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INFORMATION

Bulletin

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY



OUR GERMAN PUBLICATIONS

GROSSER NEUER BILDBERICHT

DER VATIKAN

Berliner Ausgabe
DIE NEUE ZEITUNG
DIE AMERIKANISCHE ZEITUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND
FRITAG, 10. OKTOBER 1945

England wählt
... wird nicht an Auflösung der

... will Vertrauen
... für Besatzungsprogramme von

Die Amerikanische
Rundschau

Der Monat
EINE INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT

Prof. Friedrich
Irrwege in unserer
H. R. Trevor-Roper
Thomas Filmer
Humanität und
Der Europarat in Stra
C. F. Ramuz

2. JAHRGANG - HEFT
13
1945

NEUE
AUSLESE
VON DEN SCHRIFFTEN ALLER LÄNDER

AUS DEN INHALT

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25 PFENNIG - 1. JAHRGANG - APRIL 1945 4

DIE NEUE
DIE AMERIKANISCHE

D-Mark-Kurs auf 23,8
Kohlenspreise im Brennpunkt neuer Verhandlungen etc.



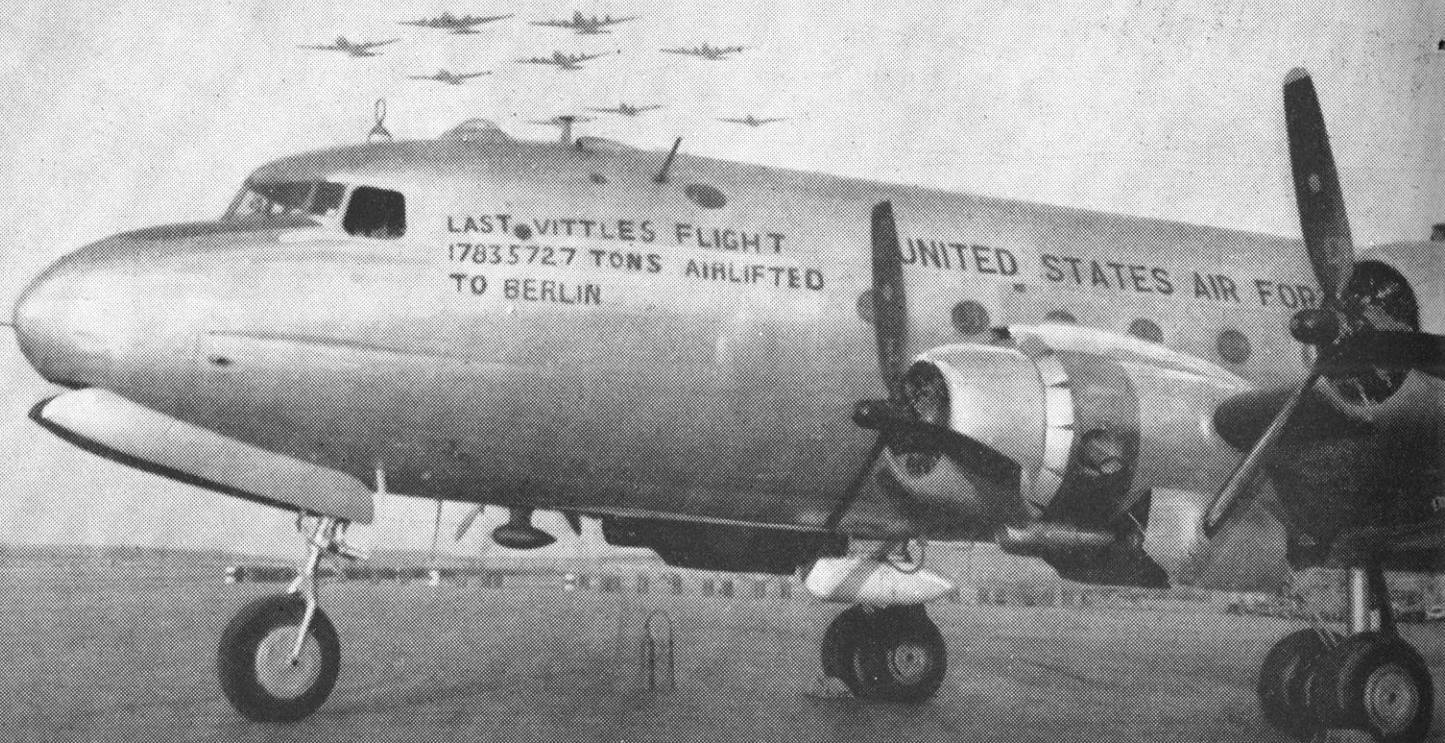
THIS ISSUE:
Message to HICOG Personnel
Textiles and Clothing
Postwar Publishing

The German Economy
Political Aims at Bonn
Special Services

NOVEMBER
1949

Airlift Ends!

A few minutes after these photos were snapped at Rhine-Main Air Base by USAF cameramen, the last airlift C-54 took off, landed in Berlin less than two hours later—and Operation Vittles came to an end. The date, Saturday, October 1, 1949. At right, Brig. Gen. Edward E. Alexander felicitates the crew: (l. to r.) Capt. Harry D. Immel, 1st Lt. Charles N. Reece, 1st Lt. James C. Powell, S/Sgt. Jerry G. Cooksy and T/Sgt. Matthew M. Terengi.



COVER DESIGN

OUR GERMAN PUBLICATIONS—Five distinctive periodicals are published by the Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, in the German language to give the Germans an accurate interpretation of the US occupation policies and an objective view of world affairs. An article describing these periodicals and explaining their purposes begins on page 9.

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

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MONTHLY MAGAZINE

With this issue, the Information Bulletin becomes a monthly magazine, being compiled and published as a function of the Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. The monthly magazine, which will have a new name, will be larger in number of pages and contain a greater variety of features, information and regular sections. It will be distributed on the 25th of the month preceding the date of issue.

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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

PERSONNEL ANNOUNCEMENT

HICOG EMPLOYEES appointed on or after Aug. 19, 1949, are required to serve a probationary period of two years, David Wilken, chief of the Personnel Division, Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany, announced. Previous service in another government agency, such as OMGUS, does not count toward the completion of the probationary period.

At the same time, Mr. Wilken announced that OMGUS employees with reemployment rights to former positions in other federal agencies do not automatically retain such rights upon appointment in HICOG. Arrangements can be made to renew these rights through the Personnel Division, however.

Concerning the probationary period for HICOG employees, Mr. Wilken said that it had originally been announced in July as one year. He explained, however, that in August the State Department amended its Foreign Service regulations on this point and that word of this change was only recently received here.

"The probationary period is an extension of the selection process," Mr. Wilken said. "It gives supervisors an opportunity to determine whether employees measure up to desired standards of performance and conduct, and to separate personnel not meeting these standards with a minimum of formality."

Although the State Department's regulations do not prescribe a probationary period for Foreign Service Reserve Officers, it has been determined that officers in this category with HICOG will be subject to the same two-year probationary period as Foreign Service Staff officers and employees.

Reemployment rights to their former positions had been granted to a number of federal employees on their transfer to OMGUS, Mr. Wilken said. These employees must normally apply to their former agencies for reinstatement in their old jobs within 90 days of termination of OMGUS employment.

However, similar reemployment rights are provided for Foreign Service employees by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 and Executive Order 9932, provided the consent of the former employing agency is obtained. The HICOG Personnel Division will, upon request, assist employees in negotiating with other government agencies for the preservation of their reemployment rights. Requests for this assistance should be directed to the Chief, Personnel Division, HICOG, APO 757, and should include detailed identification of the position and agency to which reemployment rights apply.

Mr. Wilken further stated that employees who are unsuccessful in obtaining an extension of their reemployment rights may be released, if they so desire, to return to the United States at government expense, if otherwise eligible for such transportation, to be reinstated in their former positions.

Message to HICOG Personnel

By JOHN J. McCLOY

US High Commissioner for Germany

THE PRESIDENT of the United States made a statement last week to Secretary Johnson which was communicated to General Handy for transmission to those who had served in Military Government on behalf of the United States. It was to mark the occasion of the creation of the High Commission for Germany and the close of Military Government. It was a rather extraordinary statement and I want to quote from it at the outset of what I have to say:

"Last Wednesday, when the new German Federal Republic was formed, the Department of the Army completed its task of Military Government in Germany.

"I wish that you would convey to the Secretary of the Army and through him to all the personnel—military and civilian—who have participated in this historic work during these past four and a half years the thanks of the President of the United States, personally, and of the Nation, for the achievements of Military Government in restoring and preserving peace in Germany and in resisting fearlessly and successfully the blockade of Berlin. In so doing, the Army was brilliantly supported by its sister services, especially in the airlift.

"Confronted at first with destruction, famine and chaos, our Military Government in Germany restored order and made a beginning of local democratic government in the United States Zone. Later, through economic fusion with the British Zone, it laid the foundation upon which, with the still later addition of the French Zone, it became possible to establish the German Federal Republic and to integrate Western Germany into the European Recovery Program.

"These accomplishments were made possible in large measure by the United States Army, which, after playing such a significant role in the defeat of Germany, turned to what was perhaps the greatest single mass relief task in history. Thereby it saved millions of Germans from starvation and gave the German people the strength and the will to win for themselves a place in the family of free democratic nations.

"Upon the return of General Clay last spring, the people of our country spontaneously poured forth their expression of gratitude for what had been achieved under his direction. At this time when Military Government's work is done, I wish to have all those who assisted in this great effort receive recognition by their country for the contribution which they made to the peace of the world."

I want also to add, particularly, some comments from the message of Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray in his letter of transmittal:

"While we take justifiable satisfaction in the success which has been achieved by Military Government, I ask that you convey to your command my strong conviction that the Army's work in Germany is not yet done. The troops by their mere presence are preserving peace and making democratic government in Germany possible. The personnel who formerly served in Military Government and who will continue under the High Commissioner still have most important work to do. Further, the Department of the Army has promised to the High Commissioner full logistical support and unreserved cooperation in the task to come. I know that the Army will fulfill these promises completely.

In what Secretary Gray has said about the work yet to be done by the Army there is a lesson for us in Military Government, for our work is certainly far from done.

We had hoped, as I believe you know, to have these messages delivered by the Secretary of the Army himself, but this proved to be impracticable.

IN THE GROUP before me I feel as if I were addressing three audiences, all closely related to each other yet somewhat different in their character.

One I think of as being composed of the many men and women who have served in Military Government and who have now returned to their homes and their civilian occupations; the second, those who are planning to return, having labored here, some for a very long period, but who now have come to the end of their service either



High Commissioner McCloy delivering his message to HICOG personnel at the Casino in Frankfurt Oct. 4.

(Jacoby PRD HICOG photo)

because of their own wish or because of the necessary reductions we have had to put into effect; the third is the audience which is to stay, some of whom are new, though only a relative few; the many in this audience are those who have also served in Military Government but are staying on for still further service under the Commission Administration of Germany.

My first remarks I should like to address to all these audiences, not only to those present but to all those who have ever served in Military Government. I do this because I would like to recount a little history and you will pardon me if I make some personal references in connection with it.

IN THE FIRST World War, I was also in Germany and, as in this one, I was here both during the war and after and, as in this one, I was involved in Military Government or what passed for Military Government in those days. Our stations as occupying forces were then along the Moselle and the Rhine. We only had to deal with bridgeheads. We had no Nazis to dislodge, no industries to decartelize, very few plants to dismantle, and no mark to devalue, but we did have our problems.

A far-seeing man named Colonel Hunt wrote a report growing out of his experiences of this occupation and he pointed out the necessity for a better organization if ever we were to find ourselves in Europe again as the result of the victories of our armies. Many years later it became apparent that we were again facing just that situation. We were already landing in Africa and the need was upon us. Whereas in 1918 we had always operated with a going civil organization beneath and behind us, we were now faced with the task of setting up our own administration in toto.

It was then that Colonel Hunt's monograph was produced and the Pentagon building went to work on the creation of a group who could be expected to deal with the extremely complex and difficult problems of occupation. It was an accident but a fact that the organization of this force was supervised from the then Assistant Secretary of War's office and I saw it at its birth.

WE TOOK John Hilldring from his division, put him in charge, got Neil Wickersham to organize the school at Charlottesville,¹ scurried about for engineers, educators, city administrators, governors, linguists, health men, food men, scientists, artists, policemen, firemen, and what are now known as just bodies, and then began the really serious business of getting ready for operations. Unfortunately, we could not time everything just right. The war would not go according to any schedule we could devise.

These people learned all about *Kreise*, *Gemeinden* and *Regierungsbezirke*,² and then had no place to go while preparations for D-Day went on. The ordeal of Shrivensham³ was endured and if any of you ever has cause to feel frustrated and unappreciated again, just remember that word. But it was not too long before this group began in Germany what had already been well advanced on the Italian peninsula.

¹ Military Government School at the University of Virginia.

² Counties, Communities and Governmental Districts.

³ Location of Military Government School in England.

The President has described some of the services performed but they were of such infinite variety it is hard to particularize them. It was my good fortune to see these services being performed in the wake of the armies on many different occasions—in Italy, in Austria, in Germany, as well as in Japan. Through these people and the contributions that were made under their supervision order was restored, people were fed, monuments were preserved, disease was checked, and infinitely more bountiful things done.

INDEED, THIS work could well be called the first Marshall Plan of Europe for its contributions and its expenditures were on that scale. The main contributions were in food and civilian supplies of a simple nature and it is significant that it was mainly to former enemy countries that the heaviest expenditures were made under the old "disease and unrest" formula.

It would be a great service if these contributions could be preserved in an account worthy of the devotion of the people engaged in the work and the character of the aid rendered. It was indeed an extraordinary accumulation of skills and experience and they became a great force before the hostilities ceased, but the old group was largely dissipated by the time armies were demobilized, for their points also had accumulated and they also were anxious to get back to business and professions from which in the main they had been torn.

In those days General Clay was working in the War Department, being urged to see to it in addition to his other duties that the needs of the civilian populations in the occupied lands were covered. I have mentioned Hilldring, Wickersham and Clay—there were also McSherry, Spofford, Holmes, Marcus, men like Dawson and Pollock over here. Parkman, Draper, Wilkinson, Dodge, Murphy --- I could go on for 10 minutes. So much for past history. It is a good page in history, and the people who made it were a good and worthy cross-section of the American people.

MAY I NOW refer particularly to those among you who have served during the phase of Military Government and are only now leaving it to return home. The natural processes which flow from a change in administration, the passage of time and the drastic reductions we have been compelled to put into effect all operate to form this group. You were subjected to heavy appeals and you were recruited when the need was great. Now you have performed your job. Many men of rich experience and skill are among you and the loss of such talent will be hard, in some cases impossible to overcome.

I want particularly to recognize the service of the families, the so-called dependents of this group who have done their share to forward the interests of Military Government. Their earnest activities were a powerful support to the regular work. These last two months have been trying ones for all concerned. Just as we had to organize for the transition to commission form of government we have had also to make this radical reduction in our forces and at just this time have also had to effect new leadership.

To you who are returning home I remind you that you are joining a select company. The main body has already gone and you are now classed with them. I fear some of our processes of termination have been crude, impersonal and unworthy of your service. If so, I hope you will make allowances and carry away with you not the memory of irritations or indeed any regrets, but rather the memory of having played a part in an extremely significant period of history. You can recall that you have had an experience few have had and it will grow more memorable as time goes on. To all those going home I wish you a safe return and an entirely satisfactory readjustment to whatever activity may now await you.

FINALLY, I WOULD want to say a few words to those who are to stay on—to those whose job it will be to consolidate what they and their predecessors have accomplished and to go ahead. As Secretary Gray has suggested, no one should feel the job is done. Indeed, in many respects it is merely being undertaken in a new form. In many respects it will be harder. There will be greater need for example, less for direction.

Germans will more and more look to their own government for guidance and quite probably will grow the more critical of your supervision. It will require more skill to accomplish our objectives and less force. Because you are fewer there will be more, rather than less work to do. The need for tight teamwork will become more acute. Time presses and the tendency of the German people will be to harden their attitude and adopt their patterns within their own rather than our genius.

To those at headquarters the problems are going to be no less critical or no less abstruse than they have been. If it is not a new crisis in Berlin, it will be something just as difficult and just as vital, just as ominous, with which we shall have to deal. Whereas we have noted real progress toward European confederation in the last 12 months, we have also noted, if anything, a denser cloud of secrecy and suppression in the East.

But it is particularly on the *Land* (state) level that the work must be intensified and broadened, even though it becomes less detailed. You will have to face the paradox of exerting this greater influence with a smaller staff. To those of you who have worked here and who remain, I am sure I need not ask you to be worthy of the task that has already been performed, nor need I remind those of you who have just arrived that you are picking up a task that many men before you have faced and whose labors have made yours possible of fulfillment.

WE HAVE a smaller group, to be sure, but we still wield enormous power and accordingly carry its awe-inspiring responsibility. I am not referring to the latent military strength of the United States—vast and unconquerable as it is—nor am I referring to those powers which are reserved to us under the Occupation Statute, extensive as they, under certain circumstances, may become. I refer rather to the continuing and vast moral power exerted by the country you represent.

For all the criticisms, for all the intermittent oddities of our operations in fields essentially foreign to us, we

know and Germany knows that never before in history, recorded or unrecorded, has as great an effort been put forth by any conquering nation toward the reconstruction of its former foe as that which is represented by the work done and the contributions made by the United States in Germany since 1945.

