively in export markets generally and in the dollar market particularly. Expansion of over-all industrial capacity is not of prime urgency in Germany, though specific sectors of industry, particularly power, may require some additions to provide a balanced and efficient structure. Emphasis must be placed instead upon modernization and upon steps to permit full utilization of existing capacity, including, for example, construction of adequate housing for workers in many industrial areas where the current need for added labor cannot be satisfied simply because living accommodations are not available.

5. A considerable amount of investment is required to improve the efficiency of agricultural production. Some land reclamation projects are required. Fertilizer application must be intensified, land reform must be pressed, mechanization consistent with Germany's farm structure must be provided and adequate agricultural services established.

6. In this connection, agricultural price policy needs substantial revision. (As of March) bread prices are subsidized, and the bulk of the federal deficit represents the cost of maintaining domestic grain prices far below world

price levels. This policy not only constitutes a serious drain upon the federal budget, but also represents an important obstacle to increased agricultural production. If internal wheat prices are permitted to rise to the world price level, farmers would both produce more wheat and feed less grain to livestock. It is hoped that this step will be taken or at least announced before the spring wheat planting.

7. However, investments of the kind described above, while essential to Germany's economic viability, can provide only a partial answer to the employment problem. Manufacturing production should be raised at least 20 percent over the present level, but the great bulk of this added production should be achieved through higher labor productivity. Similarly, no significant expansion of labor opportunities in agriculture can be expected in achieving higher farm output. The principal immediate source of increased employment must come, therefore, from a large and well-planned construction program. This will include, in the first place, housing.

IT IS ESTIMATED that the present housing shortage in Germany, reflecting both war destruction and the greatly increased population, is of the order of magnitude of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 housing units. German authorities are now planning housing construction at the rate of about 250,000 units annually; it is believed that the rate should be substantially greater, or probably about 350,000 units. More housing will provide direct employment on the site, increased labor in the building material industries, and labor opportunities in industrial areas where accommodations for workers are now preventing expansion.

8. Other essential construction projects are also needed. The secondary road system should be improved in order to raise Germany's internal transportation efficiency. Hospital facilities are grossly inadequate. These and many

other programs, all of an essential nature, must be relied upon as a major source of increased employment.

9. The development of Germany's trade with the participating area has been already greatly assisted by the steps which the federal government has taken toward the liberalization of its import policy and the steps which some of its neighbors are taking toward lifting restrictions on German imports. Negotiations with countries which still maintain hampering restrictions on German exports are going forward and it is hoped that these will prove successful in the reasonably near future.

All of these steps, if boldly conceived and vigorously implemented, should permit Germany not only to balance its accounts with the non-dollar area but to show significant surplus in its trade with western Europe.

The problem of the dollar gap will, however, be considerably more difficult. The dollar gap can, of course, be narrowed in two ways; by increased dollar exports, and by reducing dollar imports. The reduction in dollar imports can in turn be accomplished both by increased internal production of dollar substitutable items and increased import of such items from non-dollar areas.

Germany's exports to the United States and the Western Hemisphere have increased considerably during the course of the present fiscal year and further increases are anticipated. United States tariff restrictions represent a serious problem, particularly since Germany has never negotiated a tariff agreement with the United States under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act. Germany's long isolation from the Western world has resulted in the destruction of its normal trade contacts, which are being slowly rebuilt.

Intensive efforts are needed to acquaint German manufacturers with the preferences and requirements of the dollar markets; to reduce German production costs to permit effective competition; and to develop the commercial contacts and aggressive sales efforts required to increase the volume of trade. The re-establishment of consular relations should help. The ECA Mission to Germany is co-operating with the German authorities in every phase of the "dollar drive."

Germany is also intensively seeking to develop its Latin American market and has concluded satisfactory trade agreements with a number of important Latin American countries. Exports to Latin America have shown a considerable increase during the past year (\$11,000,000 during the last quarter of 1949 compared with \$5,000,000 in the first quarter) and substantial further expansion* is to be anticipated. Germany should be able to obtain from Latin America an increasing share of the food and basic raw materials needed by its economy in return for its exports.

Before the war, a large part of Germany's requirements for the commodities it is now importing from the Western Hemisphere were obtained from eastern Europe and from eastern Germany. This trade is now at a low level because of the existing political

* See "Economic Review," Information Bulletin, September 1950 issue, for details of recently-concluded Latin American trade agreements.



Four US Congressmen visited Frankfurt recently after attending the Interparliamentary Union meeting in Dublin. Shown arriving at Rhine-Main airport are, l.-r., Sen. Claude Pepper (D.-Fla.), Rep. William R. Poage (D.-Tex.), Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D.-N.C.), and Sen. Owen W. Brewster (R.-Me.). (PRD HICOG photo)

tensions, but it has recently shown considerable expansion. In the last quarter of 1949 Germany exported about \$28,000,000 worth of commodities to eastern Europe (excluding the Soviet Zone of Germany) and imported \$39,000,000, compared with \$10,000,000 of exports and \$20,000,000 of imports in the first quarter of the year. The future of this trade depends, of course, in good part upon political developments over which Germany would have little influence and no control.

In the field of increased internal production, the principal easing of the dollar requirements must, of course, come in the field of food products, particularly the basic staples — grains, fats and oils, and sugar. These three groups of commodities in the current fiscal year account for 60 percent of Germany's dollar imports.

As already pointed out, internal German production of grains can be expanded by appropriate expenditures in the agricultural field and by adoption of a sound agricultural price policy. It should be stressed, however, that Western Germany was never self-sufficient in food before the war and cannot possibly become self-sufficient in the foreseeable future, particularly in view of the great influx of population.

Germany can also achieve some increase in its output of industrial raw materials, and it has reduced the

cost of petroleum imports by increasing its refining operations. Germany's needs for imports of machinery and equipment from the United States have declined rapidly as German industry has expanded.

IN SUMMARY, GERMANY'S dollar requirements should decline over the next two years, and its dollar earnings should increase. However, some gap will inevitably remain. It is to be hoped that part of this gap can be covered by some conversion of Germany's earnings from the non-dollar area; this will depend, of course, both upon the extent of recovery in the participating area as a whole and upon the institutional arrangements which will be developed. It is also hoped that new investment from abroad may cover a portion of the remaining gap.

Total direct aid by the United States to Germany in the current fiscal year is about 30 percent less than it was in 1948-49 and for fiscal 1951 a further cut of 25 percent is proposed.

Of the total expected imports from the United States in 1950-51, more than 90 percent would be food and agricultural commodities; industrial imports, while including such critical items as petroleum and non-ferrous metals, are relatively small. Consequently, the impact of any further cut in aid would necessarily fall almost entirely

Index of Industrial Production and Production Statistics of Selected Industries	Annual Totals					
	Production in a Prewar Year		1946	1947	1948	1949
	Year	Pro- duction				
Index of Industrial Production <i>a/</i> 1936 = 100						
Total	1936	100	34	40	60	89
General production goods (including gas & electricity)	1936	100	N.A.	65	84	105
Capital goods	1936	100	N.A.	29	50	83
Consumer goods	1936	100	N.A.	33	55	81
Machinery (excl. elec. equipment)	1936	100	N.A.	32	51	94
Chemicals	1936	100	N.A.	40	61	88
Textile	1936	100	N.A.	28	46	82
Fuel and Power						
Coal (excluding pitch and lignite) Million M. Tons	1938	137.0	53.9	71.1	87.0	103.3
Electricity <i>b/</i> Million K.W. H.	1937	24,588	23,820	25,656	31,344	38,350 <i>p</i>
Manufactures & Semi-Manufactures						
Pig iron and ferro-alloys 1000 M. Tons	1938	15,096	2,088	2,268	4,635	7,146
Steel ingots and castings do.	1938	17,892	2,556	3,060	5,552	9,143
Cement <i>c/</i> do.	1936	9,072	2,592	3,000	5,568	8,464
Cotton yarn do.	1936	266.2	47.9	78.8	119.2	226.9
Wool yarn do.	1936	47.3	<i>d/</i>	27.0	38.6	66.0
Rayon yarn and fibers do.	1936	49.9	23.9	30.1	68.8	127.8
Motor vehicles Thousands	1936	210.5	23.4	23.0	59.6	160.3
Railway Freight Traffic Million Net-Ton Kilometers		<i>d/</i>	<i>d/</i>	32,700	41,825	

Note: Most recent data subject to revision.

p/ = Preliminary estimate.

a/ = Index of Ministry of Economics. Indexes are for Bizone through 1948; for Federal Republic for 1949. Federal Republic index is adjusted for number of working days. Bizone index for 1947 and 1948 not adjusted for working days.

b/ = Bizonal data includes production of establishments generating electricity for their own use.

c/ = Production of artificial cement (including Portland) and natural cement.

d/ = Data not available for Federal Republic.

upon the food and agricultural group. In effect, most of any cut would have to be reflected in reduced food consumption, but part would be reflected in reduced imports of cotton and curtailed output of cotton yarns and fabrics.

The principal burden would of necessity fall upon the supply of basic foods. While it would be theoretically possible to cut back somewhat on the livestock program by reducing feed imports, the result of any such action would almost certainly be that farmers would feed more breadgrains to livestock so that the net offset would be the same.

AS A RESULT OF adequate imports and good crops, Germany has been able in the past few months to remove its rationing controls on all foods with the exception of sugar. On the basis of the balance foreseen for the next fiscal year, including a reasonably favorable crop, it would be possible for Germany to continue to keep basic foods unrationed. This does not mean that consumption of basic foods is lavish, but merely that price has resumed its normal economic function as the basis for distribution. It should be emphasized that average food consumption in Germany, despite the lifting of ration controls, remains below the prewar level.

The food supply balance foreseen for the next fiscal year leaves no substantial margin between supply and requirements. The impact of any reduction in supply would fall most heavily on the low-income groups in the population since it would be the large volume of basic rather than the small volume of luxury foods which would be adversely affected. It is doubtful whether any significant reduction in the availability of grains or fats and oils could be absorbed without the reimposition of rationing controls. Certainly, if crops failed to come up to expectations, the result could be very serious.

The situation is aggravated by the overriding urgency of achieving a substantial increase of employment in Germany. Obviously, employed workers have larger consumption demands and consumption requirements

Eleven iron lungs arrive at HICOG warehouse in Frankfurt. Donated by the US government, the lungs are being distributed to German university medical schools in Cologne, Duesseldorf, Erlangen, Goettingen, Heidelberg, Kiel, Mainz, Munich, Tuebingen and Wuerzburg. The uncrated one shown goes to the University of Frankfurt's Children's Clinic.

(PRD HICOG photo)



Percentage of Food Consumption Derived from Net Imports *a/*

Commodity	Imports as percent of total consumption <i>a/</i>				
	Prewar 1947-48	1948-49	Preliminary 1949-50 1950-51		
Food Consumption:					
All foods (calorie weighted) <i>b/</i>	34	47	43	41	44
Bread grains	34	55	45	36	47
Rice	100	—	100	100	100
Other grain used for food	65	85	97	94	95
Total grain	36	59	50	40	51
Sugar	53	55	44	48	53
Potatoes	13	7	1	1	—
Fats, incl. butter (fat cont.)	50	17	33	46	41
Meat	14	—	4	5	3
Fish	36	44	54	39	35
Eggs	23	23	17	12	7
Whole milk	4	14	7	11	7
Cheese	29	0	2	13	8
Dry legumes	69	72	69	77	78
Vegetables	20	2	9	9	11
Fruit and nuts	24	17	28	34	37

a/ = Percentages calculated on the basis of quantity (tonnage) except for "All Foods." That portion of the various livestock products domestically produced, included on a gross production basis, without adjustment for imported feed. The adjustment has been made in "All Foods."

b/ = Imports adjusted to include contribution to livestock production made by imported feed.

than unemployed, and any substantial reduction in unemployment would bring with it the need for some increase in imports, both of immediate consumption goods and of the raw materials required by the enterprises in which the workers would be employed. Consequently, the problem of spreading less food over a significantly increased working population might well destroy the relatively precarious balance between the deflationary and inflationary forces in Germany and result in price increases that might require the reimposition, not only of rationing, but of other detailed administrative controls over prices and markets.

A REDUCTION IN the supply of cotton in the face of the strong German demand for consumer goods would also have a number of potentially serious consequences. Basic clothing, next to food, is the item most required by the German working population, and the one for which demand would be most affected by any increase in the working force.

In short, any significant further reduction in the amount of United States aid to Germany for the next fiscal year would necessarily imperil the success of the recovery program and would certainly endanger the effort to restore a free economy in Germany.

If the resumption of price and rationing controls becomes necessary, the shock to the economy would be serious. It could also induce a trend toward autarchy which would be difficult to reverse even if conditions improved subsequently.

+END

Washington Report

US Foreign Policy Defined

TO REMAIN A FREE and independent nation and to help other peoples to achieve independence and to enjoy the fruits of freedom — that in essence is the foreign policy of the United States as outlined in a new US State Department publication entitled "Our Foreign Policy."

In a foreward to the booklet, President Truman explains that it was prepared at his direction in order that the American people might have a simple and clear statement of "what we are after in our relations with other governments and their peoples."

Under the American Constitution, the shaping of foreign policy is vested with the President. In actual practice, however, it mirrors the character and traditional values of the American people, which have remained constant throughout the years. Some of them are summarized by the Department of State follows:

"We attach the highest importance to individual freedom, and we mean to keep our freedom.

"We are a peaceful people, and we want to get rid of wars and the threat of wars.

"We have a comparatively high standard of living. We want to raise the standard so that everyone in the United States will eventually have a chance to earn a decent and secure living.

"We are a friendly people. We have no traditional 'enemies' and we want to be on good terms with every other people."

However, the specific measures by which these values are preserved must necessarily depend on changing circumstances. Today the determining factor of totalitarian expansionism has focused American attention on the need for building up the strength of the free world. The publication explains:

"Helping to create situations of strength in many parts of the world is the number one policy of the United States in the year 1950. This policy holds out the best hope of reaching eventual agreement with the Soviet Union.

"This policy involves action to carry out the charter of the United Nations so that the UN organization may serve as a powerful bulwark of peace and a deterrent to aggression. It involves action under the charter to build up and pool the military defenses of the United States and other free nations.

"It involves action to weld the free nations together politically and develop collective policies for a constructive, dynamic peace.

"It involves economic action to enable the free nations to produce and trade and prosper, so that their peoples will see in voluntary co-operation the promise of a better life for themselves and their children.

"Finally, it involves action to promote the flow of ideas, of information, of people and of goods to invigorate the

free societies and to make the benefits of freedom clear to all people on both sides of the Iron Curtain."

It is this paramount need to create situations of strength in the free world which underlies the purposes of the European Recovery Program, the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, and the Point Four Program for helping the underdeveloped areas, the Department emphasizes.

The booklet traces the history of American efforts to promote international security through the United Nations as part of a long-range purpose to transform the pioneer international society of today into an orderly community of free nations. It shows how this purpose has been hampered by the failure of the Soviet Union to co-operate and by its "repeated violation of the spirit and letter of the charter."

But despite these "discouraging and sobering experiences," the United States "continues to put its long-range hopes for a peaceful and secure world order in the United Nations."

The publication also reviews the repeated threats to security, created by Communist pressure and guerrilla tactics in various parts of the world, which the United Nations was not yet equipped to meet. It shows how these threats led to the Truman Doctrine and the extension of economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey, to the Rio Pact and the North Atlantic Defense system. And how now, as a result of the aggression in Korea, they are responsible for the present American effort to strengthen the defenses of the free world.

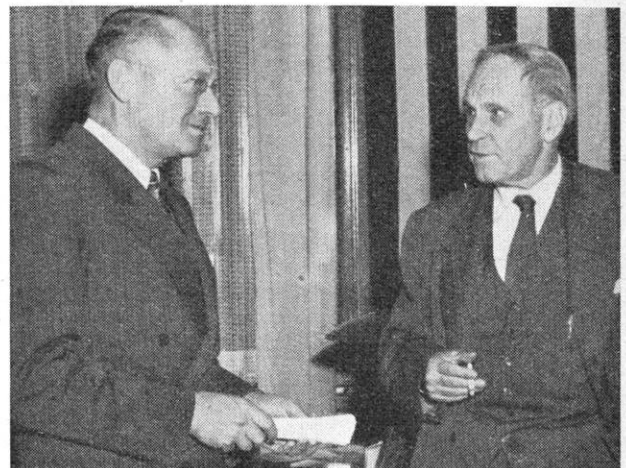
American policy is not dedicated to maintaining the *status quo*, the State Department stresses.

"Americans belong to a minority of the human race which is the bearer of the liberal revolution toward freedom and progress," the booklet says.

"The foreign policies of the United States are an expression of the revolutionary democratic ideas by which we live. We want all other people to understand these

Roger Baldwin (right), national chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, was briefed on the progress of civil liberties in Hesse under HICOG by State Commissioner Dr. James R. Newman on his recent visit to Wiesbaden.

(PRB OLCH photo)



ideas and to have an opportunity, in time, to practice them: to govern themselves, to think for themselves, to work for themselves, and to enjoy the fruits of their labor."

The United States recognizes that not all people are now ready to shoulder the burdens of independence and self-government, but it affirms the right and the capability of all people to work toward them, the State Department says, adding:

"In recent years the United States has had a chance to prove that it is still the traditional friend of young nations, still the champion of peoples seeking their independence. Since the end of the second world war more than 500,000,000 people have gained their independence. Eight new nations have been born. The United States has assisted at the birth of these nations, as far as it could. It has vigorously supported their membership in the United Nations.

"In the Philippines we had our best opportunity to demonstrate that American policy means what it says. The 20,000,000 citizens of those islands celebrated their independence July 4, 1946 as a result of a promise we made and kept."

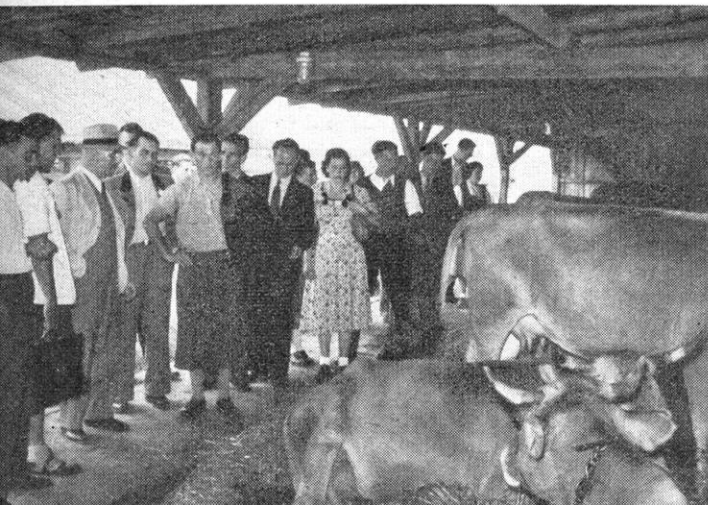
In the case of Korea, the booklet affirms America's purpose to help to restore the independence of that country and to help the Koreans to become a united people. It says:

"The tragic case of Korea illustrates clearly the plight of small young nations seeking to live an independent life in the neighborhood of a predatory power. It brings home to all nations, great and small, the truths that have been staring them in the face: that the only real security is collective security and the only hope of peace is in strong collective action by the decent, law-abiding members of the community."

