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# INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF  
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

*Bulletin*

APR 23 1951

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## Steel for Western Europe

(See page 12)



THIS ISSUE

**The Gift of Self-Respect**

**A Women's World**

**Homes Across the Seas**

**Germany Guards Civil Liberties**

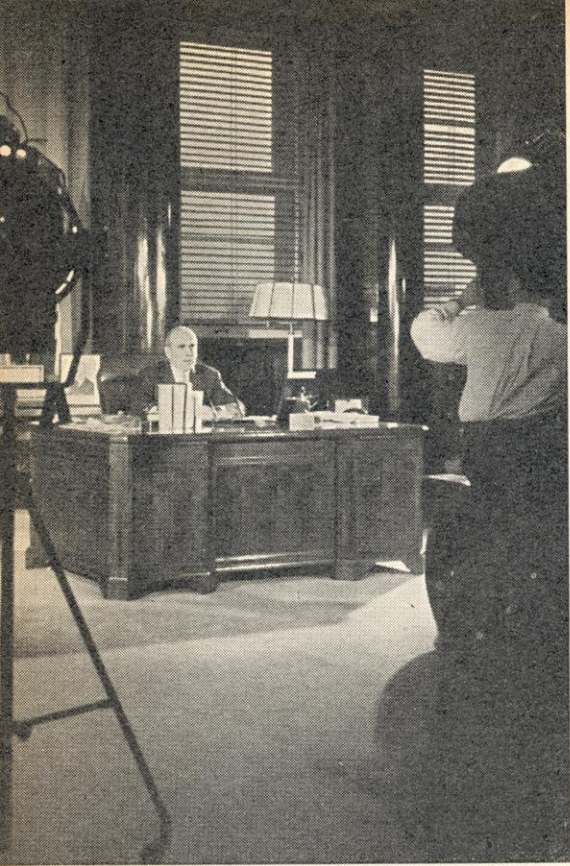
**Soviet Zone Press**

**Status of Denazification**



**MARCH**

**1951**



## Germany Goes On Television



US television enthusiasts recently had the opportunity of viewing first-hand scenes of life in Western Germany. Two officials who were televised at work by the National Broadcasting Company's twins, the Jones Brothers, were US High Commissioner John J. McCloy (upper photos), in his office at HICOG headquarters in Frankfurt, and Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, shown at left at his desk in Palais Schaumburg in Bonn, capital of the Federal Republic. The swing through Germany by the well-known television team, part of a tour of Europe, also resulted in a film story of Berlin along with a recorded session of the Allied High Commission at the Petersberg, near Bonn.

*(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)*

# Information Bulletin

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

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

# HICOG Begins Building Bonn Housing

Mr. McCloy spades up first shovelful of earth for HICOG 460-apartment project at Bad Godesberg. Below, the little town's Mayor Hopmann presents silver shovel to the US High Commissioner as a memento.

(Photos by Schoenborn, PRD HICOG)



ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AMERICAN members of the US High Commissioner's staff scheduled to move to Bonn this fall have begun at Bad Godesberg, near the Federal capital. The ground-breaking ceremonies for the new 460-unit, 500-person apartment project were participated in by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, Marshall Plan Administrator William C. Foster, HICOG's Office of Administration Director Glenn G. Wolfe and Bad Godesberg Mayor Heinrich Hopmann.

In a short address, Mr. McCloy told his audience of workers, Bad Godesberg residents and HICOG and German officials that "... the land upon which the HICOG housing project is to be constructed has been purchased outright by the Office of the US High Commissioner from the German owners. This purchase and the cost of the buildings to be erected are not coming from occupation costs. The entire enterprise is being financed from counterpart funds — Deutsche marks accruing from dollar expenditures in Western Germany, appropriated out of the tax receipts drawn from American citizens — and it is in no way a liability to the German economy.

"On the other hand, the Deutsche marks being spent to build these houses will flow into the German economy... through the pay envelopes of the workers, through the payments made to the contractors and equipment suppliers. The presence of American families in this area will not only be a help to the small tradesmen and local industries of the community but I hope by their presence here in this vital section of the German Republic, Germans and Americans can get to know one another better so that they may work together constructively for the welfare of Germany and the peace of Europe.

"By turning over this earth we symbolize our common effort toward good will and peace."  
+END

# The Gift of Self-Respect

By KAY BOYLE

**I**F YOU WANT TO HEAR my story, it can be told in a few minutes time," Frau Emmi Bonhoeffer said to me with modesty as we sat in the lamplight together the first evening we met.

She is tall and slender, and her age may be 40, maybe even less, and her eyes are still those of a shy young girl.

"I was born, educated, and married in Berlin. My father was history professor at the Berlin University," she went on with her story. "We were seven children, all companionable, all vitally interested in learning. My major studies were agriculture and music. That may sound like a funny combination to you, but both subjects enthralled me, and I've put them both to good use, although not quite in the way I foresaw when I was a student!

"For five years now I have been living with my three children in one room in the little village of Gronenberg, in East Holstein, the four of us refugees ourselves among thousands of other refugees. This one room, which we consider ourselves lucky to have, serves us as bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath — and for music room too, for I have tried to keep music a vital factor in my children's daily living, and they play the piano, the cello and the violin. As for my early training in agriculture, it has been of value to me during the years I have been a member of the community council in Holstein, a community of 11 villages in farming country."

**H**ER SMILE IS TENDER and filled with patience, but I felt it might be touched with impatience if, looking at her spirited but weary face, one were to suggest that now she had accomplished so much she was entitled to an interval of rest. But despite the five years' unremitting work she has been doing to help the hundreds of refugees in her community regain their self-respect through cooperative labor, it is evident that she has no time or taste for weariness. Activity is the climate to which her flesh and her spirit are attuned, and her ear is sharpened to the demands and the complaints of many voices, not just to the two or three familiar voices most women heed within the limits of their homes' four walls.

"In the old days in Germany," Frau Bonhoeffer continued, "we used to have several classes of society — the nobility, the bourgeoisie, the working class. But once we lost our homes, we were reduced to two classes — to the class who has a friend or friends in America, and to the class that has not. In 1945, I wrote describing the situation of the refugees to my American friends, and they in turn told other friends of this population of outcasts which had no shoes to cover their feet, no clothing to protect them from the cold. They learned from my letters that four to eight persons lived in every room of each house

in the village, people with hardly anything to eat, without soap, dishes, bed cover, pots and pans. And then, like a miracle, the river of bounty began to flow!

"The refugees could scarcely believe their eyes. Here were coats, dresses, suits, shoes, pouring in as if dropped from heaven! All these destitute people had to do was to come to me for what they needed so desperately, and, provided the clothes fitted them, and always provided someone else was not in greater need, it was theirs. But one day the village schoolteacher said to me: 'Frau Bonhoeffer, you are not going about this in the proper way. You can see for yourself that it is creating an unhealthy situation. Everyone in the village is beginning to take all this for granted. You must work out a better system of distribution.' I agreed with them," said Frau Bonhoeffer gently, "but I could not think how I should go about it.

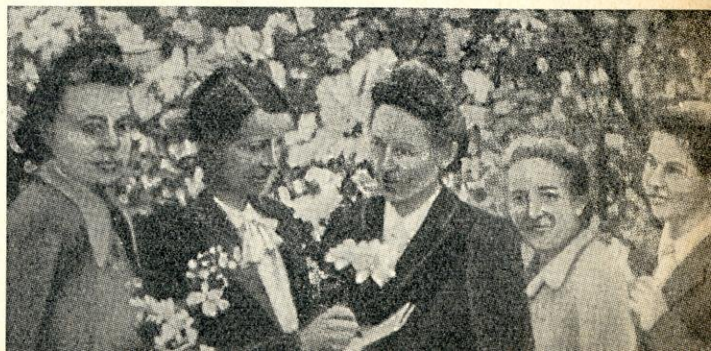
**A**ND THEN ONE DAY as I was unpacking and sorting the contents of a package that had just come from America, a refugee woman came to me and asked me if I could give her a coat. There I was standing just at that instant with a beautiful warm American coat in my hands! She wanted the coat so badly that she offered to do housework for me in return for the cost. I laughed at this offer, of course, but then and there an idea was born.

"I asked if she would be willing to work for another woman who was frail and had three small children, instead of for me. She said, 'Sure — I will work as much and as long as you say.' We made a gentleman's agreement," Frau Bonhoeffer continued. "She was to wash once a month for 10 months for this family. I gave her the coat right away. She fulfilled her promise.

"Now I knew how to proceed. These people who wanted things from America from me could work for their neighbors, thus passing on the gift of love which they received. They could receive and still hold fast their precious self-respect.

"This became a regular pattern. Men chopped wood for fatherless families; fishermen brought in fish for the hun-

*Frau Emmi Bonhoeffer (writing) and group of women who helped her organize the neighbor-help plan she originated in village of Gronenberg, in Holstein. L.-r., Frau Lange, Frau Bonhoeffer, Frau Schroers, Frau Albers, Frau Kaminsky. (Photos courtesy "Christian Science Monitor")*



gry; children at school mended stockings for those who had none. We began using 'what we had in the house.'

"My friends in America cooperated generously. I now have 63 friends who send me parcels.

"I kept track of the clothes given out and the number of work hours owing as payment," Frau Bonhoeffer said, "and when I had 200 hours on my books I went to the mayor of the village and offered to have the people use these work hours to repair the road to the neighboring village, which was so bad it required a detour of eight miles. The mayor laughed and said it was a typical woman's idea. To give away used clothes and then think people would come back weeks later to work for them was ridiculous. I couldn't make a laughingstock of him!

"I replied, 'Maybe you are right and nobody will come, but I will risk being ridiculous if you will agree to show the workers how to repair the road if they do show up.' He promised he would, but he didn't believe for a moment anybody would come.

"That afternoon I sent my little boy with 10 letters to 10 men asking if they would come at 6 a. m. the next day with spades to repair the road to Stawedder. They came—all of them. The mayor kept his promise, too. He brought his plow and showed them how to repair the street.

"There was great rejoicing, and we named the new road Oberlin, because most of the clothes these men had received came to us from Oberlin, Ohio. I reminded the people that many of these clothes had been sent by Jews who had lost their relatives in German concentration camps, and that we might well think about what that meant and ask ourselves if we, too, would repay evil with good as did they."

**I**T IS ONLY WHEN Frau Bonhoeffer speaks of her husband and of their life together that the look of a young girl fades from her eyes. Because of his active part in the German resistance, Klaus Bonhoeffer was arrested by the Gestapo in 1944. She and her children were then living in the country, but when she learned that her husband was imprisoned in Berlin, Frau Bonhoeffer returned there alone, braving the air raids, in the hope of being able to save his life. Three times the house she lived in was bombed, and she was grilled more than once by the Gestapo, but still remained there, fighting for his release.

*Frau Bonhoeffer outlines a new undertaking to some of men who leveled a hill by hand to build new sports field as one more result of her "organized clothing" system.*



**Kay Boyle, ranked among America's leading contemporary short story writers, is the author of 20 books including the well-known "White Horses of Vienna." In 1936 and again in 1941 she won the O'Henry Memorial Prize for the best story of the year. Miss Boyle is correspondent in Germany for the "New Yorker," and contributes to other leading US magazines. A collection of Miss Boyle's stories on the contemporary German scene will be published April 15 under the title "The Smoking Mountain." In private life she is the wife of Joseph M. Franckenstein, who is a member of the Frankfurt editorial staff of HICOG's overt newspaper, "Die Neue Zeitung."**

Although there were moments when she dared hope she would be successful, he was finally executed by the Gestapo, as were his brother, Dietrich, the well-known theologian, and his two brothers-in-law, Hans von Dohnanyi and Ruediger Schleicher, all honored names in the resistance movement in Germany.

"In 1945, I succeeded in reaching my children again," Frau Bonhoeffer said to me, her eyes, her mouth, smiling gently again. "I had to swim the River Elbe to get out of the Russian Zone, pushing a knapsack of my belongings on the current before me and carrying the last letters my husband had written me from prison against my heart.

"Rest? A vacation?" she asked in amazement. "I had my vacation last year when I went to America. I spent nearly four months there, and everywhere I went I found more good will and friendship and confidence in other human beings than I had thought existed on this earth!"

(Frau Bonhoeffer's stay in the United States was on the HICOG Exchange Program and under the sponsorship of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.)

**A** GAIN AND AGAIN PEOPLE asked me in America why my system of 'organized clothing' was not adopted throughout Western Germany, where we have 13,000,000 refugees, as you know. And I explained the difficulties involved. It is a thing, this system of mine, which is feasible in a small community only, for one must know each member of the population personally in order to estimate how much each individual is able to contribute, and what his own needs are. But there is one place here where it could be adopted, and it is that I am trying hard to organize now. I want to see the *Jugendaufbau Werke* (Youth Work Centers) using this plan."

The *Jugendaufbau Werke* are camps—similar to the CCC camps established in America during the depression—which provide homes and training for refugee boys and girls from 14 to 20 years old. Once the 14-year-olds have left school and, as is usually the case, are unable to find work, they are encouraged to come to these "Youth Education and Work Camps" where they are not only fed and clothed, but taught languages and crafts, and prepared for future employment in a trade.

There are 133 *Jugendaufbau Werke* in Holstein alone, 36 for girls only, and Frau Bonhoeffer has a very clear

*(Continued on page 10)*

# The Soviet Zone Press

By F. GARDNER COX, Jr.

Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

EVERY WEEKDAY AT 10 A. M., there is a gathering at the "House of Unity" on Lothringer Strasse in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. The meeting, attended by the chief editors of all Soviet Sector newspapers, is directed by Rudolph Herrnstadt — member of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), member of its exclusive *Politbuero*, and chief editor of the party's leading mouthpiece, *Neues Deutschland*.

At these meetings, Herrnstadt spends from one to two hours telling the assembled editors what their papers will say for the day. Main themes, top stories, editorial treatment — all are outlined with inflexible care. Listening and taking notes are not only the editors of SED papers, but also the top men of the bourgeois party papers, too, *Der Morgen* (Liberal Democratic Party) and *Neue Zeit* (Christian Democratic Union).

On important occasions, the Soviet Zone propaganda chief, Gerhard Eisler, also participates.

The daily meetings at the House of Unity are important links in a disciplined chain of command which makes all newspapers in the Soviet Zone look alike, think alike and talk alike. This alikeness is no accident. It is achieved bluntly and systematically.

EDITOR HERRNSTADT SUMMED UP the Party philosophy at the last annual meeting of SED press leaders: "The Party newspaper is not published in order to amuse people or to earn money. It is published in order to make political policy, in order to wage a political fight. Thus it is a political institution, which, for practical reasons, has the character of a newspaper; and not conversely a newspaper which, for practical reasons, deals with political policies."

The similarity (*Gleichschaltung*) of the Soviet Zone press has occurred by straight-line evolution. The initial licensing policies of the Soviets aligned the revived German press with the revived German political parties. The history of the Soviet-licensed press is thus the history of the Soviet-controlled political parties.

Originally the Soviets licensed newspapers for the Liberal Democrats (LDP), the Christian Democrats (CDU), the Social Democrats (SPD) and naturally also for the Communist Party (KPD). Soviet control was exercised so that many more Communist than non-Communist newspapers received licenses. Paper rationing, too, was so controlled

Daily briefings, constant supervision and schooling combined with assembly-line production of basic news and editorial comment have made all Soviet Zone and Soviet Sector newspapers alike and a reasonably good facsimile of the press in the Soviet Union itself. Top, Berlin Soviet Sector and, right, Soviet Zone newspapers.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

by the Soviets that the Communists received far more newsprint than any of their competitors. When the doomed SPD was forcibly merged with the Communist Party and the two became the SED, the SPD newspapers naturally disappeared.

Soviet newsprint controls were exercised so that the non-Communist press appeared once or twice weekly, while the Communist press quickly went on a daily basis. When more paper was available, the non-Communist press generally remained on a once or twice weekly basis. The press of the SED and of organizations within the National Front continued to expand.





In 1948, within a few weeks of the Soviet announcement that constitutionally-scheduled county elections could not take place because of "insufficient paper supplies," the newly-created National Democratic Party was licensed to publish a full-sized newspaper in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. The National Democratic Party, a puppet of the SED, designed to attract former rightist elements, was an instrument of Soviet policy and for that reason received the precious paper and hard-won access to printing facilities.

AS THE SOVIET REGIME applied the thumbscrews to the LDP and CDU, the newspapers of both parties felt corresponding coercion. In February 1950, when Soviet press controls were passed over to Gerhard Eisler's Office of Information, there was no lessening of the pressure.

When, at Moscow's direction, there was created a National Front of all so-called "democratic" parties and movements in the Soviet Zone, the non-Communist press was already under thorough control. Allied press scrutiny, which could detect some difference of approach in the Communist and non-Communist handling of news until October or November of last year, reports that there is little difference today. It is true that the principal CDU newspaper in the Soviet Zone, *Der Demokrat* (The Democrat) and its Soviet Sector counterpart, *Neue Zeit*, carry a number of articles on the duties and responsibilities of Christians today. But their news coverage and editorial line are strictly National Front — i. e., Communist.

The few LDP papers in the Soviet Zone, and their Soviet Sector counterpart, *Der Morgen*, have little to differentiate them from the SED party press excepting the masthead inscriptions: "Organ of the Liberal Democratic Party."

Granted how much alike are the bourgeois and party press, there are none the less a number of ways by which Eisler differentiates between them. One device was to have the Monopoly Distribution Agency decline to deliver *Neue Zeit* (CDU) and *Der Morgen* (LDP) from East Berlin, where they are published, to any newsstands in the Soviet Zone.

Another item of interest is that the "People's Owned Enterprises" are not allowed to advertise in the bourgeois press. This is less significant than it sounds, since the volume of this advertising is minute by West-German standards. More significant is discrimination through the German Post Office.

Early in 1950 the postal authorities of the East German regime conducted a campaign to boost newspaper subscriptions throughout the Soviet-occupied area. No subscriptions were accepted for the "bourgeois" papers; the post office drive was only to increase subscriptions for the "progressive press." Further control is exercised through the reprimands which are dealt out by Eisler's Office of Information. In this respect the "bourgeois" and Communist editors have equality of treatment—all papers are subject to this discipline.

THE DAILY POLICY MEETINGS conducted by Herrstadt are only part of the control machinery. Eisler's Office of Information is to be regarded as the mainspring. Established in October 1949, this office controls all information media of the Soviet Zone and Soviet Sector, the collection of information on developments within Soviet-dominated Germany and abroad, and the dissemination of propaganda within the East Zone and into West Germany.

The Eisler office runs the strict newspaper licensing system and either controls or has a large influence on newsprint allocations. It issues directives to party and non-party newspapers, and its relationship to the government apparatus is such that it can call upon all the resources of President Wilhelm Pieck's regime for purposes of personal intimidation, special economic or other pressures.

Most news appearing in Soviet Zone newspapers comes from ADN (*Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst* — General German News Service), which was established in 1946. ADN receives all its directives and special releases on official and semi-official developments from Eisler's Office of Information. Such special releases must be published without alteration.

ADN, particularly for international coverage, is linked with Moscow and the Cominform via the Soviet-operated news service for Germany called SNB (*Sowjetisches Nachrichten Buero* — Soviet News Agency). SNB in turn shares offices with TASS in Berlin, and the two staffs are practically indistinguishable.

None of the Berlin newspapers are now permitted to subscribe to "Western" news services. The Soviet Occupation Power's newspaper *Taegliche Rundschau* is the only exception to the rule.

THE TASS-SNB-ADN CHAIN of command is but one example of the way copy is mass-produced for the East Zone press. A brief scrutiny of the papers shows a continuous hand-me-down process. Special articles and editorials are produced originally by the staff of *Neues Deutschland*, the central organ of the SED; after a lapse of one or two days, the material is faithfully reprinted by the chain of party papers in the provinces.

But these assembly-line characteristics go even farther. Each Wednesday morning, at the same time, members of Party newspapers in Berlin, Halle, Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Bautzen, Zwickau, Magdeburg, Potsdam and Weimar assemble locally for 90 minutes of ideological instruction. Standard texts are the noted "Short History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" and the "Biography of J. V. Stalin."

More advanced indoctrination is available for selected journalists at Leipzig University's *Institut fuer Publizistik* under Professor Hermann Budzislawski and at a similar institute established in Berlin during January 1951.

The remainder of the press in the East Zone needs little description. Each of the mass organizations composing the Communist-built National Front has a publica-

tion or two of its own. The Free German Youth (FDJ) has its newspaper, *Junge Welt*, while *Der Junge Pionier* serves the Pioneers, junior annex of the FDJ. The mass organizations for women, trade unionists and for farmers have their own publications — and so it continues.

IT IS OBVIOUS from this pattern that the East Zone press has been developed into a reasonably good facsimile of the press in the Soviet Union and other satellite states. Its newspapers are fulfilling the tasks of "education" and propaganda laid down for them. "Mere journalism" (*Nur Journalismus*) and "insufficient watchfulness" are the two principal weaknesses of the press, as the SED now sees it; the constant briefings, the schooling, the supervision of juniors by tried seniors and the assembly-line production of basic news and editorial comment are designed to combat these weaknesses.

There is another feature of the SED press which deserves evaluation. The "people's correspondents" (*Volkskorrespondenten*) are an institution lauded and developed in Russia and exported unchanged to the Soviet Zone. By SED count in 1950 there were 700 to 800 *Volkskorrespondenten* working for each of the smaller party newspapers, and from 1,500 to 1,700 "VK's" working for each of the larger papers. This number was then considered too small and the Party press was to bend all efforts in order to enlarge the VK ranks.

The VK movement is made up of unpaid volunteers who contribute news items concerning their place of work or their own small communities. They provide the SED with a sensitive barometer of grass-roots opinion and local problems, for their articles and reports are catalogued and analyzed by each newspaper monthly and forwarded to higher Party offices. VK articles further provide a safe complaint channel direct to a competent Party official (the newspaper editor). VK contributions pointing to wasteful manufacturing practices are sure to be published and investigated, as are VK articles charging deviationist tendencies on the part of local officials.

WHAT TRAINING THE VK'S receive from their Party editor is mainly political and follows the line laid down by Stalin in an article titled "Concerning the Worker and Farmer Correspondents." The article states that there is a necessary minimum of journalistic techniques which must be taught, but that it is most important for the correspondents to receive social and political education "so they can attain a sensitive sureness in carrying out their tasks."

Director-in-chief Robert Korb of the SED Central Committee's Press Division, described the VK mission as follows: "For us (the SED), the *Volkskorrespondenten* are the most important means for transforming the Socialist press into a sharp weapon of class warfare, the most important means for the creation of the closest possible bond with the masses. The *Volkskorrespondenten* are our eyes and ears. They report to us what the masses feel and wish and they simultaneously transmit to the masses the aim and object of Party and regime policies."



Propaganda chief Gerhard Eisler (left) is pictured at Berlin's Soviet Sector "House of Unity" with East Germany's President Wilhelm Pieck. (Photo by courtesy of Associated Press)

Korb's further remarks included reference to the "class-enemies, spies and saboteurs who have most to fear from the work of the *Volkskorrespondenten*." And here he stated incisively the Communist view of how a press should function and what its relationship should be to public opinion. "The *Volkskorrespondenten* deal directly with the editorial staffs. They are thus independent to a certain degree. Naturally that does not mean, however, that they are also independent of the proletarian public opinion, which in itself is formed by the Party. The ideological, political and organizational guidance of the *Volkskorrespondenten* thus rests exclusively with the editorial staffs which in themselves are responsible organs of the Party."

These are the people's correspondents — the cement which is mixed to bind people and regime together, a continuously operating public opinion poll, a check on the effectiveness of Party propaganda, an instrument of Party propaganda and a force for watchfulness.

They are more than "our eyes and ears," as Korb called them; they are an auxiliary mouth of the SED as well.

FOR EDITORIAL STAFFS and the general public alike, the possibility of chance-deviationism is reduced by hermetically sealing off unapproved sources of printed matter from the Soviet Zone.

In 1947, the Soviets and Allied Powers agreed it would be desirable to allow free flow of publications among the occupation zones. Such free flow was already an accomplished fact within West Germany. The Soviets subsequently nullified the agreement through establishment of a monopoly distribution agency (the *Zeitungsvertriebsgesellschaft*), which handles all distribution of publications, domestic or foreign, to news outlets in the Soviet Zone and Sector.

This agency draws up a list of publications it will handle: publications not on the list do not get distributed. Naturally, non-Communist publications have an extremely poor chance of getting on the list. Certain technical publications may and do get through, but any of a gen-

eral nature, or which are believed to have an "ideological" content, have no chance whatever. For example, *Petrusblatt*, the diocesan organ of the Catholic Church in Germany, has long been excluded.

According to the most recent count, there are 79 West German and 102 West Berlin publications which the agency will handle; all are specialized and non-controversial. The authorized list, which is published by the German Post Office (Soviet Zone) and amended regularly, includes only 208 foreign publications which will be allowed into East Germany. The sole publications authorized in English and French are *New Times*, *Soviet Literature*, *Soviet Woman*, and *USSR in Construction*; the only ones allowed in Spanish or Polish are *Literatura Sovietica* and its Polish equivalent.

The remaining titles read like a review of the USSR's publishing output.

**I**N ADDITION TO EXCLUDING the bulk of non-Communist publications from East German households, the Pieck regime has shown a psychopathic fear of non-Communist journalists. With the exception of the annual Leipzig Fair, and the periodic show-trials against "saboteurs of the Two-Year Plan," for which East Germany is open to correspondents, Western journalists are discouraged through systematic intimidation from seeking newsworthy material within the East Zone.

Abductions of journalists have taken place in Berlin for a number of years, and altogether some 28 have been spirited away—some from the streets of West Berlin, others through having been lured into the Soviet Sector by means of varied ruses.

The "Law for Protection of the Peace," passed Dec. 15, 1950, has not yet been tested. The language in which the law is couched, plus knowledge that the "people's judges" interpret law on political rather than legal grounds, has had the silencing effect desired by East Zone rulers; journalists visiting the Soviet Zone undeniably feel the weight of intended intimidation which stands behind the rubber clauses of the law.

Here are a few of its provisions:

"Whosoever propagandizes for the reconstitution of aggressive German militarism and imperialism or for the inclusion of Germany in an aggressive military bloc will be punished with jail, and in severe cases, with penitentiary.

"Also punishable are those who arouse others against legal international agreements, against the guaranteeing and consolidation of the peace, which serves the development of Germany on a democratic and peaceful basis, or whosoever demands breach of such international legal agreements in order to drag Germany into aggressive war.

"Whosoever, in the service of inciting to war, brings into contempt the movement for the maintenance and consolidation of the peace or degrades or incites against those who are participating in the fight for peace because of their activities, or who persecutes them, will be punished with jail, or in severe cases, with penitentiary sentence."

**D**ESPITE LAWS, INTIMIDATIONS and controls, the flow of non-Communist literature into East Germany continues. Each month hundreds of thousands of leaflets, brochures, small-format newspapers and tracts reach East Germans from the "outside." They are read, read again and passed on to others. No one has tried to coordinate the activities of all the non-Communist groups which are participating in this work; in fact, their total number is not known.

At any rate, they face huge difficulties, and much effort must be expended to insure delivery to a small number of initial recipients. Impact of this material is hardly comparable to that of Eisler's press monopoly. But through this traffic in truth, patriotic groups are doing much to preserve a unity-feeling among Germans on both sides of the border.

A unifying force, too, is the press of West Berlin; these newspapers are regularly bought by visitors from the Soviet Zone and Sector and find their way to the farthest corners of East Germany. Space does not permit recording here the effective job of "bridge-building" being done by BBC, the Voice of America, and the two Western radio transmitters in Berlin, RIAS and NWDR.

**I**N THE LAST ANALYSIS it must be grudgingly admitted that the SED-dominated press is a powerful weapon in the hands of the Communists. The regime's ban on non-Communist literature has been sufficiently effective to give unquestioned first place to the Communist printed word.

The press, as an arm of the SED, is performing most of the tasks assigned to it. If it weren't for competition from the free world outside, Eisler's machine would be an unchallengeable monopoly, and his task would be much simplified.

The least that the free world can do, however, is to tender the East Zone press some thanks for having to operate under close scrutiny of the West. Under this scrutiny, Eisler's press is serving as a thoroughly-understood sample of what has happened to the free press in the Soviet satellites, and of the utopian plans which the Soviet Union would have for future satellites, if she could get them.

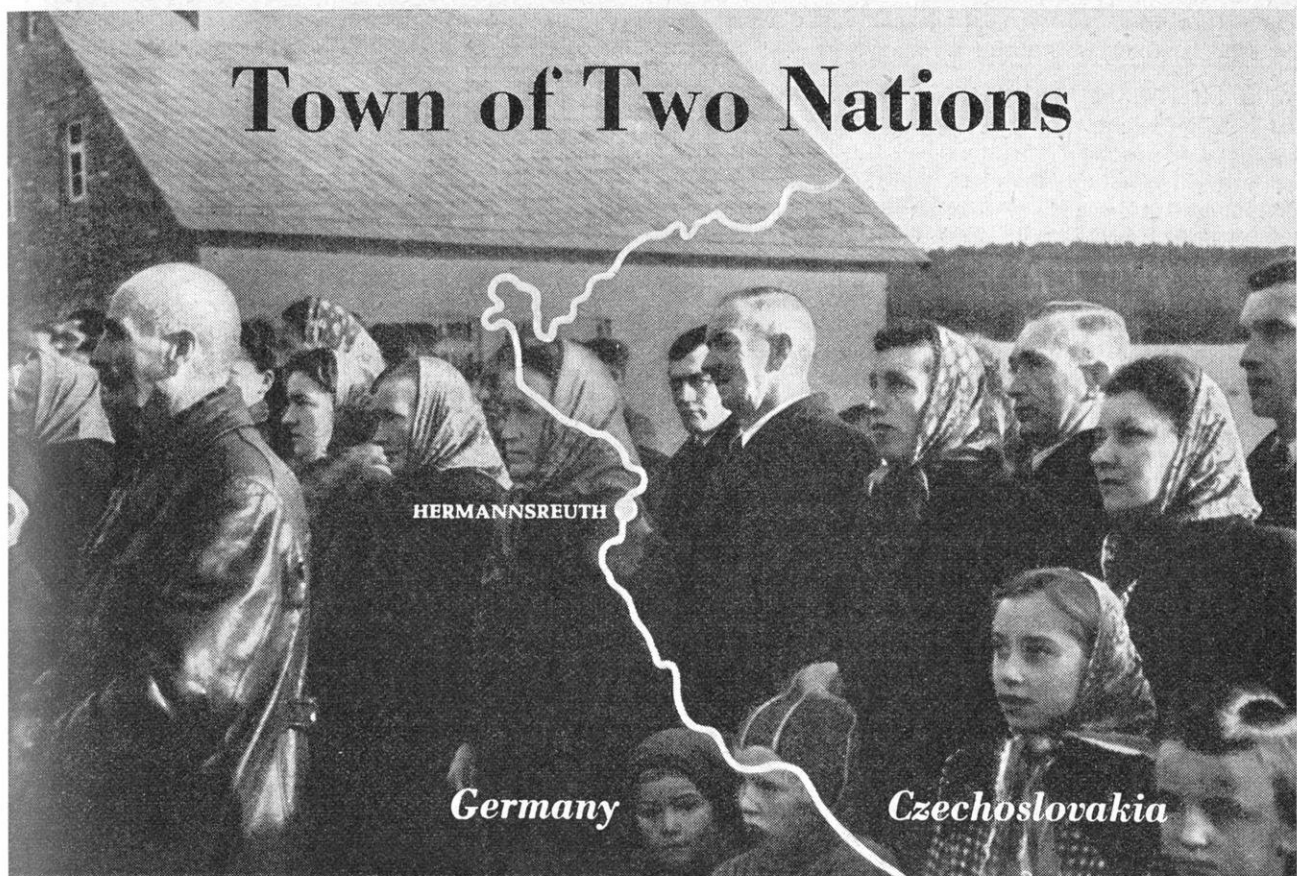
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## **Soviet Zone "People's Police" Desertions Reach 77 during January**

Another 77 members of the Communist German "People's Police" deserted to West Berlin during January. The desertions bring to a total of 603 the number of East German quasi-military policemen who have sought sanctuary in West Berlin alone during the past eight months. During the same period nearly 300 members of the Communist-controlled "Free German Youth" (FDJ) have deserted to the Western sectors.

In the eight months ending January 31, 1951, a total 1,484 Red disturbers of the place were arrested by the police. Many of the intruders were apprehended through active cooperation of West Berlin citizens.

# Town of Two Nations



By **FRANK J. GATES**

*US Resident Officer, Tirschenreuth County, Bavaria*

**W**HAT WOULD YOU DO if you saw strangers tearing down your house stone by stone and carting it away?

The rules of life have been somewhat muddled in central Europe for more than a decade, and when Germans in Hermannsreuth, Bavaria, saw Czechoslovakian soldiers tearing down their homes, they didn't lift a finger to protest. Acceding to the rules of this age, they let their old homes go—and set about immediately to build new ones.

Hermannsreuth, by the accident of politics and geography, lies squarely on the German-Czech border. This boundary, which slices the town in two, was originally established between Austria and Germany prior to the first world war. It was re-established by both Germany and Czechoslovakia after 1918 and stood until

*"This village attracted worldwide attention at the time the Czechs were tearing down the buildings on their side of the frontier," writes Resident Officer Gates. In this article he relates what natives and refugees of Hermannsreuth did when the German-Czech border threatened to completely unbalance their lives. Top photo shows thoughtful crowd at dedication of new homes. Right, townspeople file across snowy fields from new settlement.*

the Nazis marauded across the border in 1938. Throughout these years of partition, the townspeople owning land or homes on either side of the border were free to move back and forth in order to work their land or live in their homes.

But in 1945 these privileges were withdrawn; the Czech government confiscated the land and homes belonging to German farmers on Czech land and expelled the Germans across the border into Germany.

These farmers of Hermannsreuth were given temporary living quarters in the Bavarian portion of their town,



where they were able to continue cultivating those of their fields which were inside Germany.

**L**IKE MOST EXPELLEES, these farmers never abandoned hope for eventual return to the place where they were born and where their ancestors had tilled the soil for centuries. It is natural, therefore, that they were bitterly disappointed to see Czechs begin to tear down the houses in their part of the village. Salvagable material—bricks, stones, wood—was sent into the interior of Czechoslovakia with Czech soldiers who, during the operation, lined the border with machine guns, contemplating trouble from the expellees.

Within a few weeks, the Czechs had completely destroyed everything which diligent generations had built, leaving—for reasons unknown—only a small church.

A significant example of discipline on the part of German expellees in Hermannsreuth is this: not a single incident occurred during the removal.

Even more significant is the fact that the expellees did not lose their courage or the initiative to start life anew. Instead of desponding, they began thinking and planning. In the minds of a few there developed a plan which for so small a town could only be considered fantastic.

The plan called for construction of 35 two-family houses. If this were done, it would mean all expellees in the village would have new apartments and the town would be rid entirely of its housing problem.

In the beginning, the plan hovered like a dream about the town. Then the townspeople of little Hermannsreuth took hold to fight it through.

**I**T WAS A TREMENDOUSLY DIFFICULT task. First of all, there was no money. The expellees did possess a few materials, things they had salvaged in secret from their homes across the border. But they needed help on a much larger scale. A town meeting was called

in March 1950, to which almost every citizen of the town came. The plan was explained in detail. German officials promised help. Through a series of negotiations and two additional town meetings, the following plan was finally adopted:

Thirty-five two-family houses would be built during a period of three years. A loan to the amount of DM 13,200 (about \$3,140) for each settler was approved and granted by the Bavarian Land Settlement Agency. On July 25, the first ground was broken.

Within three months, 16 houses were ready for occupancy. Construction of the remaining 19 houses will be completed by the fall of 1952. Total estimated cost of the project, including roads and water supply, is approximately DM 500,000 (about \$119,000).

The job was not left to the expellees alone. Both natives and expellees pooled their efforts to develop the community. Expellees were able to reduce construction costs considerably by performing manual labor themselves. The native farmers volunteered the use of their oxen and wagons for hauling wood, stone and other building materials to the site.

To save money and expedite construction, the traditional feast, given workers on completion of the framework, was omitted. However, last Nov. 10, when the first phase of the gigantic project was finished, representatives of both the state of Bavaria and the county of Tirschenreuth joined with the townspeople of Hermannsreuth to celebrate the inauguration. Everyone present hailed the spirit which had made the new community possible—the spirit whereby expellees and townspeople, confronted by the facts of life in 1950, acted positively upon them. +END

(Continued from page 4)

## The Gift of Self-Respect

plan as to how the "organized clothing" idea could be put into practice in these camps.

**I**F WE APPLIED my system there," she said to me with eagerness, "we would have a really functioning democratic state in terms our young people could understand. The best clothes received in the camps could be used, for instance, as a sort of reward or bonus to those most outstanding in cooperation; and the boys and girls would, moreover, be permitted to earn various pieces of clothing for needy members of their families by doing extra work in the camp.

"The less good clothing donated would serve an additional purpose of teaching the girls mending and renovating, and the worst clothing could be used for making rag rugs. Any remnants would go to our hard-pressed paper factories in exchange for paper for classroom use.

"Nothing would be given for nothing, you see, and the clothes would serve to prove the moral, as well as the material value of the system, down to the very last thread. If we can give the young the great gift of self-respect, then the fight for democracy is half won!" Frau Bonhoeffer said, and these words spoken quietly in the lamplight seemed to me singularly true. +END



All buildings in the Czechoslovakian part of the village, with the sole exception of the church, were destroyed.

# Search for Truth

By MRS. JOHN J. McCLOY

**D**URING THE 18 MONTHS I have lived in Germany, I have had ample opportunity to study and learn about the problems, plans and hopes of this country. As a result, I am convinced that it is personal contact which primarily can lead to international understanding, and every one of us must help in achieving it. This is by no means a simple task. It requires time and much patience, and one must not be discouraged by setbacks. I think particularly that women with their ability for sympathetic understanding are best suited for this task.

In my opinion, the difference between women "on this side and on the other side of the ocean" is not so great, because right down in our hearts all of us have one common aim — preserving peace and freedom. I am convinced that every one of us realizes that this cannot be achieved without sacrifices.

Freedom, after all, is not a gift, but every one of us bears a share of responsibility for it. I mean to say that everyone must watch the situation and cannot simply say: "This is none of my business."

**W**E WOMEN ARE THE MOTHERS of the future generation and therefore, as women and citizens, we are concerned with everything that goes on in our communities, whether it is in schools, shops, in our homes, or in the government itself. Concerning oneself with these developments, however, takes time and some trouble. Above all one must be informed of the facts.

May I make a serious appeal to you here:

We women should try to consider everything thoroughly and objectively, before we get excited or even angry. If we know the facts we will never again be intimidated or become over-enthusiastic.

Let me quote an example: Instead of complaining about coal exports and heating restrictions we should realize, and tell others, that the export of a certain amount of German coal constitutes a permanent source of income, in exchange for which foods and other vital necessities can be purchased for Germany. Through such drastic curtailments and heavy sacrifices, England is now in a position so it can live independent of Marshall Plan aid.

**I**N MY COUNTRY, TOO, people sometimes get excited without reason; for instance, they were upset once because they believed they had reason to fear that a kind of new Nazi government was being built up in Germany. They based their assumption on reports that a few Nazis had regained prominent positions in public life.