But even more than the example of our money, food and materials, I refer to the moral power exerted by the example of a modern democratic state having carried on the job of not only successfully fighting and leading the greatest war in history straight across the world but going a very long way toward supplying the forces of a very large group of all the other nations engaged in it.

I REFER ALSO to the example of immediately thereafter sparking and maintaining a vast program of aid through a remorseless series of economic crises mainly induced by the war, and during the course of it all no election was avoided or postponed and no constitutional guarantee suspended.

It was the fashion, particularly in Germany, in the period between the wars to decry and finally to scorn the doctrine of freedom of the individual and the course of democratic government as exemplified by the United States. They misconceived one of the great forces of our times. Minor delinquencies were exaggerated and surface crudities stressed but the ultimate fact remains that today the emphasis upon the individual and his rights is preserved by your presence and that of the Armed Forces of the United States as representatives of your country on this borderland between freedom and suppression, and all the world is aware of it.

Therein lies your power and you must continue to be sensitive to it and make the most of it. I repeat, I ask you for renewed effort; the time is short and the hands are few, but the stakes remain extremely high.

I want to take this opportunity also to emphasize our dependence upon the Armed Forces of the United States who are now in Germany. I urge upon you the greatest cooperation with those forces. We are the extension of their influence. It is essential that we continue in the closest contact with them. General Handy, General Huebner and the other leaders of these forces are fully aware of the important role they play in the accomplishment of our objectives, and we only strengthen our own effort by cooperation with them.

NOW LET ME say just a few words of our objective. You have all heard General Clay say that the punitive stage of our occupation is over and, except for some inevitable vestiges of that stage, this is true but we have yet to firm up the tendencies which will make Germany a peaceful, constructive factor in Europe. Many signs point in that direction today, but so did they after Weimar.

The test of Germany's adherence to democratic thought may not come this year or next, but come it will, and it may well be severe. Whether from the right or the left, the intriguing aspects of another call for the "*Fuehrer princip*" (leader principle) may be sounded and totalitarianism could again be at hand.

The democratic faith will have to have strong roots. It is our job to strengthen those roots so that we do not have a series of new aberrations with which to deal. The solemn hope is that what Germans feel and think and do will determine that issue in the right manner, and that no outside force will be necessary to prescribe it.

We can and must check the renewal of Nazism and anti-Semitism, but we can try to do this by permitting and encouraging Germans to act rather than to depend exclusively on our own measures. We can and should do all in our power to dilute the strong inclination of the modern German to place his faith in the authority of the state rather than in his own responsibility as a citizen. I cannot believe that Germans as a whole will ever again be so unutterably stupid as to combine complacency and romantic pride in such measure as again to tolerate Nazism.

WE CAN AND WILL always watch the element of security. Here we have to be resolute and prompt. We must recall that it was never a lack of knowledge of what was going on in Germany that stayed our hand in the period between the wars. It was our own irresolution. This is a lesson for us to apply now. Firmness and determination to act whenever necessary are still vital.

However, we must learn and know more of the Germans, take less for granted and test our concepts so that we become better able to release the Germans to exercise their own minds, to think for themselves in terms of the free individual and the responsible citizen. This requires greater rather than less contact, a greater knowledge of German history, and an always deeper insight into the German character.

As I have said heretofore, I am not one of those who despair of the progress of the German toward individual freedom and tolerance. I think it may with great force and truth be said that rather early in her history Germany simply took the wrong turn. It is hard to find better expressions of political thought even in England than have been uttered by Germans: "What concerns all should be determined by all, for the many are wiser than the few and it is by such a form of government that the liberty of the people is protected, for they compel the officials to recognize that the people is their master." That was spoken by a German political scientist at the turn of the 17th Century.

GOETHE, WHOSE anniversary was celebrated this summer, stressed the autonomy of the individual and he said something which even we of the West, who are too prone to take our liberties for granted, may take to heart, namely—that no one deserves freedom and the right to life unless he wins them anew every day. If the German individual had thoroughly inculcated the doctrine of Goethe that respect for self was the culminating respect, no Dachau or Auschwitz could have appeared—no matter what those in power might have decreed.

Kant, the master philosopher of the Germans and one of the mountain peaks in the thinking of the world, gave true counsel and his imperatives could have rightly guided a nation as well as an individual.

Instead, the glorification of the state as if it were something apart from the people or of superman, together with the intoxicating effect of a series of military victories over neighboring states made Hegel, Treitschke and Nietzsche the gods, and today's dust and ruins constitute the end of that road. It is not too late to find the old path and the fact that it is a German path should make our task the easier.

WE MUST ALWAYS realize that we do not perform this task alone—we have the great good fortune to have associated with us the power and influence of the British and the French. We shall be stupid if we do not draw on their experience as well as our own. The British capacity for self-government is the most profound yet devised—they created the Mother of Parliaments and they inspired our own liberties.

The French revolution deeply implanted the concept of liberty on the Continent and since the Napoleonic wars they have demonstrated their attachment to the concept of the free individual. Moreover, they know the Continent and on all levels we should seek to derive benefit from their experience and their knowledge.

In conclusion, let me remind you again that we stand at a critical point in the world's geography. It is here where probably more interests and more hopes converge for the moment than they do anywhere else in the world. With the issues we have to face and the influence we have to bring to bear, our utmost endeavors are the least we can apply.

"THE ARMY'S TASK in Germany is not yet done. The Department of the Army has promised our unreserved cooperation to the High Commissioner. There still remain important problems to solve and tasks to perform. In the solution of these problems and in the performance of these tasks the military and civilian personnel of the Army pledge their unstinting cooperation. In the every day performance of our duties, by our attitude and demeanor as representatives of the United States, we can and will be a potent influence in making democracy not only possible to the German people but desired by them."—from speech by Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Commanding General, US Army Europe, at ceremonies in Frankfurt Oct. 4.

The German Economy

— — *Recovery Dependent on Individual's Efforts*

By **SIR CECIL WEIR**

Retiring Economic Adviser to Military Governor, CCG (BE)

AT THE BEGINNING of a new epoch in German affairs it is profitable to take a look at the situation and its problems for which the High Commission and the Federal Government will become responsible in the (Commission Administration) phase which is about to open in Western Germany.

The economic situation is, on the whole, an encouraging one, but the problems are as challenging as ever. Complacency should be avoided at all times, and certainly there is no place for it in an economy which is still producing at less than 90 percent of 1936 in an area which has a population some 20 percent greater than in 1936, and which has still to depend on external financial assistance for a substantial proportion of its essential imports.

Western Germany is not alone in requiring outside aid. Most of the Marshall Plan countries are still a good way off viability on the standards which, happily, we consider to be necessary for civilized and cultured peoples. But the levels of production and consumption in western Germany, although they compare favorably with those of eastern Germany, are still substantially below those of other participating countries in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

NEVERTHELESS, THE progress of the economy in the past 15 months has been remarkable and sustained. This progress is evident in the appearance of the people, in the activity of the factories and in the windows and on the shelves of the shops. It presents the federal German government with opportunities and possibilities which, if they are seized and exploited, should enable them to achieve no less remarkable, if less sensational, improvements in



Sir Cecil Weir, for the past three years responsible for economic affairs in the British Zone, first as president of the economic sub-commission and later as economic adviser to the British Military Governor, wrote this article for the CCG (BE)'s Monthly Report on relinquishing his post at the end of September.

the next two years, than those which have accomplished so great a transformation in living conditions and in industry in the period since currency reform.*

The objective is to become independent of extraordinary outside economic assistance by 1952-53. This will mean, first and foremost, a development of export trade in every profitable direction. In particular it will mean a great increase in exports of manufactured goods to dollar areas and to those countries which can provide the products and commodities which are essential to the German economy and which, if not obtained in trade with non-dollar countries would have to be obtained from dollar areas or be done without.

* Introduction of Deutsche Mark, June 1946.

Let us see how export trade has progressed in the last three years:

Total Exports	
1947	\$225,000,000
1948	\$599,000,000
1949 (1st quarter)	\$265,000,000
1949 (2nd quarter)	\$300,000,000
1949 July	\$113,000,000

Import Arrivals	
1947	\$734,000,000
1948	\$1,400,000,000
1949 (1st quarter)	\$389,000,000
1949 (2nd quarter)	\$461,000,000
1949 July	\$237,000,000

THAT LOOKS not too bad at first sight, but it is far from being adequate. The present monthly rate of exports must be much more than doubled if western Germans are to have a normal standard of living purchased by their own efforts and their own trade.

It seems to me, therefore, that one of the first priorities for the federal German government is to set in train and to inspire an export drive. Such a campaign, if it is to succeed, must enlist the conscious, sustained and enthusiastic support of industry which alone can bring to realization the plans and policies of governments in these fields. The old slogan of "Export or Die!" has become for Germany, as for our own country, "You must export to live!"

In the several phases we have passed through in Germany since the beginning of the occupation, much of the stimulation of export trade and most of the responsibility for trade negotiations have been undertaken and borne by the Occupation Authorities. JEIA (Joint Export-Import Agency) has become a familiar name to traders in all parts of the world. It was necessary to restore the fundamental bases of external trade in Germany, and Military Government

was bound to treat this as a matter of first-class importance.

But the development of Germany's foreign trade, although it will remain a matter of particular concern to the High Commission, will have to be promoted and carried out henceforward by Germans. It is, indeed, more appropriate in a highly competitive world that the people of a country which has again got on to its economic feet should promote their export trade by their own efforts and their own inspiration rather than by means of the leadership and direction of the nationals of other countries, however eager and well-disposed these may be.

IN MANY WAYS the federal German government will be confronted with the problems of foreign trade at the very outset of its career. It can be assumed that one of the first actions of the new government will be to apply for membership in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and, thereafter, to execute a bilateral agreement with the United States Government which will take the place of the existing bilateral agreement between the Military Governors and the US Government. Already, in anticipation of this, the bizonal delegation to the OEEC in Paris has turned over many of the duties of representation on committees to German delegates and has made preparations for a complete transfer of the delegation to German hands.

Thus, while the foreign trade policies of western Germany, like those of other participating countries, will continue to be scrutinized at the OEEC they will have to be justified and defended by German spokesmen in the council and its several committees.

It has been one of the most interesting and educative of the duties of my Western Allied colleagues and of myself and my British colleagues to pilot the OEEC programs of western Germany through the different echelons of the Paris organization. In the preparation of these programs there has been the closest cooperation and coordination in the relations between the officials of the German Economic Administration and the Occupation Authorities, but the final attitude on

debatable and controversial points is naturally conditioned and influenced to some extent by the necessity or otherwise of personally arguing and justifying such points at a forum of keen and experienced European economic intellects!

This the German authorities will have to do themselves in future. It is by the manner in which it carries out responsibility in this sphere and by its recognition of the importance of making a positive and constructive contribution to economic cooperation in Europe, that the federal German government will achieve influence and authority both in the OEEC and in its relations with other European nations.

IN OTHER SECTIONS of the economic picture the problems and urgencies are equally pressing. The more one studies them, the more one realizes that they are all inextricably bound together, and that the solutions must be considered in the light of the contribution which they are likely to make to the attainment of the general objective. What is wanted in the sphere of government is not a series of ad hoc injections and stimuli, but a concerted plan. This does not require a mass of controls nor does it imply interference with enterprise, but it does necessitate the setting up of a program and a continuous follow-up system.

Production in industry has doubled in a year. It must make very nearly the same percentage advance in the next two and a half years that it has made in the past 14 months if the standard of life at which we are aiming is to be achieved, and the program submitted to the OEEC fulfilled. There is nothing impossible or even too difficult in this task. The plant and equipment exist, the raw materials have been programmed and are flowing in, and an adequate labor force of good workers is available.

Indeed there is much more labor available than can readily be absorbed in productive industry on the programs envisaged, and it will be necessary to promote and foster other avenues of employment if the discouraging and economically wasteful—as well as politically and socially

harmful—emergence of a major unemployment problem is to be prevented.

THAT THERE is work for those who want it in most parts of western Germany today cannot be denied. Agriculture has made big strides, but there is still a lot to do in that field; the basic industries are reasonably well-staffed, but their targets are still much ahead of their performance; merchant shipbuilding and the possession of a merchant marine are again permitted; but perhaps the biggest opening for employment, which ought to be available now, is in the building and construction trades and in the industries which will be called upon to provide the requirements of these trades when the job of physical reconstruction is tackled in real earnest.

Germany brought upon herself destruction of property on a scale which is unparalleled in any area of equal size. If housing and living conditions are to be on a par with the other amenities which Germany is now obtaining on an ever increasing scale, then the federal and state governments and the building and civil engineering industries will have to make exceptional efforts.

To support these efforts the people will have to accept special and severe taxation and private investors will have to come forward with their savings and capital. Foreign investment may play an important part in future industrial development, but the physical reconstruction of Germany and the re-creation of homes for the German people is primarily a German problem financially, economically and socially. The Economic Cooperation Administrator may assist, but the main task is and should be a German one.

THE IMPRESSION I have is that the forward march of the economy has not been halted, but that it will require continuous effort if the production targets which have been set in the OEEC programs are to be achieved.

In the coal industry it should be possible to get back to prewar output quite quickly. There is still some slack in the manshift output which should be taken up, and nothing

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Our German Publications

— — *Play Important Role in Reorientation*

By AILEEN S. MILES

Information Bulletin Staff Writer

FIVE DISTINCTLY different types of US published periodicals today reach out to the 46,000,000 people of Western Germany and as the voice of the Office of the US High Commissioner are getting the American message across to the Germans on a widespread scale.

The five German language publications are:

Die Neue Zeitung (The New Newspaper), daily newspaper with editions published in Frankfurt, Munich and Berlin.

HEUTE (Today), biweekly picture magazine.

Der Monat (The Month), serious monthly international review of politics and culture.

Neue Auslese (New Selections), monthly digest of the best of British and American magazine articles and essays.

Amerikanische Rundschau (American Review), serious cultural bimonthly magazine.

Each of these publications was created to attract the interest of a different social stratum of German life, thereby insuring that they reach a reading public culled from a wide cross-section of the population.

PRODUCED UNDER Information Services Division's Publishing Operations Branch, the periodicals constitute a vital link between HICOG and the German population in its mission of reorientating the Germans along democratic lines.

Publishing Operations is a direct outgrowth of one of the most important phases of the wartime Psychological Warfare Divisions, a special staff division of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF).

In the bomb-shattered Munich plant of the former Nazi *Voelkischer Beobachter*, the official Nazi Party organ, Publishing Operations Branch, a small

unit of trained American news and publishing personnel, launched the publications which today are widely read throughout the western zones.

Despite the handicaps and shortages in the difficult years of the early occupation, the branch managed to build and maintain a circulation beyond the expectations of US occupation officials.

The closing of the Eastern zone to Western publications by the Soviets and, later, currency reform slashed circulation figures of the US published as well as the German licensed publications and a 60 percent overall drop in circulation shortly after monetary reform created new problems in fulfilling the US reorientation mission.

THEN, AS NOW, the publications did not attempt to compete economically with licensed German media. Although produced under Military Government auspices, they shared material restrictions such as the allocation of paper, ink and other essentials along with the licensed press. Frequency of publication was determined by such restrictions while price charges were kept in line with the struggling new German press.

Advertising, prohibited in the US published periodicals until last month, is now accepted in all five publications with rates set higher than any comparable German publication in order to meet the demand for advertising space while minimizing the competitive element.

Headed by Raymond J. Stover, veteran American newsman and publisher, the branch attempts to be self-supporting, paying the bulk of its operating expenses from current income.

AMONG THE MOST widely read of Publishing Operations productions is *Die Neue Zeitung*, which was established in Munich in October 1945,

its masthead proclaiming it the "American newspaper for the German people." Published twice weekly, it was directed, as "the official voice of Military Government," to bring the American point of view to German readers and to serve as an example of the best in American journalism for the German press. In 1947 the paper established a Berlin edition which continued to gain in popularity along with its companion newspaper in Munich.

Die Neue Zeitung's aims and policies as enunciated by General Dwight D. Eisenhower in the first issue remain substantially the same today:

"First: As distinguished from those German newspapers which are now published by German publishers and which represent the beginning of a free press in Germany, *Die Neue Zeitung* will be an official organ of the American authorities . . .

"Second: *Die Neue Zeitung*, as an American newspaper published in the German language, will set an example for the new German press through the objectivity of its reporting, through unconditional devotion to truth in its articles, and through high journalistic standards.

"Third: Through its emphasis on the affairs of the world, *Die Neue Zeitung* will widen the view of the German reader by giving him facts which were suppressed in Germany during the 12 years of National Socialistic rule.

"Fourth: *Die Neue Zeitung* will be a factor in demonstrating to the German people the necessity of the tasks which lie ahead of them. These tasks include self-help, the elimination of Nazism and militarism from the German mind, and the active denazification of German government and business."

In carrying out its mission as an example of the best in US

journalism, the paper broke with German tradition by establishing an editorial page where opinion was sharply separated from news. Experienced American newsmen inaugurated modern methods of factual reporting among the German staff and presented a balanced ratio of American and world news and views along with German news and opinion.

By February 1946, *Die Neue Zeitung* reached its peak circulation: 1,600,000 copies. At that point its circulation was restricted to approximately 1,500,000 copies because of newsprint shortage.