As for the ultimate liberation of China from foreign domination, the Department says that this will depend on the will of the Chinese people and the toughness of other Asian peoples in standing up for their independence against Communist pressure, as well as on the help which the free world can give them.

"We shall be deluding ourselves," the publication states, "if we think that American policy can, by itself, bring about the liberation of the Chinese people or

Rural students inspect cattle during a recent conference at Hohenheim Agricultural College in Wuerttemberg-Baden. The gathering was attended by 65 youth representing every county in the state.
(PRB OLCWB photo)



guarantee the progress of independence and freedom in Asia as a whole. By our own enlightened choice, we are part of a great coalition which is learning how to mobilize the power of free nations for peace. Our first duty is to strengthen and unite that coalition and to identify it beyond all doubt in the minds of people as the spearhead of the liberal revolution for freedom and progress. That is our long-range purpose, as expressed in the charter of the United Nations. We belong to the free community, and our role is one of partnership."

* * *

MGA Members to Convene

Generals Lucius D. Clay and Mark W. Clark head an impressive array of speakers to appear before the third annual Military Government Association convention in New York's Hotel McAlpin, Dec. 9.

More than 2,000 invitations have been issued to military government and civil affairs personnel who will have an opportunity to meet in "unit reunions" and discuss old times.

The day's activities will be climaxed by the evening dinner, at which time a special message from President Truman will be read and an address given by General Clay. Opera stars Gladys Swarthout and Lawrence Tibbett will perform for the guests, who will include Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University.

* * *

Stamp Club Features Contest

European stamp collectors with an understanding of the English language are now learning about United States stamps and American philatelists through the "Voice of America Stamp Club."

The club's program is broadcast to Europe, on both medium and shortwave, at 4.45 p.m. on Thursday in the 13, 16 and 19 meter bands. VOA is also distributing recordings of the program throughout Europe for broadcast by local stations.

The awarding of prizes for the most interesting questions concerning US stamps is a feature of the broadcasts. For the best questions, to be read and answered on the program, VOA will award 10 packages of 50 stamps of the world, taken from VOA mail. Only overseas listeners are eligible to enter the contest.

Programs already broadcast have included a discussion of the Washington sesquicentennial series of commemorative stamps and excerpts of a regular meeting of an average small-town stamp club in the United States.

+END

Elfriede Ketzner Elected Haus Schwalbach Board President

The board of directors of Haus Schwalbach, the Hesse community education center in the Taunus Hills, has elected Elfriede Ketzner of Hofheim as president for one year. Miss Ketzner, who was a member of the board during its first year of existence, replaced Dr. Otto Appel, of the Hessian Ministry of Education.

CALENDAR of Coming Events

This calendar is initiated to present a single list of the outstanding events of general interest scheduled in Germany during November and December. Entries for this list have been furnished by the German Tourist Association (Deutsche Zentrale fuer Fremdenverkehr) and various HICOG offices.

CURRENT (Events in progress Nov. 15 with only closing dates given)

- Nov. 21 — Aachen (NRW): Exhibition in commemoration of A. Kampf; master prints by Piper, Hanfstaengl, Bruckmann, Albertina.
 Nov. 26 — Heidelberg (WB): Photo show by the Swiss Working Federation.
 Nov. 30 — Munich (Bav): "Munich as a City of Sculptors, 1850 to 1950," Lenbach Gallery.
 Nov. 30 — Mannheim (WB): Special exhibition of American architecture.
 Dec. 3 — Krefeld (NRW): Paintings, water-color paintings, ceramics, H. Zang.
 Dec. 31 — Krefeld (NRW): Exhibition of Krefeld artists.
 Dec. 31 — Mannheim (WB): Special exhibition: Today's Italian art.

NOVEMBER

- Nov. 5-26 — Frankfurt (Hes): Paintings and wood carvings; Frans Masareel.
 Nov. 11-16 — Flensburg (SH): Food and beverage fair.
 Nov. 14-16 — Cologne (NRW): German Union of Cattle Trade.
 Nov. 14-18 — Brunswick (LS): Festival of modern chamber music.
 Nov. 15 — Duisburg (NRW): Rome Quartet concert.
 Nov. 15 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Schneiderhan Quartet concert.
 Nov. 15 — Heidelberg (WB): Concert by Stross Quartet, with Vienna Trumpeters' Union.

Christmas fairs, traditional markets for sale of trinkets, novelties and seasonal decorations with many amusement attractions, will be held in practically all German cities and towns varying from one day to most of the month during December. Notable among these will be Berlin, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Essen, Heidelberg, Kiel, Mainz, Bonn, Bayreuth, Wuerzburg, Aschaffenburg, Flensburg, Mannheim, Bad Wimpfen, Neustadt (Haardl) and Idar-Oberstein.

Christmas art exhibitions will be held in Trier, Heidelberg, Passau and Frankfurt, Johannes Sebastian Bach's famous Christmas Oratorio will be presented in Duesseldorf Dec. 4-5, Bremen Dec. 10, Karlsruhe, Brunswick, Lueneburg and Frankfurt, Dec. 17. Other special Christmas events include: Christmas Fair of German Women's Culture in Kiel, Dec. 3-7; Bakers Guild's pageant and presentation of Advent candle to mayor and city council in Cadolzburg, Bav., Dec. 2-4; People's Festival at Hamburg Cathedral in November and December.

NOVEMBER

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		

- Nov. 15 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Fall meeting of farm youth.
 Nov. 16, 18, 19 — Gelsenkirchen (NRW): Festival performances of Beethoven's "Fidelio," conductors: Dr. L. Romansky and M. Meissner.
 Nov. 16 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert, with M. Strub, violin soloist.
 Nov. 17 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert with G. Casado, cello soloist.
 Nov. 17 — Heidelberg (WB): Concert by Elly Ney, piano, and Ludwig Hoelscher, cello.
 Nov. 19 — Mainz (RP): Castle concert.
 Nov. 19 — Dortmund (NRW): Horse racing.
 Nov. 22 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Brahms concert, including Requiem.
 Nov. 22 — Bremen (LS): Brahms concert, including Requiem, with Bremen Cathedral Choir and Philharmonic Orchestra.
 Nov. 22 — Frankfurt (Hes): St. Cecilia Union concert: Brahms' Requiem; Singing Academy: Verdi's Requiem.
 Nov. 22 — Schwerte (NRW): Bach's B-minor Mass.
 Nov. 22-23 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert with G. Casado; conductor: G. L. Jochum.
 Nov. 26 — Brunswick (LS): Bach's B-minor Mass.
 Nov. 26 — Lueneburg (LS): Bach, cantatas, and Mozart's Requiem.
 Nov. 26 — Mainz (RP): Verdi's Requiem; conductor: G. M. Zwissler.
 Nov. 26 — Berlin: Bach, St. John's Passion.
 Nov. 26 — Krefeld (NRW): Horse racing.
 Nov. 26 — Frankfurt (Hes): Horse racing.
 Nov. 27 — Luebeck (SH): Chamber orchestra, with G. Puchelt, piano soloist.
 Nov. 27-28 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert, with G. Casado, soloist; conductor: Hermann Abendroth.
 Nov. 29 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Symphony concert; conductor: G. Koenig.
 Nov. 29 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Harness racing.
 Nov. 29 — Krefeld (NRW): Horse racing.
 Nov. 29-Dec. 2 — Hannover (LS): Meeting of the Industrial Mining Federation.

DECEMBER

- Dec. 1 — Freiburg (WB): Symphony concert, with Wilhelm Kempf, piano soloist and A. Busch, violin soloist.
 Dec. 1-3 — Frankfurt (Hes): Poultry show.
 Dec. 1-20 — Solingen (NRW): *Bergisches Land* (hill district) technical art exhibition.
 Dec. 2 — Mainz (RP): Symphony concert, with Tibor Varga, violin soloist; conductor: G. M. Zwissler.
 Dec. 3 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Harness racing.
 Dec. 4 — Frankfurt (Hes): Museum concert, with Tibor Varga, violin soloist.
 Dec. 4 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert (municipal orchestra).

- Dec. 4-5 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert.
 Dec. 4-7 — Aschaffenburg (Bav): St. Andrew's fair.
 Dec. 5 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Hessian State Orchestra: symphony concert.
 Dec. 6 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Amsterdam String Quartet.
 Dec. 7 — Bochum (NRW): Festival concert; H. Meissner, conductor.
 Dec. 8 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert.
 Dec. 8-10 — Hamburg: North-German poultry show.
 Dec. 9-10 — Stuttgart (WB): Poultry show on Killesberg.
 Dec. 9-10 — Bonn (NRW): Special symphony and philharmonic concert.
 Dec. 10 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Harness racing.
 Dec. 11 — Luebeck (SH): Verdi's Requiem.
 Dec. 11 — Karlsruhe (WB): Baden State Orchestra: symphony concert.
 Dec. 12 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Cello concert, Prof. Ludwig Hoelscher.
 Dec. 13-14 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert, with F. Bruckbauer, violin soloist; conductor: G. L. Jochum.
 Dec. 15 — Bochum (NRW): Loewenguth Quartet, Paris.
 Dec. 16 — Mainz (RP): Symphony concert.
 Dec. 17 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Harness racing.
 Dec. 18-19 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; Prof. G. Wand, conductor.
 Dec. 19 — Bonn (NRW): Philharmonic concert.
 Dec. 20-21 — Brunswick (LS): Violin concert, Heinz Stanske.
 Dec. 24 — Biberach (WB): Santa Claus ceremony.
 Dec. 25 — Mainz (RP): Castle concert.
 Dec. 30 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Special concert; O. Schmidtgen, conductor.
 Dec. 31 — Cologne (NRW): Musical end of the Cologne city jubilee: Handel's "Messiah."
 Dec. 31 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Harness racing.

(For comprehensive list of Principal German Winter Sport Events, 1950-1951, see page 96.)

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

Dr. Oron James Hale Joins OLCB

A PROFESSOR OF EUROPEAN HISTORY has been assigned to Bavaria as US deputy state commissioner. Dr. Oron James Hale arrived in Munich in late September to join the staff of Dr. George N. Shuster, Bavaria's state commissioner.

Dr. Hale was granted leave from his professorial post at the University of Virginia to accept the position.

No stranger to Germany, Dr. Hale has specialized in German history and affairs and is the author of books and articles dealing with German history. He spent the summers of 1927 and 1928 doing research in Germany, returned for a longer research project in 1932-33. He again visited Germany in 1945 as a member of a special War Department historical commission which was then operating in Germany under the direction of Dr. Shuster.

Dr. Hale spent four war years with the War Department General Staff, leaving active service in September 1946 as a colonel.

Three New Deputy Directors Named

The deputy director spots of three HICOG Offices underwent changes at the end of September.

Theo E. Hall, former deputy executive secretary of HICOG, moved to the job of deputy director in the Office of Administration. Mr. Hall replaces A.G. Sims, who returned to Washington to accept a new State Department position. The 35-year-old, Kansas-born Mr. Hall was first deputy chief and later chief of the Public Safety Branch of OMGUS in Berlin. His first position in Germany was as public safety adviser for a US military group.

Taking over Mr. Hall's post as deputy executive secretary of HICOG was Sam P. Gilstrap. A regular Foreign Service Staff officer, Mr. Gilstrap came here from Cairo, where he served as executive officer in the American Embassy. The 43-year-old Oklahoma-born official was administrator for the Office of Price Administration in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from 1944 until his appointment in the Foreign Service. From 1942 to 1944 he served with the Overseas Branch of the Office of War Information in San Francisco.

Rudolf F. Bertram has been appointed to the position of deputy director of the Office of Labor Affairs. He



Dr. George N. Shuster (left), state commissioner for Bavaria, welcomes his deputy, newly-arrived Dr. Oron James Hale, who is on leave from the University of Virginia, where he is professor of European History. (PRB OLCB photo)

succeeded John K. Meskiman, who is returning to the United States because of ill health.

Mr. Bertram is German-born with a lengthy record in personnel relations in the United States. In 1943 he was appointed head labor relations officer for the Tennessee Valley Authority; in 1948 he joined the staff of the Manpower Division of OMGUS, where he served as executive officer.

Glenn E. Garrett, former chief of the Labor Affairs Division for OLC Hesse, succeeded Mr. Bertram as chief of the Labor Division.

Riddleberger Assumes Paris Post

James W. Riddleberger former director of HICOG's Office of Political Affairs reported to Paris late in September to take on the post of political adviser to Marshall Plan Ambassador Milton Katz.

Mr. Riddleberger, a career diplomat, has served with the US State Department since 1929, beginning as vice-consul in Geneva and going from there to several posts in Western Europe and Washington.

He joined the occupation administration in 1947, serving in Berlin as director of the Office of Political Affairs, OMGUS and political adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

Pennsylvania Honors Harvey W. Brown

Pennsylvania's Chamber of Commerce looked to Germany for the selection of one of 25 former Pennsylvanians to be named "Pennsylvania Ambassadors."

Harvey W. Brown, director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, and labor adviser to the ECA Mission in Germany, received the honor for "outstanding achievement in the best tradition of the Commonwealth." The awards have been made annually since 1948.

Mr. Brown, former president of the International Association of Machinists, returned to the United States to receive the award and simultaneously was to address the convention of the Railway Machinists General Chairmen's Association in Chicago. (See text of address on page 15.)



Theo E. Hall.
(PRD HICOG photo)

Gerhardt Promoted to Colonelcy

Harrison A. Gerhardt, special assistant to the US High Commissioner, has been promoted to the rank of full colonel.

Colonel Gerhardt has served in Germany four years. Prior to his appointment with HICOG he served as US secretary of the Allied Control Commission's Allied Secretariat in Berlin for three years. From 1943 to 1945, when Mr. McCloy was assistant secretary of war, Colonel Gerhardt served as executive to Mr. McCloy. In that capacity he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In 1948, he was recalled from Germany to Washington for duty in the General Staff of the Army and assigned to political-military affairs. Since 1945 Colonel Gerhardt has served as adviser to the US delegation at numerous meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers. He was military adviser to the UN General Assembly in 1948.

A graduate of West Point, Colonel Gerhardt was later instructor and assistant professor of economics, government and international relations there. In 1942 he received an MA degree from Columbia University.



Col. Harrison A. Gerhardt.
(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

First US Woman Judge Named

The first woman judge in the US court system in Germany took the oath of office in October. She is Sadie Belle Arbuthnot of Orlando, Fla., former US district attorney at Stuttgart.

Chief Justice William Clark, who administered the oath, said Miss Arbuthnot's appointment was a tribute to her "fine character, great legal ability and splendid record as an assistant district attorney." She is assigned to the Eleventh Judicial District, with headquarters at Bad Kissingen.

Miss Sadie Belle Arbuthnot, of Orlando, Fla., former US district attorney at Stuttgart, has been appointed the first woman judge in the US courts system in Germany. She is being administered the oath of office as a magistrate of the US Courts of the Allied High Commission by Chief Justice William Clark. Assigned to the 11th Judicial District, Judge Arbuthnot will have her headquarters in Bad Kissingen. Watching proceedings is Associate Justice Juan A Sedillo.

(PRB OLCB photo)



Rothfelder to Push Trade Promotion

William E. Rothfelder has taken on added responsibilities in Germany's Dollar Drive, the campaign conducted by HICOG's Trade Promotion Branch to expand German exports, particularly to the dollar areas.

Mr. Rothfelder moves up from the post of tourist and invisible exports specialist to that of deputy chief, Trade Promotion Branch, Industry Division, Office of Economic Affairs.

Tuch Heads Frankfurt Information Center

Frankfurt's US Information Center had a new chief this month with the transfer of Hans N. Tuch from the directorship of Wiesbaden's center.

In his new capacity, Mr. Tuch is also in charge of reading rooms in Buedingen, Gelnhausen, Hanau, Offenburg, Bad Homburg and Bad Nauheim.

Gibson Morrissey, former chief of the Frankfurt center, left for a similar post in Darmstadt. His transfer was made in recognition of the vast interest shown in music in the Darmstadt area. Mr. Morrissey, previously served with the Theater and Music Branch of HICOG.

Burkhardt, Brown Join Public Affairs

Frederick H. Burkhardt and Richard R. Brown joined the Office of Public Affairs in Frankfurt at the end of September.

Dr. Burkhardt, president of Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., has been given a year's leave to take on the job of special consultant. During the war, he was detailed from naval duty to the Office of Strategic Services; in 1945 he was transferred to the Department of State and appointed acting chief of the Division of Research for Europe.

Mr. Brown has taken up his duties as general manager of the Office of Public Affairs. Since 1949 he has been executive director on the staff of the assistant secretary of economic affairs in the State Department. From 1944 to 1948 he was chief executive officer and deputy director general of UNRRA.



Richard R. Brown.
(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Akselrad Moves to Bavaria

Richard Akselrad, former chief of OLC Bremen's Press, Film and Publications Branch, moved to Bavaria in September to take up similar duties with the state commissioner's office there.

His duties in Bremen were meanwhile temporarily taken over by Howard W. Calkins, chief of the Public Relations Branch in Bremen.

+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.

IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMIC activity for Western Germany continued at an accelerated pace during the month of August. Industrial production increased spectacularly. Unemployment continued to drop as employment increased. Exports rose and the trade deficit was reduced to the lowest level since May 1950.

With these good signs, certain difficulties characteristic of an expanding national economy in an expanding world economy also appeared: world market and some domestic prices rose sharply, and there developed shortages of certain raw materials, semi-finished products and types of skilled labor.

Industry

The index of industrial production (excluding building, stimulants and food processing) rose 6.5 percent during August to reach 114 percent of 1936, a new postwar record and the greatest single month-to-month increase since the index was established in January 1949. The increases were spread with comparative uniformity over almost the whole of industry, and are attributed to a marked increase in orders received since June, and to the vacation shutdowns in some industries in July.

Among the industries whose production on a daily average basis rose to new postwar records were: iron ore, salt and potash mining, crude oil extraction, oil refining, coal by-products, stones and earths, iron and steel, vehicles, electrical equipment, other metal goods, chemicals, hollow glass, paper production, rubber products, gas and tobacco.

Coal production in August amounted to 351,000 metric tons per day, compared with the postwar high of 364,000 metric tons in April, but had risen again to 355,000 tons per day in the week ending Sept 24. The failure of coal production to increase since last spring, together with the increase in demand resulting from the general revival of industry, especially steel, is now expected to result in shortages of coal during the winter months.

It is estimated that the productive capacity is about 390,000 tons per day as compared with anticipated daily requirements of 400,000 to 410,000 tons. The demand for coal has been further stimulated by the expectation of an increase in the domestic price of coal, since the director general of the DKBL (*Deutsche Kohlebergbau-Leitung*) has announced that wages must be increased to attract more workers to mining, and that this wage increase cannot be absorbed by the coal companies.

Orders for hot rolled finished steel received during September amounted to 1,465,000 tons, compared with 2,016,000 tons in August and 1,523,000 tons in July; export orders amounted to 175,000 tons in September and 360,000 tons in August. Average delivery time required for steel products is now about six months, but delivery delays quoted for light steel sheets have gone up to 14 to 16 months with heavier steel plates and sheets requiring seven or eight months. Daily average production of crude steel was 40,400 tons in September, compared with 39,800 tons in August and 39,900 in July.

Both internal consumption and exports of raw and semifabricated non-ferrous metals have risen substantially since June. The average monthly exports of these

materials during the first half of 1950 amounted to 17,412 metric tons, valued at \$5,000,000 but in July rose to \$6,200,000 and in August to \$8,300,000.