These Americans, however, had misconceived the actual state of affairs. In the long run it was impossible to ignore completely or to exclude all people who at

The following are excerpts from an address delivered by Mrs. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, before a group of German women's organizations in the auditorium of Frankfurt University, in January. Mrs. McCloy spoke in German.

any time had been members of Nazi organizations. These Americans did not realize that. They concluded that National Socialism was evidently on the verge of revival. A wave of protest swept America, and there were voices demanding "no further aid for Germany." The subsequent reaction, however, shows the difference between

the attitudes of people "on this side and on the other side of the ocean." The United States Government immediately ordered a thorough investigation of the entire affair. Members of Congress published endless articles. Mr. McCloy was called home to report his observations to a special committee on European affairs.

The public was informed in detail of all the pros and cons. Everywhere men and women discussed this problem and soon the truth, or at least something approaching truth, was found out. The matter was cleared up and the attitude of the population changed accordingly.

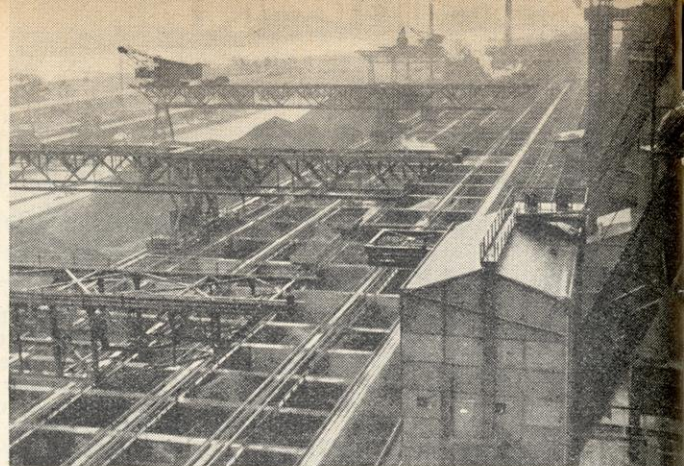
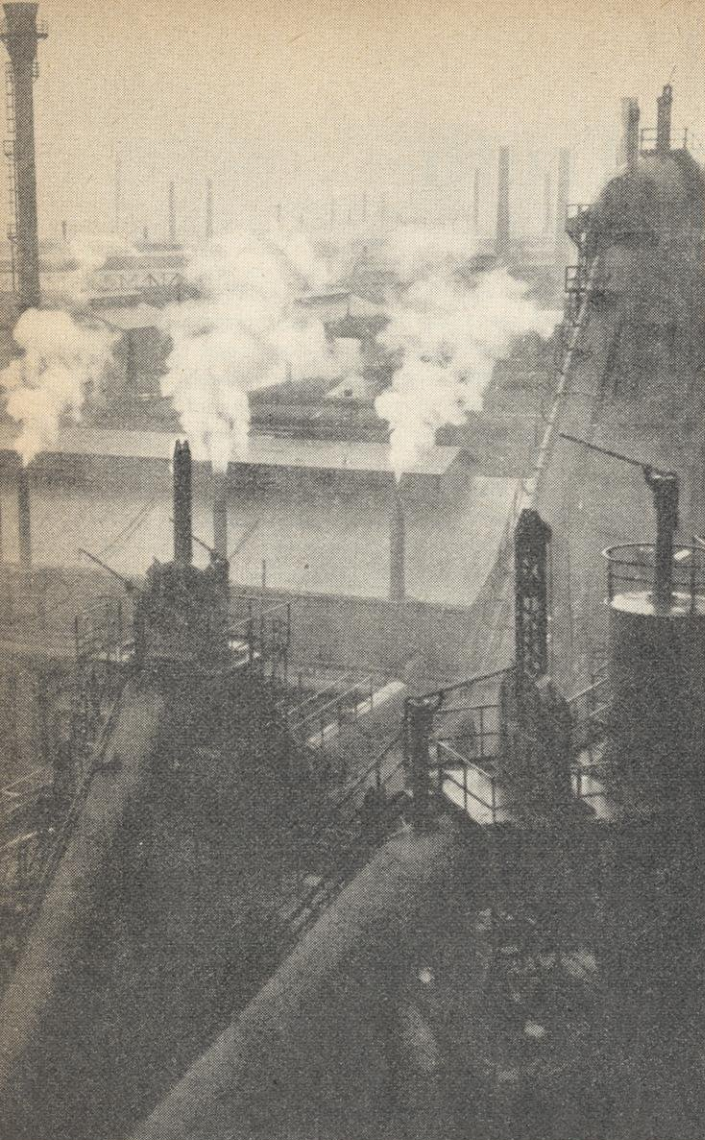
**W**E WOMEN MUST SUPPORT this search for truth wherever possible.

Our times are too serious to permit the luxury of unjustified criticism. Let us, therefore, take the trouble to find out the truth about such problems as war criminals, occupation costs, Heligoland, and other pressing current problems which occupy the mind of the public. Take the trouble to investigate these things thoroughly. Do not let yourselves be misled by empty phrases and slogans.

I know there are many who let themselves be influenced by cheap propaganda. However, no one can afford such immature thinking these days. We must not unconsciously become the instruments for those who agitate with definite intent. +END



Representatives of GYA (German Youth Activities) turn over items of clothing to Welfare Committee of American Women's Club in Berlin for distribution to needy cases. Clothing was sent to GYA by St. Paul Congregational Church of Greeley, Colo. (US Army photo)



## Ruhr Steel and Coal for Western Defense

**T**HE GREAT RUHR AREA — Germany's industrial heart and the keystone to her economy — has been popularly called the arbiter of Europe.

There, in an area roughly 50 miles from north to south and 70 across with the city of Essen as its geographical and economic center, lie the mighty blast furnaces and steel mills once again rolling out supplies for Western Europe.

The spine of coalfields which runs from Dortmund to Duesseldorf is the basic factor for the Ruhr's importance. Iron is the second. Coal and iron side by side and in great masses in the soil make the Ruhr the great reservoir of industry that it is.

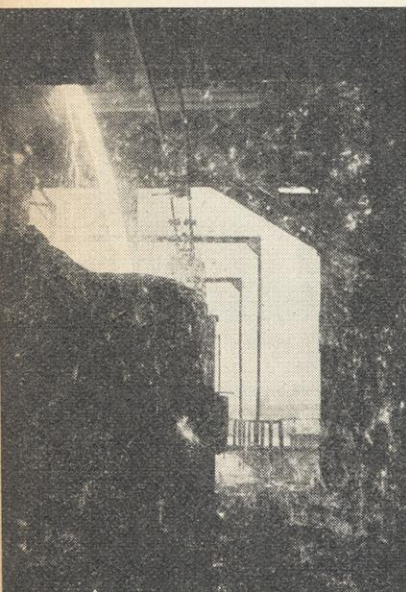
Over this area in the postwar years have raged the controversies on dismantling, decartelization, reparations, level of industry and co-determination. Today the Ruhr is a foremost link in the chain of discussions on the widely-publicized Schuman Plan.

Despite almost total disorganization of German industry in the first years immediately following the war, Ruhr production is steadily climbing back to normalcy. The present goal is increased coal and steel output for domestic as well as foreign commitments. Steel production is on the upward swing but has not yet surpassed its postwar peak of October 1950 when it hit a monthly high of 1,135,000 metric tons.

A shot-in-the-arm to the German steel industry was administered last September when the three Occupation Powers agreed to lift the ceiling of 11,100,000 tons yearly provided the increased output was made available for Western defense needs, the increase being subject to review. Today the Ruhr's "order book" is long and keeps growing as demands for steel and allied products pour in.

Coal mines have been working a seven-day week to supply domestic industries as well as to meet the export quota established by the International Authority of the Ruhr, of which Germany herself is a member. In February, the average daily output climbed to 384,000 tons against 380,000 for January.

Giant Rheinhausen Steel Mill, near Duisburg, formerly part of Krupp combine, produces 120,000 long tons of pig iron monthly. Operating nine blast furnaces, such as that shown at left, below, 234-acre plant, largest in Western Europe, was aided by ECA loans. Top right, partial view of Huettnerwerk storage yards and bins. Capacity is 750,000 metric tons of iron ore, 10,000 tons of coal. Below, right, typical Ruhr steel worker. Glasses protect eyes from glare. (Cover and photos on this page by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



"If ye continue in My word, then are ye My disciples: and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." John 8:31-32. (Inscription upon bell presented to German members of Berlin's Ernst Moritz Arndt Evangelical Church by members of the American Community Church in recognition of friendship between the two groups.)

# The Little Church Behind The Curtain

By MAURICE E. LEE

Information Bulletin Staff Writer

**E**IGHTY-THREE EASTER'S AGO, in Bismarck's time, a group of Americans in Berlin celebrated the resurrection of Christ for the first time as an organized Protestant interdenominational group. That Easter was the first for the American Community Church of Berlin.

The interim history of this American organization — the oldest in Berlin — is a story of American students, businessmen, diplomats, soldiers and just plain expatriates, who during one time or another in their lives have come to know Berlin as home.

With the exception of the two world wars, the American church has been an integral part of American community life in the former German capital. Like US interdenominational Protestant churches in other cities of Europe, the purpose of the Berlin church has been to serve the spiritual needs of Americans away from home.

These needs were keenly felt in the growing American community of the Prussian capital in the years immediately prior to 1868, when the birth of the American church took place. For more than 30 years afterwards, the Americans held their church meetings either in various German churches or the local YMCA. During that time the church board and interested friends in America were raising money to build a permanent edifice.

Under the pastorate of the Rev. James F. Dickie of Detroit the American Protestant community became in 1901 the possessor of an imposing Gothic structure in the immediate vicinity of Nollendorf Platz. Consequently the organization was able to offer adequate religious facilities to the growing number of Americans in Berlin. A healthy community social life also took root about the new building.



World War II air raids destroyed Berlin's American Church, built in 1901. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Shell of historical edifice now is playground for children residing in British Sector of Berlin near Nollendorf Platz.

Dr. Arthur R. Siebens and Rev. Ernst Gess participate in ceremony marking dedication of bell. (US Army photo)







*Dr. Siebens, who in 1926 assisted in programs of the American church in Berlin while a student in the former German capital, leads a Sunday morning service in temporary quarters of the American institution, to which he was appointed minister in 1946 upon completion of survey of church's facilities for the US Protestant Interdenominational Board.* (Photo by Schubert, PRB BE-HICOG)

World War I brought a temporary halt to the smooth progress of the institution and its doors were closed until 1919, when, with little difficulty, it resumed its normal course of service to returning Americans.

The late 1920's and early 30's saw an influx of Americans into Berlin which gave the church an ever increasing "temporary membership." The American population then rose close to the 5,000 mark.

The rise of Nazism gradually whittled the American community and in the late 30's its Protestant church was faced with a dwindling membership. The increasing political suppressions and foreign commerce restrictions of Hitler's regime had their effect upon the once-thriving American settlement. Those who chose to stay were aware by 1937 that they could enjoy little freedom under totalitarianism and it became apparent that the more prominent of the American community, including the pastor, the Rev. Stewart Herman, of Harrisburg, Pa., were being closely watched. From the pulpit came attacks on such police state methods. And Dr. Herman aided Polish victims of Hitler's aggression in the East. But despite the fears of the diminishing congregation the church was never closed by police action.

**T**HE TIME DIFFERENTIAL between the Far East and Germany permitted the several dozen American Protestants left in the war capital to hold their last serv-

ice a few hours before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941. Following Germany's declaration of war on the United States the remaining American custodians of the church property were interned with other Americans at Bad Nauheim, near Frankfurt. Along with the American Embassy, the Church property was placed under the protection of the Swiss Government.

Its only known service thereafter was as a German first aid station during the heavy air attacks that later hit the city. Two of these raids, one in November 1943, and the other in February 1944, completely destroyed the 500-seat church.

But the American church as a Berlin institution survived. As early as 1945, traces reappeared. A group of American officials found some church records in a safe in the destroyed US Embassy and shortly afterwards some of its silver altar pieces were discovered in Hamburg by British soldiers and sent to Berlin via London and Washington diplomatic channels. In the meantime former members and friends in the United States were busy planning a return of the American church to Berlin. This move was considered of even greater importance as US Army units and civilian personnel occupied one sector of the city.

As a result the Protestant Interdenominational Board sent as its emissary a prominent American minister who, as a student in Berlin in 1926, had been a guest preacher of the since destroyed Nollendorf Platz church. And the Rev. Dr. Arthur R. Siebens, through the persuasion of US military authorities in Berlin, including Military Governor Gen. Lucius D. Clay, turned his 30-day inspection visit into a permanent tour of duty that has yet to come to an end.

Berlin's first post-World War II minister, who had held both religious and welfare posts in such diversified centers as Atlanta, Toledo and Bowling Green as well as Bucharest and Copenhagen, had as his priority mission the restoration of the Berlin church. But it was obvious to Dr. Siebens that the "island" city's war ravaged and complicated political situation presented a round-the-clock job of reorganization.

**T**HE FIRST PROBLEM — finding a house of worship — took the church all the way back to the days of 1868, when it had relied upon the hospitality of fellow

*American dependent students file into temporary Community Church for baccalaureate service.* (Taureg photo)



German Protestants for a temporary home. In 1946 the membership of the Ernst Moritz Arndt Evangelical Church offered to move up its services an hour so that the Americans could also use the church. This type of German-American cooperation has continued ever since. It was highlighted in 1948 by a ceremony in which the Americans presented their German hosts with a bell of friendship to replace one of the four carried off by Hitler's armor makers.

It is Dr. Siebens' firm belief that no matter what its denomination, a church's first duty is to administer to the community of which it is a part. Consequently this American religious organization has found itself heavily involved in relief work and in aiding German youth. "We were drawn into relief work almost against our will, as that was not our specific function," said the minister, "but we find that we cannot be good Christians and go by on the other side of the road; therefore we are constantly administering relief to the local German population."

This particular venture has won a great deal of interest from friends in America and through the church many shipments of food and clothing have been turned over to reliable German relief agencies for distribution to the needy, including those in the Soviet Sector and Soviet Zone.

The church's work with its own youth has not hindered its efforts to help German youngsters as well. The post-war Sunday school was organized in the autumn of 1946. Classes were held on Saturday mornings in one of the local schools with students transported to class on military government busses. At the insistence of the youngsters this was changed later to the normal morning hour on Sunday, but it was the Sunday service that brought German boys and girls to the American church. Consequently a German youth program was introduced by the church with the Germans having their own choir and participating in the church's summer camp.

ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE organizations of the church is the Women's Guild, which gained prominence in 1946 when, with the help of the pastor, it observed for the first time in Germany the World Day of Prayer held ever since on the first Friday of Lent. The first ceremony brought to the altar as a group, women of Russia, Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States. Many in the capacity congregation were so impressed that the service has spread to numerous churches in East Germany as well as in Berlin and West Germany.

Church officials make it a point to fete returning German exchangees as an assurance to them that the same spirit of friendliness which they found in America will continue in the American colony of Berlin.

Unlike most Stateside community churches the American church of Berlin is faced with a continually changing congregation. More than 1,000 parishioners have drifted in and out during the past three years but the congregation remains around 500. Weddings, baptisms, funerals and baccalaureate services are constantly on the agenda of the pastor.



Rev. Gess is pastor of the Ernst Moritz Arndt Evangelical Church which has lent its home and facilities to the American Community Church since 1946. Both institutions hold services and often cooperate in church projects. This spirit of friendship was highlighted three years ago when Americans presented the German congregation with a bell as a token of their appreciation and good will. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

However, the pastor's work does not end at the door of the American community. Often he is called upon as the unofficial representative of American Protestantism. He has addressed meetings of German church leaders, including the Synod Meeting of the Reformed Church in Germany and the Free University of Berlin's School of Theology. Several times Dr. Siebens has broadcast over RIAS (Radio in the American Sector) words of encouragement to those in the East Zone. As more Americans in the business and diplomatic world return, he is called upon to accept greater responsibilities.

The church's local governing board, in conjunction with the Stateside committee headed by former OMGUS chief of Legal Affairs Benjamin Habberton, the National Council of Churches, and Dr. Daniel Poling, chairman of President Truman's Commission on Morals and Morale of Troops Abroad, are working closely together, planning for the day when the church once again has its own home.

These "caretakers" constantly keep in mind the thought that US High Commissioner John J. McCloy once put into words when he stated that the American Church "not only meets the spiritual needs of its worshipers but serves as a symbol of American freedom to the citizens of Berlin, and to those of an ideological persuasion different from ours." The American Community Church of Berlin has let it be known that, in this spirit, it will remain in Berlin.

† END

# Basketball Comes Back

By CAPT. FRANCES C. BRAND

Assistant GYA Officer, Stuttgart Military Post

**B**ASKETBALL IS NOT NEW to Germany but the past war years have done much to make it an almost extinct sport. That is, until American soldiers came to Germany and aided German enthusiasts of the game in giving it a steady comeback, particularly in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

When Jim Naismith, the father of basketball as today's world knows it, was putting the finishing touches to his game back in 1891, German girls were playing a similar game called *Korbball*. Although it did not gain great popularity, *Korbball* remained the German version of basketball until 1930, when the German Association for Physical Activities announced that officially it was no longer being played in Germany.

Meanwhile the old Indian game with the Naismith touch was attaining such international prominence that it was placed upon the agenda of the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. German sportsmen eager to compete in the game took an avid interest in learning it. When the Berlin Games opened, Germany was prepared to join as one of the 21 participating nations. The winning of the tournament by the American team however, did not harm the growing enthusiasm of Germans for the game. Between 1936 and 1937, teams in Germany had increased from four to 150 and in 1939, the Basketball Championship of Germany was based upon 5,000 active players. Like many other things, the war halted this progress.

*Spectator interest at GYA contest in Stuttgart runs high. Front row, left to right, are Rupprecht Koeniger, OLCW-B Youth Activities sports adviser; the author, Capt. Frances C. Brand; Alfred Dorschel, of Stuttgart's Police Presidium, and Fritz Herbst, police sports officer.* (GYA photos)



*German students of American-sponsored basketball clinic try out newly-learned techniques.*

Immediately after the end of hostilities, surviving German enthusiasts reintroduced the game. But outside help was necessary. This came from the US Forces. GI's served as instructors, referees and umpires with the Army providing essential aid and equipment through German Youth Activities (GYA). German employees of the organization in turn formed teams of the youngsters and arranged games for them. Last year, one of these clubs, the Stuttgart Basketball Club of Degerloch, won the German national championship.

Elsewhere the National German Basketball Association, now located in Munich, made an effort

to increase the popularity of the returning game in Germany, but participating teams remained principally private sport clubs with only a few teams in the schools.

In Wuerttemberg-Baden this situation came to the attention of the US resident officer in Stuttgart, Marcus Hoover, who also realized that along with the attributes of good sportsmanship and recreation, basketball could offer an excellent opportunity for better relations between Germans and Americans.

The result was the formation of a basketball clinic to introduce intramural games in the Stuttgart area. GYA was asked to provide the technical aid. HICOG sports advisers assisted in the selection of German participants.

Counterparts in the Wuerttemberg-Baden ministry of culture, Stuttgart police officials, students of the Esslingen Teachers College, all sports teachers of other colleges and high schools in the Stuttgart area, GYA teams, sport clubs and other interested individuals were invited.

**T**HREE CLINICS WERE HELD. Army experts assisted by the Stuttgart Commando team demonstrated training techniques and individual plays. Explanations of the most recent international rules, the methods for organizing basketball leagues, and the proper procedures for umpires and referees were also outlined at the meetings.

The highlight of these earliest clinics was the integration of basketball into the sports program of the Wuerttemberg-Baden schools. Participants emphasized, however, that this was only the beginning of what they hope will become a basketball conscious Germany. To officials it was another important contribution to friendlier German-American relations.

—END





Organization of 200 civic women's groups in US Zone state of Wuerttemberg-Baden, all within the last 30 months, has resulted largely from efforts of Margaret Blewett (at left, studying papers), OLCW-B's Women's Affairs Officer, and her field assistants, shown at conference. Groups' special interests are schools, welfare, youth. (Photos by Brauer Korntal)

# A Woman's World

By **BETH BURCHARD**

Staff Writer, Information Bulletin

**T**WO AND ONE-HALF YEARS AGO, the US Zone state of Wuerttemberg-Baden had one civic women's group. Today there are nearly 200.

The idea for organizing has spread, and with it has evolved a whole new generation of lady chairmen, committee members and women who can speak their minds. The women who now take part in community life do not include the entire female population of Wuerttemberg-Baden, but there are a sufficient number to make this apparent: women are making community affairs their affair.

The Germany which produced this generation is unique to civilization. The first persons to lose their jobs in Germany — it's tradition — are the women. They take a back seat in pay for equal jobs and in the right to work. They can't always study, at the universities, subjects of their choice. They rarely get the supervisory jobs they might covet, but stay submerged in the ranks of "labor." Women's opinions may reach cohesiveness, but they count for little in shaping Germany's destiny.

For generations Germany's women have been important, but they've known their place: in the *Kirche*, in the *Kueche*, and with the *Kinder* — church, kitchen and children.

**I**NTO THIS TRADITION-BOUND SET of circumstances, however, have come women who know they are capable of living outside them. The women who kept themselves and their children alive despite air raids, flight and poverty are convinced today that a great part of their salvation and the salvation of their nation is up to them.

To capitalize on this knowledge of responsibility in the women, and to teach them to express themselves orally and through work is the job of Wuerttemberg-Baden's HICOG Women's Affairs Officer, Margaret Blewett, and her staff.

It is not a simple job. Where speech-making and committee-action are close to second nature for American women, they are totally new experiences for most German women.

Take Mrs. Hedwig Walter in Stuttgart, for example. She has earned an admirable reputation for conducting discussions or making addresses. She is an energetic and enlightened speaker, who knows how to draw out, yet control each element in her audience. But one year ago she had never spoken before a group. She admits that the night preceding her first speech she — a middle-aged woman — "couldn't sleep a wink. I was scared to death."

**S**O IT WENT WITH MOST of the women's groups; each was begun in hesitancy and relative ignorance. Although most communities, no matter how small, had a person or two who could lead, the great majority of participants were shy

*"The woman has proved to the male... that her nuisance value is tremendous," says smiling Margaret Blewett, after two years of hard work organizing civic groups.*





Debate at the "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Stuttgarter Frauenbund" (Working Committee of Stuttgart Women), which group is credited with success in its slogan efforts to "Take the children out of the cellars, bunkers and slums."

and reluctant. Perhaps it was a blessing in disguise. Timid souls reinforced one another, and when mistakes were made, they were made among sympathetic persons. These women had no knowledge of discussion techniques, no convenient system (like Robert's Rules of Order) to go by. They had so little self-confidence that had men intruded on their first wobbly-spirited gatherings, it is certain conversation would have halted completely.

For most of the organizations, the first pangs are over. The machinery of performance is well constructed; the women are talking and planning and working on behalf of community welfare. Political subjects, which once were taboo, are the theme for more than 90 percent of group meetings. Welfare projects are calling forth feminine ingenuity and team spirit. The women are seeking small jobs to help their community governments, and doing their best to do the jobs well. Despite new-found self-confidence, the feministic flag is not being waved and the women are for the most part content to serve rather than lead.

It would be difficult to interpret exactly what part these women see for themselves in the complexities of national reform. It is probable that they envision no "new order," but a necessity for their participation in the going one. Their vision may extend to the level of national politics, but their hands are busy with the jobs of finding new homes for the homeless, child care centers for working families and clothing for the dependently poor of their own communities.

Whether the activities and interests of Wuerttemberg-Baden's women's groups will develop into a force that counts politically is open to conjecture. But the evidence from which conclusions may be drawn is manifold.

**I**N THE PAST, WOMEN have been organized into groups along party or confessional lines. But the current 200-group movement, bolstered by the Women's Affairs Officer, is non-religious and above-party. These groups are the most purely experimental and it is their activities which bear closest examination.

What kind of topic do these women approach in their meetings? A survey of speakers' subjects for one recent month shows these: legal questions, women's rights, responsibility of women in the community, child education, elections, home economics, German-French understanding, cosmetics, discussion techniques, handicraft work and literature for youth. Out of a total of 41 meetings held in January, 36 were political in nature.

Beyond meeting hours, however, the women have initiated continuing work projects.

Most of them are day nurseries which insure adequate care for the children of working mothers. Clinics are planned or underway for patients of tuberculosis, still Germany's most prevalent disease. Other groups concentrate on making baby clothes for the newborn of poverty-ridden refugees. When the US-sponsored school feeding program was discontinued in the state, women's clubs combined efforts to supply it anyway.

Almost any activity cross-section will expose these special interests: schools, welfare, youth.

**R**ATHER THAN ISOLATE themselves from disheartening local problems, the women have assigned themselves to solve them. They have procured money and space to set up wash kitchens, sewing rooms, "warming" rooms, and clothing barter shops.

One of the most-publicized of feminine ventures has been the work of the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Stuttgarter Frauen* (Working Committee of Stuttgart Women), organized more than one year ago under the slogan: "Take the children out of the cellars, bunkers and slums."

Having examined the most urgent needs of the city, the committee decided young women students and apprentices needed priority attention. Stuttgart affords many opportunities for young women apprentices, but little space for them to live during the small-pay training period. The committee devised a blueprint for a large building which would contain living quarters for 100 women as well as a community center to service all ages.

There was the plan, but where was the money to come from? Much of it was raised through hard work from a series of parties, bazaars, private donations and the sale of coal hangers, toys, spoons and dustrags. President of the Committee Anna Haag wrote a pamphlet on her exchange trip to America, and the profits from its sale went into the project's coffers. Within a few months the total of their contributions hit DM 25,000 (about \$6,000).

**T**HE HICOG SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND took over at this point. Recommended by Miss Blewett as worthy of financial assistance, the project was awarded a check signed by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy, for a whopping DM 170,000 (the equivalent of \$40,460).

Before making their application for Special Projects Fund monies, the women had frequent consultation with city officials. They had asked some assurance that the city of Stuttgart would contribute to the project, a necessity if their application was to have much chance. The deputy mayor frankly derided the idea that these women

could push their plans through to completion; he did not hesitate to promise a free building site, as well as the same amount of money as the Special Projects Fund should award.

It was with a sense of triumph therefore that the women heard the official smilingly admit he had to "swallow a very bitter pill." He had given his word, he said, without ever thinking the women could turn the trick. "But my word is as good as my check," he said. "You'll get the building site — and the DM 170,000!"

With such happy endings, the women of Wuerttemberg-Baden have been encouraged to keep driving away at their goals.

**N**OT ALL ACTIVITIES have been apolitical. Supplementing the evenings of political discussion, there have been frequent and ingenious moves to have a political "say." In the recent town council elections, women throughout the state approached political party chieftains, promising support to those parties which would place women on their election lists.

They ran into difficulties, however: women candidates were often placed at the bottom of lists from which only the top persons are named to office; many parties refused to place women on the lists, forcing the women's groups to draw up a separate all-woman "party;" in some instances husbands gave their wives the choice of "being a candidate or being a wife" — and potential candidates backed down.

But in many cases, parties which had not cooperated with the women later apologized; the women's vote had stolen a large part of the ballots they needed for victory. Moreover, the women's influence had abrupt influence on other campaigners when they advertised specific action programs... the men were forced to match them.

A total of 302 women candidates were proposed. The number elected (still not totaled) was substantial, but the women, though discouraged, are "determined to do better next time."

Politics intrudes itself elsewhere, too. In such locations as Ulm, depot for returning prisoners of war from Russia, the emphasis has been on finding new homes for women returnees and, where possible, jobs.

**A**T KUENZELSAU, THE WOMEN have undertaken an anti-Soviet education campaign, where persons returning from Russia or from the Soviet Zone describe their experiences under police-state rule. This campaign is firing point-blank at the Communist Party and its offshoot, the Free German Youth (FDJ). So incensed were the women at the sight of Communist posters on city billboards they ripped them down, and delivered them in indignation to the US resident officer.

Throughout the state women are sending relief parcels and letters of encouragement to their neighbors in the East Zone.

Many women's groups have requested speakers from the Women's Affairs Officer who can expose the Communist line. At a statewide meeting of women's leaders

last December, the afternoon session was spent discussing the fight waged by the women of West Berlin and the appalling political and material conditions of the East.

It is perhaps not easy for Americans to recognize the courage it requires of these women to make such political commitments. Subject to the push and pull of European politics for decades, these women have taken a stand which is next-to-irrevocable and reflects their moral determination to stand firm on some ideal.

At the statewide conference in December, the women participants debated, with no Americans present, what Germany's role should be in the defense of freedom. Some quite frankly sought realistic means for neutrality, but the great majority agreed that Germany must cast her lot with the side of the West. Although news reporters were present, the Germans requested no stories on the debate be published. This reflects political fear and a reluctance to bring pressure to bear — but the debate itself is a factor not to be minimized.

**S**TILL, A DEFINITE MATURITY in women's political attitudes has been noted. Regarding action taken at a recent women's meet, one woman stated: "It would have been impossible a year ago to think of women suggesting a petition to the Ministry of Culture, requesting that charts exhibited in the *Europa-Union* exhibit (be made into a textbook)."

"It has been noted," writes the resident officer of Ulm, "that more women attend the city council meetings in the city of Ulm than men."

The same from Heidelberg county: "It appears self-evident today in the 15 municipalities that substantially more women, many times more than before, attend public meetings, forums and public town council sessions."

The nature of Wuerttemberg-Baden's women's organizations is fortunately not such that they depend wholly on the help of outsiders. None the less, some of the leadership and many helpful services have emanated from HICOG's Miss Blewett and her staff.

One of the most valuable of these services has been the speakers' bureau of 40 persons, initiated by and paid for by HICOG. Comprising principally women, the bureau has on its roster architects, doctors, lawyers, public servants, welfare workers, experts in almost every field of wide endeavor or speculation. No speaker is pressured onto the women's groups — they are only sent at specific request.

Some of the speakers are exchangees. Where Wuerttemberg-Baden's women are concerned, the HICOG exchange program has had, according to Miss Blewett, "no failures." More than 50 women have gone to the United States for study in varied fields; others have visited Paris, London, Brussels, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Bern, Egypt and Lebanon. Most of these persons have woven their experiences into instructional talks or activities which have bolstered the women's movement.

Miss Blewett comments on the value of exchangees: "These women are first of all Germans, and what they have to say and suggest is understandable to Germans."

**I**MPLEMENTATION OF THE WOMEN'S unschooled willingness to "do something" along the limes of community activity has been the task of Women's Affairs workers — all Germans — attached to each of the US resident offices. These women, usually young and skilled in leadership even though untrained, are HICOG employees. In one case, however, a doubting local official was asked to name the field assistant, in hopes of enlisting his support for the women's work. He chose a refugee.

Lacking to the program from the first was the prestige and practical value of publicity. Tackling this problem, Miss Blewett welcomes the services of a former newspaperwoman, Mrs. Stuart L. Hannon, wife of the OLCW-B Public Affairs Division chief, to instruct the field assistants in the publicity arts. The women attend regularly scheduled classes, get practice in submitting monthly reports to Miss Blewett's office and more and more frequently find newspaper acceptance of their efforts. The clippings file in Miss Blewett's office is literally stuffed with newspaper notices.

Miss Blewett and her staff already service community groups with printed matter: reprints of speeches, books, articles and suggestions of general interest. Some 220 persons regularly receive this material in "kits!" It is distributed to the field assistants and to group leaders.

Among US documentary films available to German audiences through HICOG are a number of specific value to women's groups. They use such instructional films as "Discussion Techniques," and can draw on a lengthy list of movies detailing everything from TVA to freedom of the press. By applying through the Women's Affairs office, women can obtain these films free of charge.

**F**OUR TO FIVE TIMES monthly HICOG underwrites conferences of the field assistants where anything from parliamentary procedures to "how do you get women interested" may be discussed. Here mutual problems are thrashed out and suggestions transmitted from one end of the state to the other.

Training sessions, mapped by experts, are also set up for field representatives or group leaders wherever the need arises. Committee chairmen often need the help of more experienced heads.

Popular demand has conceived a training course in public speaking, a 10-lesson series which a woman member of the Speakers Bureau is conducting in central locations throughout the state.

Miss Blewett, who engineers the advisory program which HICOG offers, is a tireless and good-natured worker who says frankly she's "the most encouraged person around here." Her view of the program is not blindly optimistic, but she is gratified at the strides made in two years.

"This is just a teaching job," she maintains. "We're teaching basic skills... how to raise money, how to discuss, how to achieve political influence. We should not be apologetic about this. We are trying to acquaint the women with programs that are working well in other countries. But we aren't saying 'this is the way you have to do it.'"



*A World Day of Prayer service participated in by American and German Protestant women at Berlin's American Community Church is led by Mrs. Kenneth Borreson. Similar services in 1951 observance were held in other Berlin and West German churches. (PRB HICOG-BE photo)*

**M**ISS BLEWETT, WHO ATTENDED 40 meetings the first month of her stay in Wuerttemberg-Baden (most of which she initiated herself), explains the part her office played in getting the program underway.

A survey was first made of each community to select persons representing every stratum interested in a civic group. The initial invitational meetings were called, and the topics discussed were generally public education and community responsibility. If response was sufficient, a date was set for a subsequent meeting. Each person was invited to return and bring with her four or five others. (The chairman of one brought her maid.) To give courage to these fledgling groups, talks were made on what other groups had done, and in some cases, envoys from established groups visited those which still were struggling.

Multiplication of the groups is no longer a problem. In rural Waiblingen County alone, where the women have their hands more than full with farm tasks, there are 21 groups. Some 60 percent of the women belong.

In larger cities, the groups are now and then dividing into special interest groups: a Business and Professional Women's Club movement has begun in Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Crailsheim, Pforzheim and other cities. These clubs are considered the device which will entice younger women into the fold of civic activity.

"The young women are the generation we need to back up the youth," says Miss Blewett. "The gap between youth and age is a dangerous one for the continuity of an active program." Asked to sum up the program and its effectiveness, broadly smiling Miss Blewett says, "There's a statement going around headquarters now: 'We cannot say with any assurance that the women are ever going to be the strongest political force in Wuerttemberg-Baden. But it's a certainty that things will never go back to the way they were. The woman has proved to the male — and to the male official — that her nuisance value really is tremendous.'"

+END

# Germans Guard Civil Liberties

By WILFRIED SALIGER

Chief, German Editorial Section, Public Relations Division, HICOG

RETURNING HOME after a hard day's work, the inhabitants of Elfershausen, in sunny, hilly Franconia,\* were surprised one evening to find their tiny vineyards a havoc of uprooted plants. Hunting the culprit, they found him — a government official, who had determined to restore law and order with one swift and decisive stroke.

Buried in German law books there is a provision, dating back to 1910, which prohibits the import of a certain type of grape because it is easily vulnerable to pests. Nobody had taken note of the law during the war years and thereafter, and it took the official quite some time — almost 11 years, in fact — to discover that such misdemeanor had occurred in his area of jurisdiction. But then he was determined to do a thorough job of correction. He marshaled a small task force of four policemen and 15 laborers, invaded the vineyards and plucked out all those he judged to be offenders. Later, however, the vineyard keepers found that a number of precious permissible grapes had also fallen victim to the policing action.

Only a few years ago, so completely arbitrary an "administrative act" would have been accepted without a word of criticism. But a change meanwhile has taken place in Germany, a change which this authoritarian-minded official did not expect. The villagers had learned about civil liberties and constitutionally guaranteed rights, about the inviolability of their homes and about the necessity for search warrants. So they reported this action to the civil liberties group in the nearest major city, which promptly delved into the case and brought it to court. The neighboring communities' stand assured that their vineyards will not be invaded for similar reasons.

COINCIDING WITH THIS INCIDENT, an event of national importance occurred in Frankfurt: the German civil liberties movement held its first national conference. More than 1,500 persons crowded historic St. Paul's Church — the cradle of German liberalism — to hear Federal President Theodor Heuss describe individual civil liberties as a cornerstone of democracy in this country, which has so recently experienced one of history's most despotic regimes. Sharing the rostrum with him was Roger N. Baldwin, national chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, who had come to Germany representing the International League for the Rights of Man and to offer the German Civil Liberties Union membership in this worldwide organization. He thus made it the first German group to be invited to join a body affiliated to the United Nations. Mr. Baldwin's offer climaxed the two-

\* The old Duchy of Franconia of southern central Germany, now included chiefly in Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Baden and Hesse-Nassau.

year development of the movement from an idealistic but unimportant group to a recognized nationwide organization. Born and raised in a traditionally authoritarian country, impoverished by two lost world wars and disgusted with the mockery of freedom under Hitler, too many Germans were inclined to prefer "economic security" to personal freedom, strongly convinced that the individual is powerless in his dealings with the state and its organs anyway.

Oddly enough, not even the firsthand experience of totalitarianism, and the relegation of man to a compliant part in a gigantic machine, had made the average German realize the importance of guaranteed basic civil rights and their protection. The new movement's task was therefore tremendously difficult. It was "an uphill struggle against the German tradition of government from the top down instead of from the people up, and against the usual reliance on political parties to express the needs and grievances of the people," said Mr. Baldwin.

IT WAS IN THE SUMMER of 1948 when responsible citizens in some major cities of the US Zone resolved to meet that challenge and founded, with Allied support, the first local civil liberties groups. When the Federal Republic of Germany was established in the fall of the following year, the independent associations were united on a federal basis in the *Deutscher Bund fuer Buergerrechte*, the German Civil Liberties Union, with headquarters in Frankfurt.

From then on the movement developed rapidly and at the time of the national conference in September 1950, the union had a membership of some 40 local groups, covering all of West Germany and reaching at times into even the smallest villages. Aiming at increased efficiency, the organization is now undergoing a structural change, emphasizing the establishment of major groups at political, economic or geographic focal points.

The activities of the German civil liberties movement are as manifold as its tasks. At the core, of course, is direct service and assistance to individual citizens whose civil liberties have been encroached upon. Most local groups have established permanent secretariats with experienced jurists as full-time legal advisers. Free assistance is given to people of all social strata, and civil liberties union officials consider an average of 60 individual cases

a week a completely normal workload for one of the larger offices. A great majority of these, however, often turn out to involve no breach of constitutional rights. Yet the Frankfurt organization, for instance, in three months recorded 176 genuine cases of breaches of civil liberties. If a basic right has been encroached upon, the

This article is based on information made available by the Legislative Activities Branch, Office of Political Affairs, which is the HICOG element concerned with the support and guidance of the German Civil Liberties Union.



civil liberties associations prepare a detailed survey of the case and forward it to the next higher governmental or judicial authority, with a request for corrective action. Some of these cases arouse wide public interest and bring strong acclaim to the local groups involved and to the civil liberties idea itself.

**W**IDELY DISCUSSED, for example, was the case of the county administrator of Sinsheim, near Heidelberg, who was suddenly removed from his position and, by governmental order, transferred to an asylum for observation. No signs of insanity had ever been observed in the elderly official, and the circumstances of his sudden discharge made his relatives suspect that there were ulterior motives for the action. The nearest local civil liberties group followed up on the case and soon established that he had not in fact been fired for incompetency, but because his activities had become inconvenient to certain of his superiors. The case was brought to trial, and although the county administrator, having meanwhile reached the age limit, could not be reinstated, he was retired with full civil service rights and pension.

In Buchen, Wuerttemberg-Baden, the mayor chose a simple way to help his party win the election for Germany's first federal assembly in August 1949. The opposition had scheduled a meeting with a competent, popular speaker, the mayor of a neighboring community and not the best of friends with the Buchen mayor. The latter promptly interfered, refusing the opposition a chance to use the community-owned assembly hall. Not long after, the civil liberties movement learned of this incident and a strong reprimand was issued by the state government.