By the end of June 1946 the proportionate number of readers decreased as the number of licensed German newspapers increased. Where German readers read more than one newspaper, *Die Neue Zeitung* was usually their supplementary choice and after their desire for local news had been met by German newspapers they augmented their news reading with features and world news supplied by the MG organ.

Drastic slashes in circulation figures became apparent after currency reform but despite the sharp drop Information Services Division officials felt that reader interest warranted a daily newspaper with editions printed in Berlin, Munich and Frankfurt. In July 1949, therefore, *Die Neue Zeitung* became a daily newspaper in these three areas carrying the official American viewpoint on German and world affairs to a wider reader public. Today the paper reaches a key circle of leaders of German opinion and circulation figures run approximately: Berlin, weekdays 34,521, Sundays 80,487; Munich 122,000; Frankfurt 109,713.

THE FIRST of the magazines to appear was *Die Amerikanische Rundschau*, devoted to presenting American life to the Germans. The initial issue went on sale in Berlin in August 1945 with 100,000 copies printed for the US occupied areas. With a circulation today pared to approximately 10,600 the magazine is on sale throughout western Germany.

Material for the magazine is prepared in New York by the Periodical Section of the Department of the Army's Civil Affairs Division and



The impact of the "Voice of America" in carrying the message of the American people throughout the world and the efforts of the Soviets to jam these radio broadcasts were described by George V. Allen, US assistant secretary of state for public affairs, at a press conference Oct. 13 at the Victory Guest House near Frankfurt. Mr. Allen (right) is shown at the conference with Arthur Settel (left), chief of Public Relations Division, HICOG, and Allan Dreyfuss (center), Reuters correspondent.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

printed by Publishing Operations Branch in Munich. The *Rundschau* selects the best US writing from the scientific, cultural and philosophical fields. The articles are general in character, comprising a selection of essays, short stories and poetry of US origin designed to appeal mainly to the serious reader. Typical of the magazine's content are contributions by such outstanding American writers as Stephen Vincent Benet, Archibald MacLeish and Joseph Wood Krutch, among others.

German readers of high intellectual level greeted the magazine with praise and welcomed it as the first uncolored presentation of trends in American cultural life they had been permitted to read in more than a decade. On the whole the *Rundschau* is sober in tone and calculated to appeal to the German intellectual elite.

THE *NEUE AUSLESE*, on the other hand, was planned as a Readers Digest type of magazine. Published monthly as a joint British-American enterprise, the magazine has reached a circulation of 46,102. It offers a

selection of outstanding foreign articles and fiction of high literary and reorientation value. With a much wider reader appeal than the *Rundschau*, the *Neue Auslese* has reprinted articles from such well-known magazines as Harpers, Saturday Evening Post, New Statesman, Nation and La France Libré. The main editorial office is in London and material is prepared there by a joint British-American editorial board and then forwarded to Munich for printing.

The third overt publication to appear shortly after V-E Day was *HEUTE*, fashioned somewhat after the magazines Life or Look. Conceived and planned by the Publications Branch of the Office of War Information, even before the Nazi surrender, the first number was produced in London early in the summer of 1945. Distribution in Germany, however, was delayed until mid-September.

HEUTE first went on sale in Berlin in September 1945 and the supply was exhausted almost within the first hour. Beginning with a circulation of

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Postwar Publishing

— — *Germany Producing 5,000 Titles A Year*

By LAURENCE P. DALCHER

PUBLISHING in postwar Germany, freed of occupation restrictions, is seeking its own level as a medium for shaping west German thought.

A little more than four years ago American army officers, charged with the control of German book and periodical publishing, posted notices in all cities of the newly-designated American Zone of occupation announcing the content of Law 191 prohibiting publishing and all information media activities except as licensed by Military Government.

Today the period of occupation stewardship over German publishing operations has ceased and the newly-formed German publishing industry has developed into a powerful instrument for molding German thought and action. Licensing requirements have been eliminated in the states and replaced by German laws guaranteeing press freedoms. State publications branches have been abolished in line with reduction and consolidation of the Information Services Division.

In this four-year period the German publishing industry has regained considerable vitality. New ideas have been stimulated, physical production difficulties have been overcome, currency reform alleviated the tight paper control as paper mill production began to roll, and book shops are well stocked in striking contrast to the empty shelves confronting the reading hungry public after V-E Day.

BOOK PRODUCTION in the US Zone is now operating at a rate of more than 5,000 titles per year as compared with the 10,000 new titles produced yearly in the United States. Competition among publishers is keen, while the trend in reader interest has undergone marked changes.

The original mission of ISD'S Publications Branch aimed at the denazification, demilitarization and democratization of the German publishing industry. Policies were designed for long-range goals. Attention was

centered on the redevelopment of German information media along democratic lines to replace the propaganda mouthpieces of the Nazi machine. Operating procedures were, of necessity, experimental.

Policies governing the licensing of publishers in the US Zone emphasized the selection of politically pure, democratic minded Germans upon whom full responsibility could be placed for producing reeducational publications.

As a result, production in the US Zone was slow in hitting its stride. MG's policy was based on the belief that books are long range social instruments affecting men's backgrounds and patterns of thought. To obtain long-term results, it would be necessary to build a democratic publishing industry as a part of a healthy German economy. The goal was to get the right German publishers issuing for German readers the facts and ideas of our times in a form free from bias, prejudice or pressured interests.

The original policy planners assumed—and later events demonstrated—that the German mind has a healthy suspicion of facts and principles presented by unknown sources. The final reading material presented to Germans might contain American contributions, but the bulk would have to take the form of Germans speaking to other Germans. America could not "take over" the German publishing industry.

IN 1945 as Publications Branch faced the problems of reconstituting the German publishing industry it was apparent that the damage was more than physical. For example, Military Government, in an effort to meet the interim needs of German readers

during the first six months of the occupation, distributed 35,000 copies each of some 25 outstanding US books in German translation. Yet two years later when a survey was conducted to measure German postwar reading, no mention of any of these books was made by any respondent.

Again, in the fight against anti-Semitism, Publications Branch encouraged and assisted a German publisher to bring out an edition of the excellent work by James Parke entitled "Anti-Semitism, the Enemy of the People." But how much "success" should be recorded when the publisher sold during the first year following publication only 700 copies of the 10,000 printed?

It would be an error, however, to state that the German people reject all serious works which aim to replace totalitarian concepts with democratic ideals. The most popular book in Germany from 1946 through 1948 was "Der SS Staat" (The SS State) by Eugen Kogon, a survivor of the Buchenwald camp. The book is a clear, objectively written description of the Nazi concentration camp horrors, and Germans voluntarily purchased more than 250,000 copies.

Likewise, they bought 200,000 copies of the volume compiled from the Nuremberg speeches of Justice Robert Jackson. The sales of the booklet selected from Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' "Speaking Frankly" totaled more than 500,000 copies.

IN PRE-NAZI times, Germany provided the world with 30,000 new book titles per year. Under Hitler, the social sciences and the humanities were discouraged to the degree that there were no ruins on which to build. In the imaginative and creative writing fields, where so many millions of people are first stimulated to new thoughts, the great German writers had been exiled.

Perhaps the most convincing demonstration of the meaning of the Nazi

This article is a digest of the review and report submitted by Mr. Dalcher shortly before he left for the United States in August. He had been chief of the Publications Branch of the Information Services Division since the summer of 1948 and prior to that deputy chief.

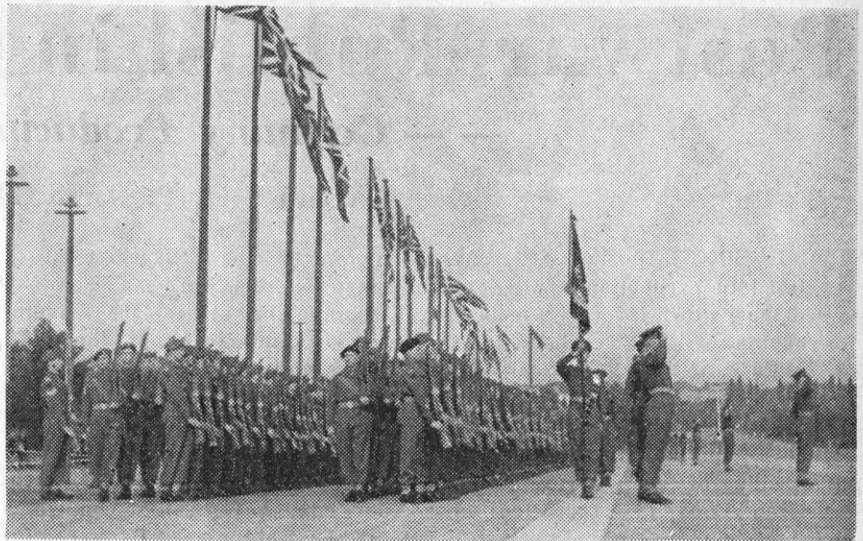
state to the German publishing industry is to be found in the scientific and medical field. There the German contribution once held unrivaled supremacy. But the production of the Nazi regime was untrustworthy. Science had been perverted as the pre-scientific ideas of Hitler gained in authority. One officer hazarded the guess that even if World War II had been averted, it is probable that the German publishing industry would have shown steady declines.

It was simple to lift the restrictions against thinking and writing. But to stimulate new ideas, to set the atmosphere for democratic exchanges and discussions required infused stimulations via American and British authors. Of this necessity, the "Translations Rights Program" was born.

As it was illegal for German authors and publishers to negotiate for rights and services outside Germany—emphasis is now being shifted to encourage direct negotiations between German and American publishers—it remained for Publications Branch to procure with public funds the German translation rights to outstanding American books, and then to resell these rights to German publishers.

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS were the major ones retarding the publication of books and pamphlets during the first three years. The program was complicated by a number of difficulties—the need to eliminate objectionable books from existing stocks; a lack of good new manuscripts; shortage of printing paper; dearth of experienced and able writers; lack of capable publishers politically acceptable for licensing; and the checking of new manuscripts for violations of MG directives. In many places bomb debris had to be cleared and equipment repaired before printing plants could be operated.

During the first three postwar years, the extreme shortage of paper constrained licensing policies. The fact that the number of book publishers and the number of periodicals were sharply restricted owing to paper shortage produced a condition closely approaching censorship although the works of licensed publishers were never actually censored.



"Trooping the Color" by the Queen's Royal Regiment highlighted the British celebration of Salerno Day on Sept. 9 in Olympic Place in Berlin. The Regimental Color has been trooped down the file as the Guard to the Color passed through the piles.

(BAOR photo)

Due to MG's control of paper production and allocation of tonnages, German publications for the first three years represented MG licensing preferences and priorities more than German reader demand.

Production problems were so well in hand by the beginning of 1948, however, due to the expanding German economy, that attention was concentrated on the final major tasks of setting up trade practices and press laws to safeguard the new democratic German publishing industry against future infringements.

German publishers and book dealers were encouraged to develop a western German *Boersenverein* (Trade Organization) which would act to protect their rights.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT announced its policy to withdraw from licensing operations upon the passage of adequate state legislation which would protect press freedoms. In the meantime, with the decontrol of paper after currency reform, it was possible to liberalize the granting of licenses to politically-acceptable applicants in the book and periodical publishing fields. It appeared desirable to prevent a sudden sprouting of new publishers at some future date which might dislodge the politically-reliable publishers who were put in dominant

control of the publishing industry by Military Government.

Today all US licensing controls have been voluntarily given up and German press laws guaranteeing the freedom of the press are in effect in all four states in the US Zone. To back up these laws, the Allied High Commissioners Sept. 22 issued a Press Law covering all of Western Germany which rescinds a complex of previous US, British and French regulations, and which provides a clear statement of the sanctions applicable against those who transgress the guaranteed press freedoms and against publishers and distributors of material "affecting or likely to affect the prestige or security" of the occupation.

The German publishing industry is thus restricted only in publishing works which promote national socialism or anti-Semitism, or endanger the prestige or security of the occupation. Censorship long since has ceased to exist.

It was, however, up to the West German currency reform of June 1948 to finally loosen the log jam of production problems. Its effect on the publishing industry was more widespread than any other single factor since the beginning of the occupation. It brought to the entire German publishing industry a basis of realism

which had been noticeably absent in the first three years of Military Government.

MONETARY REFORM was followed by the release of paper rationing and a lifting of the tight restriction on the number of book publishers and the number of periodicals permitted to appear. Publishers became free to print whatever edition sizes, page numbers and advertisement ratios they felt best represented their needs.

Paper production for the publishing industry in the US Zone alone increased by almost 300 percent, according to unconfirmed statistics received by the Publications Branch. This sharp rise in paper production, however, provided periodicals with opportunities for greatly-increased circulations but failed to alleviate the problems of the book publishing industry.

Paper mill production is devoted almost entirely to lightweight roll paper, best suited for magazines, while woodfree paper remains almost unavailable. When book paper is available it averages 100 percent above pre-currency reform prices, book publishers in all states of Western Germany report.

SWEEPING DEVELOPMENTS in all sections of the entire industry shortly after currency reform produced three significant trends:

First, book production in the US Zone expanded to a rate of more than 5,000 titles per year. This represents a new competitive high in the quest for reader attention, particularly since so few Deutsche marks are being spent for publications. Based on current reports from publishers, it is expected that approximately 40 percent of the German publishers may be forced to discontinue operations within the next 12 months. Those who remain in the field may not necessarily be those who best represent the strong democratic publishing industry Military Government sought to establish.

Secondly, the competition faced by book publishers is certain to increase. Limited quantities of English language books will soon be available to German readers for Deutsche marks under the conversion-to-the-extent-of-cost provisions of the Marshall Plan.

Thirdly, there has been a decided content shift toward more popular material produced by both book and periodical publishers in their efforts to remain solvent. Publishers noted for educational materials are frequently issuing mystery stories and similar works of light entertainment at the expense of content material which would contribute to political and social reorientation. Particularly in the scientific and technical fields, once the spine of the German publishing industry, sacrifices have been made which are traceable directly to currency reform.

THE GERMAN book reader has forced a sharp upswing in the production of fiction, travel and other books of entertainment. But even in these fields, only works of outstanding quality have circulation figures which indicate wide reader interest. Publication of booklets and pamphlets, a feature of the three years preceding currency reform, has diminished to prewar proportions.

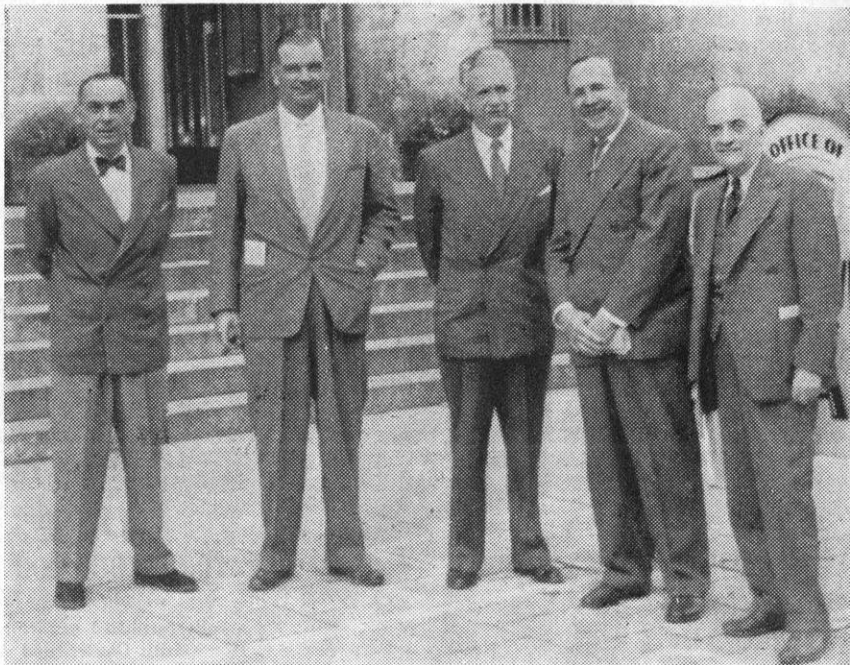
Today, books of a political nature present the gravest of German publishing risks. Reader interest, as

expressed in terms of book sales, has been sated. In 1947 the belief was common that an excellent novel by a well-known author was a sure-fire vehicle for a political theme. "Darkness at Noon" by Koestler was the oft-quoted example of the book for which no print run would satisfy demands. Yet when this title was published in a modest edition early in 1949, the publisher found that sales were brisk only to the extent of 20,000 copies.

Physical standards in publishing have improved as the German book reader now demands higher production standards for his Deutsche marks. German book paper may lack sizing, but cloth-bound books are not uncommon. The back stripping of books in cloth seems to present the new minimum standard for acceptability by German readers.

Currency reform marked the beginning of a fierce struggle among German publishers for public favor and increased circulations. In Germany, as in America, circulation increases are likely to result from hard-hitting protest campaigns generating

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Members of a congressional committee inspecting refugee and DP conditions in Germany visit Munich, where they conferred recently with OLC Bavaria officials. Left to right are Walter Bestermann, special consultant to committee; Rep. J. Frank Wilson, Texas; Rep. Francis E. Walter, Pennsylvania, committee chairman; Murray D. Wagoner, director, OLCB; and Rep. Frank Fellows, Maine.