Removal of restrictions upon the size, speed and number of commercial cargo ships built for export will necessitate readjustments in the shipbuilding industry. Vacant shipbuilding capacity exists mostly in the smaller yards since the larger yards have now received substantial export orders, but in many cases they must first finish or subcontract orders for repair work and smaller vessels before beginning on these orders.

Large diesel engines suitable for export ships requiring more than 5,000 horsepower will probably be scarce. Delivery date from the only two producers in Germany of such engines were running from one year to 18 months before the lifting of restrictions on shipbuilding was announced. One of these firms moved into a new factory Oct. 1 and will now be able to expand output somewhat.

Faced with the continued rise in the price of raw rubber, the rubber industry is directing more attention to maximizing the use of scrap rubber. The price of tires has increased by as much as five percent, and technical rubber goods prices have increased by as much as 10 percent. Stocks of tires were nearly exhausted by heavy purchases during July and August, but production is sufficient to replenish stocks within the next few months, as well as keep pace with the increased demand.

Index of Industrial Production
(1936 = 100)

	June	1950 July	Aug.
Total all industries			
(incl. electricity and gas) 1/	108	107	114
(excl. electricity and gas)	r106	105	111
Investment goods (total)	107	106	112
Raw materials	93	93	97
Finished products	117	114	122
General production goods			
(incl. electricity and gas)	121	123	130
(excl. electricity and gas)	115	117	124
Consumer goods	94	r91	97

1/ = Excl. food progressing, stimulants and building.
r = Revised.
p = Preliminary.

Production of Major Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Measure 1/	June	July r/	Aug. p/
Hard coal (gross mined)	thous. t	8,978	9,169	9,445
Crude petroleum	t	91,540	95,874	98,800
Cement	t	1,023,352	1,087,476	1,131,087
Bricks (total)	1000	440,544	458,937	476,088
Pig iron	t	750,179	818,715	858,056
Steel ingots	t	980,383	1,024,108	1,060,173
Rolled steel finished products	t	683,381	690,442	751,290
Farm tractors (total) 2/	pieces	3,764	4,281	4,931
Typewriters 3/	pieces	17,308	15,037	17,756
Passenger cars (incl. chassis)	pieces	18,737	15,976	20,394
Cameras (total)	pieces	197,393	202,797	176,532
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	t SO ₃	95,114	96,034	100,479
Calcium carbide	t	59,702	58,140	59,333
Soap (total)	t	8,646	11,067	15,701
Newsprint	t	14,984	14,737	15,026
Auto and truck tires	pieces	241,886	267,880	287,487
Shoes (total)	1000 pairs	6,208	4,896	6,645

1/ = All tons are metric tons.

2/ = Excluding accessories, parts and spare parts.

3/ = Standard, long-carriage and portable typewriters.

r = Revised.

p = Preliminary.

Foreign Trade

Commodity exports from Western Germany increased in August for the fourth consecutive month to reach a new postwar record of \$177,600,000. Commodity imports

amounted to \$205,300,000, and the resultant trade deficit of \$27,700,000 was the lowest since the \$20,800,000 deficit in May 1950. Exports to the United States of \$10,000,000 also set a new postwar record. Imports from the United States were \$24,100,000, and the trade deficit the lowest in the postwar period.

For the first time since April, imports from countries participating in the European Recovery Program exceeded exports. Exports to Marshall Plan countries, however, reached a new high of \$126,100,000. Exports to Eastern Europe amounted to \$10,600,000, somewhat less than in July; imports increased, however, probably reflecting the beginning of seasonal agricultural shipments.

**West German Foreign Commodity Trade
August 1950**

(Thousand Dollars)

Categories	Imports	Exports
Food and agriculture	95,029	2,848
Industry	110,301	174,707
Raw materials	50,275	24,425
Semi-finished	33,846	37,106
Finished manufactures	26,180	113,176
Total	205,330	177,555
Area		
Total Non-participating Countries	72,210	50,896
USA	24,100	10,034
Canada	456	967
Central America	4,483	2,419
South America	9,405	11,098
Non-participating Sterling Countries	10,296	7,125
Eastern Europe	10,331	10,620
Other Countries	13,139	8,633
Participating Countries	133,118	126,104
Non-Sterling	114,715	115,004
Sterling	18,403	11,100
Unspecified	2	555
Total	205,330	177,555

August Import Surplus: \$27,775,000.

Agriculture

Total meat production in Western Germany in 1949-50 amounted to approximately 1,400,000 metric tons as compared to the prewar average of 1,900,000 metric tons. Plans for 1950-51 call for the production of 1,600,000 metric tons; current livestock numbers and feed and fodder availabilities indicate that this goal can be reached.

There was a marked decline in hoarding of fats, oils and sugar in September, caused by the general feeling that the international situation had improved and, in the case of fats and oils, by the fact that supplies continued to be available in spite of the hoarding.

In view of diminishing stocks and the possibility that trade agreement sources of supply may be curtailed, the Federal Republic intensified efforts to obtain maximum imports of fats, oils and sugar. For the first time in 18 months, dollars from exports have been made available for these items. Funds were authorized for the purchase of 62,500 tons of soybeans; 9,100 tons of soybean oil; 6,800 tons of copra and 7,135 tons of fish oil.

Furthermore, in an effort to counteract rising meat prices, the Federal Republic, in addition to stepping up meat imports from trade agreement sources, also authorized the expenditure of \$3,500,000 from export proceeds for canned meat from the United States.

Finance

The board of directors of the *Bank Deutscher Laender* has increased the minimum reserve requirements of banking institutions in Western Germany. Demand deposit requirements are increased from 10 percent to 15 percent in the larger cities and from eight percent to 12 percent in the smaller cities, and time deposit re-

quirements from four to eight percent. Savings deposit requirements remain unaffected. The increases became effective on Sept. 1 and are described as a warning signal prompted by recent tendencies of an inflationary character.

Berlin

A draft agreement between Federal Finance Minister Schaeffer and Berlin Mayor Reuter concerning budgetary aid to Berlin was signed at Bonn Sept. 8, 1950. The agreement, which was to go into effect Oct. 1, provides that the Federal Republic will take over DM 500,000,000 of the Berlin budget deficit for 1950-51, including 80 percent of occupation costs, 75 percent of the costs for the war injured and dependents of war casualties, 75 percent of pension and 50 percent of unemployment payments.

It is also provided that after the first three months, changes to correspond with the financial position of Berlin may be requested by either contracting party. The government has listed in its budget DM 300,000,000 for Berlin aid. DM 125,000,000 out of GARIOA funds will also become available. The government has promised to raise the remaining DM 75,000,000, but the source of these funds has not yet been settled.

Labor

Unemployment continued to decrease during September, though at a slower rate than during the past four months. At the end of September the number of unemployed was 1,271,647, a decrease of 69,559. The number of employed wage and salary earners was 14,297,192 on Sept. 30. Unemployment thus was 8.2 percent of the labor force compared with 10 percent at the end of June.

The trade union drive for higher wages, initiated in mid-July by sudden increases in consumer prices of bread, meat and fats, had brought pay increases to approximately 2,500 clerical and manual workers as of Sept. 25. About 18 percent of the wage and salary earning labor force received increases which averaged 10 percent. Most of the new agreements can be terminated in three or four months.

Prices

The index of basic materials prices increased by more than one percent from July 21 to Aug. 21, while the index of consumers' prices declined by less than one percent in about the same period. The averages cover, however, a number of diverse tendencies. In general, prices of meats continued to rise, although not as fast as in the preceding month, bread prices remained about the same and cereal prices increased slightly.

Consumer Price Index — Bizonal Area 1/
(Wage/salary earner's family of four, with one child under 14)
(1938 = 100)

	1950 June	1950 July	Aug.
Total	151	149	148
Food	157	153	150
Stimulants	284	284	285
Clothing	185	183	182
Rent	103	103	103
Heat and light	118	118	118
Cleaning and hygiene	147	147	147
Education and entertainment	141	141	140
Household goods	162	161	159
Travelling	133	133	133

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

Basic Materials Price Index
(1938 = 100)

	1950 June	1950 July	Aug.
Food	168	176	177
Industry	218	222	227
Total	198	204	207p

p = Preliminary.

Occupation Log

Rural Youth Meet in Wuerttemberg-Baden

HICOG's continuing effort to aid rural German youth was evidenced at a recent meeting at Hohenheim Agricultural College. Sixty-five rural students and youth leaders from every county in Wuerttemberg-Baden attended.

The program as outlined by James F. Keim, Community Activities adviser, Rural Agricultural Education, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, included discussion of methods for organizing people's college programs, dramatics for rural youth groups, sport groups and land vocational activities, such as courses in clean milk production, identification of various kinds of fruits, flowers and grains.

The urgent need for building rural youth centers for those who wish to make agriculture their life work was stressed by one of the youth leaders, Werner Stender.

Three American students — Elaine Serfass of Pennsylvania, Dean Allen of Michigan and Ivan Schmedemann of Kansas — who lived and worked on farms in Wuerttemberg-Baden for a month, attended the conference.

Church Group Aids HICOG Effort

The Brethren Service Commission* and the Public Affairs staff of OLC Hesse have agreed to link their reorientation efforts wherever possible.

"Since our goals are almost identical," said E. K. Neumann, Public Affairs chief, "and our methods so similar, a close working co-operation between ourselves and the commission can only lead to greater efficiency in the field of reorientation."

The Brethren Service Commission, the social-welfare arm of the Church of the Brethren, maintains its German headquarters in Kassel and maintains several social projects throughout Germany.

Besides helping run a home for delinquent juveniles, the commission has also contributed labor to build

* See "Fellowship of Love," Information Bulletin, April 1950 issue.

Edward Page, Jr. receives golden key from Berlin worker, symbolic of completion of the George C. Marshall House on Berlin's exhibition grounds. (See pages 12-13.) At a ceremony Sept. 29, the director of HICOG-Berlin Element gave an appreciation talk. (See page 8.) (PRB HICOG-BE photo)



homes for incapacitated refugees, established welfare and child guidance centers and co-operated on the Heifer Project Committee, designed to increase the milk supply in Germany.

Former Exchangees Continue Meetings

Seventeen West Berlin teachers — recent three-month visitors to the United States as exchangees — plan to hold periodic conferences to discuss results of their study in America.

Hostess at one such late meeting was Hildegard Quant, instructor at the Droste-Huelshoff secondary school. The discussion concerned the exchangees' respective projects: operating methods in home economics schools, public school administration procedures, curriculum programs and materials and methods used in kindergarten work in America.

ERP Exhibit at Munich's "Oktoberfest"

The ERP exhibit formerly seen by more than 300,000 people in four West German cities played a prominent part in Munich's recent *Oktoberfest* as part of the festival's electric fair.

The extensive exhibition, housed in specially-constructed futuristic-type buildings, illustrated the aims and operations of the Marshall Plan through special displays, a huge relief map and a series of panels of illuminated photographs. Ten of the 20 main displays were mechanically-operated.

The exhibition was opened by Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria, and Robert M. Hanes, until recently HICOG economic chief, with advisory board, and Gordon Reckford.

Encyclopedias for Bremen

Eight Bremen state educational institutions will receive as a gift from the Bremen's US Information Center 12 complete sets of the latest edition of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia and Fact-Index.

In presenting the 15-volume gifts, the Bremen US Information Center director, John F. Toedtman, emphasized that the US State Department, through the US information program, is interested in providing additional basic reading material to German educational institutions in the form of American publications and books not available in Germany.

German Postal Service Increased

Outgoing international money order service and international postal transfer service will be re-established for the Federal Republic as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with the foreign agencies and governments concerned. The service will be operated in accordance with applicable Allied High Commission and German regulations concerning the transfer of foreign exchange.

Incoming international money order service was previously approved by Military Government in 1948 but to



Seven members of the editorial staff of Frankfurt High School's paper "Blitzlicht" (Flashlight) recently enjoyed a week-long holiday at Berchtesgaden arranged by the Frankfurt Resident Officer in recognition of their work. They were housed in the GYA's House of Youth. (US Army photo)

date only the United States Post Office Department has agreed to open the service. Insured letter and box service between the Federal Republic and the Western sectors of Berlin to foreign countries has also been re-established.

Students from 14 Nations in Berlin

Eighty-seven students from 14 countries recently attended an International University Vacation Course aimed at evolving an "Idea for a European Community."

Five students from the United States were among the group, which was divided into eight classes for the study of science and philosophy, churches, European art, education, politics, German-French relations, England and the Continent, and Europe and the United States. It was the second school of its type to be held here and was sponsored by West Berlin's colleges and universities.

Besides the United States and Germany, the 87 students participating in the course represented Italy, France, England, Finland, China, Norway, Sweden, Australia, Holland, Ireland, India and Denmark. Sixty were male students, the rest co-eds.

Funds to enable some of the participants to travel to Berlin for the course were provided by the Education Branch, HICOG.

HICOG Aids Bremen Youth

Youth of Bremen and Bremerhaven will profit from a grant-in-aid of DM 50,092 awarded by the US High Commissioner. The funds will be used to establish free recreational programs, which will include unorganized youth, and to promote the training program for youth leadership in Bremen state.

In breaking down the total sum, James D. McKinley, chief, Youth Affairs Section, OLC Bremen, disclosed DM 38,560 would be allotted to Bremen and DM 4,500 to Bremerhaven for recreation programs. Of the remainder, to be used for youth leadership programs, Bremen will receive DM 5,992 and Bremerhaven DM 1,000. The offices of the Bremen Senator for Schools and Education and

those for the promotion of youth activities in Bremen and Bremerhaven will be responsible for the proper implementation of the programs.

The grant will financially aid the attendance of selected youth personnel to youth leadership training schools and conferences within Germany and visits of German youth experts to Bremen along with the purchase of equipment and materials to further these and other youth-aid programs.

US Information Center Sponsors Tours

German students of the arts are having unusual opportunities to visit European centers of culture through the efforts of Donald B. Hall, chief of the US Information Center in Karlsruhe.

Eighteen music students between 17 and 20 spent eight days in Salzburg, Austria, at minimum cost during which they attended the Salzburg Musical Festival performances of "Fidelio," "Capriccio" and a Bach concert. Part of their time was spent mountain climbing and visiting castles. The same group recently performed Kurt Weill's student opera "Down in the Valley" at Karlsruhe's US Information Center.

In the near future another group of 18 art students, under Mr. Hall's sponsorship, will visit Paris.

Hesse Holds Safety Check

To combat the ever mounting curve of traffic accidents, the Hessian minister of the interior recently held a traffic supervision week. The continued increase in accidents during the past years has been caused, according to the Hessian authorities, by the lack of adequate traffic discipline, which did not keep pace with increasing motorization after currency reform.

During the first half year of 1950, 10,588 traffic mishaps were reported in Hesse, compared to 3,537 in 1947, 4,966 in 1948 and 15,865 in 1949. The damage caused by the accidents during the first six months of 1950 amounts to DM 2,800,000, compared to a total damage of DM 3,700,000 for 1949.

Jesse W. Callahan, public safety chief, OLC Hesse, said the supervision week emphasized checking the technical condition of motor vehicles, the load weights of trucks and trailers, and safety devices. Further emphasis was placed on the strict observance of speed limits, with moving and fixed police controls putting up barriers on the streets under control.

During the week, all traffic offenses were filed for prosecution, and all vehicles with technical deficiencies were taken out of traffic.

Berlin Magistrat Handles Party Licensing

The Allied Kommandatura in Berlin, in a further effort to grant the inhabitants of Berlin the maximum amount of freedom in their political and communal life, has relinquished its authority to license political parties to the Magistrat (city council). However, the Kommandatura

still exercises the right to ban any party which it regards as undesirable or against the public interest.

In considering the applications of future parties the Kommandatura recommended the *Magistrat* be guided by the following principles: democratic programs and aims; sufficient difference from parties already recognized, and contribution to the benefit of the people of Berlin.

When such applications are found undesirable the *Magistrat* has been instructed to place the matter before the Kommandatura with appropriate comments for their decision. Likewise, when any party is approved a full report regarding such action will be given the Kommandatura.

Until such time as a law governing party system is enacted and in turn approved by the Kommandatura, the new order governs political party licensing in Berlin.

Dismantling Not Yet Over In US Zone

Demilitarization and dismantling operations as well as reparations shipments will continue in the US Zone until a definite stop order is received. R. J. Lamoureux, HICOG Reparations and Restitution liaison officer in Bavaria, made this answer to an erroneous newspaper report which alleged that US Zone demilitarization and dismantling would be terminated soon.

Mr. Lamoureux said the misunderstanding arose from a recent letter to the Bavarian Ministry of Economics, expressing HICOG's desire that reparations shipments of capital industrial equipment from Bavaria be completed, as far as possible, by Oct. 1.

Actually, this order affects only two plants in Bavaria — the Suedwerke in Kulmbach and the Flusspatwerk in Stulln. A third plant mentioned was the VAW in Toeing, of which the ministry was requested to complete the current dismantling of one of its halls by the date set.

New Refinery in British Zone

A DM 36,000,000 oil refinery will be built adjacent to the newly developed Ems oil fields in Holthausen, thanks

Some of 20 Berlin referendums who were selected to carry out research and studies on subjects of special current interest discuss the project with Galen Snow (left), chief of the BE-HICOG Exchanges Branch, and H. W. Weigert (second from right), chief, Office of General Counsel in Bad Nauheim. DM 10,000 was earmarked by HICOG to defray cost.

(PRB BE-HICOG photo)



Former Master Sgt. Owen W. Tromberg, the first airman in USAFE to be recalled to active duty as a commissioned officer since the beginning of the Korean War, takes oath of office as a second lieutenant. Capt. Kenneth Stewart, adjutant of the 36th Fighter-Bomber Wing, administers oath as the wing's commanding officer, Col. Richard A. Legg, waits to pin bars on Lieutenant Tromberg. (USAFE photo)

to ECA financial assistance of \$550,000 (DM 2,100,840), made available to the *Gewerkschaft Refinery*.

The sum will cover costs of engineering services and equipment in the United States. The remainder of the DM 36,000,000 will come from the federal government's investing program, Niedersachsen state and company funds. The plant will be operated by the owners of the principal fields in the Ems area, British Zone.

At present, Ems crude oil is processed in plants at Wesseling and Gelsberg. Due to the extreme heaviness of the oil and the distance of the processing plants, the method has proven very expensive.

The proposed refinery is expected to save approximately \$1,142,400 a year and will be so constructed as to enable expansion. Production of Emsland crude oil is expected to reach 1,100,000 tons a year by the end of the Marshall Plan in June 1952.

Visual Aids Expand in Hesse

The visual aids program in the state of Hesse is now within reach of practically every Hessian citizen and is becoming more extensive and intensive every month, according to Dr. Howard Oxley, chief of Community Activities, OLC Hesse.

With the addition of 11 new film titles with 142 copies, a total of 208 titles with almost 1,600 copies are presently in operation in the Hessian program. Performances can now be made in almost each of Hesse's 2,600 communities, with 208,441 children and 69,229 adults attending a total of approximately 3,000 performances during the month of September. Seventy-two visual aids assistants operate the program.

Labor Migration Discussed

Negotiations have commenced with federal government representatives for the establishment in Western Germany of an International Labor Office Mission to facilitate German emigration. Heading the discussions, which were agreed upon by the Allied High Commission, is D. Christie Tait, consultant on manpower for the International Labor Office.