The widow of a Munich pharmacist was forced after her husband's death in 1937 to sell his business to a Nazi Party member for an amount far below its value. When she demanded a copy of the sales contract, the Nazi ministry concerned informed her that, the case being secret, no copies of the records could be released. In 1949, when she wanted to file a claim for restitution, she was surprised to find the state ministry adopted the same attitude. The Munich civil liberties group enlisted the support of the US state commissioner, and soon the widow was in possession of the documents to file her claim.

**I**MPORTANT THOUGH THIS WORK IS, it is not the only field of activity for the German civil liberties movement, nor by any means the largest one. As a remnant of Nazism, there is still a certain readiness among German citizens to submit to governmental authority irrespective of any legal basis, and a general reluctance to defend their lawful rights. Equally, the average German tends to reject personal responsibility for political and public affairs, leaving these to the government's officials who, he assumes, know what is good and necessary for him, and, more important, for the state.

This sets for the movement the enormous task of informing the German people of their rights and educating them to responsible citizenship. All of the local organizations arrange for more or less regular public meetings to dis-

uss everyday problems of protecting civil liberties. Led by prominent persons and guided by legal experts, these discussions deal with such common interest topics as "the right of the insane," "legal equality of women," or "the civil liberties of the public servant."

These programs have greatly gained in popularity; attendance is steadily increasing. A meeting in Munich on legislation to bar obscene literature drew an audience of some 800 persons, so that the police had to close the doors of the assembly hall to prevent overcrowding. The movement has also gained strength in German schools and universities, where seminars on civil liberties are conducted for students and arranged for the general public.

In addition the union and the local groups have published several series of pamphlets on the popular aspects of civil liberties, with practical examples showing the readers how to protect themselves against governmental interference with their rights. The federation also publishes a periodical entitled "Law and Freedom" (*Recht und Freiheit*), featuring essays on interesting constitutional problems, activity reports from all local groups and a brief account of the most outstanding cases handled.

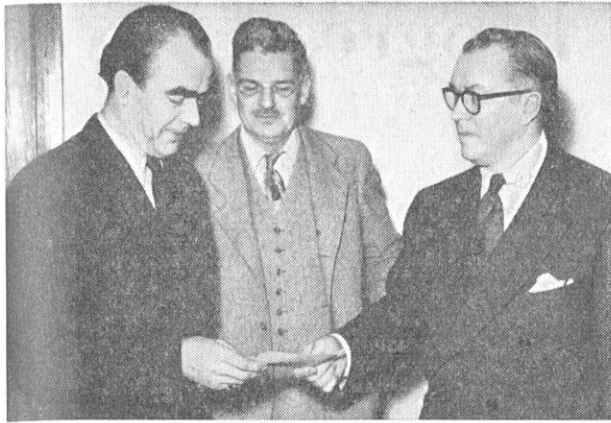
**I**N MUNICH A NUMBER of citizens formed a legal research committee and produced a detailed study on "Arrest, Search and Seizure." Printed as a pamphlet, it has been introduced as a textbook in various police schools and served as the basis for a new police administration law in North Rhine-Westphalia. The civil liberties movement has been actively advising federal and state legislatures in their preparation of laws affecting rights and citizen freedoms. The "law committees" of the larger local chapters, consisting of outstanding lawyers, have found official recognition and have frequently been called upon to give their opinion on constitutional problems.

A fully successful example of this work is the recently-enacted statute of the German Federal Constitutional Court. When the bill was up for debate in the *Bundestag* (lower house), legislators favored the traditional German view that no individual should have the right to appeal a civil liberties case to the constitutional court.

Across party lines and in the government the opinion was held that the constitutional court should act only if invoked by a lower court, the federal or state governments or a quorum of *Bundestag* delegates, but not at the request of an individual citizen. The civil liberties movement took up this matter, enlisted support of a number of representatives, addressed petitions to all parliamentary factions and sent a delegation to testify at committee hearings in Bonn.

Their efforts were eventually rewarded and the statute now provides that any citizen may bring his case before the highest judicial authority in the country if he feels that his basic rights have been violated.

**O**THER PROBLEMS on which the law committees have been consulted include legislation on the means of obtaining confessions from defendants, proposals for and against sterilization, and rules concerning autopsies in public hospitals.



West Berlin's overcrowded public school facilities are given more relief as the result of a HICOG Special Projects Fund check for DM 245,572 (\$58,446) presented to Willy Kressmann (left), mayor of Kreuzberg borough, Berlin, by W. J. Convery Egan, acting director of Public Affairs Division, Berlin Element, HICOG. Dr. Christopher B. Garnett, chief, Education and Cultural Relations Branch, witnessed presentation. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

In recognition of their work the federal minister of justice, as a general rule, now voluntarily submits to these committees bills prepared by his department which may affect civil liberties.

The Office of the US High Commissioner considers the support and encouragement of the German Civil Liberties Union a major contribution toward the establishment of a free, genuinely democratic Germany. American and German experts at HICOG headquarters give advice and assistance to the Union in organizational and policy planning problems, and in the field state commissioners, resident officers and numerous members of their staffs are cooperating with local civil liberties groups in handling outstanding cases, arranging public meetings, obtaining materials for their educational programs and a dozen-odd similar problems.

American authorities in the civil liberties field, including Mr. Baldwin and the late Prof. William F. Sollmann, spent months in Germany at HICOG invitation and have greatly assisted the movement.

On the reverse side of this exchange program, 17 German civic leaders have been sent to the United States to study the American movement, among them such well-known figures as Dr. Rainer Hildebrand, leader of the Berlin "Fighting Group against Inhumanity." Another group of 12, including legislators, university professors and journalists, will leave for the United States soon.

**P**RESS AND RADIO, originally important subjects themselves for the association's scrutiny, have become active supporters of civil liberties ideas. Aroused by stories of violations, numerous papers have published long articles about the local civil liberties groups and their work, later following up with theoretical essays on the importance of guaranteed individual freedoms. German radio stations have frequently allowed air time to civil liberties associations, especially when foreign con-

sultants visited the local associations and told of developments abroad.

*Der Fall Strobel* (The Strobel Case), the first attempt by the German film industry to feature a civil rights problem in a movie, met with more public interest than numerous lighter and less educational subjects, so that the producers are seriously considering further films on the subject.

Nevertheless, the work of the German civil liberties movement is not easy, especially in a country where defense of civil liberties might have proved fatal to any person but a few years ago.

To again quote Mr. Baldwin: "The purpose and practice of protecting the civil rights of all citizens through the militant efforts of a wholly private citizens' organization is so alien to German traditions that it faces formidable obstacles. Civil courage, an old German watchword, will need a rebirth in practice under the guarantees prefacing the Bonn constitution. Even under the unfavorable conditions of occupation and division, Western Germany can show the dictators in the Soviet occupied zone that a fighting democratic spirit will defend the liberties of its citizens."

**T**HE GERMAN CIVIL LIBERTIES Union already has a proud record, but the road ahead is a long and stony one. It will take concerted effort to wean civil servants from their authoritarian predilections which sap the vitals of the constitutionally erected democratic system.

Equally important — and perhaps even more challenging — is the task of making the public so conscious of its rights that authoritarianism simply cannot exist. At the present time many Germans still follow the fight for civil liberties with interest, but most of them feel that the aims will never be accomplished.

To overcome this popular indifference and defeatism is more than can be reasonably expected of so young a movement. But it must be overcome, if freedom and democracy in Germany are to survive. As one civil liberties official put it, "Any citizen who defends himself against a violation of civil rights does a service not only to himself, but also to his community and to his people." +END

Munich's Mayor Thomas Wimmer (seated) visits a class of third grade youngsters during inspection of the new American School in his city. Dr. Anton Fingerle, supervisor of Munich's German schools, discusses one of the textbooks with the mayor. (US Army photo)



# "Parade" of Progress

By GERHARD M. WERNER

*Executive Secretary, Munich German-American Men's Club*

**T**HE BANNERS AND SLOGANS of Munich's highly successful 1950 Pfennig Parade will dominate Bavaria's capital city again next month as new fund collections are initiated to help the fight against polio. It will continue throughout the coming month.

The Pfennig Parade — offspring of the US March of Dimes — was instituted in March 1950 by Munich's German-American Men's Club and spread to other Bavarian and then West German cities.

In Bavaria the parade continued throughout the year between fund drives. It brought active help to the afflicted who needed expert treatment, and the money to purchase it.

On July 10, 1950, an executive committee called *Gemeinnuetziger Ausschuss zur Bekämpfung der spinalen Kinderlaehmung in Bayern* (Charitable Committee to Fight Infantile Paralysis in Bavaria) was formed under sponsorship of state Minister-President Hans Ehard. Its headquarters are in Munich. To this committee, composed completely of Germans, went the job of administering the DM 200,000 (\$47,600) collected in the 1950 drive.

In recognition of his service as initiator of the Pfennig Parade, C. S. Wright, Munich resident officer and American president of the German-American Men's Club, was named honorary president of the committee. Its members

*Munich Resident Officer C. S. Wright is credited with initiating the Pfennig Parade in Germany. (Photo by Lawrence)*



are leading personalities in the field of medicine, administration and social affairs. Professor Georg Hohmann, director of the Munich Orthopedic Hospital, is chairman.

Primary task of the committee has been allocation of funds. Considerable amounts have been given to Bavarian orthopedic clinics, to provide treatment for persons with polio who are financially unable to pay. The committee has furthermore processed distribution of allowances to needy persons who have asked aid to purchase supports, special shoes, wheelchairs and to cover medical costs.

**L**AST MAY, THE PFENNIG PARADE was instrumental in bringing to Bavaria Sister Elizabeth Kenny, world-famous authority on the care and treatment of victims of infantile paralysis. During her visit, Sister Kenny promised the Bavarians she would send a top technician to their state to practice the Kenny method of treatment. This promise was kept with the arrival in early July of Dorothy Curtis, a technician from the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Institute in Minneapolis, Minn.

Establishing suitable facilities for Miss Curtis to conduct her work was one of the committee's major tasks. At first she set up her clinic in Augsburg. However short her working time in Munich, she left a deep impression upon doctors and nurses there of the efficacy of the Kenny method. Great improvement could be noted in patients who had received her treatments.

Once the program was underway in Augsburg, Sister Kenny sent a second technician to assist Miss Curtis. British-born Helen Sare is also a graduate nurse who completed special training at the Minneapolis institute.

Since the beginning of their activities in Augsburg, the two Kenny technicians have treated 14 cases of polio in acute and chronic stages and have trained a large number of nurses from the Augsburg hospitals in the new method. Fortunately the year 1950 was not a year of polio epidemic in Bavaria; consequently the technicians were limited in their treatments to those patients already under physicians' care. Encouraging results were obtained with all patients, most of whom are today receiving ambulant treatment only.

Chief of the department for internal medicine for the city of Augsburg, Professor Georg Stoetter, said of the technicians: "The results of the treatments by Miss Curtis and Miss Sare are the more worthy of recognition since they have contributed to the general acknowledgment of the Kenny method, the value of which had previously been much disputed." He said many of the physicians under his supervision have today become — almost — staunch exponents of the method.

The Augsburg Hospital immediately impresses the visitor with the deep interest shown by the physicians in all details of the treatments, as well as the complete

cooperation of the municipal hospital administrators. The latter have made available all existing facilities and have rendered every necessary assistance for treatment of victims. They have moreover purchased hot packing materials, crutches and other equipment despite their limited financial means.

Miss Curtis herself is encouraged at the progress of her work in Bavaria. Nurses under her instruction, she says, are making good progress in learning the method. Head physician Dr. Mathias Kremer, of the Augsburg Municipal Children's Hospital, said of the two technicians: "If one of my children should be infected with polio, I would want him treated by the Kenny method."

**W**ITH A YEAR'S WORK and significant progress behind them, the Bavarian committee is now planning for next month's 1951 Pfennig Parade. The committee anticipates an even more successful drive this year than last, because of the much-multiplied interest of Bavarians.

"This year the entire campaign will be in the hands of Bavarians," Mr. Wright said. "But Americans in Bavaria will be offering every assistance possible short of actually conducting the drive." He pointed out that committeemen are eager to make the Pfennig Parade an annual occasion.

Asked about the Americans' unqualified support for the drive, he said: "A crippled German child is just as entitled to treatment... to regain healthy limbs as the child of any other nationality. The help we give these children today may result in building true fighters for friendship between our nations tomorrow." +END

*Kenny technicians Sare and Curtis apply muscle exercises. Professor Stoetter watches.* (PRB OLCB photos)



*German nurse (left) and Miss Curtis assist tiny patients at Augsburg Children's Hospital with walking exercises.*

*Paraffin treatment helps prevent stiffness and deformities. The 10-year-old patient suffers paralysis of back and legs.*



# Status of Denazification

*From 5th Quarterly Report of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany*

**F**ROM THE OUTSET the four Allied Powers responsible for the occupation and peaceful development of defeated Germany were determined that Germany should be purged of Nazism. To this end it was agreed that former Nazi-Party members and collaborators "who were more than nominal participants in its activities" should be excluded from public and other influential posts and made subject to sanctions under law. To achieve these purposes the Allied Control Council issued two basic enactments: Directive No. 24 of Jan. 12, 1946, concerning "Removal from Office and from Positions of Responsibility of Nazis and of Persons Hostile to Allied Purposes," and Directive No. 38 of Oct. 12, 1946, concerning "The Arrest and Punishment of War Criminals, Nazis and Militarists and the Internment, Control and Surveillance of Potentially Dangerous Germans." These directives were without legal effect until implemented by zonal laws or other enactments.

Responsibility for the implementation of the agreements and directives on denazification was assumed by the military and later by the Allied civilian authorities in their respective zones of Germany. In the US, British and French Zones procedures differed somewhat but in general kept closely to the spirit of the agreed directives.

In the Soviet Zone the course of denazification was strongly influenced by the drive to communize the population. Many former Nazis, even though seriously incriminated, were acquitted of the charges against them and restored to influence on condition that they engage in active support of the Communist regime. However, the Soviets have never ceased to assert their continued determination to root Nazism out of the German system.

**T**HE OBJECTIVE OF DENAZIFICATION was not the attainment of a final goal within a specified time, when it could be said: "The job is done; Germany is now denazified." It was rather to safeguard the new German democracy from Nazi influence and to make it possible for anti-Nazi, non-Nazi and outspoken democratic individuals to enter public life and replace the Nazi elements which had dominated all life in Germany from 1933 to 1945.

To accomplish this objective the Occupying Powers abolished the Nazi Party and its formations and affiliated organizations, outlawed them and removed the individuals who had been responsible for their operation from positions of influence in both public and private life. It was then possible for non-Nazi Germans to come into the many fields of communal, economic and political activities to rebuild German life on democratic lines. The initial steps in this program had been attained substantially by the summer of 1946.

Once former Nazis had been removed from public life and to a certain extent from private enterprises, a

paradoxical situation arose. In a sense the party had been reconstituted by creating a large group of "ex-Nazis," which in the US Zone alone would have numbered more than 3,500,000 persons. They would have been tagged and labeled and largely excluded from civic life and professional activity. This large group, together with their families, relatives and friends, would have become a body of "second-class citizens" within the state and a constant source of discontent and unrest.

In order to avoid this danger, in so far as it could be done without raising the specter of revived Nazism, and recognizing that not all ex-members of the party and its affiliates were equally guilty of the crimes of Nazism, it was decided in the US Zone to proceed with the next phase of the program. Military Government had undertaken the task of stating who had been Nazis within the framework of Directive 24; it was to be the responsibility of the German authorities to decide to what extent each person had been an active Nazi and to what sanctions he should be subject under law, or whether he should be exonerated. To this end the German "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism," drafted under the auspices of Military Government, was promulgated in March 1946 by the several states of the US Zone. Though direct responsibility was transferred to the Germans under the terms of the law, Military Government actively supervised its enforcement until August 1948. All political parties then in existence supported this law.

**T**HE GENERAL PRINCIPLES of this law were stated to be as follows:

"1. To liberate our people from National Socialism and Militarism, and to secure a lasting base for German democratic national life in peace with the world, all those who have actively supported the National Socialist tyranny, or are guilty of having violated the principles of justice and humanity, or of having selfishly exploited the conditions thus created, shall be excluded from influence in public, economic and cultural life and shall be bound to make reparations.

"2. Everyone who is responsible shall be called to account. At the same time he shall be afforded opportunity to vindicate himself."

Every adult in the US Zone was required to register and submit certain details about his or her past activities. On the basis of information thus submitted and available from other sources, each registrant was placed in one of the following categories:

- I. Major Offender;
- II. Offender;
- III. Lesser Offender;
- IV. Follower; and
- V. Exonerated.

# Fate of Top Nazi Party Leaders

<b>THE FUEHRER</b> Adolf Hitler Suicide 1945
<b>CHANCELLERY OF THE FUEHRER</b> Chief: Philipp Bouhler Suicide 1945
<b>CHANCELLERY OF THE PARTY</b> Chief: Martin Bormann Sentenced to death by IMT* in absentia, fate uncertain

## REICHSLEITER

## (SUPREME NAZI PARTY LEADERS)

<b>PARTY TREASURY</b> Franz Xaver Schwarz Died in Internment Camp 1947	<b>PARTY CENSORSHIP</b> Philipp Bouhler Suicide 1945	<b>CHANCELLERY OF THE PARTY</b> Martin Bormann Sentenced to death by IMT* in absentia, fate uncertain	<b>ORGANIZATION AND LABOR FRONT</b> Dr. Robert Ley Suicide 1945	<b>PARTY TRIBUNAL</b> Walter Buch Suicide 1949
<b>COLONIAL POLICY</b> Franz Ritter von Epp Died 1947	<b>PEASANTRY</b> Dr. Walter Darré Sentenced to 7 years (1949), at liberty since 1950	<b>PARLIAMENT</b> Dr. Wilhelm Frick Sentenced to death by IMT,* executed 1946	<b>MUNICIPAL POLICY</b> Karl Fiehler Sentenced to 2 years by Denazification Trib., at liberty	<b>STORM TROOPS</b> Wilhelm Schepmann Sentenced to 9 months, at liberty

<b>SS AND GERMANIZATION</b> Heinrich Himmler Suicide 1945	<b>PROPAGANDA</b> Dr. Joseph Goebbels Suicide 1945	<b>PUBLISHING</b> Max Amann Sentenced to 10 years by Denazification Tribunal	<b>PRESS</b> Dr. Otto Dietrich Sentenced to 7 years, at liberty since 1950	<b>IDEOLOGY AND FOREIGN POLICY</b> Alfred Rosenberg Sentenced to death by IMT,* executed 1946
<b>YOUTH EDUCATION</b> Baldur von Schirach Serving 20 years' sentence in Spandau Prison	<b>LABOR SERVICE</b> Konstantin Hierl Sentenced to 5 years by Denaz. Trib. 1949, at liberty	<b>NAZI MOTOR CORPS</b> Adolf Huehnlein Died 1943	<b>TECHNOLOGY</b> Albert Speer Serving 20 years' sentence in Spandau Prison	

## GAULEITER

## (REGIONAL NAZI PARTY LEADERS)

<b>BADEN/ALSACE</b> Robert Wagner Sentenced to death by French Mil. Trib., executed 1946	<b>BERLIN</b> Dr. Joseph Goebbels Suicide 1945	<b>CARINTHIA</b> Dr. Friedrich Rainer Executed in Yugoslavia 1947	<b>DANZIG/WEST PRUSSIA</b> Albert Forster Sentenced to death by Polish Court, executed 1948	<b>DUESSELDORF</b> Friedrich Karl Florian Sentenced to 6 years by Denazification Trib., now at liberty
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<b>EAST BAVARIA</b> Fritz Waechter Executed by SS in 1945 for cowardice	<b>EAST HANOVER</b> Otto Telschow Suicide 1945	<b>EAST PRUSSIA</b> Erich Koch Extradited to Poland in 1950	<b>ESSEN</b> Joseph Terboven Suicide 1945 in Oslo	<b>FRANCONIA</b> Julius Streicher Sentenced to death by IMT,* executed 1946 Acting: Karl Holz Suicide 1945
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<b>HALLE/MERSEBURG</b> Joachim Albert Eggeling Suicide 1945	<b>HAMBURG</b> Karl Kaufmann At liberty, awaiting trial	<b>HESSE (KURHESSEN)</b> Karl Weinrich Sentenced to 10 years by Denazification Trib., now at liberty	<b>HESSE-NASSAU</b> Jakob Sprenger Suicide 1945	<b>COLOGNE/AACHEN</b> Joseph Grohé Sentenced to 4 1/2 years by Denaz. Trib., now at liberty
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<b>LOWER DANUBE</b> Hugo Jury Suicide 1945	<b>LOWER FRANCONIA</b> Dr. Otto Hellmuth Sentenced to death, commuted to life imprisonment	<b>LOWER SILESIA</b> Dr. Karl Hanke Killed while fleeing	<b>MAGDEBURG/ANHALT</b> Rudolf Jordan Missing, probably suicide	<b>MARK BRANDENBURG</b> Emil Stuertz Arrested by Russians, fate unknown Predecessor: Wilhelm Kube Assassinated 1943
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<b>MECKLENBURG</b> Friedrich Hildebrandt Sentenced to death by U.S. Tribunal, executed 1948	<b>MOSEL</b> Gustav Simon Suicide 1945	<b>MUNICH/UPPER BAVARIA</b> Paul Giesler Suicide 1945	<b>NORTH WESTPHALIA</b> Dr. Alfred Meyer Suicide 1945	<b>POMERANIA</b> Franz Schwede(-Coburg) Sentenced to 9 years by Denaz. Trib., now facing court on criminal charges
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<b>SAAR AREA (WESTMARK)</b> Josef Buerckel Suicide 1944	<b>SALZBURG</b> Dr. Gustav Adolf Scheel Sentenced to 3 years by Denazification Trib., at liberty	<b>SAXONY</b> Martin Mutschmann Arrested by Russians, believed to have died	<b>SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN</b> Hinrich Lohse Sentenced to 10 years by Denazification Tribunal	<b>SOUTH HANOVER</b> Hartmann Lauterbacher Escaped from custody both 1948 and 1950, not recaptured
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<b>SOUTH WESTPHALIA</b> Albert Hoffmann Sentenced to 4 years 9 months by Denazification Tribunal	<b>STYRIA</b> Dr. Siegfried Uiberreither Escaped 1947, believed in South America	<b>SUDETENLAND</b> Konrad Henlein Suicide 1945	<b>SWABIA</b> Karl Wahl Sentenced to 3 1/2 years by Denazification Trib., at liberty	<b>THURINGIA</b> Fritz Sauckel Sentenced to death by IMT,* executed 1946
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<b>TYROL/VORARLBERG</b> Franz Hofer Escaped from German police custody in 1948, believed in South America	<b>UPPER DANUBE</b> August Eigruber Sentenced to death by U.S. Mil. Trib., executed 1947	<b>UPPER SILESIA</b> Fritz Bracht Fate unknown	<b>VIENNA</b> Baldur von Schirach Serving 20 years' sentence in Spandau Prison	<b>WESER/EMS</b> Paul Wegener Formerly interned, now at liberty
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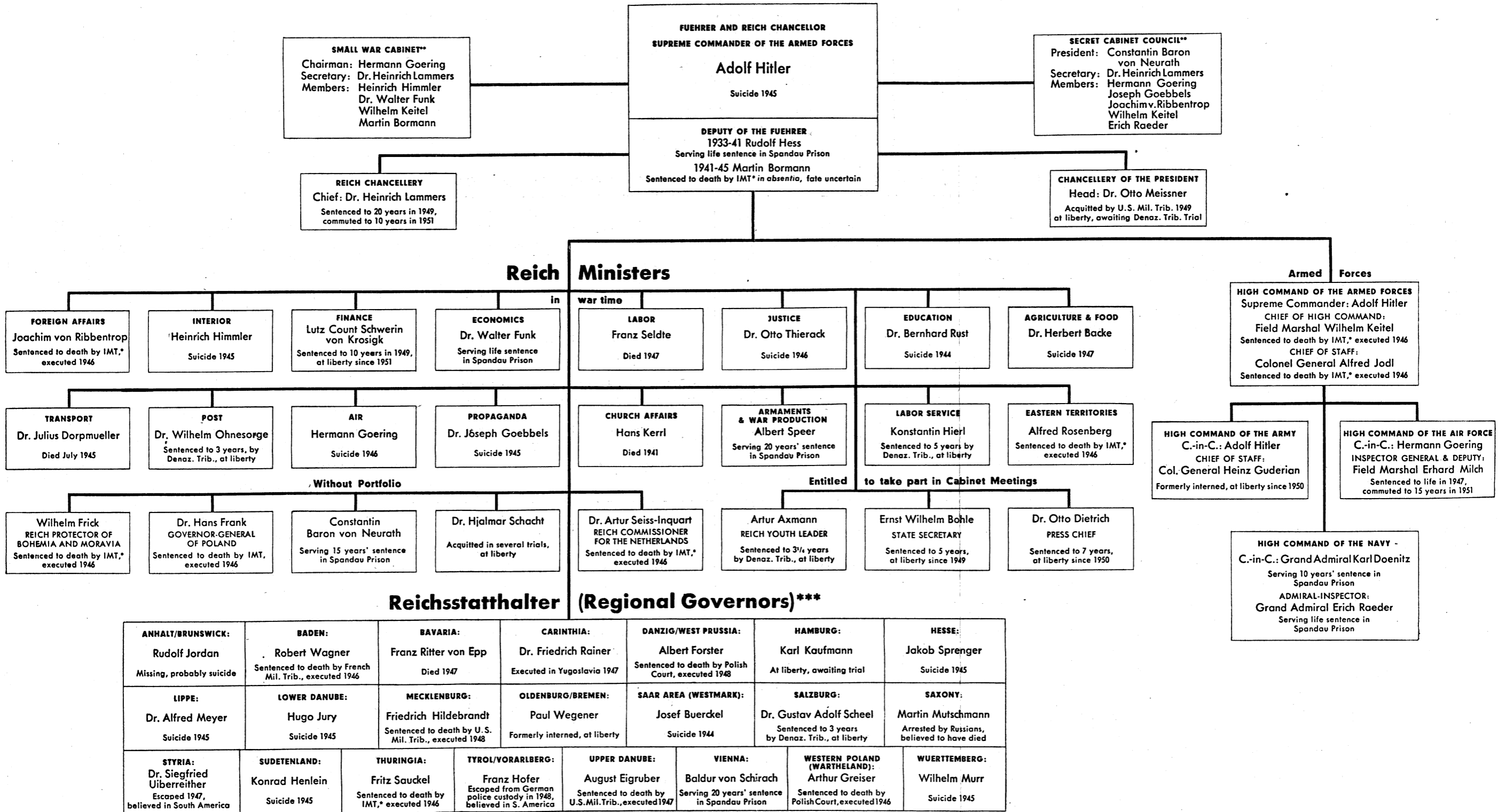
<b>WESTERN POLAND (WARTHELAND)</b> Arthur Greiser Sentenced to death by Polish Court, executed 1946	<b>WUERTEMBERG/HOHENZOLLERN</b> Wilhelm Murr Suicide 1945	<b>NAZI PARTY ABROAD</b> Ernst Wilhelm Bohle Sentenced to five years, at liberty since 1949
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\* International Military Tribunal

Note:— The structure of the Nazi system places many notorious Nazis beyond the purview of this chart.

— In the case of a number of top Nazi Party leaders listed on this chart as dead, fugitive, or as serving terms in Spandau Prison, German Denazification Tribunals have also imposed denazification sanctions in the form of labor camp sentences, restrictions on professional activity and confiscation of assets.

# Fate of Top Nazi State Leaders



Note: — The structure of the Nazi system places many notorious Nazis beyond the purview of this chart.

— In the case of a number of top Nazi state leaders listed on this chart as dead, fugitive or as serving terms in Spandau Prison, German Denazification Tribunals have also imposed Denazification sanctions in the form of labor camp sentences, restrictions on professional activity and confiscation of assets.

\* International Military Tribunal.

\*\* For fate of members, see data given elsewhere on chart.

\*\*\* With the exception of Franz Ritter von Epp in Bavaria, all Reichsstatthalter were simultaneously Gauleiter.

Classification was based on the position and rank of the person in the party hierarchy, individual incrimination as indicated in documents or in direct accusations, and upon results of investigations conducted by court officials. Nearly 13,500,000 persons registered in the US Zone, and of these nearly 4,000,000 were found to be "chargeable," that is, subject to classification in Categories I through IV.

Trial tribunals (*Spruchkammern*) were set up in all urban and rural districts. Appellate tribunals were established for the review of decisions. Public prosecutors and assistants were assigned to each tribunal. *Spruchkammer* personnel were required to be persons who knew their locality and were known to be active opponents of National Socialism. It was the task of the tribunal to evaluate the evidence presented by the public prosecutor, and the defense offered by the defendant and his attorney, to find for or against the defendant and to assess the sanctions prescribed by the law for each of the five established categories. Some penalties were made mandatory under the law, others were optional with the tribunals.

**S**HORTLY AFTER THE LAW went into operation it became apparent that there would be such an immense number of persons chargeable (that is, found subject to the law by the prosecutor) that the German courts would not be able to try all of the cases within a reasonable time. The law, by making chargeable all members of the Nazi Party as well as its formations, affected more than 27 percent of the adult population of the US Zone (3,669,239 persons). It was realized that among them were large numbers of persons who had not been active in furthering Nazi ideology.

Consequently in August 1946 the Military Governor announced the Youth Amnesty, which provided that all persons born after Jan. 1, 1919, would not be tried by a denazification tribunal unless they were highly incriminated and chargeable as major offenders or offenders. This amnesty was followed in December 1946 by another amnesty, known as the Christmas Amnesty, which provided that persons in low income groups, who had earned less than RM 3,600 per year in 1943-45, and who had less than RM 20,000 property on Jan. 1, 1945, and persons who were more than 50 percent physically disabled would not be tried unless they came within the categories of major offenders or offenders.

By June 1, 1948, 2,373,115 persons had come within the terms of those amnesties. By that time, 865,808 trials had been completed, leaving a total of only 31,707 still to face formal trial. Since that date the trials have continued, but new registrations, largely refugees and returning prisoners of war, have made it impossible to complete the program. By Sept. 30, 1950, a total of 13,416,000 persons had been registered; 958,071 trials had been held; and a total of 2,777,444 persons had been amnestied, either by the prosecutor or after trial. There remained to be disposed of 1,740 cases.

**T**HE LAW FOR LIBERATION also provided that criminal offenses by National Socialists or Militarists might be prosecuted outside its provisions. This applied particularly to war crimes and to offenses arising out of National Socialist tyranny. Thus, several hundred war criminals, many of whom were active and leading Nazis, were dealt with and punished by Allied and German tribunals independently of the Law for Liberation. Likewise, other top Nazis were tried by the International Military Tribunal in 1946 and by United States Tribunals which imposed death sentences and long terms of imprisonment on those found guilty of major crimes.

Under the various directives issued by the several state governments, the apprehension and prosecution of persons who had been individually involved in the acts of tyranny and terror which were part and parcel of the Nazi regime have been, and continue to be, undertaken with vigor. The extent to which the German communities have denounced their own members for participating in these acts is one indication of the measure of denazification attained by the German people.

The Law for Liberation operated extensively, and dealt with a problem that was without precedent in history. It was both drafted and implemented by persons who had no precedents and no experience on which to draw, since nothing of this character had ever before been attempted. The task was done amid a ferment of emotions and during a period of instability and universal hardship and unrest.

The adjoining statistical table gives figures on the operation of the denazification program in the US Zone from the promulgation of the Law for Liberation in 1946

## Denazification Proceedings in the US Zone

<b>Total registrants</b> . . . . .	<b>13,416,101</b>
Not chargeable cases . . . . .	9,746,862
Chargeable cases . . . . .	3,669,239
<b>Monthly average of new registrations during period Oct. 1, 1949, to Sept. 30, 1950</b> . . . . .	<b>13,800*</b>
<b>Cases amnestied by Public Prosecutors' categorization</b> . . . . .	<b>2,456,731</b>
<b>Otherwise quashed by Public Prosecutors</b> . . . . .	<b>252,875</b>
<b>Classifications by Trial Tribunals:</b>	
Major Offenders . . . . .	1,698
Offenders . . . . .	22,598
Lesser Offenders . . . . .	106,995
Followers . . . . .	487,996
Exonerated . . . . .	18,571
Amnestied . . . . .	320,713
<b>Cases to be completed by Trial Tribunals</b> . . . . .	<b>1,062</b>
<b>Cases to be completed by Appellate Tribunals</b> . . . . .	<b>678</b>
<b>Inmates of internment camps</b> . . . . .	<b>73</b>
<b>Persons permanently ineligible to hold public office</b> . . . . .	<b>23,616</b>
<b>Persons restricted in employment</b> . . . . .	<b>125,510</b>
<b>Subject to confiscation of property</b> . . . . .	<b>27,587</b>
<b>Persons Fined</b> . . . . .	<b>572,993</b>
<b>Sentenced to Special Labor but not imprisoned</b> . . . . .	<b>30,781</b>

\*) Returning prisoners of war and returnees from the East.



to Sept. 30, 1950. Not much change has taken place since that date, so that the figures with negligible modification can be accepted as correct as of Dec. 31, 1950.

**T**HIS WAS, PERHAPS, the most extensive legal procedure the world had ever witnessed. In the US Zone alone more than 13,000,000 persons had been involved, of whom more than 3,600,000 were found chargeable, and of these some 800,000 persons were made subject to penalty for their party affiliations or actions. All this was, of course, apart from the punishment of war criminals, many of whom were high-ranking Nazis.

In fact, of the top Nazis who fell into Allied hands, all have been either tried or interned. Of the 24 most important and prominent Nazi Cabinet Ministers and Nazi leaders appointed to the highest party rank, that of *Reichsleiter*, six were executed, six are still serving sentences up to life, and eight have died or committed suicide. The fate of one is obscure and three are at liberty.

Of the 42 persons who held the next highest rank, that of *Gauleiter* or regional party chief, eight were executed, 10 committed suicide or have died; one was shot by his own comrades; 11 are still jailed or interned; while the fate of four is unknown. The eight today known to be at liberty have either completed their confinement or are fugitives.

It cannot be denied that some guilty persons have escaped detection and punishment. It was impossible in dealing with a regime so long existent and so widespread in its ramifications as National Socialism to bring to the bar of justice all who were guilty of participation or collaboration in the misdeeds of the Nazi regime. But a serious effort was made to ascertain guilt and to punish the guilty, while assuring that every individual charged would receive a fair trial in accordance with law.

**B**Y THE END OF 1950 the process of denazification within the Federal Republic was nearing its formal end. The German authorities had by then enacted measures modifying the provisions of the law to exclude from its application nominal Nazis, while leaving the law in operation with respect to active and criminal elements of the party. The various state parliaments had under consideration draft laws for terminating denazification procedures within the respective states. On Dec. 15 the Lower House approved a resolution requesting that the Federal Government recommend to the states the adoption of uniform legislation governing the liquidation of the denazification program.

This recommendation did not contemplate the annulment of all denazification decisions but suggested dates to be incorporated into state laws which would assure simultaneous action in the termination of proceedings. Specific criteria were set up to guide the actions of the states. In general, these involved a broad relaxation of restrictions, particularly as applied to Categories III, IV and V. The recommendation emphasizes, however, that prosecutions for any crimes committed by Nazis are to be continued.

These recommendations, if carried into effect, would bring about the termination of virtually all denazification

operations by April 1, 1951. It was proposed that the Federal Government and the states work out a plan to abandon Nazi Classifications III, IV and V by Jan. 1, 1951; to lift all reemployment restrictions, with the exception of those involving Categories I and II, by March 31 and to lower all property barriers and restore election rights to all classifications by April 1. Thus it would appear that formal denazification will come to an end early in 1951.

**F**INAL EVALUATION of the denazification program is a task for the historian. It is even too soon to determine whether its implementation by the German authorities since it was turned over to them can be called a success or must be adjudged a failure.

In the operation of the law certain shortcomings have, it is true, become evident. It is generally conceded today, for instance, that it would have been wiser to have applied the penal aspects of the program more promptly and effectively to the real activists, while treating the great mass of lesser Nazis more leniently.

As a matter of fact, it was soon recognized that the scope of the trials was too broad. The natural desire of the Germans was to raise the stigma from the innocent and the nominal ex-Nazis as soon as possible. This necessarily delayed the trials of the more serious offenders while, at the same time, the courts became bogged down in a mass of inconsequential cases.

Realizing this, efforts were made to speed up the processing of the lesser cases. The amnesties extended in 1946 helped. A *schnell* (fast) process, adopted in 1948 to dispose of the many cases of persons classified as followers, allowed the prosecutor to determine on the basis of written evidence whether or not the defendant actually was a follower, and if so to assess a fine and notify the accused without a public trial. If the accused was not satisfied he could appeal the decision.

This allowed many of the minor cases to be disposed of rapidly, with the aim of devoting more attention to the involved and difficult cases of the major offenders. Despite these measures, the trial of many major Nazis was so long delayed that they benefited from the inevitable change of feeling among the people. It is literally true that by the time many of the more serious cases came up for trial the Germans were too tired of the whole business to care very much whether or not the accused persons received their due.

**A**NOTHER POINT ON WHICH critics often dwell is the alleged tendency of the denazification tribunals to exonerate "big Nazis" while imposing severe penalties or disqualifications on some minor offenders. There were, no doubt, some instances of such discrimination. Yet this criticism represents only part of the truth.

The "big Nazi" referred to was sometimes a man of influence, possibly a devoted Nazi, who made large contributions to the party and urged his employees to join. But he may have been a benevolent employer, and one who never persecuted anyone. So when he came before his peers and neighbors who sat on the courts,

(Continued on page 65)

# The Socialist Unity Party

*Excerpts from a Report by the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany on  
"The Socialist Unity Party as the Soviet Instrument of Power in Eastern Germany"*

**J**UST AS THE COMMUNIST PARTY of the Soviet Union is the source of all power and control in the USSR, so is the Socialist Unity Party (SED) the dominant force in Eastern Germany. The SED is, to be sure, merely the tool in Germany of its Soviet parent party, bound to obey Soviet commands by the iron discipline which the Stalinist hierarchy demands. Nevertheless, in Germany, it deserves close attention in its own right.

The SED has been led into power behind the bayonets of the Red Army and the Soviet Military Administration since Soviet conquest in 1945. This was made very clear on Sept. 21, 1947, when Soviet Colonel Tulpanov told the Second Party Congress of the SED: "In contradistinction to the others, we are the only military administration which openly and loudly declares that it considers it to be its democratic duty to support the forces and organizations which fight for the unity of the working class and for a united, democratic Germany."

Basic to an understanding of the situation in Eastern Germany is an understanding of the SED.

The socialist movement in Europe produced the Social Democratic Party in Germany. Internal divisions in that organization, made more acute in 1914 by conflicting opinions about the proper party attitude toward the first world war, finally produced a formal split in 1920 into the pre-Hitler Communist (KPD) and Social Democratic (SPD) Parties.

The KPD, taking Lenin (later Stalin) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as its commander and guide, preached the necessity of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. The SPD, noting the changes on the European scene since Karl Marx had first propounded the theory of inevitable revolution, believed in the possibility of the gradual attainment of socialism through Western parliamentary-democratic procedures.

**W**ITH THE DEFEAT OF HITLER and the start of quadripartite administration of Germany, the first steps were allowed toward a restoration of non-Nazi parties. In each occupation zone, the commander permitted both the KPD and SPD (among others) to reorganize and resume activities which had been violently extinguished by Hitler in 1933.