(PRD OLCB photo)

Germany's Most Costly Adventure

WHEN ADOLF HITLER in 1939 ordered his armies to march into Poland, he plunged Germany into the most fabulously expensive adventure in its history. The cost to Germany of World War II, as estimated on the basis of incomplete Reich budget figures for the war years, has been assessed at 510,000,000,000 Reichsmarks (\$214,200,000,000*), a sum so vast it is beyond the comprehension of the average German in the street.

In an endeavor to make this figure register in the public mind, the *Institut fuer Wirtschaftsforschung* (Economic Research Institute) in Munich resorted to illustrations to drive home, in simple, understandable terms, what instead might have been done for Germany and her people.

The institute's findings were featured graphically in a recent issue by *HEUTE* (Today), US-published biweekly pictorial magazine (see page 9), and are reproduced in translated form in the *Information Bulletin* (see opposite page and adjoining column).

IT SHOULD BE explained that the Economic Research Institute made sweeping reductions, as study of the illustrations will show. Initially it discounted the aggregate figure of 510,000,000,000 marks by some 60,000,000,000 by ascribing that margin to increased wartime costs. On the basis of 1938 price levels, it maintains, the cost to

* Based on the official German-pegged pre-war exchange rate of 42 cents for one Reichsmark.

Germany of World War II would have been approximately 450,000,000,000 marks.

A second deduction of 50,000,000,000 marks was made to cover the portion borne by the German-occupied countries, an item on which only incomplete figures are available. As these levies saved the German economy an estimated 50,000,000,000 marks, the cost to the German nation of World War II was cut to 400,000,000,000 marks.

The huge amounts budgeted for prosecution of the war imposed the severest restrictions on the individual's consumption, a logical conclusion attested to by the harsh economic controls imposed during the war as well as by the average individual's excess of purchasing power—money he could jingle in his pockets without being able to convert into consumer goods normally available. This neces-

sarily idle and accordingly useless surplus was put at 40,000,000,000 marks and when deducted from the war bill slashed it to 360,000,000,000 marks.

THE INSTITUTE then revealed what might have been done with this colossal sum—reckoned in terms of purchasing power at 1938 price levels. To convert it into terms of consumer goods, it would have been necessary first to invest an estimated 90,000,000,000 in production plants. Of this 90,000,000,000 marks, 35,000,000,000 would have gone into improvement of existing production facilities and 55,000,000,000 into new construction.

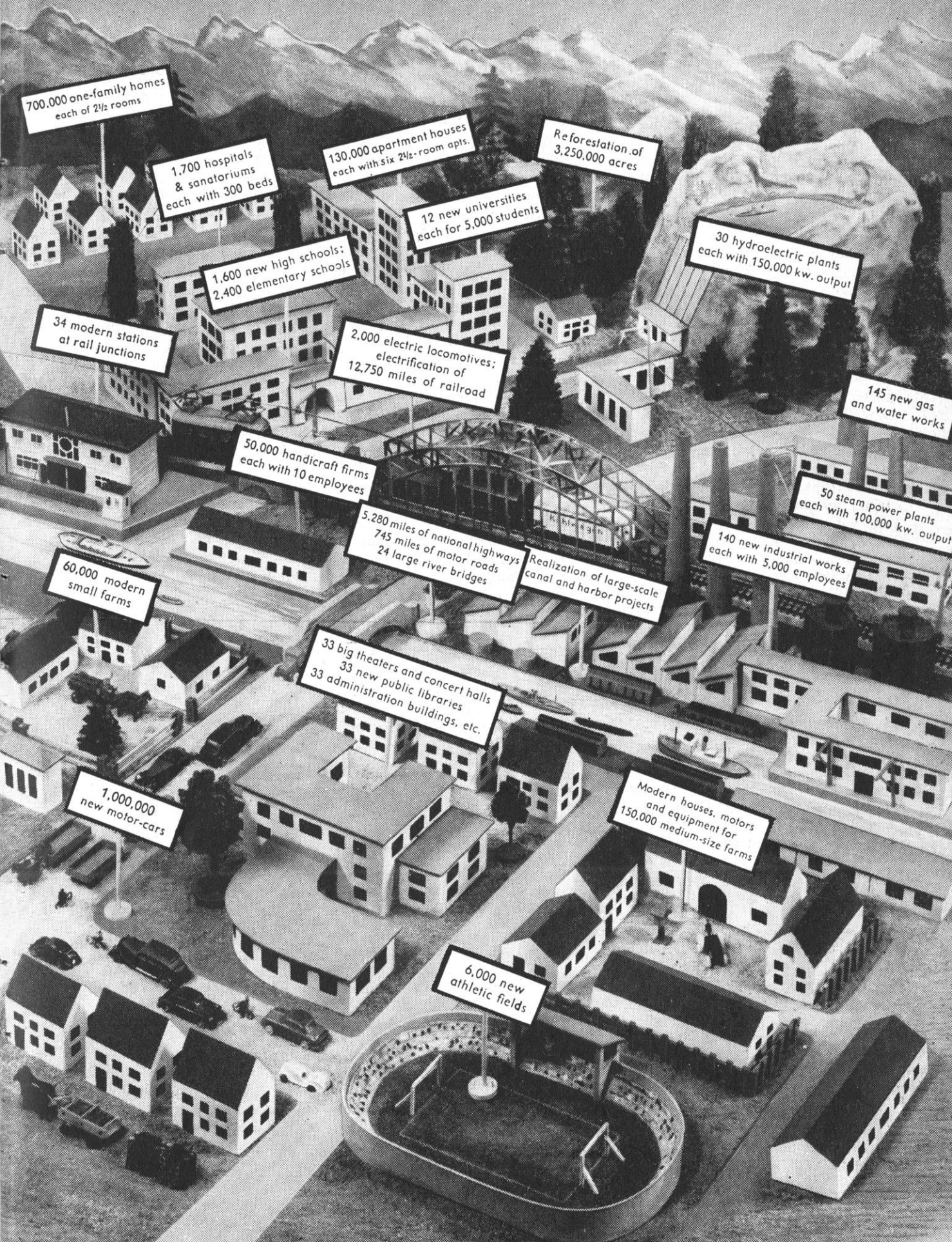
The remaining 270,000,000,000 marks it is stressed, would have provided 20,000 marks for each family of five in Germany! This amount thus would have given the average family enough money to buy a comfortable house, completely furnished even to radio set

and refrigerator plus a trim little garden and an automobile.

The institute noted that many Germans no doubt would have preferred to do without some of these blessings, would rather not have worked so hard and foregone some part or all of this money. Likewise, in its survey, the institute deliberately omitted any consideration of the lives and property lost through air and land action during the hostilities. It allowed the one prosaic fact to speak for itself:—

510,000,000,000 marks were squandered on war!





700,000 one-family homes
each of 2½ rooms

1,700 hospitals
& sanatoriums
each with 300 beds

130,000 apartment houses
each with six 2½-room apts.

Reforestation of
3,250,000 acres

12 new universities
each for 5,000 students

1,600 new high schools;
2,400 elementary schools

30 hydroelectric plants
each with 150,000 kw. output

34 modern stations
at rail junctions

2,000 electric locomotives;
electrification of
12,750 miles of railroad

145 new gas
and water works

50,000 handicraft firms
each with 10 employees

5,280 miles of national highways
745 miles of motor roads
24 large river bridges

50 steam power plants
each with 100,000 kw. output

60,000 modern
small farms

Realization of large-scale
canal and harbor projects

140 new industrial works
each with 5,000 employees

33 big theaters and concert halls
33 new public libraries
33 administration buildings, etc.

1,000,000
new motor-cars

Modern houses, motors
and equipment for
150,000 medium-size farms

6,000 new
athletic fields

Bizonia Industrial Output Sets Record

Bizonal Germany's industrial production was higher in August than in any other month since the beginning of the occupation in 1945, according to the Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group's last summary. The production index rose from 87 percent of the 1936 level in July to 91 percent in August, surpassing by one point the previous postwar record month: March 1949. The index for August 1948, the corresponding month of last year, was 65 percent of the 1936 level.

Of the 17 industrial groups for which figures are available, 15 groups recorded increases ranging from one to 10 index points. Production of motor vehicles led with a 10-point rise, while output of textiles and clothing and leather products each climbed nine points. The large increase in the two latter groups since July was attributed to the industries' preparation for fall and winter sales of those goods.

An all-time production record is the present output of electricity and gas, which has consistently stood above the 1936 production level since October 1947, climbing to 148 percent in August. This high figure reflects the extensive electrification of German industry since 1936 as well as the higher household demand resulting from the greatly increased population. An allied field production of electrical equipment stands at 168 percent, indicating the rapid development of this industry in the Bizonia since its separation from the former centers in Berlin and the Soviet Zone.

The only two groups recording decreases in August were machinery and optical goods, and petroleum and coal products, which declined one and two points respectively. Petroleum and coal products, however, have soared from 66 percent to 125 percent over the past one or two months, due mainly to the reactivation of refining capacity in the Bizonal Area, and the increased imports of crude oil which were processed in bizonal refineries.

Reorientation Bears Fruit

The July issue of the US-licensed *Frankfurter Hefte* carried an article entitled "Jessica" by Annemarie Langens, one of the group of German

Industrial Activity for July 1949

THE RATE of industrial production in the Bizonal Area has not varied greatly since the beginning of 1949, although there was a slight upward trend during the first few months. This leveling-off period continued in July, when the index of industrial production rose one index point to 87 percent of the 1936 base-period level from 86 percent (revised) in June. However, the larger number of working days in July would account for an even larger rise in the index, which is not adjusted for variations in the length of the month or for public holidays.

The halt in the post-monetary reform upswing is attributed to financial and sales difficulties rather than to bottlenecks in production. In general, industry is adequately supplied with fuel and power, raw materials and labor. In July the vacation season affected production.

Certain industrial groups, however, advanced strongly in July. Petroleum and coal products gained another 12 percent, continuing the steady

rise which has carried the index for this group from 77 percent of the 1936 level in January to 127 percent in July. The rise in the daily average output of hard coal to a new postwar record, as well as the longer month, brought the index for coal to 94 percent of the 1936 level.

Electricity and gas advanced nine percent, meeting all major demands on supply. Mining excluding coal set a record for the second consecutive month at 137 percent of the 1936 level as potash, crude oil, iron ore and pyrites gained sharply. Stones and earths gained seven percent, with bricks and cement particularly active.

On the whole, the consumer goods industries lagged behind the production of basic materials. The sharpest decline occurred in leather and leather products, and the gains in rubber were low in relation to the increase in the number of working days.—from *Bipartite Section of US Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 49*.

Index of Volume of Industrial Production

(Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

Industry Groups	1948		1949		1936 : 100
	July	May	June	July ^a	% of Change in July vs. June
TOTAL	61	88	r86	87	+ 1
Coal	83	90	r87	94	+ 8
Mining (excluding Coal)	104	127	130	137	+ 5
Iron & Steel Production	40	63	r61	63	+ 3
Nonferrous Metal Production	56	80	r76	77	+ 1
Iron & Steel Construction	74	b/	b/	b/	
Machinery & Optical Goods	45	89	r89	91	+ 2
Vehicles	41	86	92	94	+ 2
Electrical Equipment	94	173	r168	162	- 4
Other Metal Goods	36	44	b	b	
Stones & Earths	73	96	r102	109	+ 7
Glass & Ceramics	76	116	r109	111	+ 2
Petroleum & Coal Products	68	122	113	127	+ 12
Chemicals	64	86	r89	87	- 2
Rubber Products	90	94	r91	92	+ 1
Sawmills & Woodworking	57	85	80	79	- 1
Paper & Products	58	89	83	84	+ 1
Leather & Products	55	74	r74	62	- 16
Textiles & Clothing	54	93	86	88	+ 2
Electricity & Gas	112	136	127	139	+ 9

^a—Preliminary.

^b—Not available. The index for all industry groups, however, contains estimates for the groups for which full information is not yet available.

r—Revised.

editors and publishers who studied in the United States during 1948 under the MG reorientation program. The author deals with the situation of the American Negro in an eminently ob-

jective manner. The article, written by a German in the German idiom and published by a German periodical of high repute, typifies the best results of US reorientational efforts.

Germany's Liberal Groups

— — Third of Series on Political Parties

GERMAN LIBERALISM had its brief day of glory in the Revolution of 1848. The National Assembly that met in Frankfurt on the Main that year was largely composed of middle-class democrats who had two objects in mind: to establish German unity and to set up a democratic form of government.

The German liberals failed when the Prussian king refused to accept the crown of the constitutional monarchy outlined in the constitution drafted in Frankfurt. Germany unity thus was not achieved under democratic auspices but later under the leadership of autocratic Prussia through the "blood and iron" policy of Bismarck.

Indeed, it may be said that German liberalism has suffered greatly from the fact that it has never been able to attain a position of power and responsibility.

German liberalism split over Bismarck's Indemnity Act of 1886 and this division persisted until 1933. In 1866, the Iron Chancellor persuaded the king of Prussia to lay before the Prussian legislature a bill of indemnity to give retrospective assent to the taxes and expenditures, made by the government since the beginning of the Austrian-Prussian War of 1864, which heretofore had, not been authorized. A cleavage in the Progressive (Liberal) party resulted from this action.

THOSE RIGHT-WING liberals who were prepared to support Bismarck's policy and to abandon the full achievement of their objectives in home affairs for the sake of what they regarded as the more important aim of national unity, formed the "National Liberal Party" under the leadership of Rudolf von Benningsen. They supported Bismarck's foreign policy in the hope of obtaining concessions to liberal policy in domestic affairs in return. As the party of the big industrialists, they succeeded in getting the German government to

adopt a high protection tariff. The National Liberals were perhaps the Iron Chancellor's principal parliamentary prop.

But the left wing of the split party retained the name of Progressives and remained steadily in opposition, because it refused to support any government which did not take its stand for the liberal program as a whole.

German liberalism was enormously weakened by this split and never fully recovered from the consequences. In the Weimar republic, the division between the liberals continued. The progressives assumed the name of Democratic party and later of State Party, while the National Liberals transformed themselves into the German People's Party and represented chiefly the big industrialists.

THE DEMOCRATS had their golden age in the early days of the Weimar republic. In the elections to the National Assembly at Weimar, the Democrats polled 5,500,000 votes, or 18.6 percent of the electorate. Hugo Preuss, a Democrat, was the James Madison of the Weimar republic. Other outstanding democrats were Otto Gessler, the minister of defense, and Hermann Dietrich, finance minister in the Bruening government. But the party's strength declined steadily and, in 1932, it polled less than one percent of the votes and returned only two deputies to the Reichstag.

The German People's Party's chief claim to fame is its leader for many years, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German foreign minister. But the

The salient facts regarding the history, background, aims, organization, leadership and membership of the German political parties of today, have been drawn from a volume on the "Political Parties in Western Germany" issued recently by the Civil Affairs Division, OMGUS. This article detailing the historical antecedents of German liberalism will be followed by others dealing with postwar Germany's lesser political factions.

German People's Party never achieved any large public following and was finally submerged in the Nazi flood.

The Free Democratic Party was called into life at Heppenheim, Hesse, on Dec. 11-12, 1948 as the political organization of present-day German liberalism.

Previously, since 1945, the Liberal parties of western Germany had been known under several names:

Free Democratic Party (FDP), in the British Zone and in Bavaria.

Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), in Berlin and in Hesse.

Democratic People's Party (DVP), in the French Zone and in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Bremen Democratic People's Party (BDV), in Bremen.

THESE CONSOLIDATED liberal parties today represent a politically progressive, but an economically conservative, point of view. The democrats are thus the spiritual heirs of the liberals who made the German Revolution of 1848 and the champions at present of all the democratic principles associated with that movement. But, at the same time, they constitute the only important political group in Germany today which stands unqualifiedly for free enterprise and the capitalistic economic system.

That is why it is often so hard to tell whether the FDP is a leftist or a rightist Party. It votes with the SPD on matters of governmental structure and cultural questions, but with the CDU on economic affairs.

The liberal parties find their largest following in the upper middle class of the cities and towns. The Party appeals primarily to professional people, such as lawyers and bankers, to merchants, freethinking and anti-clerical elements and to Protestants who feel that the CDU is still too much under the influence of the Catholic Church.

(Continued on next page)

There is no doubt that many Germans now vote for the FDP (and for the CDU, too, for that matter), simply because there are no parties further to the Right, for whom they would actually prefer to vote. Consequently, there is a natural tendency for the FDP to yield to the pressure from nationalist elements in order to win votes. In Wuerttemberg-Baden, traditional home of German liberalism, the party inclines to the left while in Hesse it leans to the right.

THEODOR HEUSS is the spokesman of the first tendency, just as August Martin Euler is of the other. This double-headed feature of the FDP can also in part be explained by the fact the party includes members who formerly, under the Weimar Republic, belonged to the leftist Democratic Party as well as others who were connected with the rightist German People's Party.

Although the FDP is one of the four major parties of western Germany, being organized in all 11 states and in Berlin, it is much smaller than the SPD and the CDU/CSU. Only in one state did it receive more than 20 percent of the votes cast (21.9 percent in Hesse) while it has received less than 10 percent in three of the four states of the British Zone.

In the spring of 1947, the Liberal parties of all four zones of Germany were loosely organized by a sort of "working committee" similar to that of the CDU/CSU. Two co-chairmen were elected as the head of its liaison body. They were Theodor Heuss for the west and the late Dr. Wilhelm Kuelz for the east.