Subject of the talks is the establishment of an ILO Mission to promote emigration from the Federal Republic.

Such a mission would assist in finding openings for German emigrants abroad and would give advice to the emigration authorities in Germany and other countries on such matters as selection, movement and vocational training of emigrants.

DP Kasernes Go to Additional Troops

To accelerate the long planned absorption of the displaced persons in the German economy, and to provide space and permit repair and rehabilitation of kasernes in time to care for additional troops which are to be sent to Germany to strengthen Western European defenses, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy has directed the evacuation of 11 former *Wehrmacht* kasernes and installations in the US Zone now occupied by DP's. Twenty-five other kasernes are to be evacuated later.

The moving of DP's from the kasernes has been planned for some time, but the action has now been speeded up in order to accommodate additional troop units to implement the agreement by the Council of Foreign Ministers to defend Western Germany against possible attack, as requested by the German Federal Government.

Five of the installations to be evacuated are pipeline camps administered by the International Refugee Organization and occupied by approximately 10,000 DP's scheduled for emigration and awaiting transfer to resettlement camps for final processing.

The six other kasernes are administered by German authorities and are occupied by approximately 5,650 DP's, that is, those who have little likelihood of resettlement or repatriation, because of ineligibility, age, health and other reasons. More than 10,000 residual DP's live in the 25 kasernes to be evacuated later. These will be moved to private housing and absorbed into the German economy.

The eventual absorption of the residual DP's into the German economy has been planned since last July when Mr. McCloy directed US state commissioners to inform



Some of the 85 recently-arrived F-84 Thunderjets are shown at Fuerstenfeldbruck Air Base, home of the 2nd Air Division's 36th Fighter-Bomber Wing. With a 600-plus mile-per-hour speed, each plane has six 40-caliber machine guns as well as rockets, and will greatly enhance air tactical support of US Army forces in Europe. (USAFE photo)

the German authorities that they should provide housing for the residual DP's by the end of the year. Because of recent world developments, he has issued instructions to the state commissioners of Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse, and to IRO Headquarters, calling for the evacuation of the kasernes.

Mr. McCloy directed that space allocations within all IRO centers be reviewed to insure maximum utilization of billet spaces. He also suggested that German authorities be requested to investigate the number and location of any other kasernes or installations under German control which may be rehabilitated for use as alternate resettlement or billeting facilities.

Frankfurt Becoming German Book Center

Frankfurt is supplanting Leipzig as the book publishing center of Germany. This opinion, expressed by George Fleischer, publications chief, OLC Hesse, was largely based on evidence shown at the second West German Book Fair held in Frankfurt recently.

Fifteen thousand volumes — twice as many as at last year's fair — were displayed, with 5,000 of this number being recent publications. The fair exhibited works of 300 German publishers, many of whom were formerly associated in Leipzig. Switzerland followed in representation with 40 publishers, France with 30 and Austria with 20.

"America Week" Held in Hanover

A comprehensive story of American life and institutions was presented to the people of Hanover through a recent "America Week" conducted by the US Information Center in that city. The story of American culture, politics, economics and geography was told in a six-day program of lectures, panel discussions, films and musical programs.

Leading American officials and visiting personalities participated, including E. K. Neumann, chief, Public Affairs



Pictured is one of four SB-29's, aerial search and rescue version of the Superfortress, on arrival at Wiesbaden Air Base. The planes are equipped with radar equipment and lifeboats. The main item, the A 3 lifeboat, is 30 feet long and can be dropped from 1,400 feet and remain upright. Its engine carries up to 200 gallons of gasoline and can be started and guided by radio. (USAFE photo)

Division, OLC Hesse; Allen Y. King, deputy chief, Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG; Egon Jameson, columnist for *Die Neue Zeitung*; Mrs. Ona Lou Ackley, radio singer and concert artist; Dr. James C. Flint, visiting expert in religious affairs and former dean of Chapel Carleton College, and Dr. Theodore Huebner, director of foreign languages in the New York City schools.

"America Week" was organized by Wallace W. Littel, director of the newly established US Information Center in Hanover, in conjunction with the education ministry of Lower Saxony in response to numerous requests for more information concerning America.

State Election Law Rejected

A Wuerttemberg-Baden law which would allow most judges and civil servants to hold legislative and executive offices simultaneously, has been provisionally turned down by the Allied High Commission.

The election law, passed in August, specified that chief judges and leading civil servants be placed on inactive status before accepting election to the state legislature. But the law left all other civil servants and judges free to do double service.

The law was found inconsistent with a High Commission statement that a civil servant elected to a legislative body should resign before accepting election.

The disapproval will hold until the state government has taken steps to make sure that all public employees elected to the legislature transfer to inactive status before taking up their new posts.

Berlin Checks Anti-Democratic Press

West Berlin propagandists have been forbidden to utilize printed matter to obstruct the aims of the Allied occupation.

Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, US commander, has issued a restrictive order on behalf of the Berlin Element of HICOG in conjunction with the British and French authorities. The order specifically forbids anyone in West Berlin to use "written, printed or inscribed matter" to incite the Germans against the Occupying Powers, to spread militarist, Fascist or anti-democratic ideas, or to foment disorder or obstructionism to Allied aims within the city's Western sectors. The order was forwarded to the *Magistrat* (city council) of Greater Berlin.

The use of the *Deutsche Post* or any other transport facilities in the unauthorized distribution of such matter is also prohibited.

Nine Trawlers Added to Fishing Fleet

Both fishing and shipbuilding industries in the Bremen area received a boost when the Allied Military Security Board approved a German firm's purchase of nine fishing trawlers from a Belgian company.

Sold to the Weser Fishery for its own use or resale, the vessels will need from DM 3,500,000 to DM 4,000,000 worth of construction work done on them over a period



Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg (left), US Air Force chief of staff, visited EUCOM Headquarters Oct. 16 to meet Gen. Thomas T. Handy (right), commander-in-chief, EUCOM, and other ranking officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force. In center is Maj. Gen. William F. McKee, deputy chief of staff, US Air Force. (US Army photo)

of 12 months. This will relieve the labor situation in Bremen by employing 400 shipyard workers.

Each is a 450 ton craft, with an 850 horsepower engine and a loading capacity of 3,800 to 4,000 baskets.

ECA Train Visits Rhineland-Ruhr

Citizens of 50 West German cities in the Rhineland and Ruhr will visit the 15-car train of Marshall Plan exhibits during its current three month tour.

The train, seen by more than 500,000 people on its Wuerttemberg-Baden tour, was officially re-opened in Bonn's main railway station by US Deputy High Commissioner Maj. Gen. George P. Hays and other high Allied officials, along with President Theodor Heuss and Vice-Chancellor and ERP Minister Bluecher of the Federal Republic.

In a brief address General Hays voiced hope that the train would bring the message of the Marshall Plan to people along the route. He also mentioned the two tasks of the plan: to raise the European standard of living, toward which much progress has already been made, and to integrate European economies so that a united Europe can face the economic, social, political and military problems which beset it.

"Let us not be misled in the belief that a series of relatively small nationalistic states can by themselves solve the complex problems of today's world — they cannot," continued the Deputy High Commissioner. "It is only by banding together — by having each work not only for himself but for his neighbor that Europe can reach the goal of an economically stable and politically peaceful Europe."

In his speech, Vice-Chancellor Bluecher thanked the American people and their government for the aid given Germany under the Marshall Plan which he said created the "prerequisites for the reconstruction of the Western

German economy. It has given Europeans renewed hope, it has brought them together in co-operative work to raise the living standard of the great masses of the people and has thus safeguarded peace."

The train exhibits, which graphically illustrate how Marshall Plan assistance has helped Europe toward recovery and economic integration, also feature a show of Western German export products made possible through ERP assistance.

Shotguns Authorized For Sports Only

Germany's sportsmen are enjoying their first hunting season since the end of the war. The ban on the use, production and sale of shotguns and rifles has been lifted by the Allied High Commission to allow use of 25,000 rifles and 50,000 shotguns this season.

The quotas were determined on the basis of available information, but should it be later established that more persons wish to hunt, the High Commission has agreed to review its decision.

Berlin Exchangee Doctors Meet

Eight West Berlin doctors, all former exchangees, have made plans for maintaining contact with new developments in American medicine. The doctors returned to Berlin recently from the United States after completing medical and public health exchange study tours lasting three to six months each.

At a meeting, also attended by representatives of the Public Health and Welfare Branch, HICOG, the doctors agreed to hold informal gatherings regularly, and to discuss the best means of applying the knowledge and experience acquired during their Stateside visits to improve medical services in Berlin.

In the group were Dr. Kaethe Hussels, head of the Zehlendorf Health Office, and Dr. Herbert Wendel, who visited the United States last year under a three-month exchange project, then remained to accept a one-year fellowship offered him by the University of Pennsylvania. Among the eight were a pediatrician, a gynecologist, a surgeon, a pharmacologist, a psychiatrist and an intern.

German Youth Win Pennant

It may not have been the World Series pennant, but to members of the Tempelhof Air Base GYA "Babe Ruth"* baseball team, it was the next best thing. They had won the German Youth Baseball Championship.

The young Berliners were flanked by two leading Berlin GI teams, the Tempelhof Flyers and the 16th Infantry Green Hornets, as they assembled to receive their flag of victory from Col. John E. Barr, base commander.*The GYA nine earned the award by winning two out of three Berlin series and winning the zone finals undefeated.

Following the award, which was made on the Tempelhof diamond, team members presented Colonel Barr with

* See "Babe Ruth Club" by Caroline Camp Leiser in the Information Bulletin, Issue No. 160, May 3, 1949.



Old friends meet in Stuttgart as Elaine Serfass, Palmerton, Pa., arrives for brief stay with German farm family and meets Nicholas M. Rahn (center), OLCWB Extension Work adviser, and Dr. James F. Keim (right), HICOG Agricultural Education adviser in Stuttgart. (PRB OLCWB photo)

a baseball bearing their autographs as a memento of the Babe Ruth team and as an expression of their appreciation for his encouragement and support.

Magazine Circulation Up

Ways to New Education, a monthly educational magazine issued under the sponsorship of the Berlin Element General Education Section and an editorial board of German educational specialists, will be increased to 7,000 copies as a result of increased demand from West Berlin and West German teachers and educators, General Education Section officials announced.

Started in March 1950 as an informational German-language publication on educational subjects, *Ways to New Education* has expanded rapidly in response to requests from members of the German teaching profession.

Articles in the various issues cover a wide range of educational topics, including psychological and methodical problems, and are written by educational specialists, lecturers, youth leaders and students at West Berlin universities. The publication also prints translations of educational pieces by American writers appearing in educational journals, and reports on courses, meetings and discussions for teachers and students.

German Exchangees Return

Forty-seven German boys and girls of high school age have returned from the United States, where they spent a year studying in American schools under the HICOG youth exchange program.

The group left Germany for America on Sept. 14, 1949. They lived with families in small rural communities in different parts of the United States and attended local high schools as part of a youth reorientation project sponsored by the Brethren Service Committee. +END

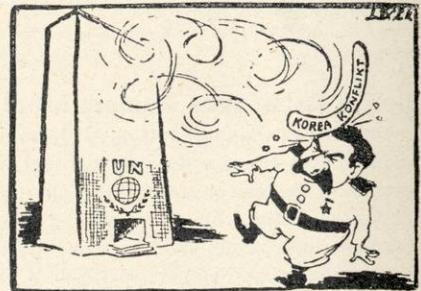
German Opinion in Cartoons

(Ulmer Zeitung, Ulm, Sept. 1)



Stalin: "Oh, Columbus, if you only hadn't discovered America!"

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, Sept. 14)



The Korean Boomerang.

(Duesseldorfer Nachrichten, Duesseldorf, Sept. 16)



"No wonder it won't move!"

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, Aug. 28)



Strasbourg Mid-Summer Night's Dream.
Moonlight over United Europe.

(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, Sept. 22)



Vishinsky: "I propose we disarm by one-third."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, Hamburg, Sept. 19)



German Rearmament.
"What we need are weapons that can only shoot eastwards!"

(Die Welt, Hamburg, Sept. 27)



Rape of the Angel of Peace.
Vishinsky: "Frau, come!"

[Neues Deutschland (Soviet-licensed),
Russian Sector, Berlin, Sept. 22]



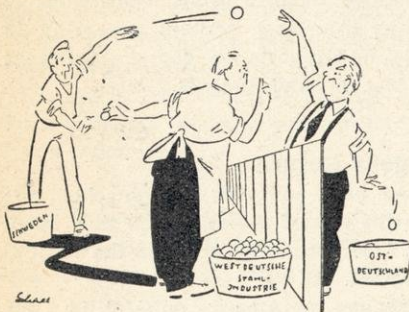
How Acheson looks to the Communist Press

(Schweinfurter Tagblatt, Schweinfurt, Aug. 26)



Prices and Wages.
A sport Germany can't afford.

(Weser Kurier, Bremen, Aug. 31)



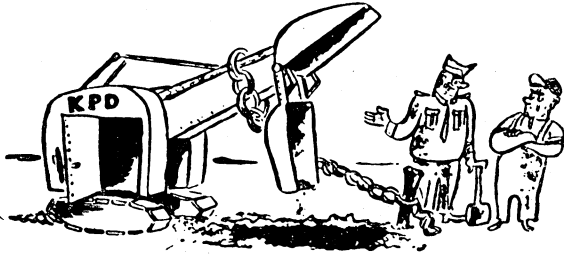
West Germany to Sweden to the Soviet Zone:
"Certainly not. We won't furnish you with steel!"



European Defense.

Let Germany contribute a division of politicians.

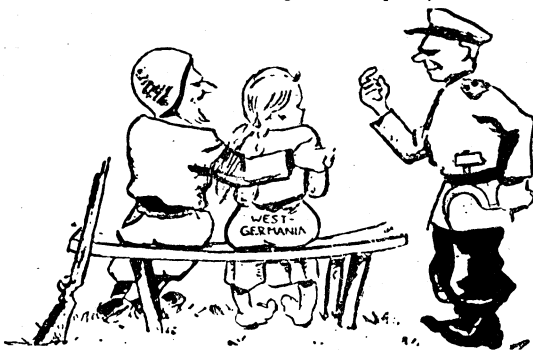
(Nordsee-Zeitung, Bremerhaven, Sept. 2)



High Commission to KPD:

"Open your big trap as much as you like, but quit stirring things up."

(Rheinpfalz, Ludwigshaven, Sept. 13)



"Nothing doing, Ivan. She's my girl!"

(Hamburger Freie Presse, Hamburg, Sept. 13)



German Rearmament.

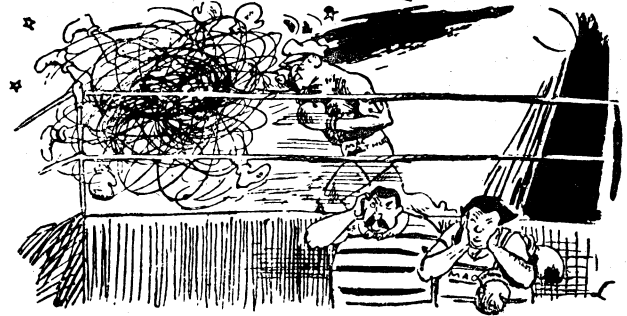
"How about getting me out first?"



East Zone Elections.

"Sure, sure, choose any suit on display!"

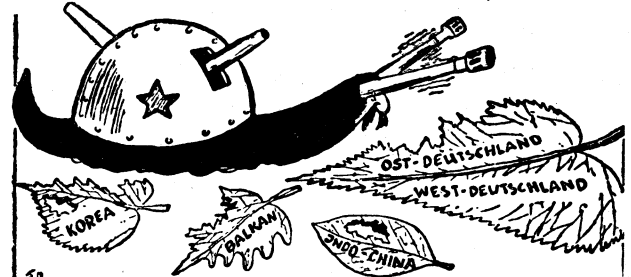
(Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, Sept. 28)



Mao to Joseph:

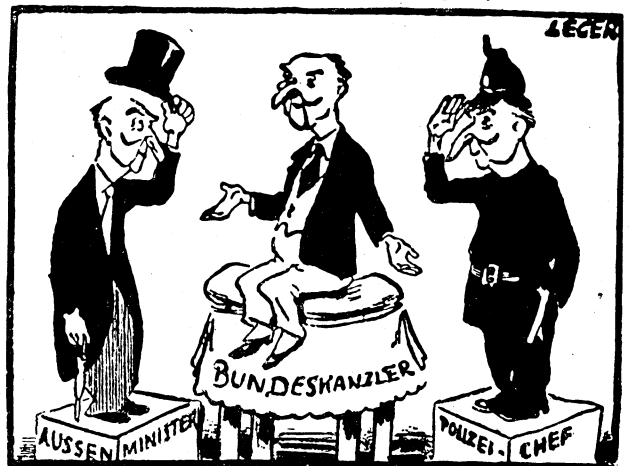
"I guess we'd better train a little more!"

(Nordsee-Zeitung, Bremerhaven, Sept. 28)



Soviet Peace Feelers.

(Hannoversche Presse, Hanover, Sept. 30)



The Chancellor "ueber alles."

Chancellor Adenauer introduces Foreign Minister Adenauer and Police Chief Adenauer!

(Continued from page 6)

New Accent on Youth

From the council, a school principal, youth organization or community council can find out how to organize a summer camp for democratic living as well as recreation, what books should go into a youth library, how to put on amateur plays, etc. One committee has prepared a draft law for youth protection for the Hessian parliament, another drafted an improved program for youth welfare and relief. Currently the council is circulating an exhaustive questionnaire to a cross-section of the Hessian youth population, which will eventually provide a scientific picture of living conditions, educational situation and leisure time activities and desires of youth.

BUT THE AID TO YOUNG GERMANS comes also from another source than purely German.

If you can recall your Aunt Hattie's house on a rainy afternoon with a half-dozen kids running through it and multiply this situation by 100, you can get an approximate picture of the US Army's GYA *Haus der Jugend* (House of Youth) in Nuremberg, on any afternoon of the week. In a huge gingerbread mansion, the onetime home of a wealthy industrialist, and later headquarters for the local Gestapo, several hundred youngsters from six to 20 years of age, are creating happy pandemonium.

A closer look, however, shows a subtle hand of guidance and control beneath the confusion. In the old drawing room, a group of girls are practicing folk dancing, in another room children are producing puppet shows, boys are learning woodworking, the quieter types are studying music. Upstairs a quiz program is in progress — today it concerns films and music, last week it was current affairs. In the basement a movie theater has been built by youngsters themselves, and in the attic a hostel has been set up for overnight stops of touring youth.

The center is one of the best of the 248 US Armed Forces-sponsored centers in the US Zone, which provide a well-balanced recreational and cultural program for more than 500,000 German youth. In addition to the DM 4,500,000 (\$1,071,000) contributed from HICOG funds to operate GYA, the Army and Air Forces have donated untold amounts of surplus equipment, relief supplies and transportation to the operation of the centers and their related programs.

GYA has been extremely popular with unorganized youth, but has drawn considerable criticism from German officials and youth organizations who look covetously at its physical facilities. Admittedly all the centers are not good, some stand largely empty for lack of supervision or programs. But GYA began in the bleak days before currency reform when German agencies were either unwilling or unable to help youth, and it has made a significant contribution.