While these developments occurred in each of the four occupation zones, an additional move, taking place only in the Soviet Zone, produced very important results. This was the establishment in July 1945 of the so-called Anti-Fascist, Democratic Bloc, which each of the four political parties was required to join before it was granted a license. Such bloc committees were created with representatives from all the parties ostensibly to work out common programs and policies. The com-

mittees soon became devices for forcing all other parties to adhere to Communist wishes, which were backed up by threats and pressures from the Soviet Military Administration. In addition, a special "little bloc" of the KPD and SPD was organized on June 19, 1945, in Berlin, providing for common action and close cooperation.

It soon became obvious to Communist leaders that even in Eastern Germany the SPD was becoming the strongest single political force.

**T**O MEET THIS CHALLENGE, a KPD (presumably a Soviet) decision was made to force a merger of the two "workers' parties." Despite years of bitter differences on basic political questions, the KPD blandly announced that the common goal of both organizations was socialism, that separation merely aided the "enemies of the working class." SPD reaction was highly unfavorable. At a minimum, the SPD wanted proof that the KPD had become truly democratic in its methods and goals and that it had become independent of Moscow's controls.

Soviet officials brought all of their overwhelming pressure and resources as an occupying power to bear on Social Democratic leaders. Following forced meetings with Soviet officers and Communist leaders, the SPD Party Board joined in issuing a statement on Dec. 23, 1945, agreeing to work toward eventual union of the working class, to adopt common programs, and to practice close cooperation.

After this first breach in the SPD's lines, Soviet officers only increased their pressure. "Spontaneous" meetings of factory workers were called to voice demands for a merger. Opponents were hounded by Soviet officials and the secret police. An agreement was forced providing for common Socialist and Communist candidate lists at all elections. Finally, in late January 1946, East Zone SPD leaders were summoned to Soviet Headquarters. There they received a deadline of May 1, 1946, to effectuate unification with the KPD.

On Feb. 26, 1946, a meeting of 60 top Social Democratic and Communist leaders agreed in principle to a merger. No overt public opposition was allowed. Factory meetings, terror against opponents, dozens of kidnappings, "disappearances" and arrests continued.

**T**HE FINAL RESULT of the Soviet drive was the "Unity Convention" led by KPD chief Wilhelm Pieck and SPD chief Otto Grotewohl and held in Berlin on April 21 and 22, 1946. At this meeting, a common program and constitution were adopted, and an 80-man Party Board, with equal membership from both parties, was established. The resultant SED had about 1,440,000 members, of whom 631,000 were former Social Democrats and

514,000 former Communists. Although the SED at first claimed that its merger was equally effective for Berlin and the three Western occupation zones, the Social Democrats in Berlin and Western Germany voted by large majorities to remain independent.

The initial party program was divided into two sections. The first, concerning immediate aims, directed itself to achieving denazification, nationalization, demilitarization, economic planning, destruction of monopoly capitalism, agricultural reorganization, workers' rights, civil rights, school reform, reparations obligations, and a unified, democratic German state. The second section stated that these immediate aims were not enough in the long run since the goal was "socialism." Nevertheless, it was promised that "The Socialist Unity Party aims to follow the democratic way leading to socialism; however, it will seize revolutionary means if the capitalistic class forsakes the ground of democracy."

More than four years have passed since the merger. In the intervening period, many of the pretenses of 1945 and 1946 Communist statements have been dropped. No longer is there any talk that Germany need not follow the path of the Soviet Union. Party documents promulgated at the SED's Third Congress (July 22-25, 1950) state that the party must develop on the Bolshevik model "to draw the party more quickly along the victorious path of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin."

To correspond to this new aggressive attitude, the party has been stripped for action, organizationally speaking, by a new party charter adopted at the Third Congress. This does not mean that some weaknesses among the members, especially in less than thorough acquaintance with Stalinist ideology and in unwillingness to agitate vigorously enough among the masses, do not somewhat decrease the state of effectiveness of the party which the leaders (and the Soviet Union) seek to attain. Nevertheless, the new charter, with its new organization, is very important.



A recent two-day conference in Berlin on health and welfare plans and programs brought together Lt. Col. Walter De Forest (left), chief of HICOG Medical Affairs and Public Welfare; Dr. Erwin P. Brauner (center), Berlin Element, HICOG, Public Health adviser, and Maj. D. I. Allen (right), HICOG Medical Affairs executive officer. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

**A**S BEFITS AN ORGANIZATION operating on an official party principle of "democratic centralism," the central or highest level of party organization merits primary attention.

The first postwar Communist leaders were installed by the Soviet forces. Following this, a party regulation was enacted providing that each higher echelon must approve all candidates for party office at the next lower level. It is clear that as a result no opposition groups can ever develop from below within the party to change the self-perpetuating top leadership of Soviet appointees. The new party constitution leaves no doubts when it states that "the strength of the party is expressed in its uniformity of will and action, which cannot tolerate any divergence from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and from the party statutes, any violation of party discipline, any participation in factional groups, or any deceitfulness. All decisions of higher party organs are obligatory for all lower party organizations, and strict party discipline must be maintained."

In theory, the Party Congress is the supreme party organ. It elects the Central Committee, which has succeeded to the Party Board, and the two chairmen; it also decides on party policy, and constitution. In practice, however, since the Congress is under the control of a *presidium* of top functionaries, only the prearranged program of the leaders is presented for "unanimous" adoption by the delegates at the Congress.

The real power, therefore, lies in the Central Committee, or rather in its Political Bureau (*Politbuero*) of nine members and six alternates. The latter is the effective directing guide or general staff for the party since the Central Committee is too unwieldy in number and meets usually only four times a year. The *Politbuero* also directs the work of the Central Committee Secretariat and Central Party Control Commission chosen by the Central Committee.

**T**HE MOST POWERFUL INDIVIDUAL functionary occupying (like Stalin in the Soviet Union before him) the new post of SED Secretary-General is Walter Ulbricht. As a naturalized Soviet citizen and faithful Soviet stooge, he is well suited to run the party and the Soviet Zone as Stalin wishes.

The Central Committee Secretariat has no relation to the old Central Secretariat. In 1946, the latter started out as a select group of operating department chiefs drawn from the 80 Party Board members. This group divided the activities of the party and met frequently between the rare Party Board meetings to develop basic policy. Today, heads of operating departments report to the *Politbuero* for instructions and no longer meet as a body.

The only apparent coordinating body (other than Ulbricht himself) between the *Politbuero* and the department heads is the new Central Committee Secretariat of a few top party functionaries, who can and do make all except the most important party decisions.

The Central Party Control Commission is given two tasks in the new constitution. It must supervise the

execution of the resolutions of the Party Congress and Central Committee by the party organizations, and it must call to account party members who are guilty of violating party decisions or party discipline. This Control Commission (the party's own secret police) is obviously a tremendous weapon in the hands of a few top *Politbuero* members over all other persons in the party to insure that each is fully loyal and obedient.

**A**T THE OTHER END of the scale are more than 40,000 basic units of the party established in factories, trade and other economic organizations, in governmental offices and institutions (at all levels), in schools, on farms, in (farm) machine rental stations, in villages, and in residence groups, when there are at least three party members.

The average member's party work consists of obedience to orders from higher authorities, who will assign him duties of agitation among the masses, of assisting in mobilizing the masses to accomplish particular tasks, and of participating actively in the political and economic life and struggle of the "German Democratic Republic" in the fights against "enemies of the party and of the people."

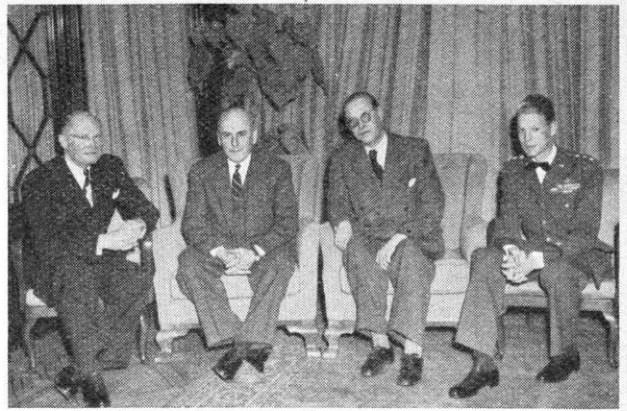
Between the highest echelon and the basic units are a number of regional intermediate party directorates, for each of the six states of the Soviet Zone (including Berlin), and below them for districts within the states. Between these districts and the basic units are party organization units for each city (if the city does not rank as a separate district), ward, town, and large factory unit (when the factory has more than 500 SED members).

Having received indispensable Soviet support in establishing itself in power during early postwar years, the Socialist Unity Party now wields its dominant power in Eastern Germany by having its members placed in key positions in every field.

To be able to provide this direction, the various operating departments under the *Politbuero* and Central Committee Secretariat maintain staffs which, in essence, perform the work of a second governmental agency, such as planning, industry, agriculture or personnel. Since the party decision on any public question always takes precedence over a governmental agency's decision, the result is that the party tends to become the government.

**I**T IS INTERESTING in this connection to note that none of the SED members in important posts in mass organizations or in other parties (such as the satellite National Democratic Party and Democratic Farmers' Party) are full members of the top organs of the SED itself, such as the *Politbuero* or Central Committee Secretariat. The latter consist either of a few top cabinet officials in the regime or of people relatively unknown to the public who remain fully in the background but completely in control.

Thus the nominal directors of the mass organizations (Free German Youth, Democratic Women's Federation,



*Hesse's cabinet and other newly-elected officials were presented to US High Commissioner John J. McCloy and other leading American officials in Germany at a reception held recently in the home of Hesse US State Commissioner James R. Newman. L.-r., Dr. Newman; Mr. McCloy; Dr. Georg August Zinn, minister-president of Hesse, and Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, newly-appointed commanding general, US Air Force in Europe. (PRB OLCH photo)*

Consumer Cooperatives, Free German Trade Unions, German-Soviet Friendship Society, Culture League, and Farmers' Mutual Aid Association) are in no position even to vote on the basic policy decisions affecting their organizations.

In addition to this penetration of all phases of public, social, economic and political life, the party has made some governmental departments its exclusive property. This is particularly true of the 100,000-man regular "People's Police" force, the developing secret police (Ministry of State Security), the State Control Commission (to prevent economic "sabotage"), and the Personnel Department of the Interior Ministry (responsible for staffing all offices of the government at all levels). The latter department maintains particularly close connections with the Party Personnel Policy (Cadre) Department, and, in questions of high level appointments and dismissals, with the Central Committee Secretariat and *Politbuero*. The SED also probably has as members more than 50 percent of the 50,000 soldiers in the new army, still disguised as "alert units" of the "People's Police" (from which it is, in fact, completely separate).

**B**OTH DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY, the party already holds all power and directs all activities in Eastern Germany. The goal of this domination, moreover, is clear. The party is relentlessly pushing Eastern Germany along the path of the "people's democracies" and of the Soviet Union. At present the party is riding in two directions. This appears from the party resolution, "The Present Situation," which announced that "...an end must finally be made to underrating (the importance) of the National Front of Democratic Germany in the ranks of the SED, the KPD (in Western Germany), and in the trade unions."

The National Front, which deserves such close attention from the party, is, however, not a socialist but

*(Continued on page 67)*

# Across-the-City Student Exchange Begins

**A**MERICAN SCHOOLS WON a vote of confidence from three German high school students in February when they spent a full week of study in the Wiesbaden US Dependents' High School. The students, Arne Speith, 18, Georg von Knoop, 18, and Heinz Fischer, 17, were the first participants in a new exchange program between German and American high schools in the Wiesbaden area. Selected students of both nationalities will in future weeks continue visits to their counterpart high schools for five-day periods.

The pioneer trio unanimously agreed that, had they the choice between an American and a German school, they would prefer attending an American school. But they had this reservation: there is more knowledge, at least in a theoretical sense, to be imparted in the German schools.

What impressed the German guest students most during their week at the American school was the friendly, almost colleague-like relationship between teacher and student during classes. The fact that American teachers sit on one level with the students and do not, as in German schools, look down from the high-seated *Katheder* (desks) brings them far closer to the students, according to the Germans. In consequence, instruction is conducted much more informally, with students and teachers discussing the topics at hand in a respectful, give-and-take manner. The German guests found it striking that despite the lack of such discipline as is customary in their own schools, the American students do not deny their teachers

any respect. This particularly impressed and even amazed the three young Germans.

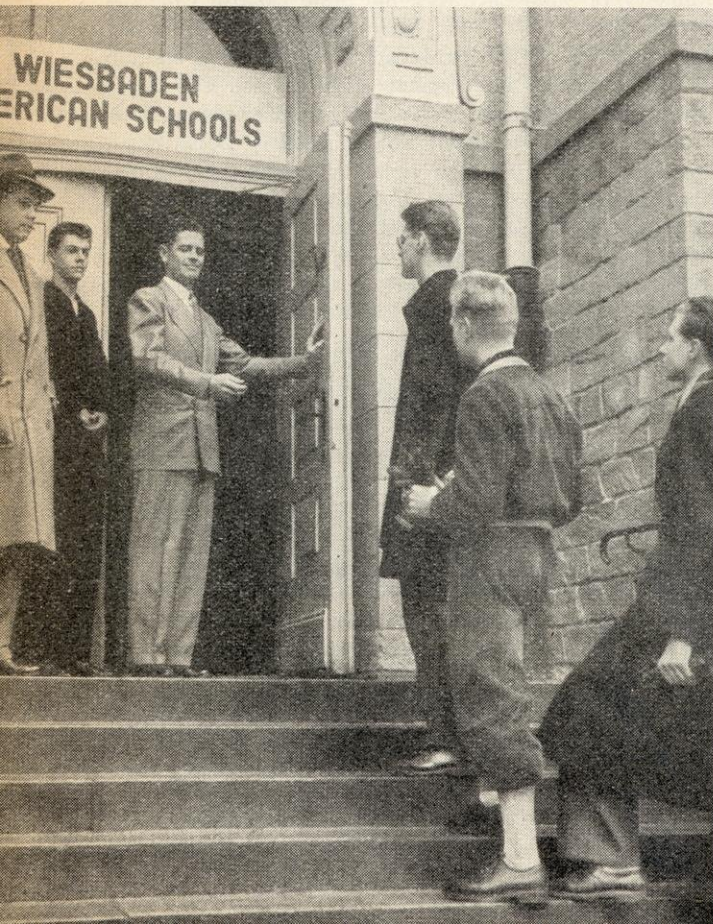
On the other hand, however, the German students think that they learn more in German schools. It is their opinion that the American students are two years behind their German counterparts in theoretical knowledge, whereas American schools serve up more practical knowledge.

**C**OMMENTING ON the intra-city exchange program, the *Wiesbadener Kurier*, a Wiesbaden daily newspaper judged the most important gain to be the friendship between German and American students in the Wiesbaden area, which, with the program progressing and extending, may become the seed of a lasting understanding among the youth of the world.

Not only have the German students gained from the experience, continued the *Kurier*. American boys and girls, who at first did not know how to relate themselves to the Germans, soon discovered myriads of things in common. Arne, for instance, plays baseball as passionately as any American boy, George's interests lie with books and Heinz — he has a very pronounced weakness for movie stars. +END

*Principal Carl R. Ahee of Wiesbaden US Dependents' High School welcomes first three German guest students to be enrolled in the American school on a five-day exchange basis. Selected German and American high school youth are now being exchanged in the Hessian capital city for periods of one week. Jim Hockenberry, 16-year-old son of OLC Hesse's Assistant Administrative Chief James L. Hockenberry, served as host to initial German group at his school. Left to right are John R. Harris, HICOG's assistant district resident officer for Wiesbaden; Jim Hockenberry; Mr. Ahee; Georg von Knoop, 18; Arne Speith, 18, and Heinz Fischer, 17, all three students at Gutenberg High School in Wiesbaden. Right, Susan Sheehan, 16-year-old daughter of Francis E. Sheehan, deputy state commissioner for Hesse, shows new schoolmates location on the map of her home town, Cambridge, Ohio.*

(PRB OLCH photos)



# School Financing

Study

By WALLACE H. STREVELL

Chief, Education Research, Education and Cultural Relations Division  
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

THE BASIC LAW for the Federal Republic of Germany contains the provision: "The entire educational system is under the supervision of the state." Declarations of state ministries and state legislature confirm their resolution freely and independently to accept this burden of ultimate responsibility. The duty of supporting an adequate educational system is implicit in each of the state constitutions.

The most frequently encountered criterion in Germany for distinguishing the agencies that support schools is the separation of personnel and material costs. The 19th-century tendency to recognize this distinction in law and gradually restrict communities to expenditures for material, incidentally lessening their influence on the pedagogical direction of schools, resulted in the *Schultraeger* concept as practiced in the area now within the US responsibility.

Literally "school carrier," the *Schultraeger* subsequent to the Reich decrees of 1937 denotes legally the agency, or more rarely agencies, that serves as custodian of school properties and pays the physical costs. In current usage the term is often applied to all agencies contributing to the support of the school and therefore it is quite customary to speak of the state and municipality as "joint *Schultraeger*" even where the former bears only personnel costs.

THE EARLY TRADITION of Prussia departed somewhat from the southern states in that salaries of Prussian elementary teachers were paid in principle by the *Schultraeger*. Within the organization of Prussian communities was a "land school fund" to which the state made contributions. Under the elementary school financing law of 1936 the state of Prussia contributed 75 percent of the cost of one teaching post for every 15 children. But if the community wished to establish "plus" positions in order to have a more favorable pupil-teacher ratio they bore the entire cost of the plus positions. The state of Prussia also contributed toward "external costs" by giving school building subsidies directly to communities.

In the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden, the community is as a rule the only *Schultraeger* for elementary and secondary schools. The *Schultraeger* for vocational schools in Baden customarily is the county, in rural areas of Wuerttemberg, a vocational-school federation of townships (*Zweckverbaende of Gemeinden*). The vocational schools at Weinheim in Baden, for example, are supported by the county. The county council assumes full legal responsibility.

There appear to be certain advantages, where specialized trade and technical schools are to serve a wider

area than the town or village, in merging the *Schultraeger* district with a regularly organized governmental unit like a county. The federation for specialized vocational schools, as illustrated at Blaufelden in Wuerttemberg, includes towns on the basis of a public contract. Here a special school council, composed of representatives chosen by the member town councils, discharges the duties of *Schultraeger* for the vocational school.

In Bavaria, the community is *Schultraeger* for elementary and vocational schools. It is also *Schultraeger* for most of the secondary schools for girls. The state of Bavaria on the other hand is normally *Schultraeger* for the boys' secondary schools.

In Hesse, state and community are joint *Schultraeger* for elementary schools. Among the secondary schools of Hesse there is a division, often within the same city, e.g. Wetzlar, the physical costs for some secondary schools being borne entirely by the state, for others entirely by the community.

THE GERMAN STATES maintain completely certain of the secondary schools inherited from rulers of former generations or taken over by the government in the secularization of ecclesiastical territories and monasteries in 1806. In more recent years, the state governments have founded new state-operated secondary schools chiefly in smaller and financially weaker communities. Nevertheless, many of the German secondary schools are by tradition community maintained institutions.

Of late German economy has recognized that the large sums of money involved make the distribution of school costs an important factor in balancing the overall financial burdens between states and communities or associations of communities. This division of fiscal burden is either according to the object of expenditure illustrated in the separation of personnel and physical costs or according to the vested responsibilities of the particular *Schultraeger*.

The personnel costs of all elementary schools, including salaries, pensions, bonuses, travel, social insurance, etc., are paid by the state government except for "plus" positions. Expenditures by the states for teachers' payroll and other personnel costs are fixed by state ministerial decisions regulating the number of employees assigned to each community. Private elementary schools in recent years have received little financial encouragement. However, trade schools supported by private industry have been officially recognized as a desirable addition to the education system.

The salaries of elementary-school teachers in Bavaria and Hesse are provided for in the state budget, but in



Third grade of the American Dependents School in Wiesbaden is paid a call by German schoolteachers (rear) from the Wiesbaden and Rheingau areas. At right, Kenneth Bateman, OLCH, discusses a book with a pupil while Calvin E. Eiler, school superintendent, surveys class. Helga Swenson (right, front) is the class instructor. (USAFE photo)

Wuerttemberg-Baden the communities contribute to the state 30 percent of elementary teacher salaries. The physical cost of elementary schools in all the states are borne by the *Schultraeger*. The community *Schultraeger* are obliged to supply maintenance of all elementary schools, including construction, upkeep and care of school buildings, and purchase of needed equipment, teaching aids, laboratory apparatus and library books.

**T**HE SALARIES FOR TEACHERS in the vocational and trade schools in Hesse and Bavaria are borne by the respective *Schultraeger* with frequent subsidies from other public authorities. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, 50 percent of the vocational-teacher salaries are borne by the state and 50 percent are contributed by the county or the federation *Schultraeger*. Physical costs of vocational schools in all instances are a charge upon the *Schultraeger* although for vocational schools the parents usually contribute learning aids.

The salaries for teachers of the secondary schools, including middle schools, are borne in Hesse by the respective *Schultraeger*, state or local, of each school. In Bavaria, salaries of teachers in boys' secondary schools are a state responsibility, of girls' secondary schools a municipal responsibility. When the community secondary schools of Bavaria found themselves in financial embarrassment because of termination of tuition payments after the occupation, the state was urged by many civic bodies to provide an interim fund until the financial arrangements could be further studied.

In Wurttemberg-Baden, the local community contributes to the state 60 percent of the salaries of secondary school teachers and 50 percent of the salaries of the middle-school teachers.

Costs of new building construction or reconstruction, as well as building maintenance and expenditures for teaching and learning aids, are recognized to be the

responsibility of particular *Schultraeger*. Substantial subventions, however, may be transferred from other public agencies, notably state subsidies for reconstruction in the event of war damages.

**T**HUS THE STATE theoretically balances the burden of school support by paying salaries for the bulk of schools, especially the elementary schools, uniformly according to the number of teaching posts calculated from the school enrollment. The community is supposed to bear the physical costs in accordance with local ability. Within the US-occupied area, only at Bremen and Berlin, both of which have a city state tradition and operational structure, may be found a completely harmonious balance of school support rooted in a single governmental agency. The normal procedure of budget approval in Bremen takes care of both material and personnel expenditures.

Elsewhere in the US Zone one agency commonly waits upon another, both as to action toward any given purpose, and very often as to who will assume the ultimate financial burden. In several writings on German school finance this divided responsibility is spoken of as competition between the state and local agencies. It is supposed that each may try to outdo the other. However, the evidence indicates that in the main such competition does not work out in practice and is a false premise.

The scheme in Wuerttemberg-Baden whereby the *Schultraeger* matches a certain percent of the state terminated teaching posts contains no allowance for local ability. Since the arrangement is merely one of dividing the financial burden on a matching basis, it is not surprising that many communities are now asking the state to assume the entire burden. These contributions constitute a way of collecting revenue for the state, in as much as employment and payment of teachers is by the state. Because the contributions are funds over which the locality has little or no control they are credited in this study to the state's share of school support.

Equalization would require that where state and community are to share the cost of a foundation program, the community's contribution be calculated according to a legally recognized index of its local revenue ability.

Heidelberg University students hear Berlin Mayor Ernst Reuter address them on the subject, "Berlin Speaks to West German Students." (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)





Berlin members of German Youth Activities (GYA) have opportunity to learn English through efforts of the wives of officers of the 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment. Mrs. Keith H. Barber, wife of the battalion's commanding officer, is shown instructing some of the younger members of the Army-sponsored organization. She is one of many such voluntary workers who are actively helping to expand GYA's EUCOM-wide efforts to assist German youth. (US Army photo)

For the state to support a given number of teaching posts in ratio to enrollment, theoretically should result in uniformity. Actually this policy is devoid of equalization in the genuine sense of taking revenue where it is readily collectable and using it where the children are. A concomitant of local initiative is freedom of local fiscal controls. Therefore equalization must take into account the individual community's ability to raise revenue locally.

**I**N VIEW OF THE TREND of the times toward amassing large sums of revenue at state and national levels, the present arrangement in Germany whereby the state pays outright for a fixed number of teaching posts is better than no arrangement at all. The arrangement, however, neither guarantees all children a foundation program nor stimulates local enterprise. This is demonstrated in that only a very few well favored communities take the initiative to employ even a small number of plus teachers to relieve overcrowded classrooms or expand school curriculums.

There is no federal financial aid to education under the Federal Republic of Germany such as had been administered under the Reich. The states are protected from federal encroachment into educational policy by the Basic Law and they jealously guard this state autonomy. There are many arguments, chief of which is protection against political regimentation, in favor of their position. Decisions taken in the realms of taxation and federal revenue, however, may conceivably at some future date, cause state autonomy to become untenable unless the tax base of the states is likewise protected.

The trend of modern economics makes it administratively feasible for the federal unit to collect enormous sums of revenue, often disguised as new taxes, with

consequent shrinkage of the tax base reserved to the states. The principle for arranging an equalization of school support if or when necessary between federal and state levels, just as between state and school community levels, must be always to retain the control over expenditures at the lowest unit where the people can democratically and directly influence the programming and administration of the school system.

**A** NOTABLE FEATURE of administrative organization and budgetary arrangements within the German states is the union under one ministry of formal education with a great variety of other cultural enterprises, including support to the church. Thus in the 1948 Wuerttemberg-Baden budget for cultural purposes 19 percent was appropriated for non-educational agencies, 25 percent for educational agencies other than schools, and 56 percent for public schools.

Ministries of education and culture generally shoulder very broad responsibilities including museums, historic monuments, theater and music, libraries, recreational facilities, and contributions to the church, in addition to oversight of the formal educational system. Although this scope of responsibility has the disadvantage of diluting administrative attention to the schools, it should be counterbalanced with better co-ordination of the totality of educational effort and cultural institutions.

Consequently it is odd that the community-centered school idea is seldom mentioned, either in German planning of new school building projects or in the administrative organization of schools situated in the same community. This oversight is probably explained by the present lack of policy articulation concerning the function of community education in a democracy. +END

## Modern Techniques Studied

A course in modern teaching methods and techniques was conducted for a group of interested Germans in Bavaria last month.

The three-day course, the first of its kind in Bavaria, was carried out by three members of the US Constabulary NCO Academy in Munich, each an expert instructor in modern educational methods. They were Capt. Lawrence E. Foley and Lts. Anthony J. Sava and Charles H. Brown. Earphones were installed at each chair to permit those in attendance to hear simultaneously the English or German translation of each speaker.

## Educators to Study in England

Four Wuerttemberg-Baden residents have been selected to go to England for the four-week Wilton Park English introductory course.

The Wilton Park Course No. 33 is sponsored by the British Government and has been specially designed to present a coordinated picture of modern England to a foreigner. The four Germans selected to attend the course have been active in adult education work in their communities.



# Homes Across the Seas

By EDOARDO CANALI

*International Refugee Organization*



Young Czech woman weeps as she tells Canadian Immigration Mission how her husband was killed by Czech border guards in attempt to bring their child out of homeland from which they were fleeing. Woman alone escaped.

(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Member of Canadian team interviews 39-year-old Czech baker and his family in their quarters at Camp Wegscheide.



**W**OULD YOU EMIGRATE ALONE?" asked the representative of the Canadian Department of Labor.

The woman nodded.

"You have no family?"

"I have a child."

"Where is it?"

"In Czechoslovakia."

The officials seated in the drab wooden hut stopped the low-voiced dialogue and looked around at one another.

"I'm afraid that makes it difficult," said the Canadian after a pause. "Where is your husband?"

The woman's face drew in tears. She kneaded a handkerchief in her fingers for a few moments and finally whispered.

"He's dead. He was killed."

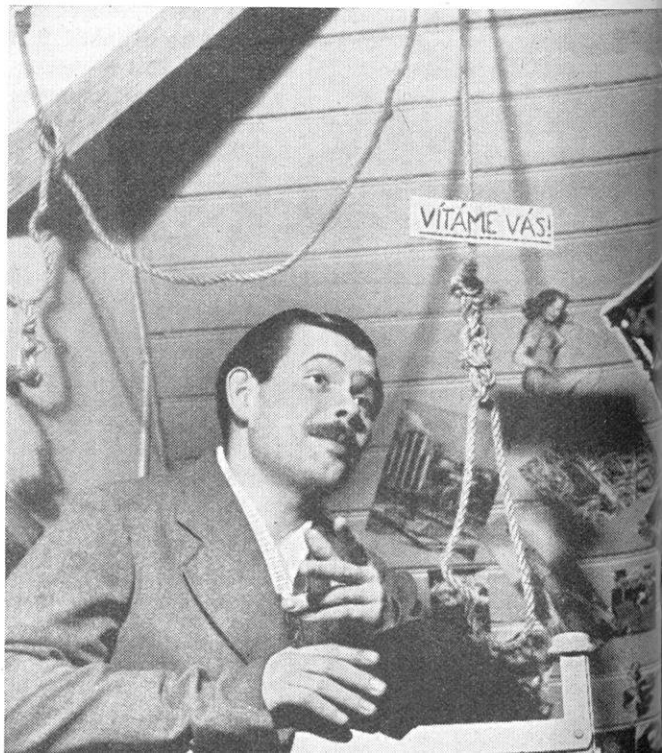
Little by little the story came out. Husband and wife had fled from their homeland, leaving the child with its grandmother. Later the husband had decided to go back and fetch the child, so the three could try for emigration together. On the other side of the border he had been caught by guards and shot dead while trying to escape.

Patiently the Canadian probed further. Had she no one else in the world? Yes, she had a married brother — also a refugee. Would he and his wife care to go to Canada? The first smile in the whole interview illuminated the woman's tired face.

"I should like to see the couple," said the Canadian.

(Continued on page 38)

Sign "Welcome" adorns a home-made hangman's noose, both a warning and joke to chemist Arnost Uberlaker.



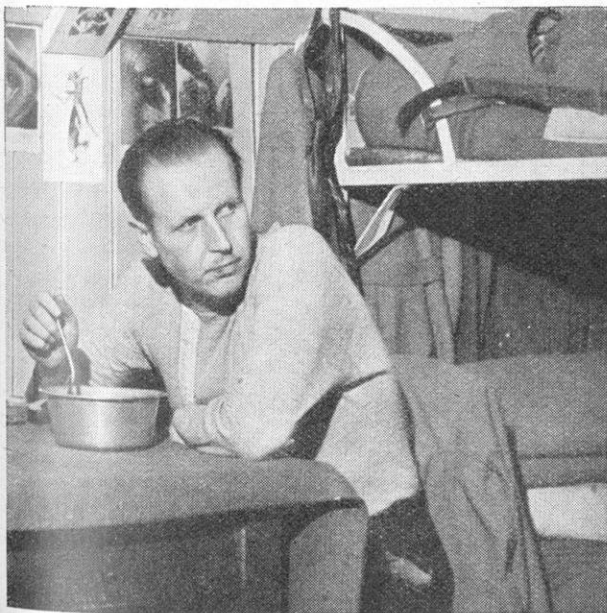


*Shirtless Vendelin Kostal, 27, will leave IRO refugee camp near Frankfurt soon to go to Canada as farmhand.*



*This 23-year-old actress, one of 447 Czech political refugees at Camp Wegscheide, hopes to find work as housemaid.*

*Another beneficiary of International Refugee Organization's facilities, Jaroslav Madar, 28, lunches in his billet.*



*Eduard Maljor, 21, due to become a farmhand, escaped from Czech uranium mine and reached West Germany.*



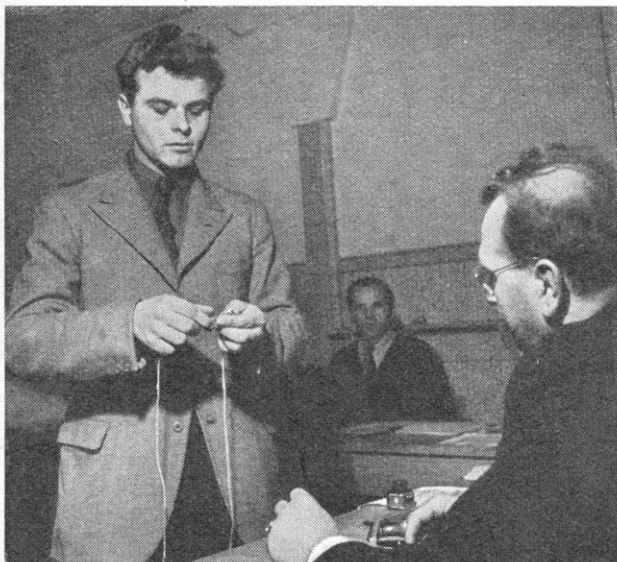
**T**HAT WAS HOW RENEWED HOPE came to three exiles, finally given preliminary acceptance by John Sharrer, Labor Department representative of a Canadian Selection Mission operating in Germany.

This scene occurred in Wegscheide, a onetime summer camp, 2,000 feet up in the wooded highlands of the Rhoen range, 40 miles northeast of Frankfurt. The place has been a refugee camp for years, winter as well as summer. In winter months its 447 Czechoslovakian residents walk through snow to reach the camp that has become their temporary home. But permanency has come a step nearer with the Canadian visit: more than 200 persons passed their labor requirements test. Others are still in process of documentation by the International Refugee Organization, which is responsible for their legal and political protection and for assistance in resettlement. Financial responsibility for their care has been handed over to the German authorities, as IRO is preparing to close down.

The refugees, who fled from Communist oppression in their native country and live today in the Hessian camp, have received extensive praise from Dr. James R. Newman, Hesse's US state commissioner. It is their aim to be only temporary guests, he says, and they have no intention of becoming a permanent burden on the German taxpayer. "Actually, all of the Czech refugees in Hesse want to resettle in foreign countries, and most of them have already been documented for that purpose."

Of the 447 persons presently accommodated at the Wegscheide camp near Bad Orb, 314 have already been documented for resettlement purposes by IRO. Others are awaiting nomination by some sponsor or will be documented soon, while only eight persons are temporarily unable, for health or age reasons, to resettle.

**O**F THE CANADIAN MINISTRY'S processing team, Dr. Newman said, "this is another step to expedite the resettlement of political refugees from Communist slavery into the democratic world."



To prove his knowledge of his trade, Anton Slepnek demonstrates weaver's knot to Mission's J. A. Sharrer.



Young victims of political persecution enjoy pictures in American magazine in security, comfort of camp's dayroom.

The Canadians' trip to Wegscheide was part of a vast program initiated by that government to accept more than 50,000 homeless persons this year. Canada was the first overseas territory to accept IRO refugees (in addition to the more than 100,000 DP's who have already found homes there). Their primary aim is to screen and to accept persons for lumber, mining and agricultural work, and for the domestic trades.

Selection of 15,000 workers in these trades has already begun in IRO installations throughout Germany, Austria and Italy. Their transport aboard ships of the IRO fleet is planned for early spring.

An additional 15,000 persons are expected to gain admittance through nominations by relatives or friends already resident in Canada. Some 5,000 others, whose skills or professional abilities can be put to immediate use in the Canadian economy, will also be granted visas.

**W**EGSCHEIDE, THEN, is but a small outpost of a giant operation. The Canadians who visited the camp to interview candidates are not alone in the job of selecting persons for new homes. New Zealand has agreed to accept a further 2,000 DP's, and may raise this quota by another 1,000 provided reception facilities do not become overcrowded.

But Wegscheide is the scene of the same human dramas being enacted throughout IRO territory as the political refugees recount their stories of hope, horror and disappointment.

Many of the Wegscheide refugees are young people. Thirty-year-old Pavel Katona, with his wife and two children — Marget, aged two years, and Pavel, aged two months — have been accepted for Canada. So was Vaclav Marek, a 30-year-old mechanic who lost his job following the Communist coup in 1948, and who was drafted into forced labor in the uranium mines at Iakimov, 40 miles from the German border.

An aunt in Argentina has provided a guarantee for her nephew, 28-year-old Jaroslav Madar. He was a courts officer in Maris-Ostrava when political activity forced him into sudden flight, leaving his wife and three-year-old child in the care of relatives. His three years' imprisonment by the Nazis, 1942 to 1945, on charges of sabotage, had taught him the lesson of totalitarian efficiency. So had the fate of his 22-year-old brother Otakar, who died in the concentration camp at Dachau, near Munich.

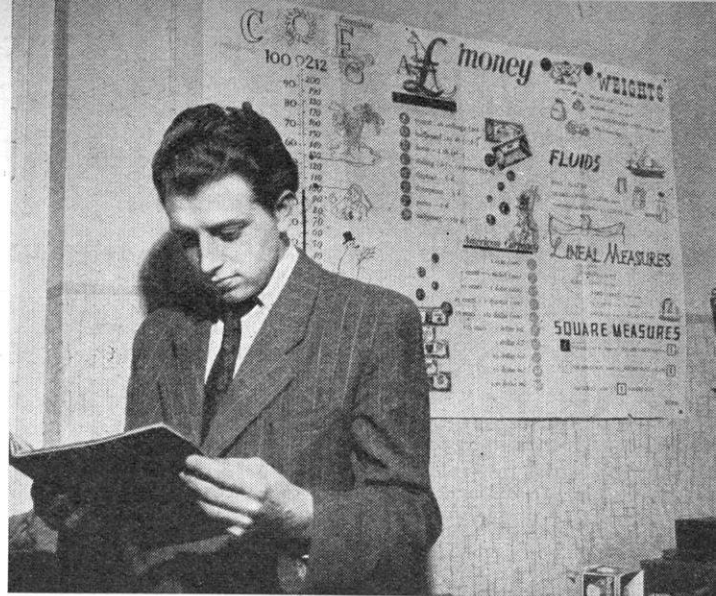
**T**HE DAY OF INTERVIEWING at Wegscheide brought disappointment to some. A writer and journalist, known as J.P., a stocky, healthy-looking 45-year-old who had applied for resettlement under a labor scheme, was rejected because of his age.

"I don't feel old," said Czechoslovak J.P. afterwards as he cheerfully heated watery coffee in the small room he shares with two other refugees. He has more than 20 years of journalism to his credit. Arrested by the Gestapo in 1942, he was held in prison six months, then sent to forced labor in the AVIA, an aircraft factory.

The end of the war brought liberation and he went back to his old newspaper. But Communists had seized key posts so he found a job with a publishing house.

"There was no peace," he remembers. "We were asked to join the Communist Party. I refused and shortly afterwards they called me for interrogation." When a friendly officer of the security organization warned him he was in danger, he fled across the border.

Persecuted by the Nazis, persecuted by the Communists, still ready to act the smiling host in his refugee attic in



*One of many young refugees hopefully waiting for opportunity to emigrate studies magazine. Poster explains American and English tables of weights and currencies.*

the hills of central Germany, what is to become of freedom-loving J.P.?

"It's a constant fight between the heart and the head," comments Mr. Sharrer, who has been selecting DP's for the past four years in Germany, Austria, Tanganyika, Kenya and Southern Rhodesia.

"You are confronted with the human problem every day. When you can say yes, however, it's a great personal satisfaction. You feel that you have helped a human being, you have helped to fulfill Canada's moral commitments with the International Refugee Organization and with distressed humanity. And you have helped your country to acquire men and women who will become good citizens and social assets."

+END

### **Berlin "Filmfest" to Open April 15; Keen Interest Shown by Many Countries**

Berlin's "International Film Festival," to be held from June 6 to 17, has met with a worldwide response. Through the deadline for filing announcements of motion pictures from the individual countries has been set as late as April 15, no fewer than 14 countries (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, India, Ireland, Italy, Canada, Mexico, Sweden, Spain and the United States) of the 30 invited have already shown deep interest and some have even registered pictures to be featured.

Special attention is given by *Filmfest* officials to a report from Italy that, among other pictures, the top Italian film "Il Brigante Mussolini," starring Silvana Mangano, will be entered. Miss Mangano, who won the widest popularity in Germany for her role in "Bitter Rice," will accompany the film to Berlin. British and French motion picture industries have also promised to send their latest top features.