THE ORGANIZATION was broken up by the endeavors of the eastern group to inveigle the western parties into an interzonal political organization in which the Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party was to be represented. This was the so-called "national representation" idea, of which Jakob Kaiser, then of the Soviet zone CDU party, permitted himself to be made the exponent. At an interzonal committee meeting held in the summer of 1947, the western liberals extracted a promise from Dr. Kuelz that he would have nothing to do with such an organization.

They were consequently indignant when, the following November, Dr. Kuelz led his LDP into the Soviet-sponsored People's Congress. Dr. Heuss immediately read Kuelz out of the party and forbade him to attend any further interzonal committee meetings. At a meeting held in February 1948, the eastern liberals refused to alter their stand and left the hall. That step marked the final split between the western and eastern liberals.

It was not until Dec. 11, 1948, that Liberals from all three western zones as well as from the western sectors of Berlin got together and formed a united party under the name of Free Democratic Party. The name was chosen in order to differentiate it from the Russian-dominated Liberal Democratic Party of the Eastern zone. Eighty-nine delegates representing liberal and democratic parties in all parts of western Germany as well as Berlin attended this gathering at Heppenheim, Hesse.

WITH THIS DECISION, the FDP became the third party to become formally organized in western Germany on an interzonal basis. The other two are the SPD and the KPD. Of the four major parties in the West, only the CDU/CSU has so far failed to establish a central organization, relying on the so-called "CDU/CSU Working Party" for coordination of the policies of its various regional groups.

Although a small party, the FDP contains a number of members of free professions which is out of all proportion to its numerical strength. This is particularly the case in Wuerttemberg-Baden where, although only a small party, the FDP has provided the state governor in the person of Dr. Reinhold Maier, the only member of his party to hold such a position. The FDP is also represented in coalition governments in Hesse, Bremen, Hamburg and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern.

Above all, the FDP is the party of freedom, the spiritual heir of middle-class democrats who formed the majority in the Frankfurt National Assembly of 1948.

It is not for nothing that the first point in the FDP platform calls for

"freedom of the individual, free development and activity in all fields of cultural and economic life. In the middle point of all thinking and action stands man. He must not become a slave of the machine or of lifeless capital, the mere object of an all-powerful state, the passive object in the hand of a power-seeking bureaucracy."

THE LIBERAL parties in western Germany stand without reservation in favor of the free enterprise system and of capitalist economy. With some concession to modern thinking they champion the doctrines of the Manchester laissez-faire school.* True to this ideology, the Liberals were the only party in Hesse that voted against the co-determination law, and against Article 41 of the Bonn constitution which calls for the socialization of industry.

Following this line of thought, too, the FDP platform boasts that it "is the bitterest foe of socialism and planned economy, for both mean nothing less than the realization of monopoly dictatorship. By the state's control of the key industries as well as of all means of production and distribution, everybody, whether tradesman, farmer or worker, will be subjected to the absolute domination of the state bureaucracy. His personal freedom and initiative will be eliminated."

The objective of the FDP, the platform goes on to say, is an economy based on an ever-increasing number of independent small and medium sized firms in trade and agriculture. "Only these firms will guarantee by the personal will of their owners the constant increase of production which is indispensable for our future."

Hence, the Liberal parties stand for what has been called "rugged individualism." They favor as little economic control and planning as possible.

Consequently, the party delegates in the Bizonal Economic Council at Frankfurt have been stouter supporters of Dr. Ludwig Erhard in his policy of removing price controls and

(Continued on page 38)

* Theodor Heuss even avows himself a disciple of absolute Free Trade, the quintessence of Cobdenism.

Political Aims at Bonn

— — Government and Opposition Programs

GOVERNMENT AND opposition, in two early sessions of the new German Federal Republic's legislature at Bonn, outlined programs which will be pushed for months to come through proposal and debate.

The first discussion was by Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the Christian Democratic Union; the other by Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the leader of the opposition—the Social Democratic Party. As heads of the largest political groups of western Germany, these two men voiced the wishes of nearly all voting Germans and the ways in which these wishes may become policy through the federal government.

In the Sept. 20 session, Chancellor Adenauer began his comments by noting that the Occupation Statute, while it imposed restrictions, was a big step forward compared with conditions existing under National Socialism and since 1945.

As for the policy of the Bizonal Economic Council, formulated and carried out during the past two and a half years in Frankfurt with the support of the CDU and against considerable SPD opposition, "the so-called social-market policy has governed our whole circumstance so completely that an alienation from the program of the Frankfurt Economic Council was impossible. The question of social-market economy versus planned economy has been the turning point of the election campaign. A large majority of the German people voted against planned economy. A coalition between one party which favored the social-market economy and one which opposed it would have contradicted the will of the majority of the electors."

Adenauer said that the new government would "continue to follow the successful Frankfurt economic policy, avoiding a doctrinaire approach, however, and adapting it as necessary."

THE SOCIAL Democratic Party was not blamed for not agreeing to a coalition with the CDU; in the chancellor's opinion, "opposition is necessary in a state... opposition has a political task to fulfil."

Within the apparatus of the new government the ministries will be kept as small as possible.

"Among the federal ministries we do not have a foreign minister. I have not created a ministry for international relations. I did not do that because... this function was reserved by the Allied High Commission... Although we do not have a foreign ministry, we will not be inactive in this sphere, since every act of the Federal Government or of the Federal Parliament in internal affairs has some connection with international relations.

"I believe that the High Commissioners... would not make any important decisions concerning foreign affairs without prior discussions with the Federal Government. Therefore, a state secretariat will be set up within the chancellery dealing with these matters."

In the government's approach to internal social affairs, "the coalition partners are in unanimous agreement that all their work must be guided as far as possible by the principle of a social policy in the best and truest sense of the word... Refugees must be more equitably distributed among the states. We will promote energetically the construction of houses. Furthermore, carefully and by degrees we will remove restrictions on space and rents in order to interest private capital in housing construction...

"The question of dismantling interests the whole German people. Dismantling also has great psychological importance. Large groups of the German people do not understand why economic assistance was given them with one hand while economic assets were destroyed with the other... The whole German people

would be very glad... if the dismantling problem could once again be reviewed with regard to the German wishes...

"The government should devote itself particularly to consolidating and helping the middle class. I am convinced that the soundest and most peaceful life has been led by those peoples who comprised as many separate middle-class and moderate-income existences as possible..."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION will be increased and improved... If the German economy is to achieve a balance of trade by 1952, it is necessary... to restrict the expenditures on food imports... Production can only be increased by a further reduction in state control and the creation of safe markets and satisfactory prices. The agricultural population will have to be schooled in order to met its responsibilities...

"Our special attention will be directed to the problem of the surplus of women. New professions and means of education for women must be found."

Chancellor Adenauer made clear the political direction which his party would support: "The government is determined to learn its lesson from the past with regard to any attempt to overthrow the state, whether by left wing or by right wing radicalism. The fears of right wing radicalism expressed in the foreign press were, however, greatly exaggerated (during the recent election campaign)..."

"We are entirely prepared to live in peace with our eastern neighbors, especially with Soviet Russia and Poland... provided that Soviet Russia and Poland allow our German countrymen, also in the East Zone and in Berlin, to lead their lives in freedom..."

"The antipathy between Germany and France, which had lasted hundreds of years and caused so many wars, destruction and bloodshed, must be wiped out once and for all... We

wish to be included in a United Europe as soon as possible.

"All our work will be based on the spirit of western Christian culture and on respect for the rights and dignity of man. With God's help, we hope to succeed in leading the German people upward and in contributing to peace in Europe and the world."

THE REPLY to Chancellor Adenauer's policy speech the next day was a sharply-worded rebuttal by Dr. Schumacher, who gave the aims of the Social Democratic Party.

With regard to the social policy as outlined by the chancellor, Schumacher said that it would be expensive to carry out and he could see little being done by a government which was not particularly constituted for the good of the people. Adenauer had referred to a reduction in taxation. If this was to be the basis for economic recovery, said Schumacher, then it would come into competition with occupation costs and social policy. On this subject and similar ones the government declaration tended to make conditions seem better than they were. It appeared, according to Schumacher, that the government was taking this approach in order to excuse continuing the Frankfurt economic policy.

Schumacher declared that the SPD was surprised at the "idyllic

language" of Adenauer's reports: "we, however, declare everything is worse than indicated in the government declaration. The gist of the government program is, beyond doubt, that the line of economic policy adopted in Frankfurt will be continued."

Stating that in general the chancellor's speech was more interesting because of what was not mentioned, Schumacher said, "We cannot think of a democratic state in which the worker shall play such a minor part. The word 'worker' was not even mentioned throughout the report . . . we cannot think of any well-operating social organism in which the trade unions are ignored."

SCHUMACHER THEN dealt exhaustively with the role the opposition should play to clarify the relation between the government and the SPD. "The opposition is not the negation of proposals handed in by the government, but is characterized by permanent attempts to force upon the government the positive, creative will of the opposition by means of concrete proposals . . . Emanating from the characteristics and makeup of this government is the great danger that (it) may finally become an authoritarian state aiming at defense of property. The makeup of the government and tendencies indicated yesterday by the chancellor

made it clear that the first period of Weimar has been skipped and we are already in the middle of the second period characterized by absolute restoration with pre-Weimar tendencies . . . this includes the danger of alienation of the working population from the state and that is what we are fighting against."

Commenting upon regular civil service in Germany, Schumacher said he believed civil service to be a good thing when one could be sure that its workers would strive faithfully for a democratic government, but it was undesirable to have a government acting as an enormous employment exchange for its own party. With regard to the ministers themselves, he thought, for example, that the present finance minister from Bavaria would not be able to forget his strong state allegiance. For this reason there had been no word from the chancellor on equalization of financial burdens, though it was essential that the weaker states receive financial help.

REVIEWING THAT part of the Adenauer speech in which the chancellor thanked foreign countries and foreign organizations which had aided Germany, he said, "We Social Democrats are thankful with all our hearts for the tremendous performance of the American people and the taxpayer of the United States, but we think that even for American ears the echo would have been more pleasant if the deeds of the British taxpayer and the British people had not been ignored by the government."

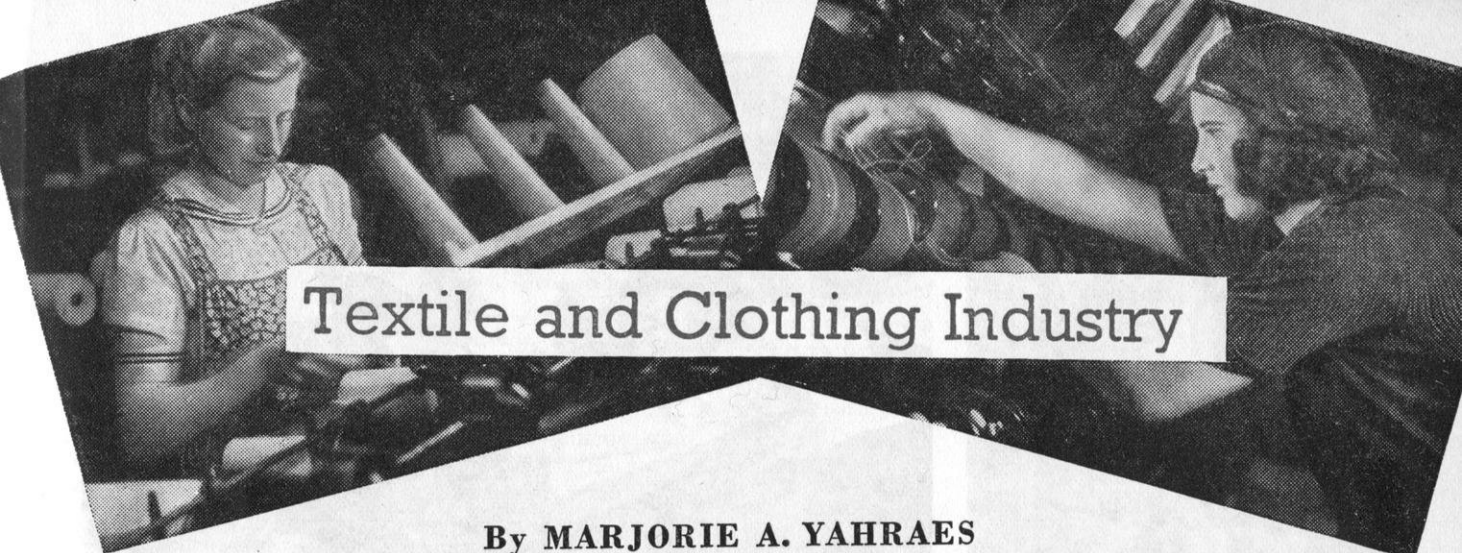
Referring to what he called "poor social developments" after the war, Schumacher said "it would be a good deed if the government would decide to enact a new law for disability and other pensions for the benefit of disabled ex-servicemen and war widows since the old law was abolished by the Allied Occupation Powers in 1945 in their endeavors to eliminate militarism in Germany."

"One never could be anti-Nazi if at the same time one did not commemorate gratefully the victims of fascism . . . Too little has been said about the Jews and the terrible tragedy of the Jews under the third Reich. It is not only the duty of any

(Continued on page 38)



A second trade agreement between Uruguay and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed in Frankfurt Oct. 11 at HQ Building. Left to right are Uruguay's Galbiati; Ministers Plenipotentiary C.A. Cluloro and Dr. G. Terra, and Ambassador F. Farina; French High Commission's P. Arrial; Allied Bank Commission's Thomas; HICOG's Miss E. B. Dietrich; UK High Commission's Griffin; and Germany's Dr. Mangold, Dr. Imhoff, Ferdinandt and Nicolai. (Jacoby, PRD HICOG photo)



Textile and Clothing Industry

By **MARJORIE A. YAHRAES**
Information Bulletin Staff Writer

THE MAKING of textiles and clothing is often termed the largest industry in the world. Whether it be shoe laces, Easter bonnets, coolie coats or silk draperies, the industry supplies man and his dwellings with a myriad of textiles fashioned to suit his individual or national tastes in a wide variety of colors, patterns and finishes.

In Germany, textile making still retains certain traits which this ancient craft first possessed: a local quality designed to fill community needs. Thousands of years ago during the lake dwelling period of history primitive man spun and wove cloth to fill family and immediate community requirements. And even yet, a number of individual Germans and many small textile plants are scattered throughout the villages, making cloth from locally-produced wool, drawing upon village labor and filling community needs.

More than 100 years ago, Germany developed an addition to the local craft: large centers of textile production to enter the world export field. Before World War II these plants also were scattered around Germany. Some 373,000 men and women worked in more than 9,300 such factories.

Today, West German textile and clothing firms are scrambling to right themselves in a situation considerably more difficult than that facing many other German industries. The problem dates back to the Hitler years when

the industry, except that producing synthetics, was allowed very low priorities in replacing its machinery with new, modern equipment. A high percentage of factories now find themselves obliged to operate with inefficient, worn-out machines.

In addition, most of Germany's textile raw materials must be imported. Cotton, wool, linen, silk and those products needed in synthetics production — except for small quantities domestically produced — all must be brought from other lands. This meant that during the war, stocks kept dwindling and by the postwar period little was left. Nor could they be replenished from domestic sources in 1945/46. There was no way to obtain raw materials until transport channels again were functioning.

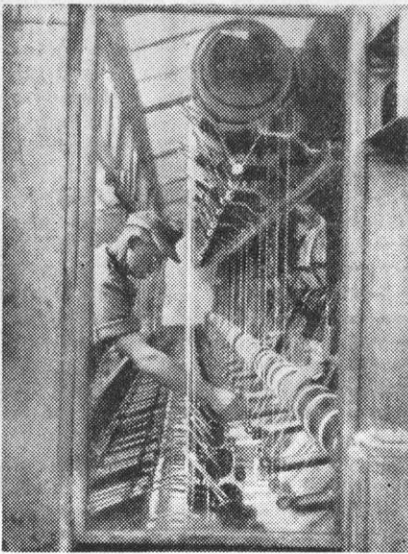
MOST DAMAGING to the rehabilitation of the industry was the division of the country into zones. East and West had far from identical-type production and when trade be-

This is the third in a series of articles by Mrs. Yahraes, staff writer, describing the postwar development of western German industries. In the above photographs by Holtmann of Stuttgart women are working at the Obernburg rayon factory in Bavaria, one of the most modern synthetics plants in west Germany.

tween the two virtually ceased, both regions suffered. The unbalanced condition in Western Germany stems from a shortage of spinning equipment, a surplus of weaving machinery, a surplus of wool-combing capacity, a shortage of machinery makers and practically no production of women's stockings.

The Chemnitz area, directly south of Berlin in the Soviet Zone, long was one of the main textile centers of Germany. There some of the best German textile machinists were located. Great centers were also in the eastern areas around Breslau, Stettin and Koenigsberg. Approximately 90 percent of the stocking, 50 percent of the underclothing and 55 percent of the knitting mills were located in what in postwar Germany is the Soviet Zone. Berlin, formerly the center for approximately 90 percent of all women's outer clothing, has fallen in importance due to unique problems there.

The cotton trade, however, is located principally in western Germany with the great ports of Bremen and Hamburg funneling imports to north Bavaria, Augsburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden, the Rhineland and Westphalia and plants along the Belgian and Dutch borders. Wool and worsted weaving factories of Aachen, Munich and the Rhineland are world famous, although the Soviet Zone encompasses more than 50 percent of Germany's worsted spinning mills and 60 percent of the woolen cloth weaving mills.