RECENTLY LAWRENCE E. NORRIE, HICOG's chief of the Community Activities Branch, which heads up the HICOG youth program, listened to complaints of the *Bundesjugendring* (Federal Youth Council) against GYA



Friedensdorf, the "Peace Village," is a Nuremberg city project maintained by public contributions as well as donations by the city and HICOG. In it 100 youthful refugees, mainly from the Soviet Zone and also from Eastern Europe, are learning building trades from master craftsmen-instructors. They live as a co-operative, self-governing democratic group, get small weekly wage.

and the request that its installations be transferred to German control. Mr. Norrie replied:

"When you can show me that you have committees of responsible citizens ready to run those centers without political favoritism of special interests, so that they serve all youth, organized or unorganized, and that you will staff them with competent and sincere personnel, then I will be glad to sit down with you and the Army and discuss the possibilities of transfer."

Eventually, of course, GYA facilities will be turned over to the Germans, but not before American authorities are satisfied that they will be operated with the same democratic spirit and sincere interest.

The Armed Forces program is the only direct, operational assistance rendered to German youth by US authorities. But a good part of the many progressive activities in the youth field can be traced to HICOG's advice, assistance and financial support.

"We operate no youth program of our own, except for a few model or demonstration activities which are transferred to German control as soon as they can be assimilated," said Austin J. Welch, Youth Activities adviser in Mr. Norrie's organization. "We seek out the progressive and democratic German programs, leaders and youth agencies on which to build."

THE SMALL YOUTH STAFF at HICOG headquarters, plus two or three advisers in each Office of the US State Commissioner, works closely and constantly with the likeliest leaders and organizations of German youth. They are aided by various visiting experts from the United States. The Youth Activities budget is used judiciously not only to support productive projects, but also to create models for other communities and organizations to follow.

Thus in Bavaria this year, DM 200,000 (\$47,600) will be spent on setting up a series of model youth centers similar to that in Esslingen, which also was partly

financed by HICOG. The leadership training schools are financed 50 to 100 percent by US funds; the expansion of such youth homes as *Friedensdorf* and the Munich settlement is made possible by HICOG support. HICOG financed conferences of youth-serving agencies resulting in improved programs, international youth forums contributing to international good will and civic education and subsidized the extension of youth programs into rural areas.

HICOG WILL SPEND approximately DM 6,400,000 (\$1,523,200) on a sound youth program this year, supplemented by generous grants from the High Commissioner's DM 45,000,000 special projects fund, most of which will go into youth work. Two important strings tied to all HICOG grants, however, are that they must go for projects or activities benefiting youth generally, regardless of faith, creed or organization, and that the Germans themselves must at least match the grant with funds or equivalent materials and services from their own sources. The latter requirement has been a strong stimulus to community action for the benefit of youth.

In all these activities, the US resident officers have played a major role, both in prodding German officials and promoting their own programs for the benefit of youth.

To re-establish international youth contacts and broaden the education of youth leaders, HICOG sent 168 youth leaders to the United States last year, and more than 300 German teen-agers left last summer to live with American families for a year. Another 162 youth leaders will be sent in 1951. German and international agencies have enabled scores of German youth to visit other countries, while bringing some 2,000 foreign youth to Germany in 1949 and 1950 to work on community projects in international work camps.

According to Dr. Lades, the federal youth program will provide for increased aid to unemployed youth, erection of youth homes and centers, expansion of international youth exchange and improved civic education. In the latter field, the federal youth officials hope to establish a youth leader school at Bonn, where progressive young people can study the machinery of the federal government, visit parliament and discuss current issues and problems with governmental and political leaders.

THE POLITICAL ORIENTATION of German youth has become one of the most urgent problems, in view of the rising Communist propaganda and agitation. It is not that the FDJ is gaining in

Modern, well-equipped academy in the Neue Gruenwald section of Munich, costing DM 2,800,000, was built by the Bavarian Sports Union with funds derived from football lottery taxes. Sports leaders are to be trained in the school, which was completed only late last summer.

(All photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

strength, but that a few highly trained functionaries, traveling far afield to attend local assemblies or meetings, can tie up a forum such as that at Oehringen with their clever propaganda chatter. They attempt to cloud the issue of freedom versus slavery with their demands for peace and unity, often confusing the less perceptive youngsters and drawing them unwittingly into supporting such propaganda snares as the Stockholm "peace petition."

Many observers have criticized current HICOG and German youth programs for failure to face the East-West issue squarely and train youth in current political problems in the youth organizations and leadership schools and courses.

Mr. Norrie's answer is that "the best defense against Communism is militant democracy."

"Not all anti-Communists are good democrats," he pointed out, "and you cannot build a positive youth program on such a negative approach. We believe that it is more urgent to train youth to live and work together co-operatively, to recognize the rights of others, to develop into well-rounded, responsible citizens who appreciate human freedom and the necessity of defending it. When that is accomplished there need be no fear of Communism or any other totalitarian system winning German youth again."

HOW WELL GERMAN YOUTH will learn this lesson and how long it will take, are still to be seen, but a statement of 10 of their leaders from major youth organizations and agencies of western Germany made to the US High Commissioner recently, indicated that they had recognized the challenge:

"The German youth rejects, after the bitter years of no freedom, every totalitarian system. They declare themselves for freedom of belief, and conscience of the individual as well as of society, and demand social justice for all segments of the people. They know that their ideals can be realized only in a free democracy. They are therefore ready to participate with all their strength in the construction of a democratic Germany as a member of a free Europe in a free and peaceful world."

+END





Co-eds of Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa., crowd into a Wiesbaden delicatessen. Students toured Germany, England, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. For their European field trip they receive six units of college credit. They were briefed on HICOG activities by OLC Hesse personnel in Wiesbaden. (PRB OLCH photo)

Young Visitors

North Carolina students on 10-week tour of Germany welcome letters from home at meeting with Methodist Church officials during Berlin visit. L.-r., Herbert Waldrop, Shirley Stough and Owen Fitzgerald, students; Pastor Ernst Stolz, Methodist district superintendent in Berlin; Nat Harrison, Mary Dawson and Catherine Wike. (PRB, HICOG-BE photo)



A group of Americans for Democratic Action on their second annual study trip abroad met with Dr. James R. Newman, state commissioner for Hesse. The group also spoke to other Allied occupation officials as well as the "man in the street" in the Western zones and Berlin. L.-r., Leonard Moche, Ellen Wechsler, Frances Adams, Trip Director Jack Bik, Dr. Newman, Barbara Luther, John R. Churchill and Walter Berndon. (PRB OLCH photo)

From America

Party of students and professors of San Francisco State College prepare to leave Tempelhof Air Base after week's stay in Berlin in course of nine-week European tour sponsored by the college during which the group worked with a variety of youth and welfare organizations on reconstruction and other projects. (PRB, HICOG-BE photo)



Labor-Movement Pattern

regulated by state law. Basically, these councils are factory committees, elected by all employees in the plant without regard to union affiliation.

While agreements are negotiated by the trade unions and employers or employer organizations, the administration of the agreement at the plant level is the function of the plant management and the works council. This has the effect that, on the union side, the agreement is administered by a third party over which the union has no direct control except in so far as the works council members may be union members. This is not always the case, and it is precisely these bodies which the Communists are continually trying to dominate.

The unions believe that the councils, in collaboration with the unions, should be given increasing power of co-determination with management in economic questions involving the plant.

The federal Legislative Assembly has pledged itself to give early consideration to this question through a federal works council law. Earlier this year, the Trade Union Federation and the leading employer associations held a series of conferences in an effort to work out a mutually acceptable proposal for consideration by the legislature. The conferences failed to reach agreement on basic points. Now the trade unions have issued a proposal of their own. They consider this a proposal for the reorganization of German industry, for the purpose of democratizing the industrial and commercial structure and the recognition of labor as an equal economic partner.

Under the trade union proposal, there would be established at the federal and state levels economic advisory bodies composed in equal numbers of employer and trade union representatives. It would be the function of these bodies to advise the political bodies on all economic matters.

In addition, the proposal provides for equal representation on regional semipublic agencies, which up to the present have been made up of representatives from commerce and industry. These bodies, which have a long history, are looked upon as representing the overall economic interests of a region. In that capacity, they are on one hand delegated to administer certain public functions and on the other to give advice to local and regional political bodies.

Furthermore, the unions propose equal representation of labor on the boards of directors of large corporations.

THESE BASIC DEMANDS of the trade unions for a reorganization of the economy are based on the conviction of the trade unions that a democratic Germany can develop only if labor and capital are given equal rights and responsibilities for operating industry in the public interest.

The employers look upon the union proposals as an attempt on the part of the union to secure complete

control of German industry. They argue that to permit the unions to appoint one-half of the directors of each major enterprise would, in effect, give the unions complete control over German industry. The employers are willing apparently to grant the workers representation on the boards of directors, provided such representation is limited to one-third of the board members and provided further that the representatives be selected by and from employees of the company, not by and from the trade unions.

The trade unions feel so strongly on the justification of their demands and the employers feel so strongly in their opposition that the works council legislation is shaping up to one of the major political issues in the German parliament.

Three bills dealing with the subject have been introduced in parliament, but the debate on them has not started and it is difficult to predict the final action.

This issue is strictly a German question, peculiar to the German political and economic situation. Accordingly, the Occupation Powers remain neutral on the issue.

YOU WILL BE INTERESTED to know about the state of the German economy. As you know, by the end of the war, German industry was pretty much destroyed. The Allies were considering whether a rebuilding of the industrial capacity should be permitted or whether in the interest of peace in Europe, Germany should be developed into primarily an agricultural economy.

We did dismantle remaining industrial capacity which was primarily potential war industry. Beyond that, we permitted and assisted in the rebuilding of adequate industrial capacity for peacetime use. This, it was soon realized, was necessary if we expected Europe, including Germany, to get on its feet, economically speaking, within a reasonable period of time.

The result has been that German industry with our assistance, both financially and otherwise, has made considerable progress. Coal and steel production, which are the backbone of the industrial machine, show today an impressive comeback. But, also in the manufacturing line, Germany is able to produce not only for the internal market but is beginning to actively enter the world market. According to some estimates, about one-third of all production in the automobile and tool industries is exported.

Shipbuilding, which up until now was kept at a minimum because of its war potential, has recently been given a new lease on life by permission to the shipyards to produce cargo vessels for foreign customers.

The main problem in the industrial and commercial field has been the question of monopoly or cartels.

FOR AN AMERICAN, the many tools employed in Germany to prevent free competition are appalling. The most ingenious restrictions on freedom of action are in existence. I understand that this is generally true throughout Europe. It has been difficult for us to break down these barriers to a free economy.

Our major aim in this field has been to break up the combines in the major industries, such as coal, steel and chemical.*

Contrary to our experience in the United States, one finds that in Germany there is no basic objection to cartels, but the issue is rather over who should control them. We frequently find labor joining German management in opposition to our decartelization and deconcentration program, in spite of the benefits which labor would receive from a more competitive industry.

It is difficult to get across, therefore, our concept that, to the extent to which competition in an industry is stifled, the industry becomes sluggish and inefficient and that the results are high-priced products and low standards of living for the workers.

I sincerely hope that, in spite of changing emphasis, which will have to accompany the mutual defense arrangements which are becoming the major European question, we will succeed in making German industry more competitive. I believe that this is the major step in which we can help both to increase the well-being of the German common people and, at the same time, to break the grip of the financial backers of the Hitler regime on the German people.

ONE OTHER PROBLEM to which I have already referred relates to the refugees.

The area making up the Federal Republic of Germany has today a population of 48,000,000. This is about 10,000,000 more people than lived in this territory in 1939. The increase in population is made up for the most part of Germans expelled from territories formerly a part of the German Reich and from foreign countries in southern and southeastern Europe. Substantial numbers are Germans who formerly made their home in the Soviet-occupied zone and who have voluntarily moved to the West.

In this connection, you may be interested to know that, at the present time, about 1,000 a day across the border from the Soviet Zone of Germany to settle in the Federal Republic. That the absorption of this increase in population created a tremendous problem to the rebuilding of western Germany I need not emphasize.

Unfortunately, because of the housing problem, especially in the industrial centers, the refugees were temporarily settled in rural areas, especially in Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein. They were, of course, unable to find employment in these rural areas and, thereby, unable to integrate themselves into the economy.

Slowly, very slowly, larger numbers of them find their way into areas where they are being absorbed in the labor force. Meanwhile, in many places, new enterprises, often small, self-help plants, are starting up to provide employment.

This new segment of the West German population can be a tremendous asset to the young German republic if their productive capacity can be utilized. It can be a tremendous threat to West German political stability if they fail to find their rightful place. Through ECA

* See "New Industrial Habits for Old" on page 9.

assistance and other means, we are assisting in solving this problem.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION in Germany is complex. The leading political parties in present-day Germany are middle-of-the-road parties which sincerely believe in and work for a democratic Germany. There is no immediate danger from the anti-democratic forces which operated on the left and the right.

The Communists have constantly lost strength in political elections. Their importance, however, cannot be underestimated. Backed and heavily financially supported by Moscow, they try to exploit every opportunity that offers itself. The trade unions, which are naturally one of their major targets, have lately, as I already stated, shown considerable determination to eliminate individual Communists from official positions in the unions. Thereby, they have reduced the possible grip of the Communists on the rank and file workers.

The unions' success in completely eliminating Communist influence over labor will depend, however, on the extent to which the unions are able to secure improved living standards for the working population.

This brings us to the other extreme of the political pendulum, the former Nazi elements. A number of extreme rightist parties exist. These parties and political groups still quarrel among themselves and juggle for position and prestige. They, therefore, do not at present constitute a real danger to the young German democracy.

As far as I can see, a potentially greater danger from this group exists in the infiltration of former prominent and less prominent Nazis in important positions in the political and business community.

While I would be the last to argue that former Nazis must be forever excluded from active participation in the rebuilding of Germany, I am frankly suspicious that many of them, who are today in strategic positions, have not abandoned their Fascist ideology and, therefore, constitute a continuing threat to the country and to the democratic world.

To allay this suspicion, which I share with the German trade unions, this group will have to show by its action that it has abandoned its autocratic philosophy and is determined to make democracy work both on the political and on the economic front.

IN THE TIME REMAINING, I want to briefly comment on the job still to be done in Germany. At the beginning of the occupation, we carried on all functions of government. In the labor field that meant that we carried on all the types of functions handled in the United States by the federal and state departments of labor and other governmental agencies in the labor field.

Gradually, the various functions were returned to German agencies established under over-all control by the Occupation Authorities. With the organization of the German Federal Republic in the fall of 1949, most normal governmental functions were returned to the Germans. The Occupation Authorities retained specific control over foreign relations, military security and decartelization.

As you know, since that time and especially over the last few months, the emphasis has been on incorporating the Germans in the community of free Western nations. Under this program, one of our tasks is to develop the German productive capacity and to channel this capacity so that it will make its contribution to the collective economic strength of the Western democratic nations.

This change in emphasis from control to co-operation still leaves us with a substantial job to do. In the labor field, our remaining responsibilities are to observe, report, advise and assist on international and internal trade union activities, industrial relations, management associations, wages, employment, unemployment, housing, social insurance, price, wage, cost-of-living relationships and labor productivity. We report and advise on the effect of High Commission and ECA policies on workers and on the industrial relations policy of the US Occupation Forces with respect to their German employees.

WITHIN THIS SCOPE of remaining functions, a continuing, important task is democratic reorientation, which throughout the occupation has been one of our long-range objectives.

The underlying concept of this reorientation program is based on the assumption that a peaceful Germany can develop only if the German people understand and appreciate the democratic way of life and if they cast off the autocratic practices which in the past have dominated both public and private life.

In the field of labor, it means that both the unions and the management come to rely less upon legislation to regulate the relationships between labor and management. It means that they must get a fuller appreciation of the effectiveness of collective bargaining to handle their relationships, to establish grievance machinery that will be effective in settling disputes without having to run to the courts, and to establish co-operative relationships through which the unions and management jointly attack mutual problems within the plant.

We have developed a threefold program to aid in this reorientation task. The first and to me the most important phase of this program is the machinery under which we, in co-operating trade unions and management groups, select leaders in the labor relations field for visits to the United States where they observe firsthand what we mean by the democratic way of life. This program is operated in co-operation with the US Department of Labor and through the assistance of the trade unions and other interested groups.

These visits of normally 90 days, during which German leaders get the opportunity to study and observe how their counterparts in the United States operate in a spirit of democratic give and take, has a tremendous effect. Those people come back home with new ideas, and I can assure you that the assistance that you have given us in this activity is a good investment.

THE SECOND PHASE of our program involves assistance given to the trade unions and other groups in Germany. Through financial assistance and

guidance from our staff, we have helped in necessary research work, in buying books for the trade union libraries, in strengthening the workers' education activities, in organizing conferences, in sponsoring trade union youth activities, and in making available to the unions and management information on industrial relations activities outside of Germany.

The third phase involves bringing over a limited number of specialists from the United States and other democratic countries to assist on specific projects undertaken either by us directly or by the Germans under co-operative projects. Under this phase, we have had US specialists in Germany on workers' education, on labor journalism, on labor statistics and on labor research and related matters.

In this program, we have the full co-operation of the German trade unions. They realize that through 15 years of isolation from the outside world, Germany has remained uninformed of developments outside of Germany. They are anxious to exchange ideas with their fellow trade unionists from other democratic countries in order to make up for what they have lost.

I have given you a summary picture of the German situation. I hope that, with it, I have conveyed to you the importance of the task in Germany. On our ability to rebuild Germany into a healthy, democratic nation depends the future of a free Europe. The task is difficult, but I believe we are making progress. + END

Employment Reaches 14,000,000 To Set All-Time High for Western Zones

Employment has passed the 14,000,000 mark, probably an all-time high, for the area of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Manpower Analysis Branch of the Office of Labor Affairs, disclosed in releasing its mid-August report on employment and unemployment. Unemployment has been turned back to the level of last November.

The new employment figure is a prewar and postwar record for Western Germany, it was pointed out. No employment registration statistics for the area are available for the war period.

The decline in registered unemployment in the first half of August was 42,766, of whom 35,942 were males.

Responsible for the new employment mark are increased building activity, rising exports and seasonal factors. The rise in the number of wage and salary earners was widespread despite the complete shutdown of many manufacturing establishments during late July and in August for their annual summer vacations.

Of the total unemployment of 1,409,156 in the Federal Republic at mid-August, the Federal Ministry of Labor estimates that between 200,000 and 250,000 are not easily employable.

Hesse Doubles Foreign Exports

With more than \$16,000,000 worth of goods shipped to foreign countries during August, Hessian firms have doubled their export volume since the beginning of the year, official statistics show.



US Zone county resident officers along with other American and Allied officials make up the large audience which gathered at HICOG headquarters in Frankfurt for a three-day conference in October. The conference, the second of its kind since inception of HICOG, brought the 156 US resident officers together to discuss HICOG's latest policy, programs and problems. The affair was highlighted by addresses of the three Allied high commissioners and ranking officers of the US Army, Navy and Air Force stationed in Germany. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

(Continued from page 47)

Second RO's Conference

While the men sat in closed working sessions, their wives debated their own roles. Mrs. McCloy, wife of the US high commissioner, told the assembled women they could be highly instrumental in carrying out the HICOG policies in the field, and that they should serve as an example in democratic living to their German neighbors.

Both German and American women, Mrs. McCloy said, are seeking the formula for freedom and peace. But, she continued, we must remember that the real fabric of peace lies in the daily lives of the people.