*Checks are made to determine truthfulness of applicant's statements: Mr. Sharrer studies formation of hands.*

# US Policy toward Germany Clarified

Statement\*

By HENRY A. BYROADE

Director, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State

I AM NOT ONE OF THOSE who believe that the issue of German participation in the common defense of the West was raised prematurely. I consider that this problem arose as a natural consequence of the need everywhere of free men to consider their own defense. It was brought into focus the minute the Western Allies in Germany assumed the obligation that an attack upon Western Germany, or Western Berlin, would be considered as an attack upon themselves. In this situation it was proper and just that the German people should be given the opportunity of participating in their own defense.

I should like to state that there has been no change in US policy with respect to German participation in the common defense of the West since the Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) powers. We consider it to be in Germany's interest and in the general interest of the free nations of the world that Germany should participate in the common defense effort as soon as possible.

It is obvious in this connection that the general build-up of strength in the West will precede any German effort as the nations in the West have already started the process and have military strength now in being. The German contribution should be logically fitted into the Western defense effort, and their strength should be added as quickly as possible to the forces of the West. As in the parallel case that arose in 1949 at the time of the planning for the establishment of a truly representative government in Western Germany, we do not consider, in view of the nature and causes of existing tension throughout the world, that forward progress should be delayed by a possibility of a meeting of the four foreign ministers.

We believe the decision for German participation should be made on an entirely voluntary basis by the German people and their government. We believe, and have consistently believed, that the voluntary assumption of the responsibilities and obligations of a role in the defense effort by the German people and government should logically be accompanied by a significant change in the political relationships between the Occupying Powers and the Federal Republic.

THESE MATTERS ARE now under discussion with the German Federal Republic. It is our desire that arrangements in both the military and political fields proceed logically and in a spirit of free negotiation and that they be completed as expeditiously as possible.

I have heard reports that there is confusion in certain quarters arising from United States support, on the one

hand, for the French plan for the organization of a European defense force, while at the same time the United States fully supports a military command structure and integrated force within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. There is no contradiction in US support for these two concepts.

The United States believes in an organization of Western civilization in a broad framework which will combine the economic and political strengths and cultural heritages of free Europe with those of the Western Hemisphere. Within this broad framework the US looks with favor upon all practical means of achieving the integration of Europe. We believe that the most practical approach to European integration is for the European nations themselves to consider and to deal jointly with the series of practical problems now facing free Europe.

It is with this thought that the United States genuinely welcomed the initiative of the Schuman Plan for the integration of heavy industries on the continent. It is in this context that we would support a realistic and effective combination of the armed strength of Western Europe, with equality for all participating nations, and under the general framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

+END

Five American newspaper editors who recently visited Germany are greeted at HICOG headquarters by Shepard Stone (left), director of HICOG Office of Public Affairs. Standing, l-r., G. Prescott Low, editor and publisher, Quincy (Mass.) "Patriot Ledger;" Lauren Soth, associate editor, Des Moines (Ia.) "Register Tribune," and James Kerney, Jr., editor, Trenton (N. J.) "Times." Seated next to Mr. Stone are John P. Harris, editor, Hutchinson (Kan.) "News Herald" and, right, Lincoln Stoddard, associate editor, Worcester (Mass.) "Telegram Gazette." The editors interviewed US and German officials in Frankfurt, Bonn, Heidelberg and Berlin on their four-day tour.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



\* Delivered at a luncheon in Mr. Byroade's honor tendered by the Frankfurt Press Club Feb. 15, 1951.

# The Major Responsibility

Address

By SIR IVONE KIRKPATRICK

UK High Commissioner for Germany

I'D LIKE TO SPEND, if I might, 10 minutes or so, reflecting with you on the future course of developments in Germany.

I think we have got to recognize that if the course of events is to flow down the broad stream that we would like to see it flow, we have got to get our broad policy right and to clear our minds as to our objectives and the methods we wish to adopt to secure those objectives. I'd like to come back to this question of the constitution of Europe and the role which Germany should play in Europe.

Since I gave a lecture at Hamburg,\* I have had a very large number of letters from all kinds of Germans. I am writing to all my correspondents personally to reply to their letters, which are very revealing. They can broadly be divided into three categories. There are, first of all, a certain number of correspondents who can be ignored because they don't represent a big, although very vociferous, section of the community. They are the people who tell us that they can't possibly cooperate with the Russians in view of the way the Russians have behaved, but they are likewise unable to cooperate with us because they object to the deconcentration, they object to the dismantling, to Heligoland and other things. In consequence, they prefer to perish by themselves in their own way. These, I think, are people we can safely disregard. I don't think they represent a large number of Germans.

Then, there is a second category of Germans who, I think, are worthy of a little bit more attention. They maintain that in the present strength of the West, it is unsafe for Germany to commit herself too far. There is a third category who are only concerned with assuring themselves that we sincerely and honorably mean what we say when we declare that we wish to accept Germany into the family of nations and to accord her equal rights.

I WILL COME BACK to the last two categories later, but I think I should explain to you that when I was giving this lecture in Hamburg I was not intending to call on the Germans to choose between East and West, and still less to rearm. What I was trying to do was to give a perfectly factual account of the state of Europe, as I see it today, and I drew three conclusions: first of all, that none of us could be neutral, however much we should like to be.

\* Delivered before the Overseas Club Jan. 12, 1951.

The second conclusion was that the strength of Europe, after two world wars, was not sufficient to enable Europe to constitute a third force — independent third force — of its own. The third conclusion, therefore, was that every European country must choose between East and West. They must belong to one or the other blocs.

It was not a threat but a statement of fact, and when we reflect on the situation of Europe, I think we will see how true that is. Unless we are to be destroyed, positive action is required from all of us. It isn't enough, as some of the Germans have told me in their letters, to say that they have declared ourselves against Communism. I am confident that not only have they declared against it, but they have positively elected to march with the West. My letterbag rather confirms me in that view.

Now, I have left out one category of correspondents, which is the man who wishes to remain out of it, because I regard him as an insignificant segment of society and not worth much attention. But I'd like to make some comments on the other two. I have a great deal of sympathy with the man who says that the German situation is so perilous that it is a big risk for him to take positive action at this stage to march with the West. That is why I have always held that we should practice what we preach and that our first duty is to strengthen the West.

If we do that, I believe a great many German difficulties will all resolve themselves. My meeting with General Eisenhower\* was very pleasurable to me because I was his political adviser before. I was impressed when he took the line that the first job is to get the Atlantic Pact Army into shape, so that it becomes a veritable source of strength to the West, and Germany's participation a secondary issue. I am sure that is quite the right approach to the problem, and one which is more likely to solve the problem to our satisfaction than any other.

NOW, THE SECOND ISSUE raised by my correspondents is the issue of *Gleichberechtigung* (equality of rights), which is of even greater importance. The Germans, by their behavior, of which a great many of them are conscious, deeply in their hearts, have to some extent put themselves outside of the pale, and they therefore expect to be treated as pariahs. Now, if we are going to make them partners in this

The British High Commissioner made the speech reprinted here before the Frankfurt Press Club at a luncheon given in his honor Jan. 30, 1951.

\* General Eisenhower and the Allied High Commissioners met Jan. 22, 1951, on the General's fact-finding tour.

enterprise, we have got to resolve to treat them on the level of partners and that means a change of approach on our part.

I don't know if any of you were present when I gave a short address to the American Resident Officers in this city, and they raised that issue then. I told them that I thought a partnership with Germany would require a strong effort of will on both our sides and I added that I thought the principal effort would have to come from us. We won the war. The move towards magnanimity was easier for the victors than for the vanquished. I don't think we are suffering from the same neurotic disturbances as the Germans.

If all that is right, if you agree with me on that, I think you will agree the major responsibility lies on us and it is therefore important that in the months to come, we should by our conduct of affairs show the Germans quite clearly that we are honest, that when we say we wish to enter into a partnership with them, to incorporate them into the family of Western nations, that we wish to treat them on a footing of equality — when we have said all these things, we mean them.

**I**F WE DO THAT, our statement will be clear and it will remain for the Germans to make an effort. They have to wipe out the feeling of resentment at our policy and some of the errors which we have committed, remembering that our causes of resentment are deeper and more justified. I think they have also got to recognize that they have got to give us the equality of treatment which they demand from us; while they claim the right to criticize us, they must recognize our right to criticize them.

The German government has got to make an effort to adjust German policy to the policy of the Western Allies. In short, they have got to make the sacrifices which are inherent in partnership, which no German government in the history of the last 100 years has been called upon to make.

Now, I regard the future development of our affairs as absolutely dependent upon the manner in which we solve this problem of equality of rights between Germany and the Western Allies. If we can clear our own minds, if we can act decisively, in order to put into practice the theories which we pronounce from the housetops, I am convinced that in the course of the next 12 months, we shall see German affairs developing on the lines which all of us desire. But it will require a concerted heave on our parts. That is an operation in which the press, I think, can give us some assistance. If we bring that off, I personally am not in despair of the future and am confident that we shall get our way. +END

### Youth Orchestra Makes Debut

The Augsburg Youth Orchestra, which has been practicing at the Augsburg US Information Center for the past few months, made its debut in December for an enthusiastic audience at the *Kleine Goldene Saal* (Little Golden Hall) in Augsburg. The youth orchestra was started in August 1950 by some 25 youth of from 12 to 21 years of age.



Medals signifying the fun of "Fasching" swing from the necks of partygoers. Shown, l.-r., are Mrs. Marvin B. Colbert, American president of the Munich German-American Women's Club; Brig. Gen. Bruce C. Clark, commanding general, 2nd Constabulary Brigade; Carnival Princess Margarete; Carnival Prince Hans II; Chester S. Wright, American president of the Munich German-American Men's Club; Princess Pilar of Bavaria and Mayor Thomas Wimmer, German presidents of the German-American clubs. (Munich American photo)

## Carnival Time In Southern Germany

**M**UNICH HAD THE LOOK of New Orleans for one night in January when members of the Munich Men's and Women's German-American Clubs held their giant Magnolia Ball. Patterned after the Louisiana Mardi Gras festival, the party was designed to usher in the 1951 carnival season — locally known as *Fasching*.

Into the crowded ballroom came the entire court of Munich's *Fasching* season — Prince Hans II, his Princess Margarete and their retinue, which included five princes of former years. Press and newsreel cameramen swarmed around as the Prince bestowed his own *Faschingsorden* (Medal of Fasching), symbol of fun and foolishness, upon the following guests:

Dr. Oron J. Hale, deputy state commissioner for Bavaria; Phillip von Brand, personal representative of the minister-president; Brig. Gen. Bruce C. Clark, commanding general, 2nd Constabulary Brigade; Robert MacWhorter, chief of District I, Field Operations Division, OLCB; George H. Godfrey, senior resident officer, Munich; Princess Pilar of Bavaria, German president of the women's club; Mrs. Marvin B. Colbert, American president; Mayor Thomas Wimmer, German president of the men's club, and Resident Officer Chester S. ("Jim") Wright, American president.

Hope was expressed by both Americans and Germans who took part that the ball would become an annual affair, part of the *Fasching* tradition. The sponsoring clubs conduct year-round programs to weld German-American friendship more firmly. +END

# The French Point of View

Address

By **ANDRE FRANCOIS-PONCET**

*French High Commissioner for Germany*

IT HAS BEEN MY LOT, in a tolerably varied life, for six months to run a newspaper. Later on, I took an active part in the running of another newspaper. I have, therefore, every inclination to regard the press with respect, and to find it reasonable that it has become in our time a power which equals all others. All I ask myself is whether that power should figure first or fourth upon the list, whether on that list, in relation to the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary, it should occupy a higher or a lower place; this must indeed depend on the value which, in our democracies, we place on the role played by public opinion.

At this meeting with my colleagues of the press, you might like me first of all to speak about my own country, and then about Germany.

The conditions under which my country lives today, the difficulties which those conditions bring in their trail, are not at all times clearly realized. I think it might be appropriate therefore to recall a number of the essential facts which will help to put wise honest-minded persons and perhaps clear up a certain misunderstanding.

It is indeed too often forgotten that, on the battlefields of the first World War, France lost 1,391,000 men. To these enormous human losses, which have in a lasting manner weakened the country's substance, was to be added the devastation of our northern areas, richest because most industrialized.

In 1940, France saw invasion once again, this time on an even larger scale, together with a military occupation which from 1942 onwards extended to the whole of her metropolitan territory.

NEVER FORGET, WHEN YOU SPEAK of France, what these dark years from 1940 to 1944 were like; forget not either our 600,000 dead, civilians and servicemen mingled together, who in that awful war suffered martyrdom, that is, bore witness for the sake of liberty. And when one speaks so freely of occupation costs, let it be recalled that France had every day between 1940 and 1944 to pay out first 500,000,000, then 300,000,000, then 400,000,000 francs, or almost double the total of her budgetary revenue. Our country's currency, exhausted by this constant drain, added to contributions of all kinds, fell into a decline, from which it has still not quite recovered.

As far as the ravages of that war were concerned, these were indeed more serious than those of the war of 1914-18. You, all of you, know the extent of the devastations in Nor-

mandy, in our Atlantic ports and once again in our northern areas. I would mention simply that quite apart from our factories, our railway installations and our bridges, 590,000 dwellings were destroyed, and that the sum total of reconstruction may be estimated at approximately 6,000,000,000,000 francs.

Reconstruction, however, is not the sole task which weighs upon France and to which she has harnessed herself with such courage. My country has had external commitments to meet.

For four years in Indo-China she has borne the burden of a difficult and costly war. I would stress, since this is frequently ignored, that over there nearly 100,000 Frenchmen from France are waging shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnam forces a struggle to secure the independence of the associate states. These troops, fighting at a distance of 12,000 kilometers (7,500 miles) from our shores, have to be fed, armed and supplied. Sure provision has to be made for reliefs to be sent and for the gaps to be filled which death has caused in the ranks of our troops and in the officers' cadres. Such an effort in men, material and money, added to our commitments for reconstruction, and for the modernization of our industrial equipment, imposes a considerable burden.

This war in Indo-China—I feel indeed that its meaning is not always understood. There is no question over there of a colonial war, or of colonial imperialism, but rather of a struggle against Communist expansion. Resistance in Indo-China to Communist pressure is the same struggle as that of the United Nations in Korea. Here lies the defense of Singapore, of Malaya, of Burma, of the outposts of India.

AS YOU KNOW, INDO-CHINA is not the sum total of our military effort. We keep divisions in Morocco, in Algeria, in France itself, in Germany. As Mr. Max Lejeune, our secretary of state for the armed forces, reminded us last week at Baumholder, we have not stayed with our arms folded since 1945, nor with our eyes closed to our responsibilities and military duties. This is borne out by our budgets, where military credits are by far the largest items. Parliament, and save only the Communists, the country itself have accepted these sacrifices, knowing that these are the price for security and national independence.

You sometimes hear that France is riddled with Communism, and that we are not fighting it with the necessary energy. I will not dispute the

**Members of the Frankfurt Press Club heard the French High Commissioner deliver the accompanying speech Feb. 12, 1951.**



fact that in the Chamber of Deputies, which was elected in 1946, there are 180 Communist deputies. Ladies and gentlemen, this fact is one which merits explanation. In the resistance movement the Communists were keen and forceful fighters. They placed no price on the sacrifices which they made in the struggle against Nazi domination. Their attitude toward the fight was appreciated all the more because they appeared to have repudiated their ties with Moscow and their revolutionary aims, because they professed instead an ardent patriotism and preached unity among Frenchmen. It is this atmosphere which then existed, which explains the electoral successes of the Communist Party in 1945 and 1946.

Since then, the Communists have once again changed their tactics and their face. They have become once again a revolutionary party, closely subordinated to Moscow. But as a result, by and large, they have lost the country's ear. It is a significant fact that *l'Humanite* (official French Communist newspaper), which in 1946 reached a circulation of 600,000, has lost since that time two-thirds of its readers.

**I** WOULD LIKE NOW TO SAY a word about Germany and Franco-German relations.

For more than a century, France and Germany have been locked in almost continual conflict. In 1814, 1870, 1914 and 1940, France was invaded and occupied. It is clear that France is making every effort to forget the past and once again to seek with Germany an understanding based on reason. But with us the last war was marked by trials so grievous that many of the wounds still remain unhealed. Representing, as you do, peoples who have known neither the extortions of the SS nor the terror of the Gestapo, do not forget that more than 300,000 Frenchmen were deported, that 100,000 Frenchmen who were in concentration camps have never returned. Bear in mind that the families of those who died have not ceased to grieve and that their bereavement calls for silence and respect.

Nevertheless, the immense majority also of the French people have realized that the future should not emulate the past, that the vicious circle of national resentment and pride must be broken asunder. In France we are clear in our own minds that this epoch which follows on the second World War should be marked by an endeavor to rejuvenate Europe and to renew her strength, if the culture of which this venerable continent is at once the fountain and the cornerstone is not to disappear forever.

It is our desire to infuse a new life into this age-old concept of Europe, to give a practical meaning to European unity. We feel that this unity, of which the Strasbourg setup is still but a feeble beginning, is nothing short of an imperative requirement on technical, economic, military, and, what is more important, moral grounds.

A Europe split into narrow compartments cannot keep pace with the technicalities of communications and transport which govern the life of the modern world.

As such, she cannot, any more, fulfill the needs of an economy which I will not classify as "controlled"—rationalized is a better word—an economy aiming at adjusting divergent national endeavors and replacing anachronistic competition by solidarity and efficiency.

**A**LSO, THERE ARE MORAL REASONS which bid us build up this unity, since Europe, by whatever frontiers she is divided, must, in the long run, revolve round an over-all structure of identical creeds, round that culture at once humanist and Christian which is for us the Western World.

Indeed, this civilization, which means our civilization, is today threatened by a totalitarian gospel which can with difficulty hide under the cloak of a pseudo-scientific jargon the will to power and the greed to dominate which are the eternal hallmarks of Oriental despotism. For, what does this gospel of Moscow gain in the long run but the crushing of the individual for the benefit of a profiteering caste? Europe must therefore be defended by military means, our resources for defense must be coordinated to combat the Soviet peril, the whole strength of Western Europe must be gathered together and united so as to preserve at once her human and material resources, and withal her individual being.

The Germans understand this. Public opinion as a whole shows that it is receptive. The Germans all the same are surprised that this concept of faith in this Europe—which they share along with the French—does not bring with it, and right away, demonstrations of heartfelt friendship, that France does not all at once lift all the obstacles, does not do away with what remains of her mistrust. The fact is that the French have a longer road to travel than the Germans. The French have longer steps to retrace because they have suffered more, because with so many of them, reason and feeling are at variance.

All the same, our own misfortunes do not blind us to Germany's difficulties. We want to help Germany surmount these obstacles. We want, like the other Allies, to bring her back into the ranks of the democracies, which have liberty at heart. What we would like is for that nation to acquire a taste for democracy and thereby to realize the reasons why she should not return to those excesses of nationalism which have caused her such cruel setbacks in the past. We want to make her a partner, because we know well enough that a better understanding between France and Germany is the main condition for European survival.

**I**T IS NEVERTHELESS A NECESSITY that in Germany, as with the world elsewhere, more patience should be displayed. I expect you know the motto of Cardinal Mazarin: "Time and I." This does not, of course, imply leaving alone to time the business of putting everything into order, as there is also the saying that time, whatever one may say, is not always the "perfect gentleman." Our job is helping time in its work, putting pressure upon it with all the energy in our being, with an unclodded spirit and with due perseverance in our task. Even if all

these qualities are not within our reach, the time factor must still count, and there is no excuse for evading our responsibilities in this matter; no one has ever denied that it takes 15 years to make a tree, nine months to make a man.

But our final objective is this: A strong and closely interrelated Europe, such as reason would recognize, accept, desire, fit to withstand the assaults of the most primitive barbarism. It calls into play the finest elements in France. In this task of construction for the revival of this venerable continent, France has at all times acted with full vigor and without fear. She was and still is one of the prime movers of the Council of Strasbourg. It was she who launched the ideas of the Schuman Plan and a European Army. These are the first stones of an edifice of which it is essential to promote the growth and which will be the guarantee of peace.

It is my belief that toward the building of it, all you who are here today, whatever your private convictions, come from where you may, will wish to make your full-hearted contribution. In making it, you will be partners in a work of peace and rejuvenation.

I feel, gentlemen, that your professional curiosity is hardly satisfied. You are going to tell me, all that is awfully nice but that it has been put in rather general terms. Anyway as journalists you will find that I am now about to serve you a tastier dish.

**WHAT ARE THE MAJOR ISSUES** to be dealt with by the Allies during the coming months? In the first place, we now have the Four-Power Conference well in hand. This conference is necessary, if only to weigh up the Soviet proposals, to sift the wheat from the chaff, to decide what is genuine (and) what is merely a cloak of propaganda. This time the request has come from the Russian side; now it is our turn to question them, as to what their proposal on Germany's rearmament means, and to ask them whether the position adopted at the Palais Rose in Paris, in June 1949, remains unchanged.

Furthermore, you are well aware that the conference on the creation of a European Army is meeting in Paris at this time. Both Mr. Plevin, in his statement of Oct. 24 to the National Assembly, and Mr. Robert Schuman, in his speech of Nov. 24 before the Strasbourg Consultative Assembly, have outlined the possible shape of this army and of its underlying organizations.

The point is to reach an agreement on the structure of an army which in conjunction with the armies of the United Kingdom, United States and Canada will form the Atlantic Army. This European army shall be composed of identical and interchangeable elements. This undertaking is of immense significance for it gives great impetus to this organizing of Europe of which I have just spoken. It brings in its train complex problems needing probably the most protracted discussions. I feel that all these problems can be solved if we are content to disregard precedent and if we have the courage to make innovations and show proof of inventiveness and imagination.

The Paris conference will in no way affect Allied consideration of German security problems or those of the Brussels resolution. The Allies have already commenced the task of reinforcing the divisions which they have stationed in Federal territory.

They have already placed a first contingent at the disposal of General Eisenhower since they thought that some immediate effort was required. Additional divisions—American, British, French, Belgian—will be sent to Germany in the course of the current year; during 1952 this effort will be continued.

As regards the German contribution to Western defense, the Brussels plan provides for two successive stages: the first of an interim nature, as short and as quick as possible, the second and final stage to be settled by the Paris conference. The form and implementation of this contribution will be determined by:

1. The exploratory talks of a primarily technical nature which are at present taking place at the Petersberg.
2. The activities of the Paris conference.

**AS YOU ARE AWARE**, the Federal Republic makes its cooperation conditional on the recognition of the equality of rights. This may be defined under two aspects, military and political.

Under the first, the interim period, as defined in Brussels, shows certain disparities due to the different starting points and the individual situation in each state. The question is whether Germany is prepared to accept these in exchange for the certainty of seeing them disappear in the final system.

Under the second, the Brussels idea is as follows:

The present political situation will be altered by the German military contribution. As and when this contribution is made and Germany as a result assumes responsibilities and commitments, she will have to be granted wider political liberty and the present occupational system will have to be replaced by negotiated agreements.

What will these agreements be? On what matters will they turn and how will they be graded? Such problems will have to be dealt with by a commission which has not yet met.

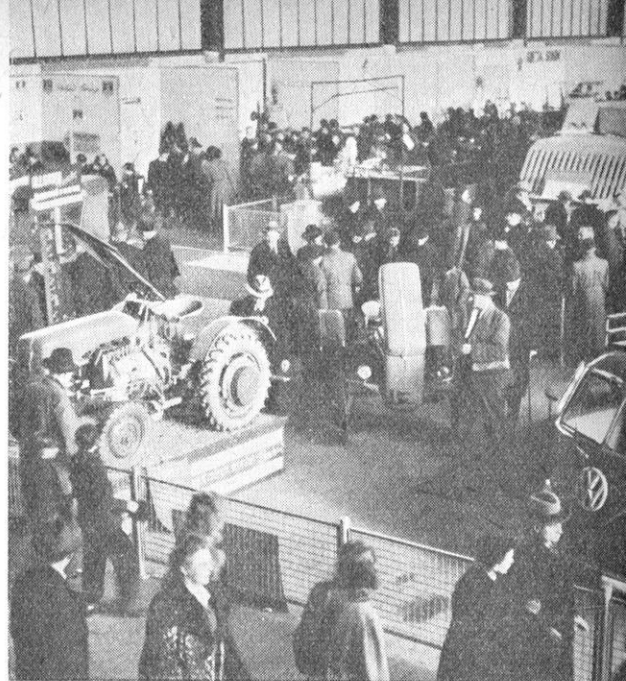
**THIS THEN, IS HOW** matters stand at present in the questions with which Allies and Germans will have to deal. This will take up a half, if not two-thirds, of 1951.

But I would like to warn you against any illusion that this is an easy task. Relationships between the Allies and the Federal Republic are of the most complex nature, and touch on wide and varied fields—not only political and military but also economic, financial and legal.

All this requires lengthy study by experts and many meetings. All this will give you material for numerous dispatches, interviews and articles of all kinds.

Now I would like to thank you for your kind attention, the patience with which you have borne my faulty English and your cordial hospitality.

+END



Flower show at Green Week (above, left) is particular attraction to women while most men gathered about machinery exhibit (top, right). Visitors are reminded of how some household garbage lots still look today and are challenged to correct unhygienic, unattractive situation (right). Stuffed



animals and fowl of Berlin, most of which are extinct to Berliners, draw many spectators (bottom, left). Young Berliners serve wine during festivities (lower center). Animal show included some large families which refused to allow exhibition activities to interrupt feeding time (lower right).

(PRB BE-HICOG photos)



Traditional

# Green Week

Returns to Berlin

IT WAS A TOUCH of the good old days for many East German farmers who attended. To Americans it was a welcome reminder of the county fair back home. To Berliners it was the first *Gruene Woche* (Green Week) held in traditional manner since the war, and that alone was good news.

Sponsored since 1926 by the Berlin city government and this year by West Berlin, Green Week is the German version of a state fair. Its appeal has been largely to the farmers of Prussia who combined their interest in new gadgets and modern methods with a grand social whirl. Sometimes the social significance was so great that an organization flourished solely to provide catalogs and a fair roundup so the visitor could prove to the folks back home that, after all, it had been a genuine business trip.

Berlin's present political situation provided many an obstacle to the festival, but during its eight-and-one-half-day existence, 144,000 East Zone farmers were among the total of 310,000 visitors who attended.

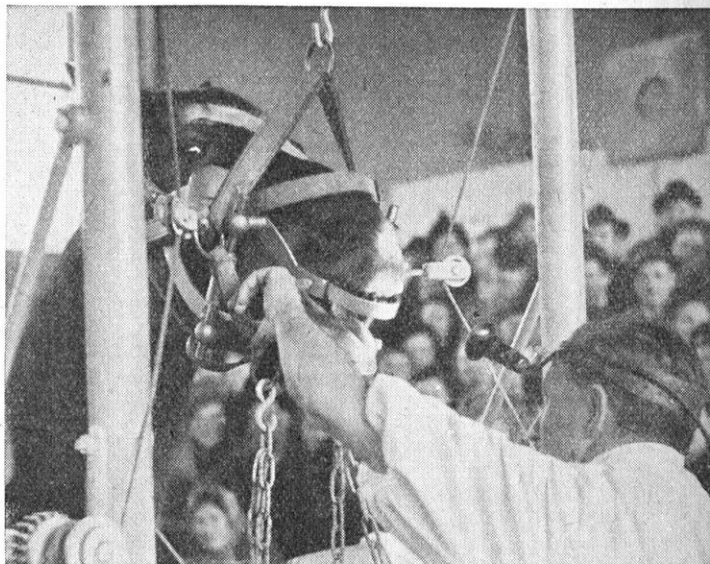
However, some of the animal participants were casualties of the city's island position. A rabies epidemic in the Soviet Sector and Soviet Zone necessitated canceling the traditional dog show. A rampaging chicken pest kept all but a few baby chicks from making their customary appearance. And the pigeons, through a rumored act of some self-appointed East Zone humane society, were released from their cages before they were in sight of the fair grounds.

But the flower show with its gorgeous array of radiant blooms, the cattle exhibition, the machinery display and many other such Green Week activities filled seven large exhibition halls at Berlin's famed *Funkturm* (radio tower) grounds and gave proof to all of Germany that bigger and better Green Weeks are definitely on their way.

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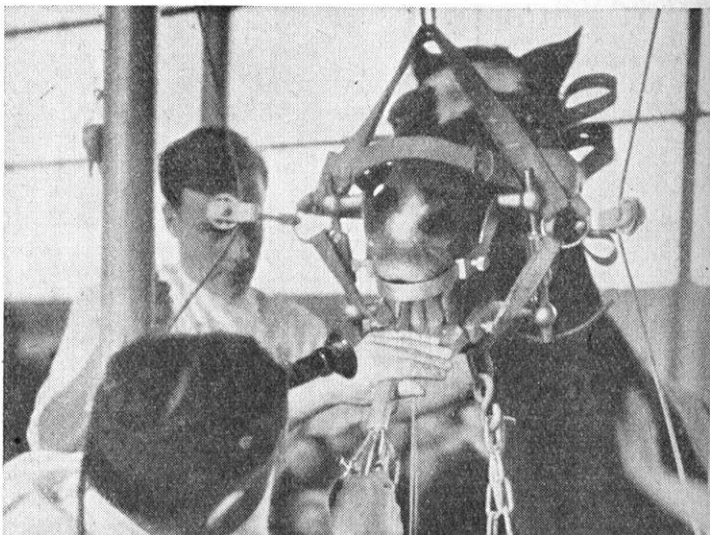


Old Dobbin shudders as "horse dentist" readies victim.



Patient is checked by one of last such dentists in Germany.

Long drill does job. Vet said most horses have cavities.



# Bundestag Group Sees Link with West

SIX KEY MEMBERS of the German Federal Republic's *Bundestag* (lower house) are of the opinion that Germany will link up with the free Western nations in any future test with the Communist world, according to US Congressional leaders with whom they conferred in Washington recently.

Neutrality as a future for Germany is impossible, in the opinion of the German leaders as expressed to members of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a luncheon meeting in the capital.

After the meeting Senator Tom Connally, committee chairman, issued the following statement:

"Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee met informally today with six members of the West German House of Representatives who are now in this country at the invitation of the State Department to discuss problems of mutual interest.

"The members of the German delegation assured the senators that Western Germany would stand with the West and would fight in defense of the free world.

"The German delegation agreed that 'neutrality as a future for Germany is impossible.' The delegation reported an encouraging economic rehabilitation which will enable Western Germany to increase its contribution to the common defense.

"It was impressed upon the German representatives that, although the United States would do what it could, this country cannot save Western Europe unless Western Europe does its utmost — and utmost was emphasized — to save itself.

"The discussion was encouraging, and I am sure that the information received from the visitors will be very helpful to the members of the Foreign Relations Committee in the weeks ahead.



Six leading members of the *Bundestag* (lower house) who have just spent several weeks in the United States observing congressional procedures and meeting government officials arrive home at Rhine-Main Airport. L.-r., Dr. Heinrich von Brentano; Dr. Hans Muehlenfeld; Dr. Hermann Puender; Erich Ollenhauer; August Euler and Dr. Gerhard Luetkins. (Photo by Jacoby, PDR HICOG)

"I was impressed by the fact that the German visitors are able, intelligent men, anxious to establish stability in Western Europe and to preserve peace."

DURING THEIR BRIEF VISIT, the *Bundestag* members also met with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US House of Representatives, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Geoffrey Lewis, deputy director of the State Department's Bureau of German Affairs.

The group, which returned to Frankfurt by plane Feb. 24, included Dr. Heinrich von Brentano and Dr. Hermann Puender, of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU); Erich Ollenhauer and Dr. Gerhard Luetkins, of the Social Democratic Party (SPD); August Euler, of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), and Dr. Hans Muehlenfeld, of the German Party (DP).

Fifteen members of the *Bundestag* visited the United States approximately a year ago. The State Department said another group is expected in the near future. +END

## 126 Exchangees to Leave in May

Sixteen German specialists in the fields of medicine and welfare, and 110 trainees in labor and agriculture have been selected for visits to America for study and observation in their respective spheres.

The US visits are scheduled from 90 to 270 days, with the specialists departing in May and June and the trainees leaving in September.

Four welfare specialists, chosen from Berlin, Bremen, Hesse and the French Zone, will visit the United States for 90 days to study American methods in psychiatric social work and training for child welfare guidance. They will visit, among other institutions, neighborhood settlement houses, child guidance clinics and juvenile courts. Two additional German welfare specialists under the same project, to be selected from Wuerttemberg-Baden and the British Zone, will spend 180 days in the United States, also studying welfare services.

Ten doctors and nurses, chosen from Bavaria, Berlin, Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, will go to the United States for a 180-day stay to study public health and medical practices and to observe the work in modern medical clinics and governmental health agencies.

Fifty labor trainees, selected from German trade union youth in Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and the British and French Zones, will study labor management relations both in schools and in the field during a 270-day visit.

Sixty more Germans, trainees in agriculture and home economics, chosen from Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Wuerttemberg-Baden and the British and French Zones, will spend 270 days in the United States studying farm methods, home economics and rural youth leadership.

# The Spirit of Carl Schurz

Address

By **BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER**

*Assistant US High Commissioner for Policy*

IT IS A PLEASURE and a privilege to speak before your organization, which bears the honored name of Carl Schurz, and which is, therefore, dedicated to the principles and causes which he espoused. He is almost unique in the annals of German and American history, for, so far as I am aware, no one of German birth made so immediate an imprint on the American scene as did this distinguished immigrant from your shores. Certainly, I need not dwell at any length in portraying to this audience the character, courage, idealism and yet the practicality of this great liberal.

It is a pleasure for anyone to reminisce in the mental atmosphere that is created by any discussion related to Carl Schurz. For an American, it is a privilege to be afforded the opportunity to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which the United States owes for the most valuable import which it ever received from Germany, namely, the transfer of those invaluable human attributes of idealism, integrity, courage, enlightenment and energy so signally epitomized in the life of Carl Schurz.

He was born here in Germany in 1829; but by 1848 he already found that the dynamic forces within him necessitated his very hasty exit from the land of his birth. After short sojourns in France and England, he arrived in the United States in the autumn of 1852. Few men in all our history — let alone an immigrant of foreign tongue — made their presence so quickly and constructively felt among their contemporaries as did this young, resolute, brilliant and fearless newcomer. The scope and pace of his activities can best be attested by the fact that by spring of 1859 — short of seven years after setting foot on our shores — he had already gained national prominence.

On that memorable occasion, April 18, 1859, on the eve of Patriots' Day, in that cradle of liberty of our country, Faneuil Hall, in Boston, he delivered an oration that was figuratively heard and literally read throughout the length and breadth of our land. Here, at the age of 30, this immigrant youth was afforded the rostrum from which he pronounced his creed of "The True Americanism." Permit me to quote one of its many significant passages:

"Yes, for me the word Americanism, true Americanism, comprehends the noblest ideas which ever swelled a human heart with noble pride. . . Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But, like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them, you will reach your destiny."

CARLSCHURZ WAS UNSWERVING in his devotion to his ideals; and his unflinching pursuit of what he considered compelling in life yielded

for him the highest elective honor which the United States can accord to any of its foreign-born citizens. In 1869, when only 40 years old, he was elected to the US Senate, being the first of German birth to enter that august body. Obviously, no one except a person of his uniquely rare qualities could have achieved such high and prompt recognition in the land of his adoption. Equally, however, there are few, if any, countries, other than the United States, where even his peerless talents could have led to such rapid and high advancement.

In 1848, even as now, the United States was referred to as the Land of Opportunity. If you will pardon justifiable pride, we are proud to acknowledge that accolade. To it, as came Carl Schurz, so came thousands of similar young idealists, seeking newer and more fertile fields in which to sow the seeds of their ambition. They came from various ethnological backgrounds, of different creeds and religions and from practically every walk and cast of life.

Similarly, it has been called the Melting Pot. I think that simile represents confused thinking in depicting the merging and the interplay of the various elements which went into the building of the American nation. The Melting Pot connotes a process whereby a variety of basic components is so fused that, though the end product contains practically all the original ingredients, their individuality has been destroyed to a point where none of their initial qualities is recognizable, useful and durable though the composite product may be. I do not detect in this Melting Pot operation any similarity with the process whereby the American nation grew great.

It would seem that the more valid parallel of the development of our nation would be the weaving of tapestry. There, many individual strands, of varied types and even dissimilar characteristics, are woven together to form the strong, effective, worthwhile end product. The best qualities of each strand are blended to contribute to the common pattern and effect; yet none of them is destroyed and each is readily discernible. This process, I submit, simulates the development of the United States. Many and varied types of people have migrated to our country, as did Carl Schurz. They brought with them their individual talents, strengths, traits and backgrounds. Each contributed much to the great pattern and the united strength which constitute the American Way of Life.

This article is the text of an address, "The Spirit of Carl Schurz and Germany Today," delivered by Mr. Buttenwieser before the Carl Schurz Society, Bremen, March 5.

GERMANY, TODAY, HAS the similar opportunity to weave into her pattern of life the strength and characteristics of the millions of new

arrivals who seek the opportunity to build their lives anew in an atmosphere of freedom and hospitality. The standards which Germany seeks and achieves in developing her Way of Life will be determinative of the place she establishes for herself in the community of world democracy.

Germany, as I interpret what I hear from her leaders and read in her newspapers, clamors for equality among nations. It is obvious that after the diabolic occurrences of Germany's Nazi Regime, equality in the society of nations is not a status to be automatically accorded to her. It is a standing which she must win in the forum of nations by regaining it in the minds and hearts of the freedom- and peace-loving peoples of the world. This can only be achieved if there has been a real and sincere inner purging of the convictions of the German people themselves. It can best be attained through genuine manifestations on Germany's part of forthright appreciation of and devotion to the genuinely democratic way of life.

Translated into the present and the specific, it must be apparent that Germany's domestic acts, as well as her approach to international affairs and her reaction to Allied activities within her boundaries, are major gauges that will be used in measuring her right to this equality.

Let us attempt to analyze what Germany has really done since May 8, 1945, to win back that equality. The answer to just a few questions, rhetorical if you will, can well furnish the basis for any such evaluation.

Has the new Republic been diligent and devoted in her efforts to implement an actually democratic way of life? Has she revised certain of her somewhat archaic views on the relationship between government and those governed to fit the very thesis which Carl Schurz so aptly postulated that "self-government cannot be learned but by practicing it?" Has she instituted true and constructive reforms in the important fields of education, civil service, and relationship and fair division of gains as between employer and employee? Has she really modernized her concepts on freedom to engage in trade (*Gewerbefreiheit*)?

Successfully meeting these and many other fundamental tests of national advancement, since the nightmare of totalitarian Nazism, will constitute Germany's valid passport to equality of status with other democratic nations.

**N**O ONE CAN OR SHOULD gainsay Germany's right and duty to endeavor to protect her own best interests. However, if international cooperation from proper quarters and on a proper basis is offered to her, it would make for better understanding and prompter receptivity by her well-wishers, if Germany reacted to such offers wholeheartedly. Coquetry and playing hard to get do not usually win popularity contests. Similarly, they are not methods of national behavior which enhance a country's popularity. Germany, of course, has her public opinion with which to contend. Equally, though, her leaders should sense that public opinion in other nations is an important factor with which to reckon in Germany's reacceptance in the family of nations.