Rayon thread being spun (left) and workers buying materials at reduced rates at Obernburg company store (right).
(Photos by B. Holtmann)

At the end of 1948, there were in the Bizonal area approximately 150,000 persons employed in about 3,000 factories, not including a small number of hosiery and knitting mills.

THE STORY of the West German textile industry since the war has been a series of chapters on the struggle to reconstruct damaged spinning mills, to find skilled operators and to bring in acutely-needed raw materials.

Besides plant damage, much of the textile machinery was of foreign origin and long since obsolete. It was like trying to find parts for a Model-T Ford in factories where only sleek, streamlined automobiles now are made. The only solution was to disassemble some of the machines to form a spare-parts pool. Other kinds of shortages developed: limited coal and power; lack of factory supplies, including belting, leather parts for looms, special woods for shuttles and bobbins, oils, starches, dyes and paper spinning tubes.

Mill managers, casting about for ways to bring their factories back into operating condition, practiced what is known as "compensation trading." Mill supplies, building materials, transportation and even coal were secured in exchange for stocks of cloth and yarn. Factory employees often were induced to work regularly only by promises of cloth and yarn allotments.

WORKERS IN THOSE early days were difficult to find. Scattered by the war they were hard to bring together again and even when located poor nutrition and home and personal problems cut into their efficiency. New workers also slowed production, for it takes one to two years' training to produce a good textile operative.

As for raw materials, most stock-rooms were bare. The cheapest types of synthetics were being used, looked bad when made into clothing and wore even worse.

The first step in digging out of the problem was to make use of stocks on hand. Through STEG (German public corporation for the collection and distribution of usable war material) factories obtained stocks of army goods which could be made into clothing. Allied Army surplus clothing also was made available through STEG for remaking and dyeing. As direct aid to refugees and other people in serious need, relief organizations distributed vast quantities of clothing.

For about a year the textile industry confined itself to making use of such supplies and turning its dwindling raw materials into clothing and equipment for hospitals, industrial, railroad, Ruhr and other essential workers. Until June 1948, very little of what was produced went to the

civil population. Except for sewing thread and mending yarns, the average German had to obtain a clothing "proof of need" certificate — and then begin a search from store to store which often was vain.

THINGS BEGAN to look more hopeful, however, in 1946 when a trickle of raw materials began coming in. In the spring 10,000 tons arrived. Then, OMGUS made an agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation by which the US Commercial Corporation would furnish 217,000 bales of cotton, Military Government to pay the money back to CCC in an agreed-upon period of time by selling abroad 60 percent of it in the form of cloth. The remaining 40 percent was to be used for domestic consumption. During this same period, the British Military Government imported 17,000 tons of wool and 15,000 tons of cotton besides jute and hemp. Upon these raw materials and the domestic production of synthetics, plus small quantities of cotton and wool sent into Germany by foreign firms for processing and re-export, the textile and clothing industry managed to keep going until the beginning of 1948.

The year of 1948 turned over a new leaf for the textile industry. Cotton, wool, jute and hemp bought with JEIA funds started to flow into western Germany in increasing

volume. Currency reform gave factory owners the stability needed to plan production and train labor for the future. "Compensation trading" ended and production moved toward an ever more normal basis. Imports in metric tons for these first three post-war years were:

	Metric Tons		
	1946	1947	1948
Cotton . . .	37,534	33,500	85,000
Wool . . .	15,100	1,750	23,000
Jute . . .	12,465	5,850	18,000

Imports of raw materials in 1949/50 are expected to increase about 56 percent over 1948/1949.

AS THESE MORE immediate difficulties began to clear, another basic problem clamored for solution: the balancing of the industry by establishing whole new sections lost to the East Zone. The worst bottleneck was the shortage of spinning mills in western Germany to supply yarn for the weaving looms. Working at top capacity, West German spinning mills in 1948 processed only 300,000 tons of raw materials, which meant that looms in the Rhineland textile centers could operate at only

40 percent of capacity. Production at this rate would not meet the requirements of the clothing industry and retail textile trade. And, with yarns at such a high premium, the spinning mills sometimes have been inclined to take advantage of the sellers' market by upping prices or producing inferior yarns.

The distribution of stocking factories in Germany is not particularly pleasing to western German women. Until recently, it was impossible to obtain stockings other than those left from the war years or those sold on the black market. As there was very little production in western Germany before the war, it was necessary to



constructed a cotton machine for making stockings. In Bavaria, Sudeten German firms built the first factories for making knitted stockings. A small plant in Stuttgart also is producing. The small trickles of hosiery now made are of rayon or cotton.

One of the better known brands, produced in Wuerttemberg, is packaged in cellophane like those in the United States, and bears a card inside: "The cotton machines on which these stockings are manufactured arrived

from America only a few months ago. Purl-knitted and nylon reinforced at wear points, these stockings meet the most exacting requirements of both appearance and durability . . ."

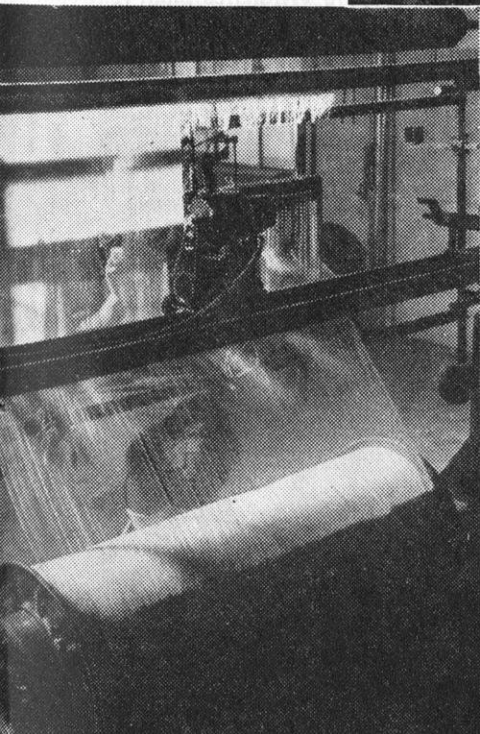
THE HOSIERY MILLS in the French Zone — approximately 300 — are the best equipped in western Germany. Their handicap has been a severe shortage of raw materials, a condition which is expected to improve due to Marshall Plan imports.

Spinning (upper right), carding (center) and weaving (lower left) at a textile plant in Augsburg.

(Photos by Byers, OMGUS PIO)

start from the ground up. Some good textile machinists came from Saxony and sketched plans for the making of machines. Most of the few hosiery machines in western Germany are old models imported from the United States, the United Kingdom and Switzerland — a condition which manufacturers find ironical for Germany was one of the first countries to produce hosiery machines.

Within the past year, a south German engineering works con-



There are certain inefficiencies in West Germany's textile industry which lead experts to predict that Germany will not offer serious competition in the world market for a long time to come. One official points out that the industry's personnel is top heavy — too many executives in proportion to the number of operators make labor costs abnormally high.

Even more important are the inefficiencies in plant organization. The "horizontal" system is most commonly used. Spinning is done in one factory, weaving in another, and the separate finishing processes carried out in yet others, causing considerable waste in time and high transportation costs. In general, weaving plants have no great battery of looms such as found in the US or England. There are many different kinds of looms even within one plant and the average weaver tends only approximately four looms.

In finishing work the story is the same. In Germany the quantity produced on each printing machine is approximately one-fourth that in the United States. Plant manufacturers, however, cling to old ways and are reluctant to run their looms on the same textile, thus reducing the number of operators needed.

These inefficient methods have shown up in Germany's efforts to break into the world market. Her

prices necessarily have been too high. Taking the German price as 100 (prior to the recent currency devaluation) for a basic cloth, we find Belgium can produce the same material for 75, Switzerland for 73, the United States for 67 and Japan for 65. Until Germany cuts her production costs she will find it impossible to compete on a large scale in the world market.

GERMANY HAS specialities, however, in which she has retrieved some of her old prewar customers without great difficulty. German technicians have learned the skill of producing very fine finishes on low-grade fabrics; they have perfected the production of fine printed materials. Old customers on the West Coast of Africa again have asked for regular supplies of cotton goods. Turkey, the Middle East and certain Far Eastern markets again have turned to Germany for regular quantities of low-grade sheeting.

Britain also takes a good share of the exports. For many years the German and British textile trades have been allied: finely-spun Lancashire yarns were bought in Germany to be turned into fine knitwear and glove fabrics, while Britain took Germany's coarse and medium fabrics.

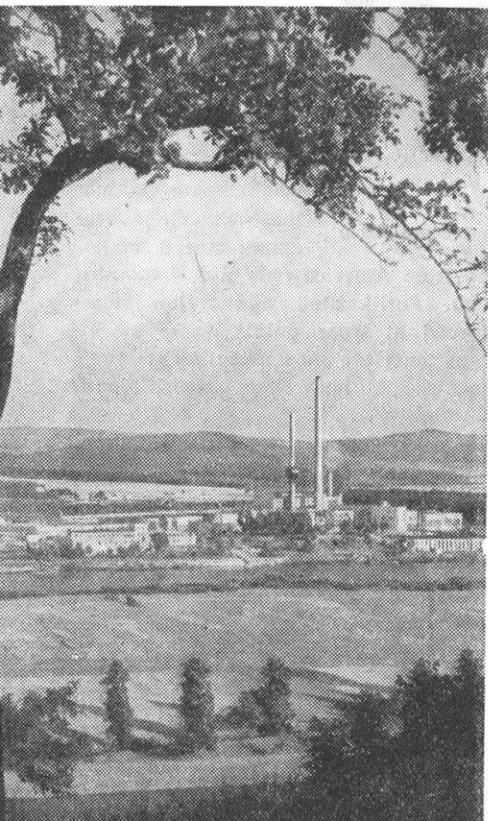
Most manufacturers, however, can't get too excited about how export trade is progressing. Domestic demand for goods is so insistent they fail to look ahead to the time when local markets will be saturated and foreign customers will have found regular suppliers elsewhere. Today German civilian needs still are paramount.

Only in June 1948 was it possible for the average person to begin buying regular quantities of clothing. A ration of 20 points issued at that time was equal to about one pound per capita, with a double allotment for refugees. Later, a further 50 points per capita were issued. Clothing rationing was abolished altogether on May 17, 1949.

WITH LOCAL demand so great, plant owners have fixed their eyes upon the more immediate market. Often, in better grades of cloth, only low standards of manufacture have been reached and large deliveries have been rejected by important customers because of poor quality. In other instances, late delivery has caused contracts to be cancelled and the goods deflected to domestic markets. It is also true, however, that foreign buyers sometimes have cancelled contracts. These factors, officials believe, are the main cause for export difficulties in the textile industry rather than the world value of the Deutsche mark which often is blamed for keeping foreign buyers away.

Of all the many kinds of factories involved in the clothing and textile industry, synthetics plants are the most modern and the best equipped. This was the only branch of the industry which was allowed an appreciable number of new machines and equipment during the middle and late thirties. In 1939, Germany became

The Obernburg synthetics plant (extreme left, planned recreation and health care for its 3,500 pellees (below). Cooperating financially with also have built attractive living quarters for w



KEY HICOG PERSONNEL

Office of the High Commissioner

High Commissioner: John J. McCloy, Frankfurt 6100, Bonn 201, Berlin 42481
Deputy High Commissioner: Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, Bonn 202, Berlin 44655
Assistant High Commissioner: B. J. Buttonweiser, Frankfurt 6139
Special Assistant to the High Commissioner: Lt. Gen. H. A. Gerhardt, Frankfurt 7255, Bonn 205/204
Executive Assistant: Robert M. Walsh, Frankfurt 7148
German Liaison Officer: Gert Whitman, Frankfurt

Office of Executive Secretary

Executive Secretary: James E. King, Jr., Frankfurt 8132
Deputy Executive Secretary: Theo E. Hall, Frankfurt 8132

Allied General Secretariat (US Element)

US Secretary: Joseph E. Slater, Frankfurt
Deputy US Secretary: John J. Golay, Frankfurt
Chief, Liaison & Interpreter Section: (vacancy)
Chief, Administrative Section: John Callendar, Frankfurt

Staff Secretary

Staff Secretary: Eric G. Gratton, Frankfurt 8125

Field Division

Director: Col. Gordon E. Textor, Frankfurt
Assistant Director: Elden Cassoday, Frankfurt
Assistant Director: Robert T. Mister, Frankfurt

Office of Administration

Director: Glenn G. Wolfe, Frankfurt 6117/8298
Deputy Director: Albert G. Sims, Frankfurt 8426
Special Assistant: Robert M. Barnett, Frankfurt 8162
Special Assistant: Jack H. Lennon, Frankfurt 8297
Special Assistant: E. T. Wolfe, Frankfurt 8297

Budget & Finance Division

Chief: Fletcher D. Mitchell, Frankfurt 8781/8703
Deputy Chief: J. E. DeWilde, Frankfurt 8929
Chief, Budget Branch: Fred Hetherington, Frankfurt
Chief, Accounting Branch: Albert Tennant, Frankfurt
Acting Chief, Audit Branch: Glen Reinsel, Frankfurt
Chief, Payroll Section: James M. Hamlin, Frankfurt
Chief, Voucher Section: R. J. Comings, Frankfurt
Chief, Disbursements Branch: Walton Hart, Frankfurt
Chief, External Audit Branch: (vacancy)

Field Finance Officers:

Berlin: Joseph A. Angotti
Munich: (vacancy)
Frankfurt: Allen Chase
Stuttgart: Milton H. Eshleman
Bremen: C. W. Falkner

Communications Division

Chief: Edward J. Sheppard, Frankfurt 8462
Chief, Telegraph & Code Branch: Chase E. Laurendine, Frankfurt 8421
Chief, Message Center & Courier Branch: James Connaley, Frankfurt
Chief, Files & Records Branch: Charles R. Bakey, Frankfurt
Chief, Telephone Branch: John S. Meadows, Frankfurt 8772
Chief, General Services Office (Bad Nauheim): (vacancy)

Operating Facilities Division

Chief: William M. Kane, Frankfurt 8025
Assistant Chief: Ralph E. Brant, Frankfurt 8144
Chief, Procurement & Supply Branch: Donal Bernard, Frankfurt
Chief, Transportation Branch: Robert Amsbury, Frankfurt 8762
Chief, Space Management Branch: Dennis DeMartin, Frankfurt 6557
Chief, Library Branch: Henry Dunlap, Frankfurt
Chief, Visual Presentation Branch: Charles H. Shaw, Frankfurt 8142

Organization and Management Division

Chief: (vacancy)
Chief, Organization & Management Branch: Alfred Mittendorf, Frankfurt 8478
Chief, Regulations & Procedures Branch: (vacancy)

This list of the key personnel in the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany is a preliminary roster compiled by the Placement Branch, Personnel Division, Office of Administration, and the editorial staff of the Information Bulletin, Public Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, in accordance with the previous practice of the Information Bulletin in publishing periodically the personnel lists for informational purposes. This list, giving stations and available telephone numbers, is incomplete. A full roster of key HICOG personnel is scheduled for the January issue of this magazine.