"Any woman," Mrs. McCloy said, "not active and interested in community problems is no help to our mission here."

She urged the wives of American personnel in Germany to open their homes to German groups and to seek the understanding of the Germany people which comes only with personal contact.

Ruth F. Woodsmall, chief of the Women's Affairs Branch, Office of Public Affairs, told the women that the Allied occupation of Germany marked the first time in history that an occupation power participated in the cultural and moral reconstruction of the country it occupied.

"Our mission here," she said, "depends on persuasion and personal contact and it is in this work that women can play a significant role."

Mrs. Patricia Van Delden, chief of Information Centers Branch, told the visiting wives that they should emphasize the American way of life in their contact with the Germans and not the American standard of living. "Ice-boxes are delightful," Mrs. Van Delden explained to her audience, "but they are not an answer to faith."

CLIMAXING THE THREE-DAY conference, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, UK high commissioner, addressed the closing session and warned the Germans that they must learn to shoulder responsibilities as well as enjoy rights if Germany is to be accepted back into the Western community of nations.

The Western nations, the UK high commissioner declared, will not tolerate attempts by the Germans to seize "petty advantages" or indulge in recriminations and party politics as a result of East-West tension.

Mr. McCloy, in closing the conference, emphasized again the urgency of the work being done by the resident officers.

"The fighting in Korea should be a spur to our efforts," he said. "However, I do not wish to leave the impression that we don't think you are doing your part. In my travels through the zone, I have been impressed by the devotion, imagination and initiative that you gentlemen have put into your work."

+END

(Complete text of the addresses by the three Allied high commissioners follow on pages 85-93.)

Tasks for the Coming Year

Address

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

I AM VERY HAPPY to welcome you all here for this second meeting of the *Kreis* (County) resident officers. I also want to welcome both for myself and on your behalf the many very distinguished visitors, from some of whom we are going to hear. I think that probably this session is more marked than the last in the number of our colleagues who are present from the Army and the French and UK Zones. Let me say how important I think that is. You all know that we're shortly to be faced with a substantial increase in troops in our areas as a result of the New York decisions, and in the course of taking care of those troops, it's already been decided that all matters of zonal boundaries may be disregarded. I think that's a very good sign. It strikes the commonality of our objective and the inevitable union of our operations. Therefore, I think that the more we can learn of what is going on in the other zones, the more that we can merge our practices and operations with what is going on in those zones, the more concentrated our impact will be.

I urge you all not only to take advantage of the principals who will be here in this session and in the seminars we are going to hold, but constantly to take every opportunity you can to learn from observers and representatives of the other zones what is going on in the other zones and perhaps our procedures can be improved by observation of them.

I am very glad, indeed, that Mr. Francois-Poncet, the French high commissioner, has been able to be here today and you will hear from him shortly. I think he, of the Allied high commissioners, is the one who is most versed in German affairs; he speaks the language in an *ausgezeichneten* form. Not only is he a great student of the German tongue but he is a great student of German culture, widely experienced in German history, and he is as deft and as logical as the greatest of the French logicians. He is one whom I know you are all most anxious to hear from and I want to thank him again for the inconvenience he has gone through in order to be here this morning.

ALSO, I KNOW you will want to welcome warmly the representatives of the military forces who are here: General Handy, General Eddy, General Cannon, Admiral Wilkes. You will all hear something from them. The importance of our relationships with the military is very great, as you all know. We will have to take care of increased numbers of troops. It will make our task probably more exacting because it will provide inconveniences; it will furnish

inconveniences to the German population. Our whole anxiety will be to co-operate and co-ordinate to the greatest extent possible in order to make the impact felt as little as possible.

We have got to think — we have to face the fact it will involve increased burdens that will have to be adjusted and the relationships between ourselves and the military are most important. I have had a number of conversations with General Handy about these relationships and he has co-operated to, may I say, the full in working out the problems that arise as a result of our new relationships with the German people. I feel that from now on we will have a constantly improving series of exchanges and discussions with the military officials on their problems.

In that regard, I'd be less than frank if I said that I were not aware that from time to time there are difficulties in some areas. In those areas the difficulties will have to be ironed out as they have been in others. In some cases our interests appear to conflict. We must all bear in mind we are all on a common team. The Army is here for the same purpose as we, and if the Army appears to make demands, we must bear in mind the Army has its great demands and requirements to fulfill. The relationship works both ways. We have a number of acute problems in this field that will be discussed in the course of this conference and I am sure we will all benefit from it.

I read an article which appeared in a Stuttgart paper complaining bitterly about your presence — the presence of KRO's in Germany — and stating that the time has come to have them go. As far as I am concerned, when the KRO's go, it will be the beginning of the real end. I can't

A portion of conference participants listen to a discussion on re-orientation and political guidance, one of six different seminars held in connection with the RO's conference. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



conceive that the KRO's should leave Germany before any other element of our administration leaves. It would be deeply significant if they did. It would mean that we were merely really ending our tour here and it would also mean the end of military representation here. I suggest that the German population bear that in mind in considering the position of the KRO. So long as we are here in any size at all, it seems to me indispensable that we should have you gentlemen and ladies on the ground. Certainly when increasing our strength and maintaining our military strength, your presence throughout that community is indispensable.

In welcoming all the distinguished people I forgot to welcome the ladies present — the wives of the KRO's. We all know that you bear the major burden. We hope that we will have an opportunity for you to unpack your hearts as well as to have your husbands do the same thing. I am delighted you were able to come. You are at least half the team and the manner in which you do your work and your job is directly related to the success of the careers of your husbands.

A LOT OF THINGS happened since we were last together — I suppose the most vivid and striking were the events in the Far East. There were a lot of crises in Europe in one form or another, but the events in Asia stood out more sharply than anything that occurred since the last meeting. We were able to take in stride, in our emotional stride, the *coup d'etat* in Czechoslovakia, but this one thrust aside the curtain and we saw the ugly realism of the world situation.

Fortunately, the thing has taken a turn which has given some confidence to Europe, to Germany and all the world. But we must bear in mind the threat is still there and the situation is fundamentally the same as before Korea. Korea only disclosed to us somewhat fortuitously the

necessity for being on the alert and being conscious of the sinister aspect of the threat. In Korea we have an army employed, but you must bear in mind that that army and what they are doing in Asia are only an element of what we're doing here.

Two great morals are to be drawn from that. One is the affinity of interests throughout the free world and the intimate contact which the United States has with those interests. The other is that you also are doing here the same sort of thing that the Army is doing there. If you haven't been assiduous, if you might have been lax or if you have been tempted to become a little routinized, I urge you to think of the people in Korea — the men who are going out there to fight in a very disagreeable climate, fathers of families. When I was back in New York I heard of three cases of men no longer youngsters but fathers of three or four children who were being called up to go out and endure the hardships of a strenuous military campaign. They are doing that for the salvation of Western Europe as well as the salvation of Korea.

We must constantly look upon our position here as one of another sort of army striving for the objective of freedom and peace throughout the world. The issue remains the same — the issue remains one of the free world against the slave world, the issue of the NKVD police state against the free democracies of the West, the issue in terms of war and peace. It's hard to state it in such a way, but it marks the deepest significance for us and our country.

WHEN I WAS HOME RECENTLY I sensed throughout the entire country the feeling of a destiny that was facing it. I don't suppose ever in our history have we been faced with uglier problems. It will require the highest degree of statesmanship and capability to cope with them. The country is alert.

Resident officers' wives played a prominent part. Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, tells her audience the role they can play in making the work of their husbands the more effective. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



When I hear people say that the United States wants war or is prepared to take greater risks than the others in connection with this issue, I am greatly disturbed because I don't believe in any place in the world is there a greater abhorrence of war than there is in the United States. The standards of living are high, people have just finished the adjustments necessary as a result of the last war. Now we find ourselves against this ugly alternative again, and it is with the greatest resolution and greatest searching of souls and with all determination. We are not going at this with any relish, I can assure you.

We have passed, for the time being at least, through the Korean episode and have seen the ups and downs in the German public mind as a result of it. You have heard a lot about the question of the security of Europe. You have heard a good bit and probably will hear more in your counties as to the possible contributions of Germany to the security of Europe. I am not going to dwell on those questions; you all know enough about them. But if you can instill in the German population some steadfastness of mind and spirit — there was evidence of some lack of that during the Korean episode — it might be well.

The change that took place in the attitude of the German from the time I left until the time I came back from New York was amazing to me. I have the deepest understanding of the fears that do beset the German population, but I think there is also a steadier faith that could be inculcated here in the strength and potentials of democracy. If you can instill in Germans that faith in the strength of democracy not as dependent on the Airlift in Berlin or the landing in Inchon as many other elements, I think we will be able to have a more stable and a more constructive community.

WHAT WILL BE YOUR JOB in the coming year as the result of the decisions in New York? It will mean more and more examples, more and more persuasion, less and less direction, less and less decree. But by those tokens the job becomes more important. It requires more tact, more co-operation and more industry. As I said a year ago when we were here, the time is very short and the job is shorter by a year, and you will have to pack into this next year all the energy you can. The objectives of the occupation remain fundamentally the same. They have to be stated in generalities; it can't be otherwise. You know them as well as I or you really have no business being here. I am sure you do know them.

I would like to say one thing more before I close. I want to emphasize what a great thing it is that we are here associated with the French and British in endeavoring to bring security and freedom to this community. We make mistakes, but I think that no one can charge us with any other objective than that which we announce: the creation of this area into a constructive, democratic, unified state.

The British and the French are with us — the British, from whom we broke at the time of our birth, and to whom we owe all the heritages of the liberty that we live by and the concepts of the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, who generated in our bosoms what we call freedom, and the French, to whom we owe only a little less than the debt we owe the British. I don't know if I should say less.



High Commissioner John J. McCloy accepts a liter mug of beer, an important Bavarian item of export, from "Die Muenchner Kindl" (The Munich Child) during traditional ceremonies of welcome when he arrived Sept. 30 to visit the Bavarian capital at the invitation of the Munich Export Club (See page 31). Left to right above are Dr. George N. Shuster, state commissioner for Bavaria; Walter von Miller, mayor of Munich; Mr. McCloy; Dr. Lothar Rohde, president of the Munich Export Club, and "Die Muenchner Kindl," clad in the city's traditional black and golden robes and hood. (PRB OLCB photos)

Necessarily, it was quite natural that we should carry with us the institutions of the mother country; but the French, with their brilliant and incisive thinking, also attracted us to the concept of individual liberty and freedom which is a tribute to the French nation.

THE FRENCH, THE BRITISH and ourselves were all involved in the creation of a free society in the new world. We find ourselves now attempting to do the same thing in the old world, and we're doing it and we must do it in conjunction with the people who are here. This is nothing that can be inculcated from outside. We must seek out democratic forces and there are many vigorous ones in Germany.

With this real quadripartite relationship I don't despair at all of the future. I feel with all the setbacks that we encountered, all the setbacks we met and all the perversities of mind sometimes encountered, there is a march ahead in spite of all the fears that have cut across the continent, in spite of the fact that 175 or more Soviet divisions behind the curtain are casting a pall over the world, in spite of the fact there is beating on your ears and German ears the propaganda machine of the East and a fifth column warfare with all the energies of a vast nation.

In spite of all that, still the spirit of the West is prevailing and it will prevail if all of us keep on our toes and never become routinized, never become cynical. If we relinquish our powers, our courage and our determination should be the greater.

Someone called my attention the other day to an old English lay. It was a lay of the battle of Malden. I wish I could claim credit for finding it myself, but I didn't. It does have a couplet in it that I think describes our position very well. It reads: "Mood shall be more as our might lessens." "Mood," I suppose, in that old English form, comes very close to being the same as the old German *Mut* (courage) and you all know what that means. +END

Moral and Material Resistance

Address

By **ANDRE FRANCOIS-PONCET**
French High Commissioner for Germany

ABOUT A MONTH AGO I would not have dared speak to you in English, but since then I have spent 10 days in the Melting Pot, the action of which was decisive. The results were amazing; here I am today, endowed with a perfect Yankee twang. That was about the best I could do, but I was never able to acquire that tasty Oklahoma drawl so dear to General Hays. After all, you can't expect miracles in 10 short days.

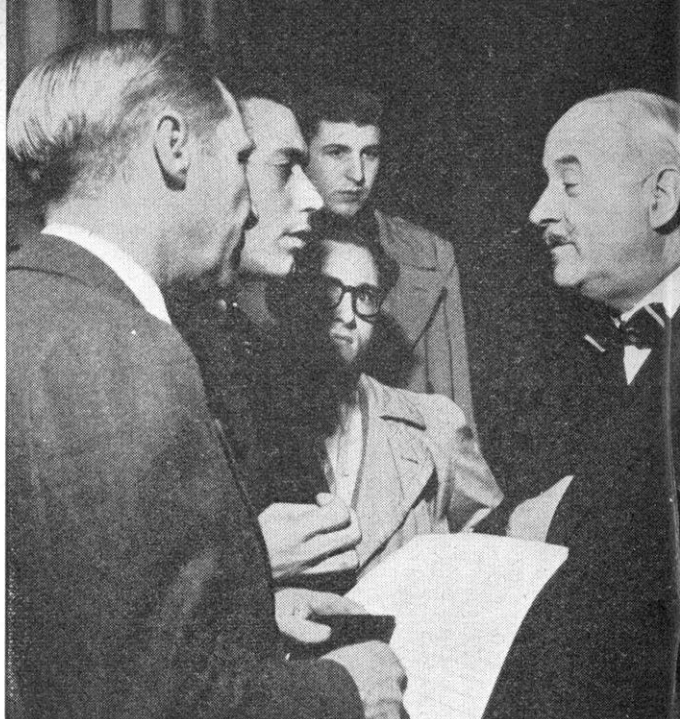
I am extremely grateful to my good friend and colleague Mr. McCloy for providing me this opportunity to be amongst you. I yield to no one in my conviction that one of our first necessities in Germany is to maintain between us that happy understanding, that solidarity of thought and action of which we have always given proof, and display these to the watching Germans.

In this respect I cannot but feel gratified at the excellent relations which exist among the three high commissioners.

Just a year ago, the High Commission came into being and both my American colleague and myself assumed our new functions. Since then, General Sir Brian Robertson, that man of great distinction, was followed by Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, who does no less honor to his country. I may say that during all that time, although we have sometimes had a few differences of opinion, these were always settled peacefully and have left no clouds in the clear sky of our mutual relations. It is with great pleasure that I find a similar understanding at all administrative levels and first of all at the level of our state observers.

THE FRENCH OBSERVERS are unanimous in their praise of the treatment they are receiving and the confidence expressed to them by the US and UK state commissioners. I may safely say that the system of observers, which was initially applied with some reluctance, has proven most beneficial in the light of experience.

We all understand the importance of cultural action and it is gratifying to note that none of us in this field has tried to acquire in his zone specific advantages to the prejudice of the others. The Germans should be afforded equal facilities to become acquainted with the language and culture of any of our three countries according to their preferences.



Andre Francois-Poncet (right), French high commissioner, answers reporters' questions. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

I wish, for my part, to thank my US and British colleagues for their kind co-operation in the establishment of French institutes in several large German cities.

You are of course aware that recent developments in Germany have occurred at a quicker pace than expected a year ago. The Korean campaign, so brilliantly conducted by the US Army under the UN flag, has brought the Soviet threat to full light and evidenced the pressing need for action. Whether the North Korean aggression is a prelude to similar operations in other parts of the world, particularly in Europe, or whether this thwarted attempt will have no immediate consequences, is hard to tell. One thing is certain — Soviet Russia, using as a springboard those bases she has acquired in Eastern Germany, will never give up her attempts to grab, at least by propaganda, Western Germany under the Soviet version of unification, thus creating a new satellite of Moscow.

Therefore, if we wish to save Europe, the cradle of our civilization to which we remain so deeply attached, it remains for us to organize our moral and material resistance with increased efficiency and to induce federal Germany to turn its eyes to the West and take her place in our ranks. That is why the Allies have a duty to give back to Germany, sooner than they had originally contemplated, a greater degree of freedom and independence and, following up on the New York decision, to modify the Occupation Statute accordingly.

IN MY COUNTRY, some people in good faith believe that we are running a great risk in surrendering too many freedoms to Germany and they fear that, once the Germans have extracted from us everything possible, they will suddenly perform an about-face.

It is useless to deny this danger because it is not outside of possibilities. However, the risk would be greater should we insist on holding a tight grip on Germany, refuse to

relax our controls and stubbornly consider her as an enemy without holding out any hope of different treatment. It must be realized that no course of action is devoid of risk and that statesmanship essentially consists of choosing from among different risks.

You all know that the member nations of the Atlantic Pact, assembled in New York a few weeks ago, have declared themselves in favor of the creation of an European army for common defense under a single commander and a single staff, the equipment and financing of which would be a joint and planned responsibility. In this connection, the question was raised of the part to be played by German contingents in this army, these contingents to be recruited and maintained by the federal government, without implication as to the reconstitution of a German national army.

In this respect, some differences of opinion arose between France and her allies—I do not conceal the fact. This should not surprise you, because no one could deny that the emergence of a German armed force even incorporated within a European army 10 times its size, represents a fact which is hard to swallow. Hard to swallow for those to whom the destruction of the German military might was pictured, not so long ago, as Objective No. 1, for which millions gave their lives.

This is one of those decisions I referred to, which open the door to a great risk. You all understand that, if only from that standpoint of German international policy, a measure of this kind would entail serious repercussions and, therefore, deserves serious consideration. I may add that I sincerely hope that the differences which have come to light may be settled as soon as possible.

AS FAR AS THE GERMANS are concerned, regardless of their assertions that they are fed up with being soldiers and unwilling to don the uniform once more, claiming that they are flatly opposed to remilitarization under any form, there is no question in my mind that they feel, none the less, flattered that their victors are already considering some assistance on their part. Many of them have underscored it ironically; others, not few, have interpreted the Allied attitude as a retrospective rehabilitation, not only of the former military circles, but also of the basic principles advocated by Hitler and the Nazis.

As far as the German government is concerned, it may have given its agreement in principle, but it is, none the less, embarrassed at having done so, knowing very well that German public opinion is not yet ripe and that it would regard with little enthusiasm the prospect of taking up arms again.

The Social Democrats are not alone in opposing remilitarization, even of a partial kind. The majority would favor a neutral attitude, being of the opinion, since the Allies are the masters of Germany, they should undertake the defense of the territory which they occupy. Communists agents constantly reiterate that if the Germans make no move the Soviet invader will treat them as friends. If, on the other hand, they fight on the side of the Allies, they will be treated as enemies and the cities which they are starting to rebuild, will be razed to the ground

once more. There can be no doubt that a great number of people are affected by this reasoning.

That is why the federal government hopes to gain a little time. The German public and the government itself would like, before lining up finally on the side of the Western Powers, to see the latter give proof that they are capable of a serious, swift and full military effort with real prospect of success.

FINALLY, THERE IS NO LACK in German governing circles of men who understand and feel that the reconstituted German military forces must be animated by a new spirit, the like of which was unknown to the *Wehrmacht*. These men believe that this now-born army should be neither trained nor commanded by the old type of generals who are raising their head again, conspiring together and having recourse to public demonstrations, but rather by younger generals who are entirely devoted to the present regime and whose outlook is at once sincerely democratic and liberal. But obviously, to bring about a transformation in the present military spirit in Germany—a spirit which may all too readily flare up again in the future—is a task which cannot be accomplished within the space of a few months.