The ability, integrity and courage of a nation's leaders play a vital role in ensuring any country's progress. This is particularly true at so critical a juncture in a nation's history as this very day and hour represent in the annals of the new German Republic. German leaders today could well profit from the inspiring example of Carl Schurz' approach to the problems which beset our country in his day — problems which were deep-seated and far-reaching and whose solution could only be found through a political doctrine which abhorred, as did Carl Schurz, "the general propensity of political parties and public men to act on a policy of mere expediency and to sacrifice principle to local and temporary success."

From a material standpoint, Germany has made gratifying strides in her recovery from the catastrophe of war. Her industrial production is at the rate of about 130 percent of her 1936 production. Similarly, she has made a commendable recovery in foreign trade, in rebuilding housing, public utilities, industrial plants, public installations and the like. These are indisputably of utmost importance.

However, of equal or possibly even more far-reaching significance, is recovery in the non-material realm of ethical concepts and spiritual values. Germany is being given a God-given opportunity to rehabilitate herself in that sphere as well. Not only is she being afforded this opportunity, unshackled or untrammelled by any spirit of revenge on the part of those she but recently chose to attack, but wholeheartedly the hand of friendship is being extended and the clarion call of encouragement is being sounded from the West.

Not alone has material aid, of proportions unmatched in the annals of history, been generously accorded to the new Republic, but an honorable place in the family of nations is being made ready for her. It would indeed be a tragic catastrophe, and one from which there might be no subsequent recovery, if Germany should fail to keep this rendezvous with her destiny.

**W**HAT MAY THIS DESTINY BE? With integrity, forthrightness, hard work and devotion to truly democratic principles, it could well be that this is Germany's greatest hour. She has today an opportunity for real leadership that she has seldom, if ever, had. On various occasions in the past — in the very 1848 liberal movement with which Carl Schurz was identified — the forces of progress and democracy asserted themselves in Germany. They were frustrated because too great a sector of Germans was blind to the potentialities for the better life which such liberal movements offered.

Now, today, though Germany has barely recovered from her terrifying experience of war, and though she stands in the center of Europe between two great forces and ideologies, she can be a decisive factor in the future of Europe and the world. However, to wield that influence she must be cohesively in the very forefront of democracy.

She must identify herself with the type of dynamic democracy in which an individual protects not alone his own rights, but is equally solicitous of and ready to champion the rights of others.

This is a juncture in Germany's history which permits of no philosophy of despair or divisiveness. Rather, as I see it, if Germany by dedication and idealism and action can mold herself into a truly liberal, democratic nation, she can influence the future as it has been given to few nations in the past so to do. This is the lofty ideal and the constructive role to which Germany should devote herself unflinchingly, fortified by the knowledge that all other real democracies stand ready to aid her in this effort. And she should be heartened in this endeavor by the certainty that it will redound to her own and the world's everlasting advantage.

**N**OW A WORD as to recent—a very recent—occurrence here in Germany. I allude to it because I think it demonstrates a certain unfortunate lack of understanding on the part of all too many Germans of the honest, sincere efforts which are being made from the Allied side to settle the problems and situations remaining as the aftermath of the war. I refer to the reaction of certain sectors of German opinion to the discharge by Mr. McCloy and General Handy of their unbelievably difficult and harrowingly trying duty of passing on the so-called Landsberg cases.

I feel I can discuss this with the frankness born of firsthand knowledge. I know from personal observation the literal days and nights of careful study and soul-searching consideration which they accorded to their decisions. I venture to suggest that most Germans, especially those of high rank, both in civil affairs and in the clergy, were well aware of the care with which the decisions of these two men of integrity and good will were reached.

Great clemency was extended, as the record of these cases clearly establishes. Twenty-one out of 28 death sentences were commuted. In many foreign countries, including our own, there was widespread criticism from even well-informed and intelligent quarters, that both Mr. McCloy and General Handy had gone much too far with their clemency, especially in commuting so many death sentences. Such criticism was particularly outspoken, and often caustic, in the light of the unspeakable crimes involved.

Even in the face of such criticism, Mr. McCloy and General Handy had the courage of their convictions. They followed the dictates of their minds and their consciences. They resolved every reasonable doubt and availed of every possible ground for clemency in commuting 21 death sentences.

I want to hasten to point out that a commendable sector of the press and a few political leaders in high places in Germany did have the grace, or, if you prefer, the courage to give public acknowledgment of their concurrence in the decisions. It is regrettable and far from reassuring to the outside world that only so small a sector of German leaders set a compelling example by publicly disowning and disassociating themselves from such diabolic ties with the nightmare of Nazi terror by publicly acclaiming the just fate that finally caught up with these seven murderers.

I venture the hope—and actually think—that this does not necessarily indicate that either a majority of Germans or their leaders deem these condemned to be innocent or even dissent from the ultimate decisions. In fact, many have privately confirmed their agreement. However, it is highly regrettable, and damaging to democracy in Germany and to her cause among democracies abroad, that so few German leaders had the courage to marshal public opinion and express their own on the side of true justice in practice. Instead of the resoluteness of articulateness, they chose the false haven of silence.

**R**EVERTING AGAIN TO CARL SCHURZ, I am certain he would have been a leader with the courage to rise up and be counted. He would have identified himself with the justice and magnanimity of these decisions. The reviews to which they were subjected and the ready availability to the condemned of every avenue of appeal since their trial—quite the antithesis of their bestially predatory scourges—represented democracy and justice in this highest form. Carl Schurz would surely have recognized and applauded this working of true democracy. As applicable and stirring would have been his words today, as almost a century earlier in 1859, when he so eloquently and fervently declared:

"There is a wonderful vitality in the democracy founded upon the equality of rights. There is an inexhaustible power of resistance in that system of government which makes the protection of individual rights a matter of common interest. If preserved in its purity, there is no warfare of opinions which can endanger it—there is no conspiracy of despotic aspirations that can destroy it. But if not preserved in its purity! There are dangers which only blindness cannot see, and which only stubborn party prejudice will not see."

These challenging words, quoted from one of Germany's own, might well be the credo for the guidance of leaders in all countries. They are especially apt in the Germany of today, facing, as she inevitably must, the deep-seated and difficult problems which all the world faces in these parlous times, but which are naturally fraught with even greater difficulty and danger for this newly emerging Republic. I can but repeat, the nations of the West are ever and constantly ready to help in the solution of these problems; but equally must I reiterate that honest conviction and good will toward their solution must be born in the hearts, minds and consciences of all Germans. An honorable and constructive future and a role of outstanding leadership await Germany, if her people have but the integrity, ability, courage and cooperativeness to earn it.

At a certain juncture in England's history, one of her greatest poets, Wordsworth, intoned of an immortal champion of liberty:

*"Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour:  
England hath need of thee."*

Paraphrased to apply to that great German-American champion of liberty, whose revered name this society bears, and to fit the Germany of today, these words might well be transformed into:

*"Carl Schurz! thou shouldst be living at this hour:  
Germany hath need of thee."* + 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.

**T**HE ECONOMIC SITUATION in West Germany took a turn for the worse in December. Most critical were the unexpectedly sharp rise in unemployment, the sharp five percent decline in industrial production, the coal and power shortages, prospective shortages of other raw materials, price increases, and the still unsolved payments problem with the European Payments Union.

In January the situation improved somewhat when, during the latter part of the month, unemployment began to decline.

## Foreign Trade and Payments

Commodity trade in December climbed to postwar record levels. Imports, \$314,800,000, were \$28,200,000 greater than in November, while exports (\$241,200,000) were only \$8,200,000 above November. The resultant December trade deficit of \$73,600,000 was the fourth highest in 1950, but still less than half the December 1949 deficit, when trade was at a considerably lower level (imports \$275,700,000; exports \$115,000,000).

By trading areas the most significant developments in December were:

(1) A rise in imports (\$42,600,000) and a slight decline in exports (\$15,700,000) to the United States. This export decline was the first since May 1950, and may be due in part to post-Christmas slackening of orders for certain German goods;

(2) A decline in exports to Canada (\$900,000), Central America (\$4,000,000) and South America (\$18,900,000), declines of \$500,000 to more than \$2,000,000;

(3) An increase in imports (\$11,800,000) and a slight decline in exports (\$9,800,000) to the Soviet bloc countries; and

(4) Equal increases in both imports (\$190,000,000) and exports (\$162,800,000) to the OEEC countries.

The rise in imports in December was accounted for by industrial raw materials and food and agriculture items. The rise in exports was principally in finished industrial goods.

West German Foreign Commodity Trade  
December 1950  
(Thousand Dollars)

Categories	Imports	Exports
Food and Agriculture	121,749	8,828
Industry	193,009	232,400
Raw Materials	103,399	23,108
Semifinished Goods	48,207	39,192
Finished Goods	41,403	170,100
Total	314,758	241,228
<b>Area</b>		
Total Non-participating Countries	124,724	77,671
USA	42,606	15,740
Canada	1,427	872
Latin America	23,580	22,877
Non-participating Sterling Countries	22,608	13,279
Eastern Europe	13,340	12,336
Other Countries	21,163	12,567
Participating Countries	190,034	162,790
Non-Sterling	153,508	147,900
Sterling	36,526	14,890
Unspecified	—	767
Total	314,758	241,228

Import Surplus: December \$73,530,000.

Dollar Trade: West German exports to the United States totaled \$103,000,000 for the year. During 1950 western German exports to America more than doubled while total German exports increased 76 percent. The importance of markets in the Western Hemisphere has considerably grown, as its share in total German exports rose from 7.4 percent (\$83,100,000) in 1949 to 13.8 percent (\$266,300,000) in 1950.

Traditional German export commodities during November 1950 showed slight seasonal decreases from the previous month. However, leading traditional commodities exported to the United States during the first 11 months of 1950 and their increases over the same period in 1949 were as follows:

	Jan.-Nov. 1950	Percent Increase over 1949
Precision and Optical Instruments	\$6,692,000	125
Sewing Machines	\$1,692,000	2,768
Glassware	\$1,237,000	714
Musical Instruments	\$1,028,000	659
Cutlery	\$ 481,000	104

The European Payments Union (EPU) deficit rose by \$42,000,000 in January, bringing the total cumulative deficit as of Jan. 31 to more than \$398,000,000 (preliminary figure). The settlement to cover the January deficit will involve a dollar payment of \$14,000,000 and use of the special credit line for the remaining \$28,000,000.

One disquieting note in January was the increase in the value of liberalized licenses issued per day. Toward the end of the month they were running at \$11,000,000 per day (with a large backlog of about \$50,000,000 awaiting consideration). This trend approaches the peak rates of September and October. It is noteworthy January dollar earnings on current account totaled \$30,000,000.

## Industry

In December the index of industrial production (excluding food processing, building and stimulants) declined by seven points (five percent), reaching 128 percent of the 1936 level. The decline is mainly due to the coal shortage, which caused many producers to work shorter hours or to close down completely between Christmas and New Year to conserve stocks. There were no large-scale dismissals during December; total industrial employment declined very slightly (less than one percent).

The production decline occurred in spite of well-packed order books in almost all industries. A large part of this demand represents export orders, orders for capital equipment, and orders for the purpose of expanding inventories in anticipation of higher prices or future increase in consumer demand. Only a relatively small part of the large increase in industrial demand during 1950 is due to increased aggregate consumer purchasing power. Between the fourth quarter of 1949 and the fourth quarter of 1950, consumer purchasing power increased approximately 15 percent, while total production rose 35 percent. Furthermore, orders booked in the investment and production goods industries are running one-third to one-half higher than current production.

The daily rate of coal production reached a peak of 383,000 tons in November but declined to an average of 380,000 in December and in January. The output of coal from extra shifts was much less in January than in November or December. By January the added production to be gained by this means had dwindled substantially — the miners having failed to live up fully to their earlier agreement to work two extra shifts per month during the current coal crisis.

Crude steel output in December at 959,000 tons was about 15 percent below the level of November owing principally to shortages of metallurgical coke and of coal for power. The preliminary figures for production in January (1,042,000 tons), while above December, disclosed only a slight increase in the daily rate of production.

Mechanical engineering firms enjoyed an ever-improving order-book situation in the last month. Firms which are not fully booked, have almost reached their capacity. Most firms could increase production on the potentials of their present order book, except for possible raw material and labor shortages. The machine tool industry showed the greatest gains in the field of mechanical engineering, despite almost complete cessation of business with the former large buyers of Eastern Europe. The textile machinery industry has about a 10-month order book at the present time.

A substantial increase of production in the fine mechanics and optics industry started as early as the spring of 1950. The monthly turnover amounted to DM 51,400,000 (\$12,233,200) in March, DM 55,900,000 (\$13,304,200) in June and DM 66,200,000 (\$15,755,600) in September. This steady increase has continued through the end of the year. At the beginning of 1950, exports were 17 to 18 percent of production, in June 26 percent and at year's end about 29 percent. The peak prewar production level has been reached. Export of cameras was 45 percent, spectacle lenses 49 percent and mathematical instruments 85 percent of production.

In 1950 the turnover in the electrical industry was DM 4,000,000,000 (\$952,000,000). The production index for this industry increased during the year from 204 to 313 percent of the 1936 level, which represents the highest index of all the industrial branches. Only eight percent of the total production has been exported in 1950 compared to 11.5 percent in 1936. Price increases are expected due to higher wages and raw material prices.

During January the chemical industry felt the effects of the short coal, coke, electricity, and coke oven gas supplies, and was forced to curtail production. It is believed that the January production index will show a decrease from the December index (120 percent of 1936). There has been a steady decline in production during the last quarter of 1950 from the September high of 138 percent to 132 percent in October, and 126 in November.

A severe shortage is developing in crude sulphur. Domestic production is small and limited, and western Germany is dependent on imports from the United States. This shortage has developed as a result of the US reduction of sulphur exports. The synthetic fiber and insecticide industries will be forced to curtail production drastically unless higher imports of sulphur are received.

The combination of insufficient generating capacity together with shortage of coal resulted in continuation of power restrictions to the heavy chemical and aluminum industry in the southern area of the Federal Republic. In an effort to partially relieve the situation the Federal Government issued a decree whereby advertising and display lighting are to be curtailed and a second decree reducing consumption of all consumers averaging 2,000 KWH (kilowatt hours) per week by 25 percent and a 30 percent peak reduction in the demand of consumers whose peaks have topped 1,000 KWH. However, the application of these two decrees has not been uniform state by state so that the expected results have not been realized. Rainfall in the south has alleviated the situation so that the expected severe cuts have not been applied. Additional generating capacity in the amount of 40 MW (megawatts), which was financed with ECA counterpart funds, was added during the month. At the same time generating capacity has been idle because of lack of coal.

Despite the restrictions, power consumption continues to increase, averaging 18 percent above January 1950. Present coal stocks available to the industry as a whole average only seven days' supply.

The coal allocations committed for the gas industry by the Deutsche Kohlen-Bergbau-Leitung (DKBL—the German coal mining board) have not been delivered in full, and coal stocks for the gas plants average approximately six days' supply. Although the gas industry is still

applying restrictions to large industrial consumers, gas consumption continues to average 20 percent above the same period of last year.

#### Index of Industrial Production

	1936 = 100		1950	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Total all Industries	130	r135	128	
(incl. electricity and gas) 1/	127	r132	125	
(excl. electricity and gas) 1/	130	r136	128	
Investment goods (total)	105	r106	95	
Raw materials	145	r155	149	
Finished products				
General production goods				
(incl. electricity and gas)	138	r142	139	
(excl. electricity and gas)	129	r131	127	
Consumer goods	120	r125	116	

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

r = Revised.

#### Production of Major Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Measure 1/	1949		Nov. 1/	Dec. p/
		Oct. r/	Nov. r/		
Hard coal (gross mined)	1,000 tons	9,499	10,022		9,584
Crude petroleum	t	100,350	97,741		102,772
Cement	t	1,189,495	1,009,721		740,736
Bricks (total)	1,000	454,341	411,691		323,335
Pig iron	t	918,959	864,296		773,641
Steel ingots	t	1,104,822	1,080,868		929,952
Rolled steel finished products	t	783,008	792,755		672,684
Farm tractors (total) 2/	pieces	9,116	8,800		8,663
Typewriters 3/	pieces	21,698	22,562		21,563
Passenger cars (incl. chassis)	pieces	23,582	23,504		21,105
Cameras (total)	pieces	190,311	202,838		144,405
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	t-SO <sub>3</sub>	108,451	108,603		113,387
Calcium carbide	t	45,921	40,024		44,040
Soap (total)	t	14,778	8,618		6,977
Newsprint	t	14,527	14,564		13,174
Auto and truck tires	pieces	330,729	331,743		289,054
Shoes (total)	1,000 pairs	9,214	9,409		7,603

1/ = All tons are metric tons.

2/ = Excluding accessories, parts and spare parts.

3/ = Standard, long-carriage and portable typewriters.

r/ = Revised.

p/ = Preliminary.

The new mineral oil taxes, accepted by the *Bundestag* and approved by the Allied High Commissioners, were put into effect Jan. 21, 1951. According to the new taxes, filling station prices have gone up from DM 0.55 to DM 0.65 per liter of gasoline and from DM 0.38 to DM 0.45 per kilogram of diesel oil, which is estimated to produce a DM 350,000,000 annual revenue increase.

#### Communications and Transportation

During December, the telecommunications plant construction program of the *Bundespost* continued, bringing some relief to the present shortage of telecommunications facilities. Three new manual and two automatic central telephone offices were placed in service, while extensions were added to three manual and 23 automatic offices. In addition, three major long distance telephone trunk exchanges were extended, new TW (two-way teletype) exchanges were brought into operation at Siegen, Luedenscheid and Emden, and the capacity of the TW exchanges at Stuttgart and Munich were increased considerably.

Negotiations were completed in December to reopen international money order service between the Federal Republic and the western sectors of Berlin and France, Andorra, Monaco, Algeria, Tunisia, the French Overseas Territories and the Saar. The service was reopened in accordance with authority granted by the Allied High Commission and will be operated in accordance with Universal Postal Union regulations. Money orders may be transmitted by both postal and telegraphic means. In July 1949, the United States was the first country to resume a limited money order service with the Federal Republic and the western sectors of Berlin. Service was reestablished on an incoming basis and since that time, a total of about \$1,070,000 has been received by Germans.

There was the usual seasonal drop in traffic demands on the railway in January, but demands were substantially higher than in 1950. In spite of unfavorable weather, especially in Bavaria, these demands could be met easily. To conserve coal, the *Bundesbahn* cancelled 25

train pairs, which, however, amounted to only two-and-one-half percent of the total passenger traffic and to less than one percent of total consumption. The unusually heavy loadings during the preceding months accomplished under minimum service standards have brought a sharp decline in serviceable freight car parks. The stocks available for loading dropped by 9,000 during January to a total of 253,000. No orders for new freight cars have as yet been placed.

On Jan. 1, freight rates were increased by an average of 15 percent and commutation fares by 50 percent. These increases were to offset the railway salary and wage increase of October 1950 and the increased costs of materials, particularly coal.

The tariff increase was in line with recommendations of the Coverdale and Colpitts Report and with the seven-point *Bundesbahn* program, submitted to the German Cabinet by the federal minister for transport. The *Bundesrat* (upper house), however, amended the resolution of the Cabinet by excluding students' tickets from the 50 percent increase in short-distance commutation fares. Pursuant to the existing Allied Forces rail conventions, occupational tariffs will follow the trend of commercial rates.

A particularly gratifying aspect of the tariff increase was the fact that subsidy tariffs below railway operating costs were increased much more sharply (40-50 percent) than other tariffs (15 percent). As a result these tariffs have now lost their character as hidden subsidies which the Allied High Commission and the ECA Mission had strongly criticized in the past.

## Labor

Registered unemployment rose during January by 131,000 to 1,821,000. This was 11.5 percent of the wage and salary earning labor force (10.7 percent in December) and 8.1 percent of the total labor force (7.5 percent in December). An encouraging sign that the winter peak may have been reached came during the latter half of January, when unemployment declined for the first time since the end of October by 90,000. The threatening coal and raw material situation makes it uncertain, however, whether a definite reversal in trend has occurred.

Approximately 90 percent of the two-week drop was registered among male workers, thus supporting preliminary reports of a revival of outdoor work, particularly building and construction, during the current mild weather period. The preliminary figure for manufacturing and mining establishments having 10 or more employees shows December industrial employment at 5,056,725. The slight decline of approximately 42,000 during December, about the same as in December 1949, confirms earlier German employment service reports that the principal effect of shortages on employment was a reduction in working hours rather than large-scale dismissals.

The most serious postwar strike threat, scheduled for Feb. 1, posed by 800,000 workers in the iron and steel-producing and the mining industries, was averted by a management-union agreement Jan. 25. Labor's demand for a voice in the economic management of the individual enterprises in these industries was fundamentally met. The industry-labor pact provides for continuation of 50 percent labor representation on the boards of supervision in iron and steel-producing plants subject to HICOM Law No. 27, and extends this arrangement to the coal and iron ore mining industries. In accordance with his promise to use a negotiated agreement as the basis for legislation, the federal chancellor expedited preparation and Cabinet consideration of an appropriate bill. The draft has been transmitted to parliament.

## Commodity Prices

In December 1950 the three major price indexes showed another increase. The basic material price index rose five points (two percent) in December to a record of

229 percent of the 1938 level; the industrial component of the index rose nine points to a high of 265 while the agricultural component dropped one point to 176 percent of 1938. The index of industrial producer prices rose six points (three percent) in December to a postwar record of 195 percent of the 1938 base value. Sharp increases in some groups, up to nine percent in the metals group, seemed to continue to reflect the impact of rising world market prices. The consumer price index rose another point in December, reaching 151 percent of 1938.

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

1938 = 100

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

	1950		1951 Jan.
	Nov.	Dec.	
Total . . . . .	150	151	154
Food . . . . .	152	155	157
Stimulants . . . . .	275	275	275
Clothing . . . . .	189	192	197
Rent . . . . .	103	103	103
Heat and Light . . . . .	119	119	121
Cleaning and Hygiene . . . . .	148	149	151
Education and Entertainment . . . . .	142	142	143
Household Goods . . . . .	163	165	171
Traveling . . . . .	133	133	148

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

### Index of Industrial Producer Prices

Bizonal Area

1938 = 100

		1950	
		Oct.	Nov.
Total . . . . .	187	189	195

### Basic Materials Price Index

1938 = 100

		1950	
		Oct.	Nov.
Food . . . . .	177	177	176
Industry . . . . .	249	256	265
Total . . . . .	220	224	229

p/ = Preliminary.

## Finance

One of the sharpest dilemmas facing the Federal Republic is the problem of containing West German demand for imports within the bounds of its ability to pay. German authorities hope to curb demand for imports by tightening credit. The possibilities that these restrictions might lead to a further drop in industrial production with possible effects on unemployment have been the cause of concern in some Allied circles.

The increase in short-term bank credit outstanding in December amounted to DM 328,000,000 (\$78,064,000). It was slightly in excess of the November expansion and followed steady month-to-month increases noted during the preceding four months. There are indications that there may have been a reduction in the amount of short-term bank credit outstanding in the first three weeks of January. Credits granted directly by the Bank Deutscher Laender and *Land* (State) Central Banks continued to remain at about the same level which has existed for the past six months, DM 1,500,000,000 (\$357,000,000).

As contrasted with an increase in the volume of money of DM 245,000,000 (\$58,310,000) (revised) in November, the money supply expanded by DM 730,000,000 (\$173,740,000) in December. This increase was somewhat in excess of the average monthly expansion for the past six months. After a substantial fall in October, reflecting the increase in required reserves, a further decrease in excess reserves occurred in November followed by a sharp rise in December. The current level of excess reserves, expressed as a percentage of legal reserves, amounts to five percent as contrasted with 5.5 percent in September, the month before legal reserves were increased.

The Federal Cabinet has been developing a program of revenue increases, most of which has recently been submitted to the parliament in draft law form. A part of the program has already been enacted, including the proposal for a general broadening and substantial rate increase of petroleum products tax, and the proposal for a

general increase in the Berlin Aid income tax surcharge retroactive to Jan. 1, 1951.

The federal finance minister estimates that the Cabinet proposals will increase the federal and state combined revenues by DM 2,350,000,000 (\$559,300,000) over the present annual rate, and estimates a DM 1,100,000,000 (\$261,800,000) revenue increase during the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1951, induced by the expected increase in national product.

### Food and Agriculture

Precipitation was again heavy in January as the weather changed from cold to moderate. Thawing snow masses and heavy rainfalls swelled most of the rivers and streams and flooded the valleys in the Federal Republic. Flood damage was relatively extensive in the cropland as well as the grassland regions. However, the floods receded about Jan. 24 and drier weather prevailed for the rest of the month. The above-normal precipitation during recent months has supplied ample winter moisture to the subsoil, the water level of which had been below normal in many areas during recent years. Because of wet soil, however, cultivation work was impeded during most of the month.

Final results of the root crop harvest estimates show a record harvest with 26,000,000 metric tons of fodder beets, almost 3,000,000 metric tons of rutabagas, and 175,000 metric tons of fodder carrots.

Total sugarbeet production for 1950-51, according to final estimates, was almost 7,000,000 metric tons, 47 percent over last year, and sugar production will be at least 880,000 metric tons (refined), as compared with 556,000 metric tons last year.

Efforts are being exerted jointly by German and US authorities to bring West German meat specialities back as an important dollar earner. The German food and meat laws and their sanitation, health and quality standards will be studied by officials of the US Department of Agriculture, with a view toward permitting the entry of high-priced German meat specialities into the Ameri-

can market. The existing supply-demand relationship tends to indicate that the foreign exchange credit earnings resulting from these high-priced meat exports will far more than offset the slight loss in the West German meat stocks. In addition, such meats are in abundant supply in Germany at present, and are generally priced out of reach of the average West German consumer.

### Berlin

In the second half of January 1951, employment in West Berlin increased by 3,274 and unemployment declined by 3,373. This nominal reduction in the labor force resulted mostly from the withdrawal of self-employed persons from the labor force. Of the employment increase, the GARIOA Emergency Works Program accounted for 1,018 of the 3,274. The additional employment of more than 2,200 persons in the private sector, however, represents a change which is distinctly counter-seasonal, since during the same period of the previous year employment declined by 9,226.

It is noteworthy that during November, December and early January labor market developments in Berlin were less unfavorable than in western Germany. West Berlin has not felt the seasonal impact on employment in the building industry which has been evident in western Germany, since the building industry in the employment structure of Berlin is of much less importance than that of the Federal Republic.

West Berlin industrial production continued its upward trend, but at a slower rate, during December, as the index rose by one point to 44 percent of the 1936 level. The seasonal decline expected in December may not occur until a later date when the effects of shortages reach Berlin. Thus far, the city has been only slightly affected by the present West German difficulties in obtaining industrial raw materials and coal. Output even in the most sensitive branches of industry remained at the level of the previous month. Consumer goods output declined considerably, however, due largely to the seasonal drop in clothing industry deliveries. + END

## Grain Deliveries to Yugoslavia Completed

**W**EST GERMANY HAS COMPLETED shipments of 67,000 tons of German-milled flour to Yugoslavia.

As a result of Western Germany's role in supplying this flour, ECA has authorized \$8,200,000 of wheat purchases as replacement for the 67,000 tons of flour. At current International Wheat Agreement prices, this sum will allow Western Germany to purchase approximately 104,000 tons of wheat as replacement. This will be in addition to regular Marshall Plan purchase authorizations for Western Germany and be a net gain of 30,000 tons of wheat and 4,300 tons of bran.

The first German shipment left Mannheim Nov. 23, 1950 (American Thanksgiving Day). Shipments were at the rate of 10,000 tons per week.

A total of \$12,200,000 worth of flour is being supplied to Yugoslavia from Germany and Italy under the US Government's stop-gap aid program. Italy's share is \$4,000,000 worth of flour.

Commending the West German Government, millers and railway employees for their prompt cooperation in the aid program, ECA Special Mission to Western Germany's chief, Jean Cattier, said: "On behalf of the American government, I wish to extend appreciation

and thanks for the effective way in which this very important program was promptly carried out in Western Germany. The delivery performance considerably exceeds our original expectations. As a result of the prompt shipments before mid-December, the Yugoslavian Government was able to distribute the flour to remote areas before winter conditions set in. These early shipments together with the later ones have made a very substantial contribution to the prevention of widespread starvation in drought-stricken Yugoslavia."

A total of 3,400 West German rail freight cars were utilized in the shuttle of the flour from mills throughout Western Germany through Austria to railheads in Yugoslavia. The program, developed on very short notice, was handled with ease by the German railways, thus demonstrating the vast improvement in operations during the last two years. A HICOG economics official stated that "only two years ago extraordinary efforts were required to accomplish similar transport programs on short notice. This latest achievement was accomplished with freight cars which are no more serviceable than two years ago, while the West German railroad system now has 70,000 fewer employees."

# Personnel Notes

## Mathewson Promoted Major General

Berlin's new US commander, Brig. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, has been promoted Major General following his recent nomination to the two-star rank by President Harry S. Truman.

General Mathewson replaced Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor when the latter returned to Washington as assistant chief of staff, G-3, Department of the Army.

The new commander is a native of Bath, New York. He began his military career at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1922. Further studies took him to Madrid where he was a student at the Centro de Estudios. Later he returned to the US Military Academy to teach Spanish as well as history and to coach baseball.

Specializing in artillery, General Mathewson was assigned to the war plans division of the general staff in 1940. The following year he became chief of the Latin American Theater Group in the same division. From 1943 until 1944 he served as military aide to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. At close of World War II the new two-star General was with the 18th Airborne Corps, which linked up with the Russians north of Berlin. His last assignment before going to Berlin was that of commanding officer, Camp Campbell, Ky.

## Allan King Takes Over Bremen Post

A large number of recent personnel changes in the HICOG Office of Public Affairs have been announced. The post of chief, Public Affairs Division, OLC Bremen, made vacant recently by the departure of Duncan D.

MacBryde for a State Department position in Washington, has been filled by Allan Y. King. Mr. King had been on leave as director of Social Studies for the Cleveland public school systems to act as deputy chief, Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG.

Stuart L. Hannon, who had been chief, Information Services Branch, OLCW-B, since October 1949, has been named as chief of the OLCW-B Public Affairs Division, a position made vacant by the departure of H. H. Russel to become special assistant to the head of the State Department's International Students' Exchange. Mr. Hannon served with OMGUS and later HICOG after coming to Europe in 1946 from government service in Washington following a period as a special events commentator with some of the major broadcasting chains.



W. J. Convery Egan.  
(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

W. J. Convery Egan has been detailed to Berlin as acting director of the Public Affairs Division there. Mr. Egan's regular duties as chief of the Information Services Division will be filled in his absence by Theodore Kaghan.

Meanwhile it was announced that charge of the new Public Affairs Division in Bonn has been assigned to Mr. Jack Fleischer, formerly deputy chief of the Public Relations Division in Frankfurt. Mr. Fleischer's post there has been filled by Hyman Charniak, whose duties as chief of the Public Relations News Branch have been assumed by Glenn R. Parson.

## Deputy ECA Chief Marshall Resigns

Charles E. Marshall has resigned as deputy director of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and the HICOG Office of Economic Affairs, and returned to private business. Mr. Marshall was appointed to the position in January 1950. Previously he had been chief of the Germany-Austria Branch of ECA in Washington, during which time he made six survey visits to Western Germany.

Commending Mr. Marshall for his work as economics adviser to the US High Commission and as a member of the Economics Committee with the Allied High Commission in Bonn, US High Commissioner John J. McCloy stated: "There are few men whose departure I regret more than Mr. Marshall's. His service has been long, distinguished and deeply loyal. Mr. Marshall's infinite knowledge of Germany's economic problems and how to cope with them has been invaluable."

A native New Yorker and graduate of Yale University, Mr. Marshall was employed by the US Rubber Company as manager of the company's allied products depart-



General Mathewson welcomes his family to Berlin. Left to right they are Mrs. Mathewson, Melissa, aged four, Ellen, 13, and Betsy, 16.  
(Photo by Schubert, PRB BE - HICOG)

ment from 1936 to 1948 and during World War II served as an officer aboard the USS Tennessee in the Pacific theater.

### Andrews Discusses Food Problems

Stanley Andrews of the US Department of Agriculture has been in Frankfurt recently to discuss West German and world agricultural conditions.

A top US Military Government food and agriculture official in Germany from 1945 to 1949, Mr. Andrews is now director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, US Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Andrews advised HICOG and German food representatives on recent and expected changes in the international food situation, particularly with respect to food availabilities in the United States.

The food official went from Frankfurt to India, where he is making a survey of food conditions in the Far East.

### Former IRO Official Joins OLC Bremen

William F. Bahlmann has been appointed chief, Displaced Populations Branch, Political Affairs Division, OLC Bremen. Mr. Bahlmann, a graduate of Chicago University, was a commander in the US Navy and assigned at the end of World War II to the Allied Commission administering the Italian fleet.

After leaving the Navy in 1947 the new Bremen official took over three displaced populations camps in central Italy. Later he became administrator of all International Refugee Organization camps in Italy, Greece and Trieste, from which post he came to HICOG's Bremen headquarters.

### Kelleher Assistant General Counsel

Grant W. Kelleher, former head of the Decartelization and Deconcentration Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG, has been appointed assistant general counsel.

Mr. Kelleher replaces John A. Bross, who resigned after holding the post since December 1949. Sidney Willner will fill Mr. Kelleher's former post.

A specialist in anti-trust work since his graduation from Montana Law School, Mr. Kelleher spent four years as a special attorney with the Justice Department and 10 years as special assistant to the US attorney general. He has been with HICOG for the past year.

Mr. Willner is a graduate of Harvard and came to HICOG a year ago after

having served as chief of the Holding Company Division of the Securities Exchange Commission.



Grant Kelleher.

### Selke Named to E&CR Post

George S. Selke, former chancellor of the University of Montana, has been named deputy chief of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, HICOG. Mr. Selke replaces Allen Y. King, who has been appointed chief of the Public Affairs Division, OLC Bremen.

Born at La Crosse, Wis., Mr. Selke was educated at the University of Minnesota, Columbia University and at the University of North Dakota. He was a teacher, principal and superintendent of county and city schools in North Dakota and Minnesota from 1907 to 1918. Subsequently, he was Minnesota state director of rural, elementary and secondary schools, assistant professor and lecturer at the



George S. Selke.

University of Minnesota, and president of Minnesota State Teacher College. He became chancellor of Montana University in 1945 after three years' service in the Army.

Mr. Selke is a past president of the American Association of Teacher Colleges and a director of the War Manpower Commission in Minnesota.

### Brooklyn Professor Joins OLCW-B

Dr. Seymour Beardsley, dean of admissions, Brooklyn Polytechnic College, has joined the Education Section, Education and Cultural Relations Branch, OLCW-B. Dr. Beardsley is a graduate of Yale and Columbia Universities. He was accompanied to Germany by his wife, also a doctor of educational psychology and a former professor at Barnard College.

### New Administrative Officials

Several changes in the HICOG Office of Administration have been announced. At Frankfurt headquarters Chester E. Beaman has been appointed chief of the Personnel Division's Placement Branch while E. F. Armstrong will head the Division's Employee Relations and Services Branch.

OLC Bavaria has received two new district administrative officers. James S. Randall was named administrative officer for District V (*Regierungsbezirk Schwaben*) with headquarters in Augsburg and Claude F. Wiggins to a similar post in District III (*Regierungsbezirk Ober- und Mittelranken*) with headquarters in Nuremberg. The two officials will supervise administrative services for all HICOG elements within their districts, including transportation, personnel, communications, procurement and supply, repair and maintenance, and security. +END

# Communications System Expanding Steadily

**W**ESTERN GERMANY'S COMMUNICATIONS system is gradually returning to its prewar position as one of the most modern and efficient in the world.

During the past six months the *Bundespost* was allocated DM 27,500,000 (\$6,375,000) in Marshall Plan counterpart funds for expansion of communications facilities. In addition, far greater sums were invested by the *Bundespost* itself in expanding services. The Marshall Plan funds are being primarily utilized in the rehabilitation and expansion of long distance telephone exchanges and offices, the international cable network and for improvement of international radio telegraph and telephone facilities.

The major services continued an upward trend in the past 12 months, reflecting increased business. Approximately 4,000,000,000 letters were handled during 1950. The November 1950 volume of more than 335,000,000 letters represented a 25,000,000 increase over the number handled in the corresponding month of 1949. This volume also is well above the monthly average (306,000,000) processed in the same area in 1937.

Telegraph services handled a volume of 1,900,000 messages, three times the monthly turnover in 1937.

**O**UTGOING INTERNATIONAL parcel post service, re-established less than a year ago, is now on a normal basis with every country in the world except Austria, Albania and French Indo-China. The incoming parcel post

*Mechanic services a HICOG vehicle at Frankfurt Headquarters motor pool, an installation of the Division of Operating Facilities' Motor Transport Branch. This unit of HICOG's Office of Administration has as its major task the provision of adequate and safe transportation to meet official needs. US resident officers and other HICOG officials who take their government's policy to the remotest areas of the US Zone lean heavily on this organization for efficiency in their work. Among the Branch's many other duties are issuance of travel duty authorizations; processing of accident reports and claims; writing specifications for spare parts and accessories, and operation of nine motor pools, six maintenance garages. German employees total 1,700.*

(PRD HICOG photo)



service was expanded to include all countries more than four years ago.

Long distance telephone traffic rose to a monthly volume of more than 28,000,000 calls, as compared to 25,000,000 in 1949, almost twice the 1937 volume.

The *Bundespost* currently has a backlog of some 500,000 applications for telephones, of which 80 percent were filed by business organizations. During 1950 more than 260,000 new telephones were installed, bringing the total number of West German telephones to approximately 2,290,000 (including 930,000 extensions). Communications officials stated that the failure to meet the demand for telephones is due to a severe shortage of central office equipment and cable equipment resulting from the lack of investment capital to expand.

The *Bundespost* collected \$14,000,000 and paid out \$5,000,000 in the settlement of accounts for international postal and telecommunications services with foreign administrations during 1950. It was stated that the *Bundespost* collected a total of more than \$2,200,000, £140,000 and 2,200,000 French francs for the provision of postal and telecommunication services to the Allied Forces during 1950. These funds accrue as export credits.

**S**EVERAL STEPS WERE TAKEN during the year to assist West Berlin's Deutsche Post. Control and responsibility of the *Staatsdruckerei* (State Printing Office) in Berlin was transferred to the Federal Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications. This step was taken to expedite and finance the rehabilitation and expansion of that key installation, which formerly printed all stamps, currency and stationery for the German government.

In Berlin, the federal ministry established a technical and research office to be staffed by more than 100 employees. This office is responsible for maintaining close coordination of communications services between West Berlin and West Germany. To achieve maximum security of communication services to Berlin and to reduce dependence on land-line cables across the Soviet Zone, the *Bundespost* engineered and installed high frequency multi-channel radio equipment between Berlin and the Federal Republic with more than 45 telephone channels. This system is currently under expansion.

A *Bundespost* program of housing and office building construction is in progress. Work was completed on approximately 8,500 housing units in 1950, bringing the housing units constructed for employees since 1945 to a total of 17,500. Approximately 5,500 additional housing units are presently under construction. +END

## Rhine Passenger Ships to Resume

Rhine steamer passenger service is due to be resumed this month. From March 22 to 27 boats will ply between Cologne and Mainz and from March 28 to April 20 between Coblenz and Mainz. Beginning April 21, service between Cologne and Mainz will be operated continuously.

# Calendar of Coming Events

April 1 to May 15, 1951\*

## CURRENT

March-May — Munich (Bav): National Museum presents: "Roman Treasures—from the Straubing finds."  
 March-October: Landau (RP): Flower show in SUWEGA gardens.