Personnel Division

Chief: David Wilken, Frankfurt 8191
Deputy Chief: (vacancy)
Chief, Regulations & Procedures Branch: Phyllis Elledge, Frankfurt
Chief, Classification & Wage Branch: Edar Rimestad, Frankfurt 8171
Chief, Placement Branch: E. F. Armstrong, Frankfurt 8136
Chief, Employee Service Branch: Chester Beaman, Frankfurt
Chief, Transactions Branch: Daniel Lenihan, Frankfurt 8479/8216

Reports & Statistics Division

Chief: John Miles, Frankfurt
Chief, Reports Branch: Hermann Habicht, Frankfurt
Chief, Statistical Standards Branch: (vacancy)

Security Division

Chief: Jack B. Minor, Frankfurt

Office of Political Affairs

Director: James W. Riddleberger, Frankfurt 6135, Bonn 207
Deputy Director: Allan E. Lightner, Frankfurt

Civil Aviation Division

Chief: Thomas D. Johnson, Frankfurt
Airport Administrator (Munich/Riem): Charles D. Daily, Munich
Airport Administrator (Stuttgart/Echterdingen): John F. Clymer, Stuttgart
Airport Administrator (Bremen/Bremen): Frank B. Lane, Bremen
Airport Administrator (Nuremberg/Industrieafen): Eugene E. Richards, Nuremberg
Airport Administrator (Frankfurt/Rhine-Main): Richard L. Martin, Frankfurt
Civil Attache: Milton Turner, Frankfurt

Displaced Persons Division

Chief: (vacancy)

Foreign Relations Division

Chief: Bernard Gufler, Frankfurt
Chief, German Foreign Affairs Branch: (vacancy)
Chief, CFM and Research Branch: Alexander Forest, Frankfurt
Legislative Review and Liaison Officer: Raymond Lisle
Narcotic Officer: Charles B. Dyer

Internal Political & Governmental Affairs Division

Chief: Kenneth Dayton, Frankfurt
Deputy Chief: Hector C. Prud'homme
Chief, Political Affairs Branch: (vacancy)
Chief, Governmental Affairs Branch: (vacancy)
Associate Chief (Bonn): (vacancy)
Chief, Legislative Branch: Leslie A. Grant, Frankfurt
Chief, Police & Public Safety Branch: Jones L. McCraw, Frankfurt

Protocol & Governmental Representation Division

Chief of Protocol: W. W. Schott, Frankfurt 6190
Deputy Chief: Paul P. Roudakoff

Travel Control Division

Chief: Russell Benton, Frankfurt
Deputy Chief: Jean J. Chenard, Frankfurt
Chief, Berlin Branch: M. B. Lustgarten, Berlin
Chief, Bavaria Branch: J. J. Urman, Munich
Chief, Bremen Branch: W. J. Thimm, Bremen
Chief, Hesse Branch: Ross Stockley, Wiesbaden
Chief, Wuertemberg-Baden Branch: Frank H. Cornelis, Stuttgart

Office of Public Affairs

Director: Ralph Nicholson, Frankfurt 8220
Deputy Director: (vacancy)
Chief, Executive Branch: (vacancy)
Chief, Program and Policy Branch: Alfred V. Boerner, Frankfurt 8559

Education & Cultural Relations Division

Chief: Alonzo G. Grace, Bad Nauheim 235
Deputy Chief: John Riedl
Chief, Community Activities Branch: Lawrence E. Norrie, Bad Nauheim 254
Chief, Education Branch: (vacancy)
Chief, Governmental Affairs Branch: H. P. Mettger, Bad Nauheim

Chief, **Information Center Branch**: Patricia Van Delden, Bad Nauheim 493
Chief, **Public Health & Welfare Branch**: Col. Karl Lundeberg, Bad Nauheim

Chief, **Religious Affairs Branch**: Arild C. Olsen, Bad Nauheim 253

Exchanges Division

Chief: Ralph A. Burns, Bad Nauheim 262
Deputy Chief: Sam H. Lynch, Bad Nauheim
Chief, **Personnel Exchange Branch**: James Barnett
Chief, **Materials & Exhibitions Exchange Branch**: James R. Haarstad

Information Services Division

Chief: Thomas Headen, Bad Nauheim 157
Deputy Chief: W. J. Egan, Bad Nauheim
Chief, **Editorial Projection Branch**: Charles P. Arnot, Bad Nauheim
Chief, **Motion Picture Branch**: Carl Winston
Chief, **Opinion Survey Branch**: Leo P. Crespi, Bad Nauheim 503
Chief, **Press & Publications Branch**: (vacancy)
Deputy Chief: Franklin B. Steiner
Chief, **Publishing Operations Branch**: Raymond Stover, Munich
Chief, **Radio Branch**: Charles S. Lewis, Bad Nauheim 501/178

Public Relations Division

Chief: Arthur Settel, Frankfurt 8184
Deputy Chief: Jack Fleischer, Frankfurt

Office of Labor Affairs

Director: Harvey Brown, Frankfurt 8266
Deputy Director: (vacancy)

Labor Division

Chief: (vacancy)

Manpower Division

Chief: Earl Beckner, Frankfurt 8164

Office of Intelligence

Director: B. R. Shute, Frankfurt 8500
Deputy Director: Innis D. Harris, Frankfurt 8500

Reports & Analysis Division

Chief: Lawrence DeNeufville, Frankfurt

Strategic Division

Chief: (vacancy)

Office of the General Counsel

General Counsel: Chester McLain, Frankfurt 8362, Bonn 205
Assistant General Counsel: (vacancy)
Assistant General Counsel: (vacancy)

Administration of Justice Division

Chief: Mortimer Kollender, Frankfurt
Assistant Chief: Jonathan Rintels
Chief, **HICOG Justice Branch**: Leo F. Lightner, Frankfurt
Chief, **German Justice Branch**: H. W. Weigert, Frankfurt

Chief Attorney

Chief Attorney: W. B. McCauley

Decartelization & Deconcentration Division

Chief: (vacancy)
Chief, **IG Farben Control Branch**: M. M. Maupin, Frankfurt 8186
Chief, **General Branch**: R. E. Cotton, Frankfurt 8689

Legal Advice Division

Chief: Richard D. Kearney, Frankfurt 8938
Chief, **General Law Branch**: J. I. Karro, Frankfurt 8983
Chief, **German Law Branch**: E. H. Schwenk, Frankfurt 8924

Legislation Division

Chief: J. J. Barron, Frankfurt 8724
Assistant Chief: W. E. Menke, Frankfurt 8169
Chief, **Federal Legislation Branch**: J. von Elbe, Frankfurt
Chief, **Laender (States) Branch**: Gerhart Hussenl, Frankfurt 8973
Chief, **HICOG Legislation Branch**: (vacancy)

Prisons Division

Chief: S. H. Souter, Jr.

Office of Economic Affairs

Director: N. H. Collison, Frankfurt 8571, Bonn 206
Deputy Director: (vacancy)

Combined Coal Control Group

US Chairman: W. J. German, Essen
Chairman and Deputy Chief, **Production Branch**: A. F. Marshall, Essen
US Member and Deputy Chairman, **Finance Branch**: J. S. Jones, Essen

Combined Steel Control Group

US Chairman: Ronald Clark, Duesseldorf
Deputy Chairman and Chief, **Production Branch**: (vacancy)
Chief and Deputy Chairman, **Reorganization Branch**: Werner Naumann, Duesseldorf

Office of Controller

Acting Controller: Robert D. Pittman, Frankfurt
Assistant Controller: Norman Olmick, Frankfurt

Finance Division

Chief, Sheppard Morgan, Frankfurt
Chief, **Public Finance Branch**: A. M. Hillhouse, Frankfurt
Chief, **Investment Policy Branch**: J. C. Jones
Chief, **Currency & Credit Branch**: Richard C. Leonard

Food & Agriculture Division

Chief: Gwynn Garnett, Frankfurt 8695
Chief, **Agricultural Extension Branch**: Conrad Hammar, Frankfurt 8225
Chief, **Agricultural Production Branch**: Sam Williams, Frankfurt 8026
Chief, **Food Requirements Branch**: Omar Pancoast, Frankfurt 8207

Industry Division

Chief: Lowell Weicher
Chief, **Fuel and Power Branch**: Paul Griffin
Chief, **Production Branch**: Harold Taylor
Chief, **Transportation Branch**: William Fagan
Chief, **Communications Branch**: E. H. Merrill

JEIA (liquidation)

Chief: M. S. Verner, Jr., Frankfurt 8442
Chief, **Accounting & Collections Branch**: William J. Baker, Frankfurt
Chief, **Records Branch**: Waldemar Thorson, Frankfurt 8606
Chief, **Unaccepted Imports Branch**: Bertrand R. Clarke, Frankfurt
Chief, **Field Liquidation Branch**: Gerald M. Strauss, Frankfurt
Chief, **Claims Branch**: Peter H. Smith, Frankfurt

Program Division

Chief: Karl F. Bode, Frankfurt 8744
Deputy Chief: Carl R. Mahder, Frankfurt 8671

Property Division

Chief: Frank J. Miller, Berlin 43750
Deputy Chief: William G. Daniels
Chief, **Internal Restitution Branch**: Werner Loewenthal
Chief, **Reparations Restitutions Branch**: Frederick Draper
Chief, **External Assets Branch**: Herbert Soorter

Reports Division

Acting Chief: Mark Edwards
Chief, **Reports Branch** and Assistant Chief of Division: A. J. Cefaratti
Chief, **Statistics Branch**: Charles K. Nichols, Frankfurt
Chief, **Publications Branch**: Robert W. Hewetson, Frankfurt

Trade & Payments Division

Chief: Henry C. Conrad

Military Security Board

(US Element)

US Commissioner: Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges, Berlin
Deputy US Commissioner: Col. E. F. Thomson, Berlin

Industrial Division

Chief: Francis L. Mayer, Berlin 86 45 60

Military Division

Chief: (Vacancy)
Chief, **Prevention of Militaries Branch**: Lt. Col. J. M. Bradley
Chief, **Material and Technical Branch**: (Vacancy)

Secretariat

Chief: Richard A. Steele

Scientific Research Division

Chief: Carl H. Nordstrom

Court of Appeals

Chief Judge: William Clark, Nuremberg
Judge: J. A. Sedillo
Judge: M. Robinson
Judge: C. Fulghum
Judge: T. H. Goodman
Judge: Justin Harding
Judge, 1st Judicial District: R. L. Guthrie
Judge, 2nd Judicial District: J. A. Sabo, Berlin
Judge, 3rd Judicial District: Dewitt White, Marburg
Judge, 4th Judicial District: F. J. Cohn, Frankfurt
District Judge, 5th Judicial District: Dillon Hartridge, Heidelberg
Presiding Judge, 6th Judicial District: J. O. Duvall, Stuttgart
District Judge, 7th Judicial District: H. M. Lyon, Augsburg

Presiding Judge, 8th Judicial District: Leo M. Goodman, Munich
District Judge, 9th Judicial District: C. A. Turmo, Regensburg
District Judge, 10th Judicial District: L. R. Garcia, Ansbach
District Judge, 11th Judicial District: Paul Madden, Wuerzburg

Land Commission Bavaria

Land Commissioner: Murray D. Van Waggoner, Munich
Deputy Land Commissioner: Clarence Bolds, Munich
Assistant to Deputy Land Commissioner: (Vacancy)

Administration Office

Administrative Officer: Schubert E. Smith, Munich
Chief, Operating Facilities Branch: (Vacancy)
Chief, Reports Branch: Thomas Coad, Munich

Intelligence Division

Chief: Don Shea, Munich

Economic Affairs Division

Director: Paul S. Nevin, Munich
Acting Chief, Food & Agriculture Branch: William Dankers, Munich
Property Adviser: William Harrison, Munich
Finance Officer: Joseph Bartos, Munich

Labor Affairs Division

Labor Affairs Adviser: Frantz G. Loriaux, Munich
Assistant Adviser: Abe Kramer, Munich

Legal Affairs Division

Land General Counsel: Leonard J. Gans, Munich
Assistant Counsel: Eleanor G. Raynor, Munich

Political Affairs Division

Director: (Vacancy)
Deputy Director and Chief, Public Safety Branch: Al. D. Sims, Munich
Chief, Political & Government Branch: John P. Bradford, Munich

Public Affairs Division

Chief: Charles Winning, Munich
Chief, Cultural Exchange Branch: Kenneth MacCormack, Munich
Chief, Education and Cultural Relations Branch: R. G. Dawes
Public Health Adviser, Public Health & Welfare Branch: Robert Hood, Munich
Public Welfare Adviser, Public Health & Welfare Branch: William R. Gosser, Munich
Chief, Information Services Branch: James Clark, Munich
Chief, Public Relations Branch: Jack Caldwell, Munich

Field Operations Division

Director: Kenneth Van Buskirk, Munich
Deputy Director: William Moran, Munich

District No. 1

RO Munich: Robert MacWhorter
RO Munich: George Godfrey
RO Munich: Chester Wright
RO Rosenheim: William Keen
RO Traunstein: William Garlock
RO Garmisch: Fred Roessler
RO Toelz: Franz Egger
RO Freising: Lee Emerich
RO Ingolstadt: Birger Berg
RO Berchtesgaden: Edward Schoening
RO Starnberg: John Midzor
RO Fuerstenfeldbruck: Thomas McAnnally
RO Weilheim: George Abel
RO Dachau: William Rubin
RO Pfaffenhofen: Fred Mahner
RO Erding: Russel Wickman
RO Aibling: Frances Schillig
RO Altoetting: Richard Van der Haar
RO Miesbach: Robert Scharmer

District No. 2

RO Regensburg: Sidney Siskind
RO Regensburg: Sidney White
RO Passau: John May
RO Straubing: John Lawrence
RO Cham: Vincent Hurst
RO Amberg: Joe Hackett
RO Landshut: Bertel Arnberg
RO Eggenfeld: Carl Hansen
RO Tirschenreuth: Frank Gates
RO Neustadt: John Raymond
RO Eschenbach: Thomas McMahon
RO Neumarkt: Elmer Marsh
RO Burglengenfeld: James Lipman
RO Waldmuenchen: Riley Gilley
RO Kehlheim: Evan Owen
RO Leotzing: Allen Willis
RO Regensburg: Eduard Garrison

RO Deggendorf: John Greeley
RO Wolfstein: H. P. Thomsen
RO Vilsbiburg: Harry Mullin
RO Vohenstrau: Carlson Parker
RO Rottenburg: George Stringer
RO Pfarrkirchen: Walter Sheets

District No. 3

RO Nuremberg: Harold Lund
RO Nuremberg: Levan Roberts
RO Bamberg: Nathan Preston
RO Bayreuth: Donald Root
RO Coburg: Frances Lindman
RO Hof: Alexander Warshall
RO Fuerth: Charles Emerich
RO Ansbach: Clarence Hulén
RO Erlangen: Noal Jacobs
RO Rehau: Sherman Ehrlich
RO Naila: Rudolph Mendl
RO Kornach: Lynn Keck
RO Kulmbach: Thomas Jadross
RO Pegnitz: William Bossemayer
RO Neustadt/Aich: Gerald Bartz
RO Gunzenhausen: Yale Richmond
RO Rothenberg: Gerald Foley
RO Schwabach: Anthony Saga
RO Eichstaett: Dana Waterman

District No. 4

RO Wuerzburg: James Kelly
RO Wuerzburg: Jack Brooks
RO Schweinfurt: Robert Rigg
RO Aschaffenburg: Frank Rossborough
RO Mellrichstadt: Ellis McKay
RO Neustadt: Daniel Miller
RO Hofheim: Raymond Fogg
RO Kissingen: Herman Frankel
RO Hassfurt: John W. Vonier
RO Karlstadt: John Phillips
RO Obernburg: Gilbert Stuenkel
RO Kitzingen: Holbrook Bradley
RO Lohr: Harold Kidder

District No. 5

RO Augsburg: William C. Rhyne
RO Augsburg: Herbert Hart
RO Kaufbeuren: Theodore Zadra
RO Kempten: Joseph Montgomery
RO Sonthofen: John Huston
RO Neuburg: James Johnston
RO Dillingen: William Pinney
RO Neu Ulm: Gordon Feehan
RO Illertissen: John Jonsen
RO Memmingen: Donald Angers
RO Fuessen: James Barker
RO Landsberg: Albert Frye

Land Commission Bremen

Land Commissioner, Capt. C. R. Jeffs (USN), Bremen
Deputy Land Commissioner & Executive Officer: Joseph L. Payette, Bremen

Administrative Office

Administrative Officer: R. L. R. Marshall, Bremen

Economic Affairs Division

Chief, Food and Agriculture Branch: Marcel Renau, Bremen
Chief, Finance Branch: William H. Goehring, Bremen
Chief, Industry Branch: Osborne Tayler, Bremen
Chief, Maritime Section: L. R. Smith, Bremen

Intelligence Division

Chief: D. Harkins, Bremen

Labor Affairs Division

Chief: W. E. Northey, Bremen

Legal Affairs Division

Land General Counsel: R. W. Johnson, Bremen
Assistant Counsel: R. M. Donihi, Bremen

Political Affairs Division

Chief: C. P. Oakes, Bremen

Public Affairs Division

Chief: Duncan MacBryde, Bremen
Chief, Cultural Exchanges Branch: H. Y. Edwards, Bremen
Chief, Education & Cultural Relations Branch: James E. McDaniel, Bremen
Public Health & Welfare Adviser: John Wells, Bremen
Chief, Information Services Branch: Richard Akselrad, Bremen
Chief, Public Relations Branch: Howard Calkins, Bremen

Field Operations Division

RO Bremerhaven: Edward Merone, Bremerhaven

Land Commission Hesse

Land Commissioner: James R. Newman, Wiesbaden
Deputy Land Commissioner: Francis E. Sheehan, Wiesbaden

Administration Office

Administrative Officer: (Vacancy), Wiesbaden
Reports & Statistics Officer: Robert A. Irving, Wiesbaden

Economic Affairs Division

Chief, Industry Branch: Stanley H. Sisson, Wiesbaden
Chief, Food & Agriculture Branch: James Hathcock, Wiesbaden
Chief, Finance Branch: Donald Spigler

Intelligence Division

Chief: R. H. Cunningham, Wiesbaden

Labor Division

Chief: Glenn Garrett, Wiesbaden

Legal Affairs Division

Land General Counsel: Ernst Ansbach, Wiesbaden
Assistant Counsel: Stanley H. Gaines, Wiesbaden

Political Affairs Division

Chief, Dale Noble, Wiesbaden

Public Affairs Division

Chief, E. K. Neumann, Wiesbaden
Chief, Cultural Exchange Branch: Joseph A. Horne, Wiesbaden
Chief, Education and Cultural Relations Branch: Leroy Vogel, Wiesbaden
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Branch: H. Benning, Wiesbaden
Chief, Information Services Branch: Arthur Reef, Wiesbaden
Chief, Public Relations Branch: H. A. Rhodes, Wiesbaden