When we see what is happening in Germany, one of the reasons why we may feel a certain anxiety with regard to Russian plans is that Communist propagandists are clearly much more active than they were three months ago. There is no doubt that in the states, and particularly in the Ruhr basin, Communist cells have received orders to intensify their efforts to stir up trouble. Agents have arrived to direct operations and they appear to have powerful financial backing. It is therefore essential to fight this fifth column and its activities which, in the usual Soviet fashion, consist first of all in bringing about internal disruption in those countries which it is intended to attack, just as soon as this internal disruption would seem to have reached the desired point.

It is this which makes the problem of the organization of an efficient security police force so urgent; it is this which explains why the three Allied ministers in New York devoted a part of their deliberations to consideration of this problem of an internal security police force capable of maintaining order in Western Germany. It is also why they have expressly stated that they would regard any attack against the Federal Republic or against Berlin, from wherever it might come, even if it came only from the *Volkspolizei* (so-called People's Police), as an attack against the Allies.

The police force to be set up will be formed on a state basis, but with the necessary mobility, cohesion and uniformity. The strength, at the start, will amount to 30,000 men. At the same time, the municipal police and the state police are to be improved and rendered more efficient. What happened on the first of October, the way in which the present police faced up to Communist attempts to create disorder, is encouraging and suggests that Germany will soon have a powerful internal police force, capable of meeting the requirements of the situation.

I WOULD LIKE TO STRESS one striking fact, the repercussions of which should be watched.

Organizations of young anti-Communists are appearing who are showing their desire to use force against the Communist demonstrators and the troops of the FDJ. It must not be forgotten that this was how Nazism started and that it was in fighting the Reds that the SA (*Sturm-Abteilungen*) made itself popular in Germany. It is to be regretted that in the present circumstances, and in view of the troubled course which events may take, the federal government in Bonn is not a greater moral authority in the country. Perhaps even we are not doing all we should in this respect.

Federalism does not necessarily mean that the federal power is weak. A healthy federalism, within its prescribed limits, should have at its head a vigorous federal authority which commands respect and which enjoys real power and prestige. I believe that, at any rate in the field of foreign affairs, the policy carried out by Dr. Adenauer has been useful to the Bonn government. But, once again, I feel that we, for our part, should leave no stone unturned to give Bonn the appearance of a federal capital, able to arouse curiosity, to attract visitors and to shine with a certain brilliance amid the cities of the Western republic.

TO SUM UP, and with apologies for having detained you with such a long speech, I would say that we are in the presence at this moment of a certain moral recovery in Germany. To use a familiar expression, one might say:

"They are spreading their wings again." The economic recovery is no less worthy of note. During recent months, there has been an impressive drop in unemployment.

What is Germany's ultimate destination? Whither is she marching? Is she deliberately and sincerely going forward on the road to democracy? That is my hope. I do not feel that it is possible to make any well-founded prophecy. But the German mind has always been a problem and involves in itself many and often contradictory possibilities.

From this I draw no pessimistic conclusion. I feel that, standing shoulder to shoulder, we should redouble our efforts to make Germany understand that her true intellectual and moral, as well as her material interests, commit her to identifying her cause more and more with those peoples who in this world are the most zealous defenders of peace and freedom.

Some of our great kings have gone down in history under various names given to them by popular belief. We had Louis the Saint, Charles the Bald, Richard the Lion-Hearted, William the Conqueror.

Well, it appears as though my friend McCloy and myself are about to become famous too.

An American paper has conferred on Mr. McCloy the adjective "candid," and on myself the less enviable one of "serpentine."

Now, gentlemen, you have listened to me, and I am sure you feel that I am indeed much more "candid" than "serpentine."
+END

Through British Spectacles

Address

By SIR IVONE KIRKPATRICK

United Kingdom High Commissioner for Germany

I AM PLEASED TO HAVE this opportunity of meeting you all this afternoon because, although British and American policy today are completely in harmony, there are, as you know, tinges of differences in the field which flow from national characteristics and from our outlook

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, British high commissioner, arrives at HICOG headquarters in Frankfurt to address closing session of three-day meeting. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



on life. By exchanging ideas we can eliminate such differences and produce the integrated action which is essential to the peace and future of the world.

I propose, therefore, to ask you to submit for a short time to looking with me at these affairs through British spectacles. I don't think you will find through British spectacles there is much difference, although in our country spectacles are free and in your country you must pay for them.

In order to understand the essence of the world problem it is necessary to realize that the last 40 years have brought with them three revolutionary changes of vast importance.

First, we have to recognize that up to 1914 the world was ruled from Europe and by Europe, that is to say, by the so-called concert of European powers. In those days the United States of America played no part in world affairs and had no desire to do so. And indeed, it is amusing that we did not think it worthwhile raising our legation in Washington to the status of an embassy

until 1893, that is to say, during the lifetime of many people now in public affairs. Asia had not awakened and it was then true to say that the nation which ruled Europe was likely to achieve its measure in the world.

DURING THE CENTURY which elapsed between 1815 and 1914 the concert of Europe did a very good job. That century, except for a few localized and sporadic outbreaks of war, lived in a surprising unprecedented period of peace. During that century the average European probably spent fewer man hours of fighting than the average American. This happy state of affairs came to an end in 1914 and the following two world wars transformed the political face of the globe. Today we have two large blocs with an undefinable British commonwealth floating nebulously alongside. Power has shifted to the East and the West. Two large blocs face one another and exhausted Europe today is only a battleground between the two great blocs.

This is the vast revolutionary change which has occurred during the last 40 years. It will be seen from this that Germany's effort to dominate the world by first dominating Europe has been overtaken by events.

The second revolutionary development has been the multiplication and complication of modern armaments. Up to and including the war of 1914 armaments were relatively simple and soldiers were armed with 1,000 rifles per battalion and, given numerical parity, small countries could compete with large ones. Thus in the first world war Turks, Bulgars and Yugoslavs all played a manful and creditable part. Indeed, the Turks very nearly incapacitated me and I have the highest respect for their achievements.

By the time the second world war broke out armaments had developed to such a pitch that only highly industrialized nations could compete at all. The little countries became more of a liability than an asset. In the intervening years which followed the war of 1914 the development of weapons reached such a stage that by 1939, only 20 years later, only those countries could compete which had reached vast industrial potential. During the war of 1939 the progress in the perfecting of weapons went a stage further and the end of the war saw further developments—production of atomic bombs.

A similar development is taking place now, and it is becoming clear that the expense and energy required to produce modern weapons of mass destruction is beyond the capacity even of a highly industrialized nation of 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 inhabitants. Atomic bombs, bacteriologic bombs, strategic air forces, tactical air forces, navies, armored divisions, anti-aircraft formations, together with the necessary scientific research can only be in general obtained by a rationalization of effort. If this be accepted, it is again clear that Germany as an independent unit is out of the race.

The third revolutionary development which colors the world scene today is the emergence of Communism, which has declared ideological warfare on the rest of the remaining world, and in places, resorted to the use of force.

WITH THIS BACKGROUND let us consider for a moment what British policy has been. As soon as it appeared evident in 1947 that it would be impossible to reach an understanding with Russia, the British Government came to the conclusion that safety, could only be sought by the creation of a so-called Western Union, that is to say, combining of all like-minded states armed to preserve their unity and independence, morally and physically, against the Russian assault.

It was realized that this union could only be progressively realized, and as early as January 1948 we conceived that this might best be done in two preliminary phases: First, the creation of what we might call a hard European core. That was achieved by the Brussels treaty in March 1948. Secondly, the creation of a wider supporting Atlantic system.

When this had been done it might be possible to consider the extension of the Atlantic system to include all those nations who were resolved to resist Communism. The Brussels treaty was signed in March 1948 and at the ceremony messages were exchanged with the United States government which indicated that a further extension of this security system might be envisaged. This process was greatly accelerated and assisted by the Soviet Union who, by repeated acts of aggression at Prague and Berlin, for example, stimulated our people in their instinct for self-preservation. To that extent we owe a debt of gratitude to the Soviet government. Now we have to reflect whether the Atlantic system can be enlarged by adding those nations who have like ideas.

Thus we have the structure for a great moral and physical Western alliance designed to shield our peoples from the ideological and physical peril of the East. We have the Atlantic community and had added to it the British Commonwealth, which is a loosely-knit corporation but one which has twice proved itself in war to be an impregnable bastion. If need be, it would do so again.

I should like to deviate for a moment to say a few words about the Commonwealth but I realize that Germany is on the agenda. So I will only say this, the capacity of the Commonwealth to act effectively has often been underrated in the past and tends to be underrated today. The resources in men, industrial potential and raw materials are enormous. Our citizens are nurtured in the Anglo-Saxon tradition of freedom and it will be a bad day for Western civilization if anything is done to weaken the ties which now unite the commonwealth countries or impair the efficiency of their action. So much for the background as it exists today.

NOW WHERE IN THIS framework does Germany come in? One thing is certain. Germany, even if she wishes it, cannot choose neutrality unless by neutrality we mean the neutrality of the rabbit in the face of the stoat.*

It was originally the design of the victorious powers to bring Germany back to a world community based on the United Nations. This is why in the Potsdam Agreement the signatory powers undertook to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a

* The stoat is a weasel-like animal which preys on rabbits.

democratic basis and for the eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany. It was only in 1947, when the truce broke with the Russians in Berlin and we discovered they had no intention of fulfilling this and other obligations in the Potsdam Agreement, that the Western Powers determined to carry out the policy, in so far as they were able, in the three zones over which they had control.

Whether the Germans realize it or not, it remains a fact that on every ground, political, cultural, historical — Germany's interests lie with the West. We are therefore doing no violence to Germany or her people when we declare as we have done that the aim of our policy is the integration of Germany into the comity of Western peoples. This aim has consistently inspired our conduct over the last five years, and when we see how much progress has been made in so short a time we have a right to feel a certain pride in our achievement and a certain sense of indebtedness to the Allied staffs who have done what has been done in the field.

I WORKED IN THIS building (Headquarters Building, Frankfurt) in May and June of 1945 and when we look back at that period when no trains were running, when no shops were open, no trams running, no administration, it seems incredible that German political life should be brought to the pinnacle it is today. We can certainly feel proud of what we have done for Western Germany since the war. No nation in history has been treated with such tolerant magnanimity after total defeat. Never in history has so much effort and so much money been spent by the conquerors in raising a fallen foe from the dust. Never have nations who have been deeply wronged been so ready to forget the past. But, although we have achieved much, we have not yet reached the end of our road and I would like to devote our last moments to directing our gaze to the future.

It seems to me that before we can lay down our responsibilities there are several things to be done by us and by the Germans.

First of all, if the German republic is to subsist we must assure the defense of the whole German territory as well as of Western Europe. It is melancholy to reflect that this should be necessary only five years after the second world war. We have to think of these things and we must face them. The necessary military measures, the reinforcement of our troops here, will require a severe and sustained effort on the part of the Western nations.

I personally do not believe that our peoples would for long tolerate a situation in which they were called upon to make vast sacrifices of blood and treasure to defend a Germany which claims equal rights but which remains free of all obligations. The character and extent of these obligations must be determined, but as the United States High Commissioner has pointed out to you we have no intention of coercing Germany or of soliciting her support.

THE SECOND THING we have to do is to create the necessary conditions and the necessary political atmosphere to enable Germany to collaborate with us effectively in all fields. We can do a lot here by unilateral

action. Mr. McCloy spoke to you Monday about the steps which you in your own field can do to create a better understanding. But, of course, our efforts alone will not suffice. If while the Western nations are taking a broad and generous view of the needs of the hour the Germans were to fall below the level of events, if they were to seize the opportunity to attempt to secure petty advantages, to indulge in party politics, to enjoy recriminations with the Allies, without regard to the importance and urgency of our common task, it would be impossible to achieve the complete integration of Germany with the West.

To put the matter simply, the people in Berlin have an urgent and immediate experience of Communism and its perils. This circumstance has created in Berlin a happy atmosphere of mutual confidence and active collaboration between the Germans and ourselves. We must create in Western Germany the same atmosphere. This requires an effort of will on our part and a greater effort on the part of the Germans. For it is easier for the victors to be magnanimous than for the vanquished to be magnanimous.

Our third task is to establish in Western Germany as soon as possible an independent effective government on democratic lines which is capable of assuming the rights and shouldering the responsibilities of a partner in this great enterprise. Now here again our task is easier than the German. We are accustomed to the idea of partnership. He is not. He has never been a partner. We are accustomed to compromise. The German is not. He expects 100 percent concessions and at once, and the German government which fails to secure this is deemed a failure.

NOW IF WE CAN DO these three things — assure the defense of the West, create the necessary conditions for the assumption of a partnership with Germany, and finally, establish a German government which is capable of shouldering the responsibility as well as enjoying the rights of independence, I think we have achieved our program.

On this general conception our governments have agreed. It is our duty to see to it that in Germany, Allied staffs work in equal harmony to implement this joint policy. As you have been told, the coming reinforcement of Western troops in Europe will lead to the deployment of troops where they are most required and thus to the breakdown of the purely zonal system. I personally welcome this development, not only on military but on broad political grounds. The creation of a Federal Republic has put in train an evolution which should impel us to think of Germany as a federation and not as a country artificially divided into three zones. If we think on these lines we shall find it easier to apply uniformly throughout Germany the agreed policy of our governments.

The staffs of the Allied Control Commissions are in sense public relations officers representing our governments here in Germany, and whatever their functions, it is our duty to understand, and to implement, our policy. You will all be returning shortly from this meeting to your day-to-day functions in the American zone, and if there is one last thought I should like to plant in your

minds it is this. We are engaged in Germany on a joint enterprise, an enterprise which is only likely to succeed if we work coherently and cohesively with a joint sense of purpose.

In relation to this major task such minor differences of practice or of outlook as have obtained in the British and the American zones are of no consequence. These differences should be eliminated, a process which again will require some conscious effort of will and I think this very thought was well expressed, if in a somewhat ex-

aggerated form, by a British prime minister who said to his cabinet: "It does not matter in the least what we say so long as we say the same thing." But the thought is still there and by grasping it we can achieve much more even if we are not quite right.

Come and see us in the British Zone and find out what we are doing and tell us frankly when you catch us deviating. If you do come I can assure you you will be welcome, as welcome as you have made me today and I can't make you a fairer promise than that. + END

Exchangees Impressed by US Medical Progress

PROGRESS IN MEDICAL research and technique in the United States puts the American medical profession ahead of the European, in the opinion of two West Berlin doctors who returned recently from three-month exchange tours of the United States.

The doctors, Dr. Erich Jung of Charlottenburg and Dr. Alexander von Lutzki of Lichterfelde, left last May for US tours during which they visited hospitals, took part in operations, conferred with noted American specialists and students, and conducted their own research. On their return both doctors stressed that they are convinced of the value of the HICOG Exchanges Program as a means of maintaining contacts with foreign countries and for broadening opportunities of study in specialized fields.

They named the following specific points as the highlights of their discoveries:

American doctors have learned the meaning of teamwork. While in Germany — partially because of a lack of essential facilities — doctors generally work on their own, in the United States research specialists and medical men often pool the results of individual study and experimentation, thus saving time and effort.

The method of operating blood banks in the United States was described by the doctors as "very admirable." They were surprised, they said, at the willingness with which blood is donated by both youth and grownups.

Dr. von Lutzki, a medical research assistant and surgeon in the Moabit City Hospital's Surgical Clinic in Berlin was especially impressed with American techniques in the use of anesthetics, and in the methods of application by special apparatus.

Advances in obstetrics impressed Dr. Jung, chief physician of the Neukoelln Maternity Hospital. "American-

type pre-natal training programs and exercises could be profitably introduced in Germany," he said.

The doctors added that they hope to be able to influence medical schools in Berlin to adopt some of the instruction techniques in use in American schools. Students there, they pointed out, are permitted to attend and at times assist operations, must pass thorough examinations at the end of school terms, and in many cases are assisted through medical school with fellowships granted by major chemical firms.

The returnees also emphasized plans to publicize their Stateside experiences as widely as possible. In implementation of these plans, Dr. Jung said he would lecture at the Berlin state health office. Dr. von Lutzki, noted writer on medical subjects, planned to prepare a series of reports for publication in German medical magazines.

Wildtraut Schmidt (left), 16, of Ansbach, and Rosa Schirm, 23, of Luirgen/Donau, wait to be processed along with 350 other German university students, teachers and teenagers before leaving for a year's study in the United States under HICOG's exchange program. Miss Schmidt will attend high school in Fairmont, W.Va., while Miss Schirm will enroll in a Memphis, Tenn., college. Inset, Eva Grossneide, 16, of Berlin-Britz, the youngest girl in the second batch of 350 German exchangees to go to America this year. Eva will enter high school, live with a family having children of high-school age. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Official Communiqués

HICOM Meeting of Sept. 21

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 40th meeting at the Petersberg Sept. 21. Present were Mr. Armand Berard, French Deputy High Commissioner (chairman), acting for Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet; Mr. C. E. Steel, United Kingdom Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, and Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, United States Deputy High Commissioner, acting for Mr. John J. McCloy.

The Council:

1. Agreed that political experts of the High Commission would meet with representatives of the Wuerttemberg-Baden state government and legislature to discuss the provisional disapproval by the High Commission of Wuerttemberg-Baden Law No. 372 concerning the legislature elections. This meeting with the High Commission, which was requested by the Wuerttemberg-Baden Council of Elders, is scheduled to be held at the Petersberg on Friday, Sept. 22.

2. Noted that, in accordance with an earlier instruction from the Council, the Combined Travel Board had reduced the fees for temporary travel documents issued to apprentices and students. The reduced fee is DM 10.

3. Examined a report from the federal minister of economics to the Military Security Board that during the period Oct. 1, 1949, to Sept. 30, 1950, because of increased export demands, the limited annual level for crude steel production of 11,100,000 tons would be exceeded by up to one percent. The Council considered the minister's request for authorization of this excess which would be compensated for in the course of the year 1950-51 if no change ensues in the present ordered production level. The Council agreed to this request.

4. Agreed that the date of the next meeting of the Council should be fixed by the High Commissioners following their return to Germany from New York.

HICOM Meeting of Sept. 28

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 41st meeting Sept. 28 at the Petersberg. Present were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

1. Considered how the decisions of the Foreign Ministers at New York concerning the Federal Republic could most expeditiously be implemented. The Council instructed various competent committees to prepare, each in its own field, the measures which they must take either by themselves or in conjunction with representatives of the Federal Government. The Deputy High Commissioners will co-ordinate the work of the committees.

2. Decided to instruct the Military Security Board to take the necessary measures to fulfill the decision of the Foreign Ministers at New York to remove forth-

with all restrictions on the size, speed and number of commercial cargo ships built for export. The Military Security Board will continue to insure observance of security regulations pertaining to ship construction. The Council affirmed that oil tankers, banana boats, whaling vessels and ships for carrying mixed cargoes are included among the vessels construction of which now is authorized.

3. Approved a proposal by the Vereinigte Stahlwerke for the investment of such sums of money as are necessary to enable the August Thyssenhuette A.G. Hamborn, to produce up to 600,000 tons of pig iron and 117,000 tons of open hearth steel yearly. The employment of the money will be subject to the scrutiny of the competent Allied agencies who will insure that the investments are limited to the extent necessary to re-establish the authorized production level.