## APRIL

Early April — Berlin: International Free Artists' Lodge, 50th anniversary.  
 April 1 — Essen (NRW): Concert.  
 April 1 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Giant slalom on the Jenner.  
 April 1 — Eisenstein (Bav): Long distance (35-kilometer) ski race.  
 April 1 — Inzell (Bav): Giant slalom on Rauschberg.  
 April 1-2 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Tibor Varga, violin; Sergiu Celibidache, conductor.  
 April 1-2 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Vasa Pihoda, violin; F. Rieger, conductor.  
 April 1-2 — Dortmund (NRW): Symphony concert; M. Strub, violin.  
 April 1-4 — Frankfurt (Hes): Fur fair.  
 April 1-29 — Heidelberg (WB): Collective art exposition, W. Kramm.  
 April 1-30 — Brunswick (LS): German Physicists' Society, congress.  
 April 2 — Wuppertal (NRW): Concert; Yehudi Menuhin, violin.  
 April 2 — Frankfurt (Hes): 11th Museum concert; G. Cassado, cello; B. Vondenhoff, conductor.  
 April 2 — Freiburg (SB): Symphony concert; Prof. K. Boehm, guest conductor.  
 April 2 — Luebeck (SH): Symphony concert; N. Soennerstadt, Stockholm, soloist; Sten-Ake Axelson, Malmoe, conductor.  
 April 2 — Coblenz (RP): Rhenish Philharmonic concert; C. Winkler, conductor.  
 April 2 — Cochem/Moselle (RP): "Knipp Monday," ancient folk festival.  
 April 3 — Marburg (Hes): Concert; H. Schroeter, piano.  
 April 3 — Paderborn (NRW): Concert.  
 April 4 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello; G. Koenig, conductor.  
 April 4 — Constance (SB): Symphony concert; K. Freund, violin; H. von Beckerath, cello.  
 April 4 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Pascal Quartet.  
 April 4-5 — Aachen (NRW): Symphony concert; F. Raabe, conductor.  
 April 4-5 — Concert; C. Krauss, guest conductor.  
 April 5 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; Vasa Pihoda, violin.  
 April 5 — Wuppertal (NRW): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello; H. Weisbach, conductor.  
 April 5 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Concert; Yehudi Menuhin, violin.  
 April 5 — Bad Driburg (NRW): Concert, *Staedtebund* Symphony Orchestra; R. Agop, conductor.  
 April 5 — Muenster (NRW): Concert; Renato Fasano, Rome, conductor.  
 April 5-6 — Munich (Bav): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; E. Jochum, conductor.  
 April 5-9 — Muenster (NRW): "Send" festival in Cathedral Square.

April 6 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert.  
 April 6 — Hamburg: Concert; Edwin Fischer, piano.  
 April 6 — Krefeld (NRW): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello.  
 April 6-8 — Mainz (RP): Fencing singles championships.  
 April 7 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello.  
 April 7-8 — Goettingen (LS): Concert; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.  
 April 7-9 — Cologne (NRW): 100th anniversary, Cologne Hairdressers' Association—German hairdressing trade championships.  
 April 8 — Bonn (NRW): Symphony concert.  
 April 8 — Mainz (RP): Palace concert.  
 April 8 — Heidelberg (WB): 85th anniversary-festival, "Concordia" male chorus.  
 April 8 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Horse-racing.  
 April 8-9 — Stuttgart (WB): Symphony concert, W. Schneiderhan, violin; F. Leitner, conductor.  
 April 8-9 — Berlin: RIAS Symphony Orchestra with Yehudi Menuhin, soloist; K. Boehm, conductor.  
 April 8-9 — Brunswick (LS): Symphony concert; G. Taschner, violin.  
 April 8-10 — Rhens/Rhine (NRW): Cherry-blossom festival.  
 April 9 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; Joh. Schueller, conductor.  
 April 9 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; G. Krauss, conductor.  
 April 9 — Bremen: Vegh Quartet.  
 April 9 — Viersen (NRW): Symphony concert. Cologne broadcasting orchestra; Victor Desarzens, Geneva, conductor.  
 April 9 — Nuremberg (Bav): Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra.  
 April 9 — Gelsenkirchen (NRW): Symphony concert; Rosl Schmid, piano.  
 April 9-10 — Mannheim (WB): Academy concert; E. Szenkar, conductor.  
 April 10 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, viol'n.  
 April 10 — Rheydt (NRW): Symphony concert; E. Roehn, violin; G. L. Jochum, conductor.  
 April 11-12 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; G. L. Jochum, conductor.  
 April 11-12 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; Vasa Pihoda, violin.  
 April 12 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; E. Kczur, piano.  
 April 13 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; Tibor Varga, violin; G. Floesser, piano.  
 April 13-15 — Baden-Baden (SB): German Automobile Club (ADAC) convention.

April 14 — Mainz (RP): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello; K. M. Zwissler, conductor.  
 April 14 — Stuttgart (WB): Concert; Yehudi Menuhin, violin.  
 April 15 — Neheim-Huesten (NRW): Orchestra and choral concert; H. Matthei, tenor.  
 April 15 — Boppard (NRW): Spring and blossom festival.  
 April 15-16 — Hamburg: Symphony concert; North West German broadcasting orchestra; W. Schneiderhan, violin; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.  
 April 15-16 — Osnabrueck (NRW): Concert; J. von Karoly, soloist.  
 April 15-16 — Berlin: Berlin Philharmonic concert; S. Borries, violin; W. Furtwaengler, conductor.  
 April 15-16 — Dortmund (NRW): Symphony concert.  
 April 15-May 11 — Stuttgart (WB): "Surface Treatment," meeting and exposition.  
 April 16 — Karlsruhe (WB): Symphony concert; Chr. Purmann, piano.  
 April 16-20 — Cologne (NRW): "Colorfilm and Reality" — film trade congress.  
 April 17 — Munich (Bav): Musica Viva concert; A. Grumiaux, violin; Franz Andre, Brussels, conductor.  
 April 18 — Leverkusen (NRW): Concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; E. Kraack, conductor.  
 April 18 — Remscheid (NRW): Concert; K. Roehrig, violin.  
 April 18 — Cologne (NRW): Horse-racing.  
 April 19 — Munich (Bav): Musical Academy concert; K. Boehm, conductor.  
 April 19 — Oberhausen (NRW): Symphony concert; A. Steiner, cello.  
 April 19-20 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; H. Holreiser, conductor.  
 April 19-29 — Frankfurt (Hes): First international automobile exposition.  
 April 20 — Neuss (NRW): Vegh Quartet.  
 April 20-May 1 — Munich (Bav): Restaurateurs' exhibition (planned).  
 April 21-23 — Weinheim (Hes): Blossom festival.  
 April 21-Oct. 31 — Hanover (LS): West-German garden show.  
 April 22 — Cologne (NRW): Concert, "Music of Our Time."  
 April 22 — Recklinghausen (NRW): Concert; Monique Haas, piano.  
 April 22 — Uelzen (LS): German cross-country racing championships.  
 April 22 — Berlin: Grand Prize of Berlin (motors).  
 April 22-23 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; G. Cassado, cello; F. Rieger, conductor.  
 April 23 — Coblenz (RP): Rhenish Philharmonic concert; O. Winkler, conductor.  
 April 23 — Kassel (Hes): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin.  
 April 23 — Nuremberg (Bav): Piano concert, Erik Then Bergh.  
 April 23 — Wuerzburg (Bav): Symphony concert, Wuerzburg Philharmonic Orchestra.  
 April 23-24 — Bremen: Concert; Haydn, "Creation."

### 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.

\* For late March events, see Information Bulletin, February 1951 issue.



- April 23-24 — Bochum (NRW): Shakespearean performances.
- April 23-26 — Bremen: International history of science congress.
- April 24 — Luebeck (SH): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello.
- April 24 — Nuremberg (Bav): Philharmonic concert; A. Grumiaux, violin.
- April 24-May 9 — Rosenheim (Bav): Third Southeast Fair.
- April 25 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; H. Meissner, conductor.
- April 25-26 — Aachen (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Stanske, violin.
- April 25-27 — Constance (SB): German dairy centrals' international general meeting.
- April 25-May 6 — Passau (Bav): Spring fair.
- April 26 — Stuttgart (WB): Zurich Chamber Orchestra concert; Paul Sacher, conductor.
- April 26 — Bochum (NRW): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; H. Meissner, conductor.
- April 26 — Muenster (NRW): Concert; J. Martzy, violin.
- April 26-27 — Munich (Bav): Haydn, "Creation;" E. Jochum, conductor.
- April 27 — Wiesbaden (Hes): Concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; F. Fehring, tenor; O. Schmidtgen, conductor.
- April 27-May 6 — Friedrichshafen (SB): Lake Constance International Fair.
- April 28 — Stuttgart (WB): Book and Periodical Publishers' Association, convention and exhibition.
- April 28 — Mainz (RP): Symphony concert; W. Schneiderhan, violin; K. M. Zwissler, conductor.
- April 28-May 6 — Landau (RP): Spring fair.
- April 28-May 12 — Schwarz-Rheindorf, near Bonn (NRW): 800th anniversary of the Twin Churches.
- April 29 — Hanover (LS): Eilenriede motor racing.
- April 29 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Horse-racing.
- April 29-30 — Stuttgart (WB): Symphony concert; G. Cassado, cello; F. Leitner, conductor.
- April 29-30 — Hamburg: Symphony concert; Northwest German Radio Orchestra; Monique Haas, piano; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
- April 29-30 — Brunswick (LS): Symphony concert; Rosl Schmid, piano.
- April 29-30 — Frankfurt (Hes): International auto tetst race in conjunction with Frankfurt fair.
- April 29-May 1 — Mannheim (WB): Horse mart.
- April 29-May 2 — Throughout Hartz Mountains (LS): Walpurgis festivals.
- April 29-May 2 — Offenheim (Bav): Walpurgis mart; expositions; riding and driving tournament.
- April 29-May 8 — Hanover (LS): 1951 German Industries Fair, technical fair.
- April 29-May 14 — Mannheim (WB): May mart and exhibition of agricultural utensils.
- April 30 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Piano concert, Alfred Cortot.
- April 30 — Frankfurt (Hes): Symphony concert; B. Vondenhoff, conductor.
- April 30 — Oberwesel/Rhine (NRW): Night of Witches — election of "1951 Wine Queen."
- April 30-May 1 — Cologne (NRW): Symphony concert; S. Borries, violin; K. Boehm, conductor.
- April — Stuttgart (WB): Max Planck Institute for Metal Research, meeting.
- April — Flensburg (SH): Spring fair.
- April — Cologne (NRW): Collective art exposition. Josef Scharl. New York.
- April — Kiel (SH): Motorcycle-racing.
- April — Essen (NRW): Used car fair.
- MAY**
- May 1-2 — Baden-Baden (SB): German Tuberculosis Society meeting.
- May 1-3 — Dieburg (Hes): Dieburg triangle motor-racing.
- May 1-3 — Wiesbaden (Hes): International automobile races.
- May 1-11 — Bonn (NRW): Concerts, Beethoven festival.
- May 2 — Wuppertal (NRW): Piano concert, Alfred Cortot.
- May 2 — Remscheid (NRW): Concert.
- May 2-3 — Duisburg (NRW): Concert; Monique Haas, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
- May 2-5 — Stuttgart (WB): 2nd German tourist travel congress.
- May 3 — Aachen (NRW): Second presentation of international Karl prize.
- May 3 — Hamburg: German Homeopaths' Central Association meeting.
- May 3-4 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Symphony concert; H. Schmidt-Isserstedt, conductor.
- May 3-5 — Duesseldorf (NRW): German Association for Commercial Education, meeting.
- May 3-5 — Goslar (LS): German Rotary Club, congress.
- May 3-6 — Mannheim (WB): "Baden Postal Stamp Centenary," philatelic exposition.
- May 4 — Wiesbaden (Hes): State Orchestra Symphony concert; Alfred Cortot, piano; L. Kaufmann, conductor.
- May 5-6 — Goettingen (LS): Concert; G. Solti, conductor.
- May 5-6 — Munich (Bav): Riem track auto races.
- May 6 — Mainz (RP): Palace concert.
- May 6 — Darmstadt (Hes): Symphony concert; Chr. Purrmann, piano.
- May 6 — Frankfurt (Hes): Rowing regatta.
- May 6 — Cologne (NRW): International long-distance bicycle races "Round about Cologne."
- May 6 — Berchtesgaden (Bav): Giant slalom on Blauis glacier.
- May 6 — Bruchsal (WB): Summer Day procession.
- May 6-7 — Osnabrueck (NRW): Concert; Elly Ney, piano.
- May 6-7 — Dortmund (NRW): Symphony Concert.
- May 6-7 — Hamburg: Philharmonic concert; Rosl Schmid, piano; J. Keilberth, conductor.
- May 6-26 — Heidelberg (WB): Collective art exposition, C. Westphal-Poeking.
- May 6-June 3 — Stuttgart (WB): Sports meeting.
- May 7 — Hamburg: Overseas Day.
- May 7 — Heidelberg (WB): Symphony concert; Tibor Varga, violin.
- May 7 — Hanover (LS): Symphony concert; G. Taschner, violin; Joh. Schueler, conductor.
- May 7 — Gelsenkirchen (NRW): Symphony concert; A. Navarro, cello.
- May 8 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Handel, "Messiah."
- May 8 — Freiburg/Black Forest (SB): Symphony concert; F. Wuehrer, piano.
- May 8 — Duesseldorf (NRW): Piano concert, Alfred Cortot.
- May 8-11 — Munich (Bav): Auto races; German Automobile Club (ADAC).
- May 9 — Muelheim/Ruhr (NRW): Handel, "Messiah;" G. H. Meissner, conductor.
- May 9-10 — Bremen: Symphony concert; A. Lueder, piano; H. Schnackenburg, conductor.
- May 9-10 — Munich (Bav): Philharmonic concert; G. Taschner, violin.
- May 10 — Bochum (NRW): Handel, "Messiah;" G. H. Meissner, conductor.
- May 10 — Bamberg (Bav): Symphony concert; G. Puchelt, piano; J. Keilberth, conductor.
- May 10-11 — Berlin: Concert, Berlin Philharmonic concert; Wilhelm Furtwaengler, conductor.
- May 10-31 — Essen (NRW): Ruhr District art exposition.
- May 11 — Rheydt (NRW): Symphony concert; M. Pinter, piano; G. L. Jochum, conductor.
- May 12 — Coblenz (RP): Reopening of Coblenz "Wine Village."
- May 12-14 — Neustadt (RP): International light athletics meeting.
- May 12-14 — Constance (SB): International Free Economy Union, meeting.
- May 12-14 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): Open-air plays.
- May 12-14 — Constance (SB): International costume festival, with Austrian, Swiss and French groups participating.
- May 12-14 — Leichlingen (NRW): Marks-men's and folk festival.
- May 12-14 — Hildesheim (LS): 70th anniversary, "Schubert-Bund" male chorus.
- May 12-14 — Muenchen-Gladbach (NRW): International roller-skaters' hockey tournament.
- May 13 — Baden-Baden (SB): Symphony concert; Monique Haas, piano; Hans Rosbaud, conductor.
- May 13 — Koetzing (Bav): Whitsuntide ride; election of "Whitsuntide Bride and Groom."
- May 13 — Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bav): Final slalom on Zugspitzplatt.
- May 13 — Tettang (WB): Upper Swabian motorcycle-racing.
- May 13-14 — Trier (RP): Catholic German Women-Teachers' Society, meeting.
- May 14-15 — Berlin: Concert, RIAS Symphony Orchestra; Alfred Cortot, piano; Ferenc Fricsay, conductor.
- May 13-14 — Bergisch-Gladbach (NRW): Marksmen's outdoor festival.
- May 13-14 — Kiedrich (RP): Spring festival in "Wine Village."
- May 13-14 — Partenstein (Bav): Homeland festival with open-air performances of historical play, "In the Shadow of the Oaks."
- May 13-14 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): Traditional Saltboilers' Dance; openair plays.
- May 13-14 — Bad Sooden-Allendorf (Hes): Historic "Fountain Festival."
- May 13-14 — Vaihingen/Enz (WB): May Day celebration; traditional plays, costume pageant.
- May 13-14 — Engers/Rhine (RP): Rhenish singing contest.
- May 13-15 — Cochem/Moselle (RP): Festival, Cochem Pentecost Kermis.
- May 13-15 — Rothenburg ob der Tauber (Bav): Jubilee festival plays, 700th anniversary of "Master Draught of Rothenburg;" 40th anniversary of "Shepherds' Dance;" 30th anniversary of Hans Sachs' plays.
- May 14 — Bentheim (NRW): Openair performances beginning with Schiller's "The Maid of Orleans."
- May 14 — Unterhausen near Reutlingen (WB): *Nebelhoehle* (Cave of the Mists) festival.
- May 14 — Hockenheim (WB): International motorcycle and automobile races.
- May 14-17 — Schwaebisch-Hall (WB): Professional Association of German Women Social Workers, annual meeting.
- May 15 — Frankfurt (Hes): *Waldchestag*, outdoor folk festival.

# Occupation Log

## 44,000,000th US Gift Parcel Arrives

The 44,000,000th voluntarily donated US gift parcel to be sent to Germany through parcel post channels since the mid-1946 opening of this service has been distributed. The total cumulative value of the 44,000,000 gift packages is estimated at \$375,000,000.

Although Americans are sending fewer gifts of food and clothing to Germany now than in previous years, due to improved economic conditions and rising standards of living, a total of more than 4,800,000 gift packages were sent by Americans to their friends and relatives in Germany during 1950.

During January 1951, a total of 222,000 American gift packages was delivered to Germany. Of this number 177,000 packages were distributed in West Germany, including West Berlin, while approximately 45,000 packages were sent to Soviet Zone residents.

Communications officials point out that the American shipments of gifts to Germany represent the "greatest voluntary personal relief activity of this type in the world's history between the people of one country and the people of another. Postwar shipments of US gift parcels to Germany have been several times higher than shipments to any other European country."

## Boy Sends Thanks to Commandants

A 14-year-old West Berlin boy, recipient of one of the 10,000 pairs of shoes purchased for needy west-sector children through a Christmas grant by the Berlin Allied commandants, has written to thank the top officials for their generosity.

Dieter-Michael Ranft conveyed in his letter his "most heartfelt thanks" for the pair of "wonderful street shoes" he received. Distribution of the 10,000 pairs, which were purchased with a grant of DM 200,000 (\$47,600) from Allied funds, was made during the Christmas season.

"Very Honorable Commandants," the boy wrote, "since my father is still held as a prisoner of war in Russia and my mother is out of work, we receive welfare aid for my mother and both my brothers. I got a certificate through the family-aid organization (for shoes) from the grant of the Allied commandants of West Berlin, and with it was able to obtain a pair of wonderful street shoes.

"Though I was very pleased (to get the shoes), I do not want to forget the commandants (and) to express in this letter my most heartfelt thanks. My mother was so pleased that I cannot describe it, because she was rid of a great difficulty; and thus you have helped not only me, but all of us, and made us happy. Again my deepest thanks."

Shortly before Christmas the Yule gift of DM 200,000 was turned over by the commandants to Mrs. Louise Schroeder, deputy mayor of Berlin, for the purchase of shoes, at that time one of the most pressing needs of many of West Berlin's destitute families.

## Special Projects Fund Ends

The US High Commissioner's Special Projects Fund — a DM 50,000,000 (\$11,900,000) fund designed to assist worthy German projects in educational, cultural and related fields — has been completely allocated. Although checks for the remaining projects now in process will be distributed in the coming months, no new applications for aid will be accepted.

The approximate allocations from the DM 50,000,000 were earmarked as follows: Youth Activities and Self Help, DM 12,000,000 (\$2,856,000); Education, DM 10,000,000 (\$2,380,000); Universities, DM 10,000,000 (\$2,380,000); Berlin Projects, DM 8,700,000 (\$2,070,600); Public Health, DM 4,000,000 (\$952,000); Welfare, DM 2,000,000 (\$476,000); Cultural, DM 1,000,000 (\$238,000); and other projects, DM 2,300,000 (\$547,400).

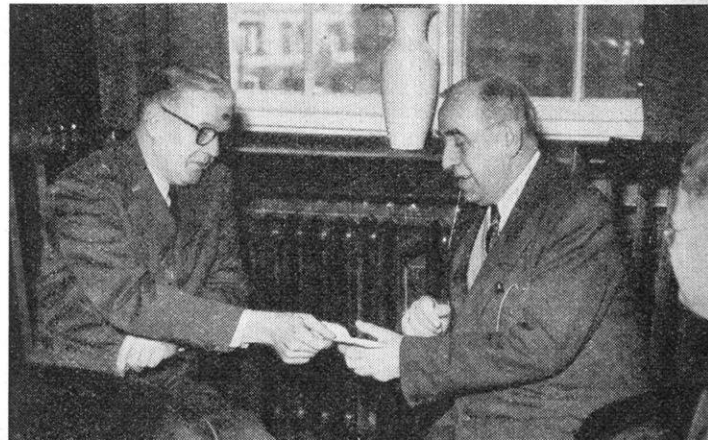
The Special Projects Fund was established by the Office of the US High Commissioner in January 1950 to aid German organizations or individuals sponsoring projects in the fields of youth, community, public health, welfare and women's activities, academic and vocational education, and the preservation of historic and cultural monuments.

The source of this fund is the GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas) Special Account. So-called GARIOA dollars, appropriated by the US Congress for government and relief in occupied areas, have been used to purchase food, fertilizers and petroleum products in the United States. These goods are then imported into Germany and sold to German consumers on the German market. The Deutsche marks thus accumulated represent the countervalue of United States assistance to Germany and are deposited in the GARIOA Special Account. Through the Special Projects Program and other similar devices this money is re-absorbed into the German economy. The Special Projects Fund is not charged against occupation costs and is not derived from any other German sources.

Since inauguration of the program last year, grants have been approved for more than 230 German projects, spread all over Western Germany and Western Berlin.

Each German application for Special Projects aid was first reviewed by the local US resident officer and, after

*Berlin's US Commander, Brig. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, presents check for DM 2,125,000 (\$509,750) as second quarterly installment of America's DM 8,500,000 (\$2,023,000) grant to continue Berlin's school-feeding program during 1950-1951. The program supplies free hot lunches to 325,000 students. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)*





Western European US ambassadors and leading Department of State officials recently convened in Frankfurt for a four-day conference on matters of mutual interest. Seated, left to right, around table at HICOG headquarters are: Ambassador Charles M. Spofford, deputy US chairman, North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Robert D. Murphy, ambassador to Belgium; Walter S. Gifford, ambassador to Great Britain; George W. Perkins, assistant secretary of state for European affairs and conference chairman; US High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy, who was host to the conferees; David K. Bruce, ambassador to France; US High Commissioner for Austria Walter J. Donnelly; Milton Katz, ECA special representative in Europe, and Henry J. Tasca, trade and payments director, OSR-ECA. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

endorsement by the US state commissioner concerned, was submitted for final screening and approval to the HICOG Special Projects Board, headed by Benjamin J. Bittenwieser, assistant US high commissioner for policy, and consisting of representatives from each HICOG division.

Grants from the Special Projects fund were used exclusively for capital outlay purposes. German sources normally supplied at least 50 percent of the total capital outlay.

### Agreement on German-Assets Claims

Four European nations, Canada and the United States have put into force an agreement for the settlement of conflicting claims to German enemy assets.

The agreement, signed by Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg and the two North American nations, on Dec. 5, 1947, in Brussels, went into effect Feb. 1, 1951, after US congressional approval was obtained.

Types of property covered by the agreement include securities, negotiable instruments, currency, warehouse receipts, foreign currency bank deposits, deceased persons' estates, trusts, and the property in one signatory country of corporations organized under the laws of another signatory country or of Germany.

The agreement sets up machinery to facilitate obtaining clear title to property without the long drawn-out litigations that occurred after World War I regarding the same problem.

The rules adopted for disposition of the property mark the first comprehensive multilateral effort to resolve conflicting claims.

The agreement may also be signed at any time up to Aug. 1, 1951, by the 13 other nations which are members of the Inter-Allied reparation agency.

### US Diplomats Meet in Frankfurt

Western European US ambassadors and leading State Department officials met recently at US High Commission headquarters in Frankfurt for a four-day conference to consider mutual problems and discuss their views concerning European affairs.

George W. Perkins, assistant US secretary of state for European affairs, was chairman of the meeting, which was one of the periodic conferences of ambassadors inaugurated some time ago.

Other diplomats who attended were Walter J. Donnelly, US High Commissioner for Austria; Ambassador Charles M. Spofford, deputy US chairman of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; Walter S. Gifford, ambassador to Great Britain; Milton Katz, special representative of ECA in Europe; David K. Bruce, ambassador to France; Robert D. Murphy, ambassador to Belgium; Col. Henry A. Byroade, director of the Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State, and US High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy, who was host to the group.

### Soap Box Derby Has New Host

Sponsorship and operation of Western Germany's Soap Box Derby has been relinquished by the German Youth Activities (GYA) to the Adam Opel Automobile Co.

Transfer of GYA's control of the annual contest is in line with current occupation policy, which grants German nationals opportunities to assume responsibility for activities previously conducted by Occupation Authorities.

The Opel organization, which has contributed material support to the contest in the past, revealed tentative plans for expanding this year's Soap Box Derby to include entrants from all three Allied zones in Germany. As in the past US troop units may sponsor entrants and will provide an escort for the winner, who will compete in the US finals in Akron, Ohio, Aug. 12.

### ECA Funds Spur Bavarian Housing

A total of 40,000 housing units has been, is being or will be built in Bavaria with the aid of ECA counterpart funds during the 1950-51 fiscal year.

The ECA fund allocation amounts to DM 55,500,000 (\$13,209,000), representing more than 20 percent of the total of German public housing funds earmarked for social housing in Bavaria during the 12-month period.

Of the ECA allocation, more than one-half was within ECA's general housing program, while the remainder was set aside for the special refugee housing program to improve living conditions of refugees directly engaged in industry, export trade and agriculture.

Under the established procedure, the ECA counterpart funds were transferred to the German Reconstruction Loan Corporation, from which they were distributed through normal banking channels.

## Berliner Offers Eye to Korea GI

An unemployed West Berlin cook has offered one of his eyes to a blinded United Nations' soldier wounded in Korea, and asked in compensation only the knowledge that the soldier's sight, lost fighting aggressive Communism, be restored.

Walter Demand, 45 years old, reported to RIAS (Radio in the American Sector) to make the offer. He said his father had been wounded and totally blinded in World War I and would have given anything to regain even partial sight.

"I've been following the war news from Korea," Mr. Demand said, "and I am sure there must be United Nations' soldiers who are in the same condition."

His offer was relayed to the medical department of the United Nations' forces in Korea.

## US Students Tour Factory

Thirty-three sixth-grade American children attending school in Stuttgart visited the NSU Werke, a bicycle and motor cycle factory, in Neckarsulm recently.

The visit, endorsed by the Labor Affairs Division of OLC W-B was second of a series initiated earlier this year, and is designed to acquaint American children with working conditions and methods of German factory people.

## High Commissioner Guest at Russian Fete

US High Commissioner John J. McCloy was guest at a reception commemorating the 33rd anniversary of the Soviet Army held at the *Haus der Kunst* (House of Art) in the Soviet Sector of Berlin Feb. 23. The reception given

*Col. John S. Kelly (kneeling), chief, EUCOM Chaplain Division, is invested with the robes of a domestic prelate by, l.-r., Very Rev. Msgr. Howard Smith, Vatican Mission, Frankfurt; Chaplain Cyprian Lauletta, US Army, Austria; and Chaplain Alfred C. Longley, Berlin Military Post. The ceremony at Heidelberg was presided over by the Most Rev. A. J. Muench, Regent of the Papal Nunciature in Germany and Bishop of Fargo, N.D. Col Kelly's new title of Right Reverend Monsignor was bestowed upon him for life by Pope Pius XII in recognition of distinguished service to the church.*

(US Army photo)



*Kenneth E. Van Buskirk, chief, OLC Bavaria Field Operations Division, receives a citation from Garmisch-Partenkirchen citizens for his special efforts toward the economic recovery of the city as a sports and tourist center. Admiring citation is US State Commissioner for Bavaria Dr. George N. Shuster (left).* (OLCB photo)

by General of the Army V. I. Chuikov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet forces in Germany, was also attended by representatives of the British and French high commissioners.

Accompanying Mr. McCloy were Benjamin J. Battenwieser, assistant US high commissioner; Samuel Reber, director of the HICOG Office of Political Affairs; Col. Maurice W. Daniel, commanding officer, Berlin Military Post; Col. John Evans, chief of the US Military Mission in Potsdam, in the Soviet Zone, and Paul P. Roudakoff, US liaison and protocol officer in Berlin.

## Recreation Specialists for Hesse

A week-long training course for future leaders in the Hessian community recreation program was originated recently in Frankfurt.

The trainees were prepared to act later as the initiators of the program, which is to stimulate enthusiasm and interest in leisure time activities, recreation and sports for all age groups on a community level and to spur a permanent development of these ideas in their local areas.

Twenty-four Hessian counties sent delegates.

## Bavarian Resident Officers Meet

US resident officers stationed in counties and cities of Bavaria met recently in Berchtesgaden. Representatives of the resident officers' program elsewhere in the American Zone and from the French and British Zones attended as observers. The meeting covered the various phases of HICOG's operations in Germany.

Among the speakers were Chauncey G. Parker, assistant US high commissioner for operations; Dr. George N. Shuster, US state commissioner for Bavaria; Samuel Reber, director of the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG;

Glenn G. Wolfe, director of the Office of Administration; David Wilken, chief, Personnel Division; Dr. L. E. Norrie, chief, Community Activities Branch, and OLCB officials.

### Berlin Americans Aid Widow

A check for DM 3,500 (\$833) has been presented to Mrs. Frieda Schulz, widow of a policeman murdered by unknown assailants in January while guarding American homes in the US Sector of Berlin. The check was a gift of the American community in Berlin to "compensate in however small part" for the Schulz family's loss. The money will be used to continue the education of the two Schulz children, Joachim, 15, and Lieselotte, nine.

### Bremen Building Up Blood Bank

An adequate blood bank for Bremen has been assured as the result of a DM 7,400 (\$1,761) HICOG grant-in-aid. The bank coupled with a protein research laboratory will supply Bremen hospital patients with blood which meets their specific requirements.

At present blood in Germany has to be purchased at a high price. However, as soon as the new blood bank is integrated with present facilities, it will be possible for every healthy individual to register with the bank and give a pint of blood at a time convenient to him and the laboratory.

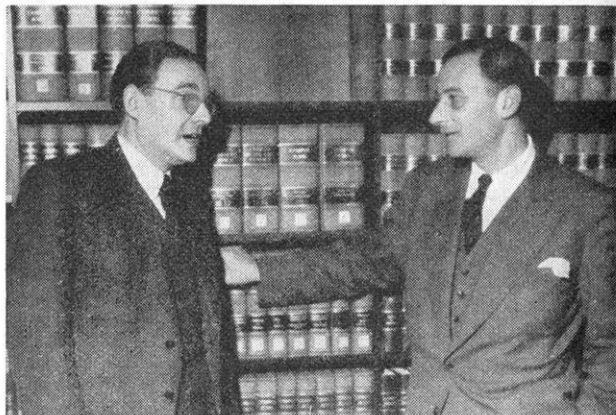
### Berlin to Get New Library

Five million Deutsche marks (\$1,190,000) have been donated by the United States toward the construction and stocking of a general public library in Berlin. The amount was promised to Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter in a letter from US High Commissioner John J. McCloy.

Of the sum, DM 4,000,000 (\$952,000) will be utilized in the construction of the building while DM 1,000,000



Sabina Lindenberg, HICOG secretary, examines some of the 160,000 West German entries received in the Europe-wide Marshall Plan Children's Art Contest which closed recently. Prizes totaling nearly \$10,000 will be distributed for the best interpretations of "What the Marshall Plan Means to Me." (PRD HICOG photo)



A library of more than 800 American law books and journals was presented to Frankfurt University by Hans W. Weigert (right), German Justice Branch, Office of General Counsel, HICOG, on behalf of US High Commissioner John J. McCloy. Prof. Helmut Coing (left) accepted the gift on behalf of the University's law school. Eight other universities in West Germany and Berlin will receive similar gifts as part of the McCloy Special Projects Program. (PRD HICOG photo)

(\$238,000) will be used in the procurement of books. Organization, content and structure of the library will be determined by a conference of Berlin library experts and those of the High Commission.

In his letter Mr. McCloy wrote:

"I trust that this library will endure through the years as a lasting and expanding monument embodying the admiration of the American people for the people of Berlin and their valiant struggle for the cause of democracy and freedom as well as a practical aid toward their achievement."

### East Industrial Police Purge Ordered

A general purge on ideological grounds of the East Zone Industrial Security Police has been ordered by Karl Maron, chief of the Soviet Zone "People's Police," according to the US overt newspaper in Berlin, *Die Neue Zeitung*.

Specially-picked police officers are carrying out the purge, *Neue Zeitung* said, adding that in future only members of the "People's Police" designated by their parent units will be accepted in Industrial Security Police branches. The "reorganization" of the Industrial Security Police force has been given highest priority, and is to be completed within three months.

"The continuing infiltration of 'Western agents' into industrial installations of the German Democratic Republic is to be partially circumvented by prohibiting relatives of workers to enter plant grounds, *Neue Zeitung* reported.

"On Maron's order the food stores and workers' clinics that until now have been located inside factory grounds will be removed. Other visitors, entering industrial installations for official reasons, will be accompanied at all times by a 'People's Policeman' with a dog," *Neue Zeitung* concluded. + END

## Status of Denazification

these people had no grievance against him. They did not judge him by his ideological beliefs but on his day-to-day activities which, from their point of view, were all in his favor.

On the other hand, the "little Nazi," who may have been a cobbler, a postman or a petty foreman, and who received severe sanctions and is often cited by the critics, may have been a fanatical Nazi. He may have denounced his neighbors to the Gestapo, belonged to the "hoodlums" of the community, caused the arrest of his neighbors, their internment in concentration camps, or damage to their property.

When such a "little Nazi" came before the tribunal composed of his neighbors, he was assessed a heavier penalty. It was too much to expect these farmers, artisans and workaday people to reason that had it not been for the benevolent "big Nazi" with his big contributions to the party, hoodlums and Gestapo could not have prospered.

Criticism of the law today, however, is based on knowledge after the event. And in any case, this disadvantage of the law, if such it was, must be set off against the benefits derived from its having forced the local people, all over the US Zone, to review actively what had taken place during the Nazi period.

**C**RITICS OF THE DENAZIFICATION program also point to the presence of former Nazis in important positions and in the public service generally. It is true that there are many former Nazis in public positions. Many are schoolteachers, mail carriers, policemen. Some few occupy higher positions, even in the state and federal governments. Many businessmen holding important posts were once members of the Nazi party. Millions of former Nazis are re-employed, most of them in their former vocations. But these are, with few exceptions, persons who were found by the denazification tribunals to have been only nominal party members not personally implicated in the criminal activities of the party, or persons whose minor involvement in such activities has been expiated by legal process.

When exonerated Nazis with an active past seemed to have fared too well in getting cleared, and have been reinstated in responsible jobs, action has been taken. A case in point was that of the teachers reinstated in Wuerttemberg-Baden (US Zone), who had held high positions during the Nazi regime. When the situation was disclosed in 1950, US officials urged the minister of education to re-examine it and to institute dismissals wherever the facts warranted.

In the course of November 1950, the US High Commissioner emphasized the American position by declaring to the ministers-president of the US Zone that enthusiastic propagandists of Nazi doctrines should not be permitted to teach the young generation of a democratic Germany. Although all the former Nazi function-



Teachers of dependent school children at Frankfurt Military Post recently held a meeting to discuss mutual problems and plans. L. to r., Francesco M. Bianco; Mrs. John V. Hefferman; Mrs. George T. Stump; Maj. A. L. Bregnard and Mrs. Edward Fitzgerald. (PRD HICOG photo)

aries who were reappointed as teachers had been pardoned by the Minister-President of Wuerttemberg-Baden, the High Commissioner continued to press for their ouster during the last quarter of the year. It remains, moreover, the prerogative of the Allied High Commission to intervene in cases of appointment to high office of persons dangerous to Allied objectives in Germany.

**I**T WAS, IN FACT, one of the primary intentions of the Denazification Law to make possible the reassimilation of the great mass of nominal and minor Nazis into German society at the earliest possible moment. It would have been unthinkable and indefensible to try to keep almost 8,000,000 former members of the Nazi party proper — together with their dependents probably close to 30,000,000 people — outside the community or outcasts from it.

With very few exceptions the former Nazis who now occupy posts of any significance have been "denazified." In other words, they have been made eligible through legal procedure to hold their present offices. That it would be better if certain individuals were to remain out of public life cannot be denied. Many Germans would rather not see them in the positions they now occupy. Sections of the democratic German press have spoken out unequivocally against certain appointments to public office.

However, once such persons have been duly appointed, and in the absence of legal grounds for their removal, there is generally nothing that can or should be done except to rely upon the democratic system which has been constructed in Germany to deal with the problem. No democracy is perfect; a new one may perhaps be allowed more than its normal share of mistakes. To interfere with it from the outside will in many cases do more harm than good. In all cases, intervention must be carefully weighed, being offset against the obvious danger of undermining the system in the confidence of the people it serves.

(Concluded on next page)

**T**HERE HAVE BEEN widely-publicized instances of the return of former Nazis to office. But the converse is likewise true, as is illustrated by the case of a former official of a federal ministry. The Nazi past of this official had been given wide publicity and was exposed in detail in a pamphlet circulated by the German Trade Union Federation dealing with the return of ex-Nazis to office. The official resigned his post in order to seek an injunction against the circulation of this pamphlet, but his request was denied by the court.

In this case German opinion forced a former Nazi out of office, an action far more salutary than the expulsion of such persons at the insistence of the Occupation Authorities. In the final analysis, Nazism will stay out of German life only if the German people reject it and continue to ban it even when the Occupying Powers are gone.

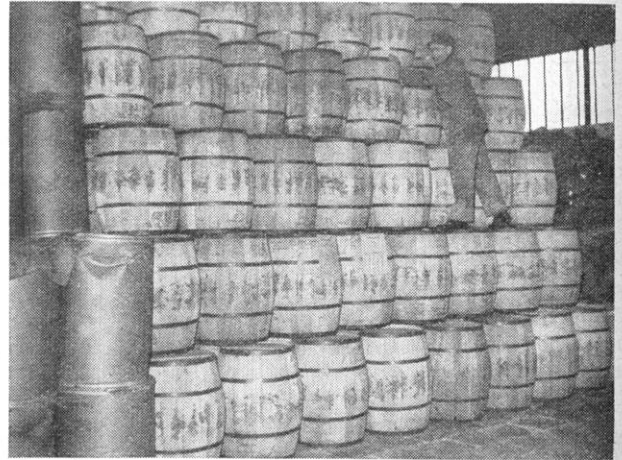
Allied policy at this stage is to repose trust in the German Federal Republic. The Federal Government has already assumed increased powers and will shortly be assigned further prerogatives. Germany is to be admitted eventually into full and equal partnership with the nations of the democratic community. It must be expected that those leaders who will be charged with these new responsibilities and powers will employ them for constructive and peaceful ends. They will also be entrusted with the responsibility of insuring that the evil elements of the Nazi era do not re-emerge and exercise these powers to the detriment of Germany and of Europe.

**T**HE WHOLE ISSUE of denazification as it stands now on the eve of Germany's resumption of the status of a free nation may be simply stated. The Occupying Powers performed the major surgical operation to remove the evil of the Nazi regime from the German body. The patient must now bring into play his own recuperative powers.