4. Continued its provisional disapproval of Article 10 of the electoral law of the State of Wuerttemberg-Baden, while authorizing the taking of effect of the remainder of the law. In place of Article 10, provisions of the Wuerttemberg-Baden civil service law of 1946 will continue to apply.

5. Discussed with the Berlin Commandants, who attended the meeting in the afternoon, the special provisions of the Foreign Ministers' decisions relating to Berlin. The commandants are to review the statement of principles governing relations between the Allied Kommandatura and the Berlin city authorities and will make recommendations to the Council for modifications of the principles so as to liberalize the present controls.

6. Decided to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg at 11 a.m. on Thursday, Oct. 5.

(On Oct. 5, a special meeting was held at the Petersberg. No communique was issued. The next regular meeting of the HICOM Council was scheduled for Oct. 12.)

HICOM Meeting of Oct. 12

The Council of the Allied High Commission held its 42nd meeting at the Petersberg Oct. 12. Present were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner (chairman); Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner and Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner.

The Council considered a draft document, to be submitted to governments, which had been prepared by political and legal experts of the High Commission setting out the amendments to the Occupation Statute which will be made as the result of the New York decisions of the Foreign Ministers.

At the Oct. 12th meeting, the High Commissioners paid farewell tribute to Mr. C. E. Steel, United Kingdom deputy high commissioner, who is leaving Germany to take up an appointment in Washington. Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick said that the Council deeply regretted Mr. Steel's departure and extended good wishes for his future. Mr.

Francois-Poncet spoke of the knowledge and co-operation which Mr. Steel had brought to the High Commission. Mr. McCloy added that the high standard of public service which he had found within the Allied High Commission was typified in Mr. Steel.

The next meeting of the Council will be held at the Petersberg on Thursday, Oct. 19.

Following the accreditation ceremony the High Commissioners were hosts at luncheon to the Deputy Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. George Pandreou; Mr. Antonio Maria Aguirre Gonzalo, head of the Spanish Mission; Mr. Christos Diamantopoulos, head of the Greek Mission; and Mr. von Herwarth, chief of protocol to the Federal Government. Mr. Carlos A. Clulow, newly accredited head of the Uruguayan Mission, was prevented from attending the luncheon because of a speaking engagement in Hamburg.

Later, the High Commissioners held one of their periodic meetings with the federal chancellor.

Ruhr Authority Meetings of Sept. 12-13

The Council of the International Authority for the Ruhr held meetings on Tuesday, Sept. 12, and Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1950.

1. The chairman opened the meeting by welcoming the new US representative, Mr. Livengood, who succeeds Mr. Parkman, who has been appointed head of the ECA Mission in Paris.

2. The Council took cognizance of the proposals of the Federal Government regarding the new schedules of maximum coal prices for export, applicable as from July 1, 1950, approved them. The Council has charged a working party with the task of carrying out certain technical verifications within the framework of the decision made by the Council at its last meeting held on July 11, 12 and 13, 1950, which provided for a 20 percent reduction of the differential existing, for pithead revenues, between export and internal prices.

3. The Council approved a new allocations procedure for coal exports which takes into account the last decisions of the Allied High Commission and of the ECE in Geneva on the matter.

Ruhr Authority Meeting of Oct. 6

1. The 18th meeting of the Council of the International Authority for the Ruhr was concluded on Friday, Oct. 6, 1950.

2. The Council examined the question of allocations for the fourth quarter of 1950. It took cognizance of the proposals forwarded on Oct. 3 by the Federal Government. Pending a thorough examination of these proposals and in order to avoid any interruption in deliveries to importing countries it was agreed that steps should be taken to insure an export of 2,300,000 tons of solid fuels for October, as a provisional advance on the allocations for the fourth quarter, such measure to be without prejudice to the final decision to be taken at the Council's meeting of Oct. 16, when the agreed study would have been concluded. The object of the study is to examine the internal needs of Germany as well as the requirements of importing countries.

3. A letter from the International Trade Union Committee for the Ruhr, amplifying its previous offer to participate in the work of the Authority and requesting that

a trade union consultative committee be formed and attached to the International Authority for the Ruhr, was noted by the Council. The representatives on the Council agreed to transmit this communication to their respective governments.

4. The chairman read a letter of farewell from Sir Vaughan Berry, until recently the United Kingdom representative on the Council, who had in the interval between the council's last two meetings accepted an appointment on the board of the newly created British Iron and Steel Corporation. In his letter Sir Vaughan stressed that his departure from Duesseldorf did not imply a change in his government's attitude toward the International Authority for the Ruhr. On behalf of the Council the chairman expressed regret at Sir Vaughan's departure and recalling that he had served as the Council's first chairman, expressed appreciation of his contribution to the work of the Authority.

Laws and Regulations

US Sector Order 501 on Control of Written, Printed or Inscribed Matter

Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, Berlin Element, United States Sector Order 501 for the control of written, printed or inscribed matter went into effect Sept. 16, 1950. A copy of the order, which is issued in agreement with the British and French Military Governments, has been forwarded to the *Magistrat* (city council) of Greater Berlin. Following is the text of the order:

It is hereby ordered as follows:

1. Without the permission of the Commandant of this Sector or his authorized representative, it is prohibited in any manner whatsoever, to import into, possess, distribute, post, print, inscribe or reproduce within this Sector of Berlin any written, printed or inscribed matter which

(a) contributes toward the spreading of militarist, fascist or anti-democratic ideas or which

(b) contains derogatory statements concerning any of the Occupying Powers, or which

(c) spreads rumors designed to cause distrust or a hostile attitude on the part of the German people toward any of the Occupying Powers, or which

(d) is designed or likely to cause unrest, disorders or riots within this Sector or which

(e) is designed to obtain support for any organizations whose object is the introduction of a totalitarian regime or which

(f) appeals to persons to take action against democratic measures undertaken by, or on behalf of, the Commandant of this Sector of Berlin.

2. The use of the facilities of the Deutsche Post, or of any other transport facilities, in the unauthorized distribution of the written, printed or inscribed matter described in Paragraph 1 is hereby prohibited.

3. Any written, printed or inscribed matter falling under the provisions of this order will, with the authority of the Commandant of this Sector of Berlin, or his authorized representative, be seized or confiscated.

4. Offenders will be prosecuted for any breach of this order either in the Occupation Courts of this Sector or in the appropriate German Courts.

5. This order takes effect on Sept. 16, 1950. (Dated Berlin Sept. 11, 1950.)

(signed) Maxwell D. Taylor,
Major General, USA,
US Commander, Berlin.

Tripartite IG Farben Control

The tripartite IG Farben Control Group of the Allied High Commission which, under Article 9, Paragraph 2, of Law No. 35 has been called upon to administer the provisions of that law, issued Sept. 19 the following statement:

1. Law No. 35 may be regarded as the Allied instrument for the implementation of the quadripartite Law No. 9 in Western Germany. Its enactment was necessary:

(a) To unify and co-ordinate the policy applied by the three Western Allies since Law No. 9 was promulgated.

(b) To establish a legal framework for the tripartite dispersal of IG Farben-owned and controlled assets.

(c) To provide a legal basis for the transfer of title to property.

2. The pattern of deconcentration which is contemplated will be the distribution of securities in the new unit companies to the present shareholders of Farben. A limiting factor in giving effect to this principle may be the necessity of realizing sufficient liquid funds to provide the new companies with working capital, a factor which may also necessitate satisfaction of long-term creditors by the issue of securities. Such disposals as are deemed necessary either of individual assets or of shares, will be carried out on recognized commercial principles.

3. As the time limit set by the recent appeal to creditors has not yet expired, no statement can yet be made as to the total amount of claims to be met. It is the considered opinion, however, of the members of the tripartite IG Farben Control Group that the assets available, in terms of DM values, will materially exceed the equivalent in that currency of all claims which will be authenticated and admitted to rank for payment. This applies without restriction to IG Farben itself; it also applies to the overwhelming majority of its subsidiaries.

4. The reference in Article 6 of the law to the opportunity which may be afforded to claimants to present their views on the treatment to be accorded to their respective interests may be taken as referring principally to any recognized bodies, committees or other organizations of interested parties to represent their common interests. An independent legal procedure will also apply if bonafide claims are disputed as to their merits.

5. The rights of pensioners, past, present and future, will be protected. A unified scheme applying to the currency area is being worked upon which, if possible, will be enacted even before the deconcentration program is completed. The measures already taken by the three control officers have resulted in total payments to pensioners in 1949 exceeding in DM the figures paid in 1938, the last prewar year, in RM (Reichsmarks).

6. The basis of the dispersal action is that the assets shall be dispersed among a number of economically sound and independent companies. A great deal of planning work has already been carried out in this connection by the staffs of the control officers, by the German body Fardip, and by a committee of independent

Allied scientific experts to whom the Fardip reports were made available and whose own reports and recommendations are shortly expected. Full consideration is also being given to suggestions and recommendations which have been advanced from time to time by other German groups. The program will be executed by the existing Allied agency, the tripartite IG Farben Control Group, which has already at its disposal a competent German staff and will proceed with the tasks involved, together with a German committee whose members will be appointed after consultation with the Federal Republic and other German authorities or bodies.

7. The new companies to be formed will be organized in accordance with German law and will have their own newly appointed or elected management bodies. Such special regulations will be issued as may appear necessary for the purpose of the deconcentration procedure required by Law No. 35 in addition to those already incorporated in the law itself.

Official Statements

Permission for Agreements

The Allied High Commission has agreed to the opening of negotiations between the Federal Government and the governments of the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria, with the object of drawing up bilateral agreements for reciprocity in social security matters such as health, disability and old age insurance.

The High Commission has also agreed to the opening of bilateral negotiation between the Federal Government and the governments of South Africa, Sweden and Luxembourg concerning the recruitment of German labor for these countries. The talks between the Federal Government and the South African Government will be concerned with the recruitment of midwives and nurses.

Similar negotiations between the Federal Republic and New Zealand concerning the recruitment for employment in New Zealand of domestic and industrial workers have already taken place. These negotiations resulted in the drawing up of a draft agreement which is being considered by the two governments.

Chartering of Aircraft

Article 6 of Regulation No. 12 under Allied High Commission Law No. 24 provides that German nationals wishing to charter aircraft in Germany shall obtain a license for each flight or series of flights. The High Commission has decided that applications for such licenses should be made to the Allied Civil Aviation Board, which has authority to grant licenses in all appropriate cases.

The Civil Aviation Board will refer applications to the Military Security Board in cases where, in their view, a threat to security might arise.

Official Announcements

Purchase of Deutsche Marks

Additional money conversion points may be established on military posts by post

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Amerika-Haus Review, E&CR Div, OPA, HICOG (Frankfurt), July 1950.

A Guide to: Education and Cultural Relations E&CR Div, OPA, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), July 1950.

German Economic Press Review, Series II, No. 31, OEA, CCG (BE), Aug. 30, 1950.

Der Außenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 1, Zusammenfassende Übersichten (The Foreign Trade of the German Federal Republic, Part 1, Comprehensive (Surveys), Bizonal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden, August 1950.

Participating Countries, Recovery Guides, No. 15, ECA (Washington), August 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 238, ISD, HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 1, 1950.

Civilian Employees of the Armed Forces, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, Nr. 36, AFI&E Office, EUCOM, Sept. 3, 1950.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 239, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 8, 1950.

Formosa—An Island Neutralized, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 37, AFI&E Office, EUCOM, Sept. 10, 1950.

HEUTE (in German), No. 119, ISD HICOG (Munich), Sept. 13, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 240, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 15, 1950.

The Question of Remilitarization in Western Germany, Report No. 36, Series No. 2, OPA HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 15, 1950.

Realites Allemandes (Facts of Germany), No. 19-20, July-August, 1950, High Commission of the French Republic in Germany, Sept. 15, 1950.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1950, Office of the UK High Commissioner, Sept. 17, 1950.

The Armed Forces as a Combat Team, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 38, AFI&E Office, EUCOM, Sept. 17, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 241, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 22, 1950.

The Republic of the Philippines, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 39, AFI&E Office, EUCOM, Sept. 24, 1950.

Copies of publications, etc. listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

Germans View the Korean Outbreak, III. Over-all Opinions and Group Differences in the US Occupied Areas, Report No. 37, Series No. 2, OPA HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 28, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 242, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 29, 1950.

Der Monat (in German), Vol. 2, No. 24, ISD HICOG (Munich), September 1950.

3rd Quarterly Report on Germany (April 1 to June 30), HICOG, October 1950.

Teamwork and You, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 40, AFI&E Office, EUCOM, Oct. 1, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 243, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 6, 1950.

The Situation in Indo-China, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 41, TI&E Office, EUCOM, Oct. 8, 1950.

What the U.S. Resident Officer Should Know about the Marshall Plan in Western Germany, PRD HICOG, Oct. 9, 1950.

Weekly Publications Analysis, No. 244, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 13, 1950.

Daily Press Review, Nos. 180 to 191, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 20 to Oct. 10, 1950.

Information Bulletin, October 1950, PRD HICOG, Oct. 27, 1950.

commanders where Deutsche marks may be purchased by authorized occupation personnel for Military Payment Certificates.

Such locations may include hotels and transient billets operated for occupation personnel, as well as officer, non-commissioned officer and civilian clubs.

All conversions of Military Payment Certificates into Deutsche marks will be at the official rate of exchange. Deutsche marks will not be accepted for exchange into Military Payment Certificates.

The actual conversion of MPC's into DM's will be made by authorized desk clerks or cashiers at hotels or clubs. The purchaser will be required to sign a form showing name, rank, service or ACO number, organization and dollar value of the Military Payment Certificates and the Deutsche marks involved in the transaction.

Heretofore, Deutsche marks could be purchased for Military Payment Certificates only in Army, Navy and Air Force finance offices or at authorized banking facilities. — *from EUCOM announcement.*

Importation of Coffee

All members of the US Armed Forces in the European Command must comply with a recent HICOG ordinance amendment which prohibits occupation personnel from importing coffee into the US occupation zone of Germany through Army Post Office facilities.

Any member of the Armed Forces who violates the provisions of the HICOG ordinance governing prohibited transactions and activities will be subject to disciplinary action.

The ordinance is applicable within the states of Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, and the US Sector of Berlin. — *from EUCOM announcement.*

(Continued from Page 65)

Calendar of Coming Events

Principal German Winter Sport Events, 1950-51

Nov. to March — Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Fuessen, Berchtesgaden, Riessersee (Bav); Duesseldorf, Cologne, Krefeld (NRW); Bad Nauheim (Hes): Skating shows and ice hockey matches.

Nov. to March — Braunlage, Clausthal-Zellerfeld, St. Andreasberg, Hahnenklee-Bockwiese/Harz Mountains (LS): Sled and bobsled races; winter sport week with German and state skiing championships.

Nov. to March — Eisenstein/Arber, Zwiesel/Bayer. Wald (Bav): Skiing shows.

Nov. to March — Warmensteinach, Marktredwitz Fichtel Mountains (Bav): Skiing shows.

Nov. to March — Willingen, Wintersberg/Sauerland (NRW): Skiing shows.

Dec. 17 — Bad Wiessee (Bav): Opening of winter season; until March: Night slaloms and night club matches on the lighted Sonnenbichl and Prinzenruhe slopes.

Dec. 17 — Gmuend/Tegernsee (Bav): 8- and 10-kilometer (5- and 6.25-mile) distance skiing; ski jumping.

Dec. 31 — Rottach (Bav): Trophy ski jumping for the "Golden Sea Leaves" on the Tegernsee valley ski-jump at the Ringberg.

January to February — Titisee/Black Forest (WB): Ice races on Titi Lake.

Jan. 14 — Hollerath/Eifel (NRW): Ski relay races (4 and 7 kilometers or 2.5 and 4.38 miles); special slalom.

Jan. 20-21 — Tegernsee (Bav): State ski jumping competition.

Jan. 20-28 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): 7th International Winter Sport Week. Jan. 25, 18-kilometer (11.25 mile) distance skiing, special slalom; Jan 26, down hill skiing and down hill skiing combined with ski-jumping; Jan. 27, ski relay races (4 and 10 kilometers or 2.5 and 6.25

miles), slalom; Jan. 28, special skiing with jumping on the Olympia ski-jump. Jan. 27-28 — Bad Wiessee (Bav): Alpine state youth skiing matches.

Jan. 28 — Hollerath/Eifel (NRW): Youth skiing championships.

February — Todtnau/Black Forest (WB): Winter sport week commemorating 60th anniversary of oldest German ski club; German students' ski championships.

Feb. 3-4 — Oberaudorf (Bav): North Bavarian ski championship

Feb. 3-4 — Nesselwang (Bav): Bavarian youth ski championship.

Feb. 10-11 — Oberstaufen (Bav): Alpine Bavarian ski championship.

Feb. 12 — Bad Wiessee, Kreuth, Tegernsee (Bav): Ski week in Tegernsee valley.

Feb. 16-18 — Neustadt/Black Forest (WB): Nordic German championship.

Feb. 23-25 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): German Alpine ski championships

Feb. 24-25 — Inzell (Bav): 35-kilometer (21.85-mile) nonstop skiing.

Feb. 28 to March 4 — Oberstdorf (Bav): Week of flying tests.

March 4 — Kreuth (Bav): Grand slalom on the Hirschberg.

March 11 — Schliersee (Bav): Bavarian clubs' relay championship.

March 18 — Rottach (Bav): *Seilschaftslauf* (ski races by groups of 3 to 4) at the Setzberg.

March 19 — Kreuth (Bav): Josefi ski jumping on the Tegernsee valley ski-jump at the Ringberg.

March 25 — Feldberg/Black Forest (WB): Traditional Easter ski-jumping with international participation.

April 22 — Mittenwald (Bav): International cities — skiing in the Dammkar.



Study-Time at Berlin Fair

THE AMERICAN MODEL HOME at Berlin's Industry Exhibition became a classroom for one hour while a home economics teacher treated her students to a firsthand lesson in US home-making.

The teacher, Ellen Schuetz, of the "Lette-Verein," took her class of 17 first-year home economics students to the model house to show them life-sized samples of typical American home appliances and facilities, and to demonstrate ways in which US domestic problems are being solved.

The girls found the daily lesson a little spicier when they could test chairs and couches, peer into the home's refrigerator and slide back the doors of built-in closets. They were entranced spectators during Miss Schuetz's demonstration of a mixmaster. They gave forth appropriate oh's when pleased, and groans when they noticed the kitchen cupboards were empty. By 10 a.m. their class was over, and they ducked out of the six-room frame house in time to free it for the invasion of fair-goers which daily descends on the model home.

Taking the girls through the home was no task for their enthusiastic teacher. Miss Schuetz, who has been teaching at the Lette-Verein since 1937, was one of 16 West Berlin teachers and educators who went to the United States as an exchangee early this year. After her three-month visit, she was a qualified expert in the workings of an American home.

+ END

Teacher Ellen Schuetz reveals kitchen secrets.

280 fair-goers per hour visit US model home.

"Dream kitchen" (left) delighted students (right).



West Berlin police inspect gun emplacements and foxholes thought to have been dug during infantry exercises of the Soviet Zone's "People's Police." This fresh excavation in a field in Berlin's US Sector 100 yards from the East zone border, is believed to have been dug during the night as no "People's Police" had been seen during daylight hours. It is possible the "Volks-polizei" dug the holes and left when they discovered their error. Reports of discovery came from police in thinly-populated district on US Sector's outskirts. (PRB HICOG-BE photo)