The Office of the US High Commissioner is, however, carrying out a broad program which in reality is an extension of the denazification policy into a positive field. This is the program of helping the Germans build a lasting democracy. In this connection, the difficulties encountered by former German denazification officials in their quest for employment should be noted. It is a situation which undoubtedly requires correction by a responsible and enlightened public opinion.

The success or failure of this effort rests, in the final analysis, on the Germans themselves. The regeneration of a people must come from within. There are in Germany today, men and women of real stature, ability and courage who are devoting their energies to this task. There are such people in and outside the government, in all walks of life. There is a free and democratic press. There are broadening contacts with the free world outside. There exists a deepening conviction among Germans everywhere that the interests of Germany will be best served not by the resurgence of a narrow and chauvinistic nationalism but by the close association of Germany with a free and integrated European community.

—END



*CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany) recently completed five years of welfare work which has benefited thousands of needy Germans. In Berlin, where the organization's work was of particular importance, students of Western Berlin's Free University (top) are recipients of butter, milk and other things. The 7,000 tons of food and clothing distributed in Berlin alone by CRALOG necessitated a large warehouse (center), from which material was distributed by Berlin Central Committee. Powdered eggs and butter were among more important items needed by Berliners (bottom) distributed by CRALOG, which represents 17 major US welfare agencies.*

(PRB BE-HICOG photos)

## The Socialist Unity Party

supposedly a non-party movement in which, according to the same party resolution, all "patriotic" forces must unite to reunify Germany and gain its independence. Thus, the party is openly attempting to assemble not only the workers, but also the "patriotic" sections of the middle class, merchants, entrepreneurs, artisans and farmers into the National Front, allegedly to save the nation from the "imperialism" of the United States, Great Britain and France.

This means that, on the one hand, the party is proclaiming a goal of socialism, which, when carried out via a "dictatorship of the proletariat," will destroy all except the working class. Yet, on the other hand, most of the "patriotic forces" to which the party appeals for support of the National Front belong to these classes which the party aims to destroy.

**T**HE ULTIMATE GOAL remains the creation of a German government and society which will approximate the model of the Soviet Union and which in Marxist-Leninist terminology is called "socialism." The "anti-Fascist, democratic" regime of Eastern Germany (not yet openly "socialist") now often modifies its words and public statements so as not to injure the appeal of the National Front in Western Germany. There, where—as all free elections demonstrate—less than five percent of the people are followers of the Communist Party as such, the SED hopes to lure additional gullible, non-Communist Germans to support the disguised Communist aims of the National Front.

It must always be kept in mind that the policy of the Soviet Union is not merely to consolidate Communist power in Eastern Germany as in Eastern Europe. The larger goal, indeed, is to use enslaved Eastern Germany as a base for expanding Soviet control to Western Germany and Western Europe. This means at present the disguise of nationalism in order to draw the majority of Western Germany's people away from their present support of the Western Allies and democratic institutions. Instead, their allegiance is to be transferred to the Soviet Union, the Communist Party and Communist-controlled movements.

To this end, the SED plays down the Soviet and Communist controls of the National Front in its self-proclaimed campaign of "national resistance."

At the same time, the whole effort, which has been carried on since January 1949, to make the SED into a "party of the new type" is a clear indication of the priority given to steps toward Soviet "socialism" inside the Soviet Zone. The steps in this development involve work both within the party and among the rest of the population.

**W**ITHIN THE PARTY all members must subject themselves to intense ideological training, which includes evening lectures and study periods after regular work as well as full-time schooling for periods from

several weeks to a year. The curriculum for the various courses is also fixed with heavy emphasis on Stalin's works, the history of the Soviet Bolshevik Party and other Marxist volumes.

At the same time, all party members must work greatly to expand their education of, and agitation among, the masses. In fact, 1950 might almost be described as the year of intense indoctrination efforts in Eastern Germany. Despite all promises of consideration for "progressive" middle-class elements and respect for their businesses and positions, the SED is undeniably preparing for the liquidation of all classes except workers, working farmers, and Communist intellectuals and officials.

To state the aims and activities of the party provides no estimate of their probable degree of success. However, this is undoubtedly the ultimate test, from the Soviet viewpoint, of the usefulness of any Communist party and deserves some attention.

Actually, one must differentiate at the start between success in Eastern Germany and success in Western Germany. Since the SED, thanks to the Soviet Military Administration, holds every instrument of power, terror and intimidation in the Soviet Zone, it is obvious that the party has achieved a certain sort of success in that area, which, however, is not without its weak spots.

**E**VEN WITHIN THE PARTY, there are important weaknesses. At least one-third of the members are still former Social Democrats, who, despite all party schooling and indoctrination, cling to traditional Social Democratic ideas of tolerance, parliamentary and legal procedures, and persuasion by argument.

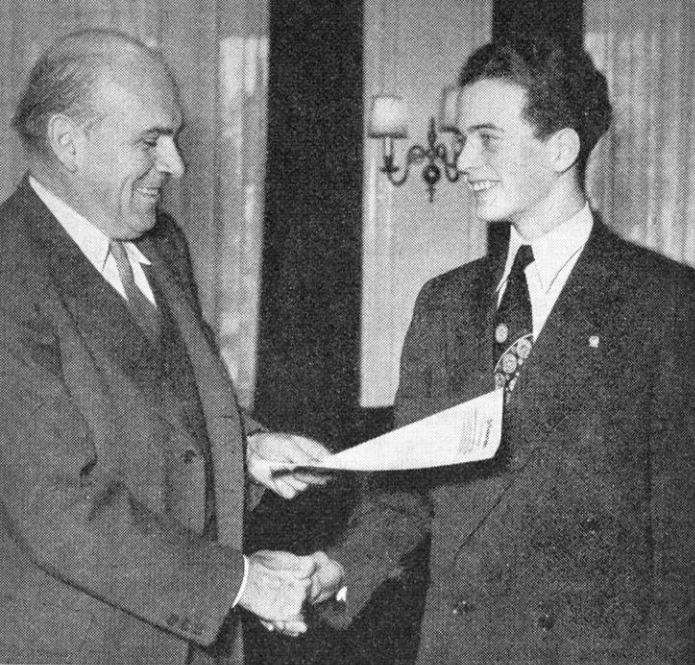
Secondly, the party, with almost 10 percent of the total population, is too large, as Communist parties go, for effective fighting action. Inevitably, many members are opportunists who have joined the party for personal advantage rather than from ideological conviction. There is also a large group of old Communists who are dissatisfied with the Anti-Fascist, Democratic Bloc and National Front policies of cooperation with non-Communist groups, even if this is intended to be only temporary.

Party leaders have acknowledged these membership failings by hinting during speeches at the Party Congress and subsequently that a more or less extensive purge will occur when all members must obtain new membership books in early 1951. The test as announced by the Central Committee will be the attitude and loyalty of the members toward the Soviet Union "as the leading progressive force in which no doubt is possible."

As a result of the recognition of party weaknesses, the prolific party press must devote countless pages and the party instructors countless lectures to overcoming these internal weaknesses. Constant repetition is made of one or more of a list of heresies and sins which all good party members must avoid as they would a pestilence.

**S**OME OF THESE ARE incomprehensible without explanation to the uninitiated, but the list is an indication of party woes, and includes the following:





The first entry blank of the Freedoms Foundation Award Program is presented by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy to Wolfgang Bernhardt of Berlin, who recently returned from 60-day lecture tour of US schools. Contest, open to all West German and West Berlin youth between ages of 12 and 18, calls for a one-page essay on "The Free Way of Life." Four winners will be selected to tour US for 60 days. In addition each will receive \$500. (PRB BE-HICOG photo)

**Bourgeois Objectivism:**— Attempting oneself to determine the truth, not viewing everything as party propaganda interprets it from a Stalinist point of view.

**Conciliationism:**— Dulling of the class consciousness and loss of fighting, revolutionary spirit.

**Cosmopolitanism:**— Friendly and tolerant feelings of brotherhood and solidarity toward non-Communist, non-working class groups and nations.

**Formalism:**— Cultural works which do not incorporate art of socialistic inspiration.

**Left Radicalism or Revolutionary Adventurism:**— Recklessly trying to achieve socialism in disobedience of party orders and without consideration of needed tactical twists and turns.

**Opportunism:**— Taking easy paths to achieve results instead of the difficult "scientific" routes of Stalinism.

**Practicism:**— Devoting attention only to practical tasks, such as completing the Two-Year Plan, and forgetting ideological issues.

**Revisionism:**— Believing that socialism can be attained by means of parliamentary reforms without revolution and class struggle.

**Sectarianism:**— Such narrow-minded devotion to Marxist ideology and party work as to neglect propaganda and agitation among the masses.

**Scholasticism:**— School teaching of facts as such without slanting everything in "progressive" fashion and in terms of the class struggle.

**Social Democratism:**— A widely prevalent form of revisionism which plays into capitalist hands.

**Trotskyism, Titoism or Schumacherism:**— Any deviations from party policy and discipline, especially those

involving or leading to "spying," "sabotage," "aiding the enemy," etc.

**I**N ADDITION TO THESE internal difficulties, the party has had, and will continue to have, serious problems in winning the majority of Eastern Germans to the Communist cause. One of the main reasons for this is a series of Soviet policies which Germans cannot be made to like. These include:

Soviet demands that all Germans recognize as final the new Eastern borders of Germany;

Soviet industrial dismantling until 1948;

Soviet reparations seizures from current East German production (officially scheduled for another 15 years) at the rate of more than 1,500,000,000 East marks per year;

Soviet occupation costs of more than 2,000,000,000 East marks per year;

Soviet failure to repatriate all German prisoners of war in Soviet Union despite announcements to the contrary;

Reconstitution in Eastern Germany of a totalitarian police state very similar to that of Nazi days under Hitler;

Virtual forced labor for many of the more than 300,000 Germans who work in and around the Soviet-operated uranium mines in Saxony;

Continuation of a standard of living much below that of Western Germany with tremendous favoritism shown to the SED elite, police and new army;

Complete communization of education and interference with religious organization and activity;

Soviet ownership of many of the most important factories in Eastern Germany (the "SAG's");

Steady progression to collectivization of agriculture, which is already being organized into basic units of 1,200 hectares for "planning and mutual production" purposes;

Relentless pressure on the remaining middle class and handicraftsman groups toward abandonment of their property and right to exist; and

Restoration of a factory dictatorship for the workers in which they have no voice in factory conditions, rules of work, or wages, in which they cannot strike, and in which strict factory discipline is enforced.

**F**ROM THIS SURVEY of the SED, it is safe to conclude that, while the party dominates the Soviet Zone and perhaps cannot be removed from power without force, it does so only by suppressing not only a large number of its own nominal members, but also at least 80 percent of the resentful population. If it retains power for some years, however, after the new generation has been educated in Marxist-oriented schools and in the Communist youth organizations, cut off from true reports of Western Germany and the rest of the world, a greater proportion of the East German people may voluntarily support, or at least complacently acquiesce in, the party's work.

As for the SED's prospects in Western Germany, these will vary inversely with the awareness, energy and courage of the Western Germans and their determination to work together with the Western world to preserve their liberties.

+END

# Official Communiqués

## HICOM Meeting of Feb. 8

The 53rd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg Feb. 8. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner (Chairman), Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Signed a law harmonizing in three zones the procedure by which the Occupation Authorities will pay compensation in Deutsche marks to persons who have suffered loss or damage from the occupation. The text of the law will be published in the Official Gazette. (See "Laws and Regulations.")

(2) Agreed to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg on Feb. 15, 1951.

## HICOM Meeting of Feb. 15

The 54th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held at the Petersberg Feb. 15. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Mr. J. G. Ward, Deputy United Kingdom High Commissioner, acting for Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick.

The Council:

(1) Discussed recent inexact press reports concerning the question of occupation costs. The Council affirmed that various proposals are being studied by the commission in order to reduce the impact of future increases in occupation costs due to the reinforcement of Allied troops.

The Council expressed its particular desire to correct the false impression that the arrival in Germany of additional defense troops can be made without an increase in occupation costs and that there is disagreement within the High Commission on this question or on the necessity of making every possible economy in concert with the Federal authorities. It was stressed that under present arrangements the impact of the cost of such reinforcements will be borne by the Occupying Powers as well as by the Federal Republic.

(2) Noted that the Chairman High Commissioner has advised the Federal Chancellor in a letter that "the moment is approaching at which the governments of the United States, France, the United Kingdom and other members of the United Nations will be able to terminate the state of war with Germany in their own domestic legislation." Accordingly, the letter invites the Federal Government to speed enactment of a law, now in draft form, eliminating from German legislation all reference to the state of war.

(3) Agreed to invite representatives of the Federal Government to discuss with representatives of the High Commission certain aspects of a law concerning property rights of the German Federal Post, adopted by the Federal Government and submitted to the High Commission for review.

(4) Signed a law, which will be published in the Official Gazette of the High Commission, depriving of effect numerous items of the Occupation Statute.

(5) Agreed to hold its next meeting in Berlin on Feb. 22, 1951.

## HICOM Meeting of Feb. 22

The 55th meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Feb. 22 at the United States Headquarters building in Berlin. Present were Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (chairman), Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner, and Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, UK High Commissioner.

The US High Commissioner introduced to the Council Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, the new US commandant in Berlin. General de Brigade P. Carolet, French commandant, and Major-General G. K. Bourne, British commandant, also attended the meeting.

The Council took the opportunity of its visit to Berlin to hear from the commandants a report on economic and political developments in the city.

In connection with the proposed meeting of the four foreign ministers, the Council expressed recognition of the concern and interest of the Federal Government in any deliberations relating to Germany. It was agreed to inform the Federal Chancellor to the fullest possible extent of the discussions and to give consideration to any views that the Federal Government might wish to present.

## Laws and Regulations

### Law No. 47

#### Compensation for Occupation Damages

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

##### Article 1

The Occupation Authorities will authorize the payment in Deutsche marks of compensation for occupation damages suffered within the territory of the Federal Republic by any person, natural or juristic (including entities which are treated as such by German Law), as hereinafter provided, subject, however, to such modifications with respect to particular applications or classes of applications as may be necessary for equity or the accomplishment of the basic purposes of the occupation.

##### Article 2

1. The loss or damage suffered must have been caused by an act or omission of:

- (a) The Occupation Authorities; or
- (b) The Occupation Forces, their members and the dependents of such members; or
- (c) Non-German persons or agencies whose presence in the occupied territory is certified by the Allied High Commission, by a high commissioner or by the commander of any of the Occupation Forces to be necessary for the purposes of the occupation and who are not engaged in commercial activity with a view to profit; or
- (d) Nationals of the Occupying Powers serving with the Occupation Authorities, and the dependents of such nationals; or
- (e) Other persons who are employed by or serve with the Occupation Authorities, the Occupation Forces or the non-German persons or agencies referred to in Sub-paragraph (c) above, provided that the act

or omission arises out of and within the scope of their employment or service.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, applications for damage to requisitioned premises occasioned by the acts or omissions of any non-German nationals occupying such premises with the permission of the Occupation Authorities or Forces shall be admissible hereunder.

##### Article 3

The act or omission must be such as would have given the person who suffered the loss or damage a right according to the provisions of German Law to recover compensation from the person who committed the act or omission or who was responsible for it.

##### Article 4

Payment of compensation will not be authorized in respect of:

- (a) Loss or damage arising from an act or omission which occurred prior to Aug. 1, 1945;
- (b) Loss or damage arising from the non-fulfilment or breach of a contract;
- (c) Loss or damage arising from the non-fulfilment or breach of obligations or rights in the field of domestic relations, including liability for maintenance of illegitimate children;
- (d) Loss or damage in the field of industrial, literary and artistic property rights when such loss or damage is the result of orders issued by competent Allied authorities;
- (e) Loss or damage to foreign exchange assets, gold or silver coin, gold, silver or platinum bullion or alloys thereof in bullion form, foreign currency, or any other property or rights to be surrendered in accordance with the provisions of legislation of the Occupation Authorities or of any authority to which they have succeeded;

(f) Loss of or damage to property which arises from the execution of reparation or restitution measures, in so far as such loss or damage is suffered by the owners of the property subject to such measures;

(g) Loss of or damage to property which arises from the execution of authorized measures taken for the liquidation of war potential in so far as such loss or damage is suffered by the owners of the property subject to such measures;

(h) Loss of or damage to property, or loss or damage arising from the requisition or use of property, of:

(i) The Federal Republic or a *Land* (State), the former German Reich or any political subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, the former German Wehrmacht or any occupation, association, firm, organization, or legal entity owned or controlled by the former German Reich, with the exception of the *Bundesbahn* and the *Bundespost*;

(ii) The former German National Socialist Party (*NSDAP*), its formations, affiliated associations and supervised agencies, including paramilitary and other National Socialist institutions established as instruments of party domination;

(i) Loss or damage arising from procurement or requisition by the Allied Forces of real or personal property, supplies, facilities, materials, labor or services, compensation for which is otherwise provided out of the funds of the Allied High Commission Deutsche Mark Budget;

(j) Loss or damage caused by a person mentioned in this Article, Paragraphs 1 (b), 1 (c) and 1 (d), in respect of which such person is covered by a contract of insurance, or for which such person pays compensation out of his own means.

## Article 5

1. In the case of loss of or damage to requisitioned property including movables situated on requisitioned premises, the date of the act or omission for the purpose of this law shall, where not otherwise ascertainable, be the date of derequisitioning of the property.

2. In the case of irregular seizure of movables not subsequently requisitioned, and of loss of or damage to such movables, the date of the act or omission for the purpose of this law, shall be the date when the movables were first seized.

## Article 6

1. The amount of compensation authorized to be paid

(a) shall in the case of damage to requisitioned property not exceed the amount of physical damage to the property during the period of requisition and shall not include compensation for reasonable wear and tear and depreciation in so far as compensation for the use of such property is otherwise provided for out of the funds of the Allied High Commission Deutsche Mark Budget;

(b) may include any amount in respect of any expenses reasonably and necessarily incurred in connection with an application for compensation in respect of which payment of compensation has been authorized;

(c) shall in all other cases as nearly as possible redress the loss or damage suffered and shall not exceed the amount recoverable under German law.

2. Compensation for loss or damage arising from an act or omission occurring before June 21, 1948, shall be assessed in Reichsmarks as of the date of the act or omission, and

(a) in respect of death or permanent bodily injury shall be paid on the basis of parity between Reichsmarks and Deutsche marks, and

(b) in respect of any other loss or damage shall be converted on the basis of one Deutsche mark for 10 Reichsmarks.

3. Assessments or payments not in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 (a) made after June 21, 1948, shall be reassessed in accordance with such provisions and any favorable balance paid to the person entitled.

## Article 7

Applications for compensation under the provisions of this law shall be filed with the *Buergermeister* (mayor) of the place where the accident or incident occurred or with such other agency as may be designated by the Occupation Authorities. Applications shall be supported by all relevant evidence in possession of or obtainable by the applicant. The *Buergermeister* or other agency shall forward the application and supporting evidence without delay to an office designated by the Occupation Authorities.

## Article 8

1. Except as provided in Paragraphs 2 and 3, the application must be filed within a period of 90 days from the date on which the incident or accident occurred.

2. In cases of loss of or damage to requisitioned premises or to movable property on such premises, where the date of the incident or accident cannot be determined, the application must be filed within a period of 90 days from the date of derequisitioning.

3. The 90-day period provided in Paragraphs 1 and 2 may be extended by the Occupation Authorities either generally, or in specific cases when the applicant

shows good and sufficient reason why he was unable to file the application within the period.

## Article 9

All German authorities and agencies shall supply all evidence, testimony or other information deemed necessary by the Occupation Authorities for the proper consideration of the application.

## Article 10

The Occupation Authorities of each Zone and, in the case of the Bonn Enclave, the Allied High Commission, will establish the machinery for determining whether compensation is to be awarded, for assessing the amount thereof, and for charging the expenditure to the appropriate heading of the mandatory expenditure budget.

## Article 11

The acceptance of compensation authorized hereunder shall effect the release of any person or agency referred to in Article 2 from any liability with respect to the incident or accident from which the loss or damage arose.

Done at

Bonn, Petersberg, Feb. 8, 1951.

\* \* \*

## Compensation for Occupation Damages

In commenting on the law on compensation for occupation damages, passed Feb. 8 by the Council of the Allied High Commission (*See Laws and Regulations, page 69*), the Finance Division, HICOG, has outlined procedures to be followed.

The law is designed to bring about uniform compensation in the three occupation zones and incorporate advice and suggestions of the federal ministries of finance and justice. It covers payment of compensation for personal injuries and property damage claims including claims for damage to requisitioned real estate and movable property. In general, the law applies to present or future claims, but not to past claims. It does not reinstate old rights nor does it attempt to set aside the currency reform law or regulations thereunder.

The law does not change the principle followed at the present time that damages occurring before currency reform are determined in Reichsmarks and are subject to revaluation at the rate of RM 10 to DM 1, except in certain cases of claims arising from death or permanent bodily injury. June 21, 1948, is the decisive date for the determination of whether claims shall be subject to devaluation. In cases of death and permanent bodily injury only when the damage was committed before June 21, 1948, and not compensated before that date, compensation shall be assessed in Reichsmarks and paid in Deutsche marks at a rate of DM 1 to RM 1. For such a part of a claim as directly pertains to death and permanent bodily injury (incidental claims for such items as medical expenses, damage to property, etc., are not included) in which assessments were made or paid after June 21, 1948, on any other basis shall be recomputed and any favorable balance paid to the person entitled to the claim. This involves reopening approximately 1,300 to 1,600 individual cases. Some of the files on these cases have been sent to the US, so the reopening of many cases will have to await their return to Germany. The recomputation will be done automatically; no correspondence on the part of the claimant is necessary.

The effective date on which claims must be filed has been extended in the US Zone, in the case of real estate and movable

property from 60 to 90 days, and in the case of tort claims reduced from 120 to 90 days from the date on which the incident or accident occurred. In cases where the date of the incident or accident causing damage to requisitioned premises or property can not be determined, the date of derequisition is taken as the effective date. In such cases the claim must be filed within 90 days of derequisitioning.

It is provided that the amount of compensation for damage shall as nearly as possible redress the loss or damage suffered and will be based on German Law.

Under this law if a claim is based on an act or omission of a member of the Occupation Forces or Authorities who is covered by insurance in respect of such claim, payment of the claim is the responsibility of the insurance company and not of the Allied High Commission.

Regulations for uniform assessment of the amount of damages in the three western zones are to be issued shortly.

## Fourth Regulation Under Law 27

The Allied High Commission has approved a fourth regulation for the reorganization of the German coal and iron and steel industries under High Commission Law No. 27.

Regulation No. 4 provides for the liquidation of four more of the 13 companies listed in Schedule "A" to Law No. 27 as enterprises subject to reorganization to prevent excessive concentration of economic power. Provision for liquidation of six other concerns was made in Regulations Nos. 1 and 2 under Law 27.\*

The companies with which Regulation No. 4 is concerned are: Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft "Glueckauf" Abt. Beck & Co; Deutsche Kohlenhandels-gesellschaft Lueders, Meentzen & Co; Kohlenkontor Weyhenmeyer & Co; Kohlenwertstoff A.G.

## Statements and Speeches

### Agreement on Occupation Costs

The Office of the US High Commissioner has flatly denied newspaper reports to the effect that there is any disagreement among the United States, British and French delegations of the Allied High Commission on the subject of occupation costs. All three Powers have been endeavoring constantly to reduce costs in concert with the Federal authorities.

It was pointed out that the arrival in Germany of additional defense troops would mean increased costs to the Federal Government as well as to the United States, British and French Governments.

Consequently, financial advisers of the three governments are presently discussing specific means of lessening future impact of defense or occupation costs on the German budget.

### US Reply to Soviet Note

Following is the text of the US reply, identical with those of France and the United Kingdom, to the Soviet note of Feb. 5, regarding a Four Power meeting of Foreign Ministers, as delivered in Moscow and released Feb. 21.

"1. The Ambassador of the USA has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Soviet Government's note of Feb. 5,

\* See "Action Starts on Steel Reorganization," page 11 of Information Bulletin, November 1950 issue.

1951, and under instructions from his government, to reply as follows:

2. The US Government regrets that the Soviet Government in its reply repeats and further exaggerates inaccurate statements about the policies and motives of the US, French, the UK, as well as the German Federal Republic. The Soviet allegations are totally without foundation.

3. The attempt to eliminate the causes of international tension is a subject which so deeply touches the interest of all peoples that it demands the most serious and honest consideration. Clearly, if these causes are to be eliminated, they must first be correctly identified.

4. It is obvious that it is not the German problem or the consideration of a German contribution to the defense of West Europe which is the root of the present tension. The US Government wishes to emphasize, moreover, that in West Germany there do not exist any German military forces, or any German war industry and that the only *fait accompli* in this field in Europe is the existence of the huge armaments maintained by the Soviet bloc which include forces raised in East Germany. In short, as the US Government stated in its note of Dec. 22, the serious tension which exists at present arises in the first instance from the general attitude adopted by the Government of the USSR since the end of the war.

5. The Soviet Government has referred to the defense program undertaken by the US and the free nations of Europe. It must be as apparent to the Soviet Government as it is to world public opinion, that the free nations of the world, confronted with the vast armed forces maintained by the Soviet Union and the nations under its control, and in the face of the frustration by the Soviet Government of the sincere efforts of a large majority of the members of the United Nations to obtain the effective international control and reduction of armament, have had no course except to move to redress for their own security the great disparity in armed forces existing in the world.

6. The US Government wishes to insure that the discussion at any meeting of the four ministers shall include these real causes of tension and that a suitable agenda to that end be drawn up. Since the Soviet Government has admitted the possibility of discussing questions other than German, and has itself drawn attention to that of armament, the Government of the US, which desires to raise this question, assumes that the Soviet Government does not object to the representatives of the four governments in the preliminary conversations preparing an agenda which will cover the causes of tension in Europe, including the existing level of armaments; problems affecting Germany; the Austrian treaty. The formulation of these and other subjects which may be agreed upon as well as their order on the agenda will naturally be considered at the preliminary conference.

7. If the Soviet Government agrees with the basis outlined above for a preliminary conference in Paris, the US Government suggests that the representatives of the Four Powers meet there on March 5. If, as the Government of the US hopes, the preliminary conference of the representatives finds a mutually acceptable basis for a meeting of the ministers, the Government of the US suggests that the Foreign Ministers of the US, France, the

UK and the Soviet Union meet in Washington on a date to be recommended by the representatives. The Government of the US is informed that these arrangements will be convenient to the Governments of France and the UK."

### Responsibility for STEG Operations

The following HICOG Staff Announcement (No. 162), issued Jan. 30, 1951, defines the functions, authorities, duties and responsibilities assumed by the Office of Administration, HICOG, in the finalization of STEG (German organization which sells surplus US equipment in Germany) transactions which concern HICOG.

#### 1. Purpose

The purpose of this directive is to define the functions, authorities, duties and responsibilities assumed by the Office of Administration in the finalization of STEG transactions which are of concern to the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

#### 2. Basic Functions and Authorities

The Fiscal Services Division is charged with the establishment and implementation of policies to finalize these STEG transactions and will be HICOG's central source of official information on STEG activities. The Division will:

a. Officially contact officers and employees of the US Occupation Forces and Authorities for source material, and maintain liaison with officials of the Federal Republic of Germany and/or *Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft fuer Oeffentliches Gut* (STEG) and EUCOM.

b. Determine and develop adjustments between claims of the Federal Republic of Germany and/or STEG and claims of the US Occupation Forces and Authorities.

c. Review, consider and recommend disposition in the settlement of all claims against STEG raised by third party interests resulting from action taken by the US Occupation Forces and Authorities.

d. Effect such audits of records of the Federal Republic of Germany, STEG, EUCOM, and/or HICOG as are considered necessary.

e. Prepare and submit to the US High Commissioner a comprehensive report showing the complete results and final status of all STEG transactions.

#### 3. Duties and Responsibilities

The Fiscal Services Division is charged with duties and responsibilities necessary to carry out its basic functions. These duties and responsibilities will include, but will not be limited to, the following:

a. Establish and maintain official HICOG accounts for each property disposal program carried on through STEG in which the US Government has official interest.

b. Recommend to the US High Commissioner the amount of the dollar charge due from the Federal Republic of Germany for disposal programs processed through STEG.

c. Act as official channel through which the Federal Republic of Germany and/or STEG and third party interests contact the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

d. Render periodic reports to the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany indicating the current status of the Division's activities.

#### 4. Effective Date

This directive formalizes the responsibilities and procedures for STEG operations which have been in effect since July 1, 1950.

## Official Announcements

### Clemency for Nine War Criminals

Acting on the recommendations of the War Crimes Modification Board, General Thomas T. Handy, Commander-in-Chief, EUCOM, has reduced the sentences of nine war criminals convicted in 1947 of having participated in operation of the Flossenburg Concentration Camp.

War criminals granted clemency and the action taken in their cases are as follows:

Wilhelm Brush, 58, and Alois Schubert, 38, from life to 15 years;

Bruno Skierka, 53, and Otto Pawliczek, 36, from life to 12 years;

Ludwig Buddensieg, 66, from life to the time already served;

Raimund Maurer, 42, from 30 to 15 years;

Peter Bongartz, 43, from 15 to 12 years;

Kurt Schreiber, 40, from 20 to 10 years;

Hans Lipinski, 49, from 10 years to the time already served.

The Modification Board considered that the degree of participation of each of the accused in the operation of the Flossenburg Concentration Camp was such that indicated reduction in their sentences was warranted at this time as a matter of clemency. — *from EUCOM announcement.*

### EUCOM Applicants for SHAPE

Department of the Army civilian personnel of the European Command who wish to apply for civilian employment with SHAPE must do so through their local civilian personnel offices. The local civilian personnel officers will determine the availability of the applicants, and forward the applications to SHAPE.

Applications will indicate whether the employee is available for immediate transfer, or will be available for transfer after a specific date; whether the employee is recommended for a transfer; and the extent of security clearance granted the employee.

SHAPE has announced that it will not consider applications of EUCOM personnel which are forwarded in any other manner. — *from EUCOM announcement.*

### Coffee and Tea Rationing

A monthly ration of seven pounds of coffee and three pounds of tea for all EUCOM personnel over 16 years of age having commissary privileges has been authorized at Army and Air Force commissary stores in the European Command beginning March 1.

Those with commissary privileges may be able to purchase seven pounds of loose or vacuum packed coffee and three pounds of tea per month for each member of the family who is 16 or older.

The rationing system does not remove the authority of Military Post commanders to limit or control the sale of coffee or tea if the item is in short supply, or if sales are abnormally high. — *from EUCOM announcement.*

### EUCOM Personnel Quarters in France

EUCOM military and civilian personnel with dependents who are transferred to duty in France are responsible for obtaining quarters for themselves and de-

# Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

**Customs Information for Exporters to the United States**, Treasury Department, Bureau of Customs (Washington), March 1950.

**The Socialist Unity Party as the Soviet Instrument of Power in Eastern Germany**, HICOG, Nov. 15, 1950.

**5th Quarterly Report on Germany**, HICOG, Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1950.

**A Record of Progress in the ERP Countries**, Recovery Guides, No. 17, ECA (Washington), December 1950.

**1950 Berlin Constitution and Electoral Law**, HICOG, Jan. 15, 1951.

**Summary Report of the 111th Plenary Meeting of the Bundestag Held on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1951**, Allied Secretariat, HICOG, Jan. 18, 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 258, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Jan. 19, 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 259, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Jan. 26, 1951.

**Spotlight** (Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities), Vol. VI, No. 4, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, Jan. 26, 1951.

**HICOG and Western Germany**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 4, I&E Office, EUCOM, Jan. 28, 1951.

**Current Unemployment Situation, Federal Republic of Germany, January 1951**,

Office of Labor Affairs, HICOG, Jan. 30, 1951.

**Official Gazette**, No. 46, Allied Secretariat, HICOG, Jan. 31, 1951.

**HEUTE** (in German), No. 129, ISD HICOG Bavaria (Munich), January 1951.

**Schule und Gegenwart** (Schools Today), pedagogical monthly magazine in German, Vol. 3, No. 1, Educational Office, OLC Bavaria (Munich), January 1951.

**Buecher-Vorschau** (Preview of New Books — in German), No. 47, Central Distribution Section (Frankfurt), January 1951, Germany, Report of the British High Commissioner, Quarter October-December 1950, No. 1, January 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 260, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 2, 1951.

**Summary Report of the 48th Meeting of the Bundesrat Held on Friday, Feb. 2, 1951**, Allied Secretariat, HICOG, Feb. 3, 1951.

**Burma — Asian Question Mark**, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 5, I&E Office, EUCOM, Feb. 4, 1951.

Copies of publications etc. listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters

**Spotlight** (Official Weekly of EUCOM Special Activities), Vol. VI, No. 6, PIO EUCOM Special Activities Division, Feb. 9, 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 261, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 9, 1951.

**Turkey Looks Westward**, Adapted from Armed Forces Talk 352, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 6, I&E Office, EUCOM, Feb. 11, 1951.

**Official Gazette**, No. 47, Allied Secretariat, HICOG, Feb. 14, 1951.

**Weekly Publication Analysis**, No. 262, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Feb. 16, 1951.

**Daily Press Review**, Nos. 17-34, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), Jan. 25-Feb. 20, 1951.

**Information Bulletin**, February 1951, PRD, HICOG, Feb. 22, 1951.

**Soldier** (The British Army Magazine), Vol. 6, No. 12, February 1951.

**Der Monat** (in German), Vol. 3, No. 29, ISD HICOG (Munich), February 1951.

**The Department of State Bulletin**, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 601-606, Government Printing Office (Washington), Jan. 8-Feb. 12, 1951.

**Exports from the Three Western Zones of Germany**, Treaties and other International Acts, Series 2109, Pub. 3982, Government Printing Office (Washington), February 1951.

pendents in that country through private arrangement.

Unaccompanied EUCOM personnel will be housed in France in bachelor-officers quarters until they can obtain family-type billets, or make other arrangements if they desire.

EUCOM warned that rental housing in France is scarce and not always satisfactory, and that hotels are expensive, particularly in Paris. Therefore, sponsors who are transferred to stations in France should leave their dependents in assigned quarters in the US area of responsibility in Germany until they are able to secure adequate quarters in France.

It was also explained that medical care of American dependents in France is largely the concern of their sponsor. Only limited American medical facilities are available to dependents in Paris, while in some areas where EUCOM personnel may be stationed, French doctors only are available at the present time.

Dependents may be allowed to stay in assigned quarters in Germany up to 90 days after their sponsor has been transferred to France. If the sponsor is not able to obtain private rental billets in France within that period of time, a request for extension of the 90-day period must be referred to EUCOM Headquarters. To compensate EUCOM personnel for increased expenses in France, a cost of living allowance is authorized which is adjusted to prevailing conditions in the different areas. — from EUCOM announcement.

## DP Marriage Registration Extension

The Allied High Commission has approved a law extending to Jan. 1, 1952, the time limit for the submission of applications for the registration of those marriages between displaced persons or refugees which were solemnized in Ger-

many and were validated by AHC Law No. 23.

The law amends Article 7 of AHC Law No. 23. The amendment was enacted on the suggestion of the International Refugee Organization (IRO) so that the marriages by religious ceremony of several thousand displaced persons and refugees who have left Germany may be considered as valid under German law.—from HICOG announcement.

## Relaxations On Foreign Investments

New relaxations of restrictions on foreign investments in Germany have been announced by the Allied High Commission. This action follows the High Commission's decision of last June (AHC Press Release No. 152 of June 15, 1950) under a procedure approved at that time.

The growth of investment under this procedure was closely observed by the Allied High Commission and it has now been decided that a new stage can be introduced in order to assist the development of the economy. The new relaxations, which are embodied in a detailed procedure prepared by the financial advisers of the high commissioners, have been the subject of discussions with German financial and economic authorities. By permitting transfers of blocked marks under arrangements to be made by the holders outside Germany, and in any currency, the intention is both to create fresh investment facilities for the benefit of the German economy, and also to assist foreign owners of idle blocked marks and potential foreign investors.

The Bank Deutscher Laender has been authorized to issue a general license under Military Government Laws No. 52 and No. 53 (revised) permitting the transfer of Deutsche mark bank balances owned by persons outside Germany to other non-residents. Funds so transferred will be desig-

nated "acquired blocked DM's" and may be used only for specified investment purposes. At the same time, the bank was authorized to issue another general license permitting the use of such "acquired" funds by the new owner for the purchase of securities issued by public bodies in the Federal territory and the Western Sectors of Berlin and securities publicly dealt in at stock exchanges in those areas, and the resale, for DM's, of assets so obtained.

The Bank Deutscher Laender has also been authorized to issue special licenses to owners of "acquired blocked DM's" for the acquisition and sale of unlisted securities of, and participation in, private enterprises in the Federal territory and the Western Sectors of Berlin, the purchase and sale of real estate, the construction and reconstruction of buildings and the granting of DM loans to natural or juridical persons having their ordinary residence in those areas.

Applications for special licenses are to be filed with the Land (State) Central Bank in whose district the applicant's account is situated. Land Central Banks are being instructed about the data required by the Bank Deutscher Laender for proper examination of applications under criteria established by the Allied High Commission.

Revenue from property acquired under the foregoing procedure, as well as proceeds from the resale of such property, must be credited to the owner's "acquired blocked DM account," but will be available for reinvestment as well as payment of taxes, bank charges, fees and other expense arising from the acquisition, administration and sale of investment property. However, "acquired blocked DM accounts" (or property bought out of such accounts) will not be placed automatically at the free disposal of their owners should they take up residence in Germany.—from HICOG announcement.



## Youth Aid US Air Base

*Youthful members of Labor Service Units at Rhine-Main Air Base receive on-the-job training from American airmen*

**I**N A CLUSTER OF BARRACKS across the *Autobahn* (super highway) from Rhine-Main Air Base, near Frankfurt, live a group of young men in black uniforms. Not to be confused with the Industrial Police, who are largely displaced persons, these 500 German civilians have been employed to help the US Air Force with two problems: internal security and engineering construction.

This group of Labor Service Units is part of a EUCOM-wide program to relieve GI's for the vital job of strengthening America's defenses in West Germany; and fully as important, to permit technically trained troops to return to their specialties.

Since activation in September 1950, Labor Service guards have taken over two-thirds of the guard posts within the base. Many Labor Service technical construction units assigned to the engineer aviation battalion have been employed in the heavy equipment and motor maintenance shops. Others have been assigned jobs in base construction projects.

**T**RAINING FOR THE LSU's does not stop when they leave the base. Classes, similar to the Information and Education instruction given the American airmen, are conducted to keep these young Germans abreast of current developments. The more advanced and more ambitious of the trainees receive instruction in higher mathematics and languages.

The men's high morale and self discipline (less than one percent have desired to terminate their employment) are attributed to such factors as good food, good pay, comfortable barracks and wholesome recreation.

For many of them, employment with the Air Force has turned into rehabilitation. With the exception of the supervisors, the majority are between the ages of 20 and 25. Many were orphaned and made homeless by the last war. After wandering for five years, the majority of these young men appear to feel they have finally found a home.

+END

*Songs of faraway homes bring men together in comfortable and spacious recreation center in which they while away spare hours.*

(USAFE photos)



*Bronze trio by Knud C. Knudsen, noted young German artist, symbolizes worldwide "Brotherhood Week" sponsored in Germany Feb. 17-25 by the German Council of Christians and Jews to emphasize the importance of religious tolerance. The sculpture is a gift from the German organization to its American counterpart, the National Conference of Christians and Jews.* (Photo by Schoenborn, PRD HICOG)