Field Operations Division

Director: Samuel R. Combs, Wiesbaden
Deputy Director: David Rosendale, Wiesbaden
RO Frankfurt: Harold P. Radigan
RO Frankfurt: Emil Jallouk
RO Wiesbaden: Gerald C. Sola
RO Kassel: George E. Vadney
RO Darmstadt: Robert A. Goetheus
RO Marburg: Charles S. Lloyd
RO Wetzlar: James F. Green
RO Giessen: Raymond O. Didlo
RO Fulda: Eugene L. Wayland
RO Hanau: Neely O. Turner
RO Friedberg and Usingen: Ernest A. Knoblough
RO Offenbach: William R. Rulo
RO Fritzlar: John W. Jergenson
RO Gross Gerau: Thomas Mulvehill
RO Bergstrasse: Charles F. Blackman
RO Dieburg and Erbach: James F. Burns
RO Rheingau and Untertaunus: William T. Hoffman
RO Maintaunus: Edward H. Edwin
RO Limburg: John R. Harris
RO Gelnhausen and Schluechtern: Zeno S. Stangwilo
RO Buedingen: Elisha Greifer
RO Obertaunus: Gilbert Laskowski
RO Oberlahn and Dill: Robert B. Ruthman
RO Alsfeld and Lauterbach: Donald D. Muntz
RO Ziegenhain: Fritjof Jonassen
RO Hersfeld and Huenfeld: George P. Moore
RO Biedenkopf and Frankenberg: James F. Boyle
RO Waldeck and Wolfshagen: (Vacancy)
RO Witzenhausen: James A. Goodnight
RO Rothenburg and Melsungen: Franklin N. Grove
RO Eschwege: Porter E. Perry
RO Wiesbaden: John A. Guy
RO Kassel and Hofgeismar: Allan C. Wilson
RO Frankfurt: Walter V. Burrows
RO Hersfeld and Huenfeld: William Karstetter

Land Commission Wuerttemberg-Baden

Land Commissioner: Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, Stuttgart
Deputy Land Commissioner: H. M. Coverley, Stuttgart

Administration Office

Administrative Officer: H. B. Wolfe, Stuttgart
Reports & Statistics Officer: Allen Zane, Stuttgart

Economic Affairs Division

Chief, Finance Branch: John Van Stirum, Stuttgart
Chief, Food & Agriculture Branch: Paul E. Taggart, Stuttgart
Chief, Industry Branch: George L. Erion, Stuttgart

Intelligence Division

Chief: Robert N. Wiley, Stuttgart

Labor Affairs Division

Chief: N. S. Friedman, Stuttgart

Legal Affairs Division

Land General Counsel: R. J. Jackson, Stuttgart

Political Affairs Division

Chief: C. B. Lewis, Stuttgart

Public Affairs Division

Chief: H. H. Russell, Stuttgart
Chief, Cultural Exchange Branch: John F. Mead, Stuttgart
Chief, Education & Cultural Relations Branch: John Steiner, Stuttgart
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Branch: Dr. William D. Radcliffe, Stuttgart
Chief, Information Services Branch: Stuart L. Hannon, Stuttgart
Chief, Public Relations Branch: Michael Mahoney, Stuttgart

Field Operations Division

Director: Z. B. Garrett, Stuttgart
Deputy Director: Loren Goldman, Stuttgart
RO Stuttgart: M. L. Hoover
RO Stuttgart: A. D. Craig
RO Karlsruhe: Fentress Gardner
RO Karlsruhe: Robert E. Welch
RO Mannheim: Hugh Mair
RO Mannheim: John Zecca
RO Heidelberg: W. T. Neel
RO Heidelberg: William S. Fitzer
RO Ulm: John F. Capell
RO Heilbronn and Oehringen: J. W. Butler
RO Pforzheim: Raymond Lascoe
RO Ludwigsburg: T. E. Griswold
RO Esslingen: N. Semaschke, Jr.
RO Goepfingen: N. W. Barber
RO Waiblingen: C. H. Wright
RO Heidenheim: Milton S. Rosner
RO Schwaebisch Gmuend: T. E. R. Smith
RO Schwaebisch Hall and Crailsheim: C. M. Henderson
RO Mergentheim and Kuenzelsau: B. V. Bloom
RO Buchen and Tauber/Bischofsheim: Ralph L. Bowers
RO Bruchsal: D. H. Felck
RO Sinsheim: P. C. Nelson
RO Moosbach: Walter Dew, Jr.
RO Vaihingen: H. L. Detwiler
RO Leonberg: G. W. Bartels
RO Nuertingen: Ralph Lievan
RO Aalen: Earl T. Squire
RO Backnang: Edward A. Rossit
RO Boeblingen: H. D. Brockman

Berlin Element, HICOG

US Commander: Maj. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Berlin
Deputy Commissioner: William T. Babcock, Berlin
Assistant Deputy Commissioner: A. W. Moran, Berlin

Secretariat

Administrative Officer: Evan A. Taylor, Berlin

Administration Office

Administrative Officer: J. B. Allison, Berlin

Economic Affairs Division

Chief, Finance Branch: J. P. Kilduff, Berlin
Chief, Food & Agriculture Branch: Leon Steck, Berlin
Chief, Industry Branch: David Hair, Berlin
Chief, Property Branch: Joseph McNulty, Berlin

Intelligence Division

Chief: H. E. Stearns, Berlin

Labor Affairs Division

Chief: (vacancy), Berlin

General Counsel

General Counsel: W. Pape, Berlin
Assistant General Counsel: Arthur A. Birnkrant, Berlin

Political Affairs Division

Chief: E. C. Wendelin, Berlin
Chief, Public Safety & Travel Control Branch: Ray Ashworth, Berlin
Chief, Investigation Section: Carl Westrum, Berlin
Chief, Police Section and Deputy Branch Chief: Charles C. Bond, Berlin

Public Affairs Division

Chief, K. Downs, Berlin
Chief, Cultural Exchange Branch: Harry Franklin, Berlin
Chief, Education & Cultural Relations Branch: John C. Thompson, Berlin
Public Health Adviser: Wilmer M. Froistad, Berlin
Chief, Information Services Branch: Glenn Parson, Berlin
Chief, Public Relations Branch: Frederick Shaw, Berlin

the third largest producer of rayon filament yarn; the second largest producer of rayon staple fiber, and her population used more rayon products than any other country. In western Germany, synthetics plants today are up to 80 percent of their capacity with an output of approximately 10,000 tons per month.

People quickly recognized the qualities to be found in rayon. Production spurred ahead ever since its discovery and many improvements have been made in its quality. World production in 1939 equalled that of wool and was more than 20 times that of silk.

ONE OF THE LARGEST, most modern rayon plants to be found in western Germany is a factory at Obernburg, on the Main river. The plant began operation in 1924. It was built in Obernburg because the Bavarian government recognized that this northern section of Bavaria, with the Spessart hills on one side and the Odenwald on the other, was an extremely poor region. Plots of land were small and the earth was not fertile. A large part of the male population emigrated each generation because opportunities for an improved standard of living did not exist.

The rayon factory brought prosperity to Obernburg. It drew workers from the whole region and now boasts better homes and a higher standard of living. Since the war, the company has made special efforts to improve

conditions for the 1,400 expellees among its 3,500 workers. Through a program financed by the plant and the Bavarian government a project is underway which will give 179 families new homes. Other housing developments built before the war are kept in repair for plant employees.

The Obernburg plant turns out 30 tons of rayon yarn a day for textiles and tires, only 10 tons less than during the war. Although the demand for tire yarn has slackened, that for textile yarn has remained comparatively steady since 1946. Before the war, a large part of its yarn went into stockings whereas today only a small portion goes into rayon stockings produced in Wuerttemberg.

Built on the banks of the Main river, the plant receives its raw materials mostly by barge. About 7,000 tons of coal per month come from the Ruhr region, wood pulp from German, Swedish, Canadian and Norwegian sources. Another raw material commonly used in the making of rayon, cotton linters — the short fibers tightly attached to cotton seeds — is imported from the United States and South American countries. A variety of chemicals also are needed.

THE OBERNBURG product goes to looms throughout western Germany. Approximately 35 percent of the materials used in the German textile industry are synthetics. In other countries only 20 percent is used. Usually German plants combine from 25 to 30 percent staple fiber with pure wool and spin them together into yarn. Cotton is also mixed with staple fiber while rayon and staple

fiber are blended for certain shirts and coat linings.

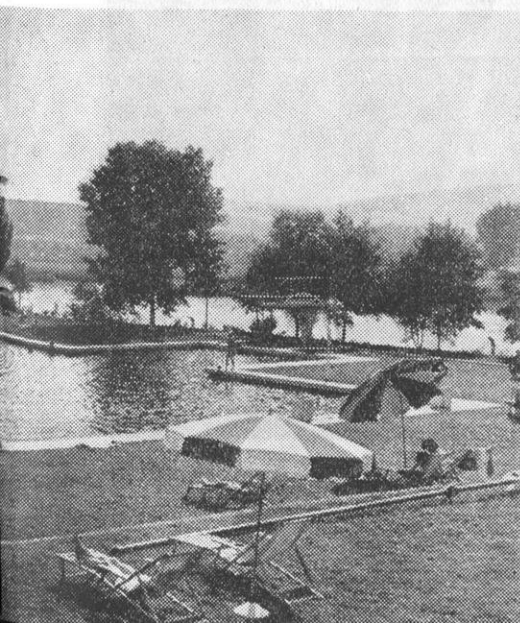
There has developed, however, a strong domestic resistance to synthetics. During the Nazi regime Germans had to buy synthetics as the only textiles available. In the last war years and early postwar months poor synthetics were produced and incorrectly mixed with wool and cotton. At times they were not mixed at all. Shoddy merchandise resulted which did not wear well, shrank alarmingly or changed color.

Tired of unreliable materials, Germans strongly resist synthetics, although today they generally are being made from good raw materials and mixed in the proper proportions with cotton and wool. Designers of women's clothing find that although German women before the war bought about four dresses per year, they save their money today and buy only one to two dresses — and those must be in as pure material as the woman can afford. Designers report that today a store can sell a pure-material dress at around DM 150 quicker than a partly-synthetic one for DM 40.

BIGGEST STYLE CENTER for western Germany is Krefeld, near Duesseldorf, where collections are shown each fall and spring. Duesseldorf is becoming the fashion center for middle-priced collections. In the latest Duesseldorf show in which ap-

in northern Bavaria has a modern program of employees, more than one-third of whom are ex-
the Bavarian government the plant directors
workers (extreme right).

otos by M. Goelner, Frankfurt, and Holtmann, Stuttgart)



proximately 200 designers took part, Berlin models sold better than any others. German women remember the days when all the country turned to Berlin for leadership in designing. Many Berlin firms maintain branches in Hamburg.

Couturiers of the western zones believe even the seamstresses of Berlin are superior. Several send material to Berlin to be made into dresses which then go back to the West German designers.

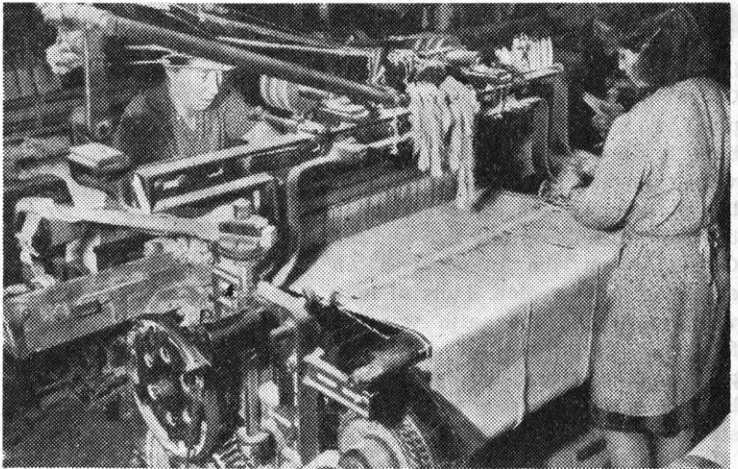
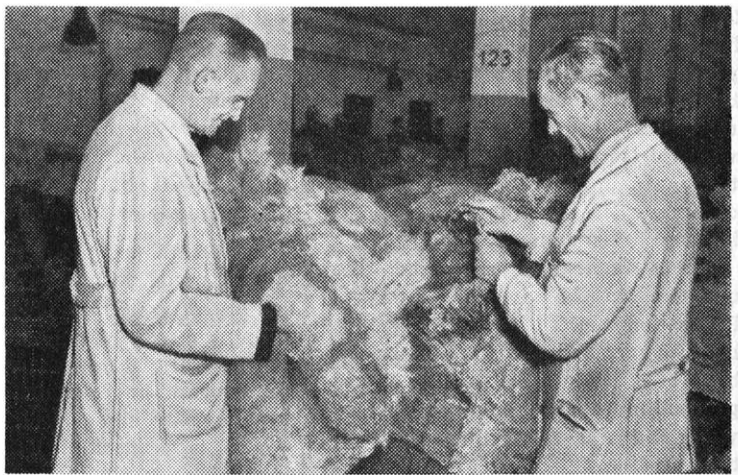
Although the reputation continues, little else remains of the once-powerful clothing industry of Berlin. War wiped out most of the industry's buildings and machines. Transfer of plants and dismantling took their toll. In spite of these handicaps and the problems involved in four-power government, the industry maintained home workers and processed orders from all zones, keeping as many as 30,000 people employed. Until the end of 1948 West Berlin firms were able to obtain some textile raw materials from the eastern zone by concluding labor contracts. When these were cancelled in November 1948 the factories were almost entirely choked off from raw materials except for small lots from the western zones.

In the eastern sector of Berlin large clothing factories have been placed under trustee administration, some 23 of which have been amalgamated into an administrative company employing more than 3,500 workers. Large quantities of its output go into the making of uniforms for occupation troops and reparation deliveries.

WITH THE ENDING of the blockade, West Berlin plants have found that their condition has grown steadily worse. The largest clothing plant in West Berlin, for example, finds that credits are not available with which to buy raw materials, and until these raw materials are forthcoming the plant cannot get on its feet again. The plant's assets still are "frozen" in an East sector bank. Several machines have been sold to pay employees. In 1947 the plant had 270 employees, today 80.

In their current desperate situation, plant managers estimate that if credits are not made available by the year's end the industry will go bankrupt and workers will leave the western sectors to find employment in the east sector. An estimated DM 20,000,000 (\$4,760,000) is needed to give Berlin a chance to commence working again. Then raw materials could be bought and Berlin could integrate its production with the needs of Western Germany.

Integration is the goal sought by the entire textile industry of Western Germany. And toward it much progress is being made which eventually should lead to a balanced supply of products to fill both home and foreign demands. †END



Sorting (upper), weaving (center) and spinning (lower) wool in Bremen. (Photos by Byers)

Special Services

— — Recreation and Entertainment for Occupation Forces

AN OFFICIAL of European Command Special Services recently stated: "Personnel serving in the European Command today have for their use and pleasure entertainment and recreational facilities that would strain the pocketbook of a wealthy civilian."

EUCOM Special Services, for instance, offers travel tours, rest centers, libraries, post exchanges, motion picture installations, traveling floor shows, athletic programs, service clubs, handicraft and manual arts workshops all for leisure-time use by occupation personnel.

Other types of services are provided by the corps of Chaplains, the American Red Cross and the Legal Assistance Office. Troop Information and Education Division sponsors the Stars and Stripes and the American Forces Network, and also provides facilities for those wishing to continue their education.

EUCOM SPECIAL Services has for its mission the maintaining of the morale and welfare of US Forces in Germany as well as in Austria, France and England through the provision of off-duty recreational and entertainment facilities.

It is responsible for the planning and operation of athletics, moving picture programs, libraries, floor shows, service clubs, tours, rest areas, arts and crafts shops, bowling alleys and pool tables.

It is responsible for the control and accounting of funds, and the procurement, storage, salvage and distribution of supplies and equipment.

It is also responsible for the supervision and control of post exchanges, including snack bars.

Funds for administration of the program come from two sources. A small part comes from Congressional appropriations, but the great bulk of operating capital is derived from contributions made by the Central Welfare Fund. In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1948, for example, Special Services received \$66,825 in appropriated funds and \$767,868 in non-appropriated funds from the Central Welfare Fund.

This Central Welfare Fund is the pool, established and administered in the EUCOM, which receives any profits made from any service offered to occupation personnel. Post exchanges, liquor stores and motion pictures provide most of the profits.

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN is certainly one of the most sports-minded individuals alive. Recognizing this, Special Services has created an athletic program designed to fit the needs of everyone. Whether we are ping-pong players or pile-driving fullbacks there is a place for us in the program.

Competition in seven major sports is organized throughout the command: track and field, bowling, boxing, softball, baseball, basketball and football. In minor sports, such as golf, swimming and tennis there is very active participation. In addition, bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables and ping-pong equipment are furnished for enthusiasts in these activities.

In boxing, an 18-man EUCOM boxing team evidenced the high caliber of athletics in the European Command by going to Chicago this year and winning the all Army-Air Force welterweight (147 lb.) championship.

The WAC, too, is included in the comprehensive program. Five command-wide championships were staged in softball, golf, badminton, horseshoes and tennis.

Nine-man touch football has been

(Continued on next page)



American celebrities brought to EUCOM by Special Services in the last four years include, left, Miss Marjorie Lawrence, world-famous dramatic soprano, pictured here at Wiesbaden in 1948. Right, "Arsenic and Old Lace," with all-GI and hostess cast, presented at Munich in January 1949 with costumes furnished by ESS. (All photos by US Army)

added to the agenda, and there is no conceivable form of exercise for which equipment will not be furnished if enough interest is shown to warrant the expenditure of money. This goes for fencing, badminton, backgammon or even less common forms of recreation.

The whole program operates at a consistently high level. Former athletic stars from West Point and many other American colleges are assigned as coaches and directors, and competent officials are appointed to handle the various games and matches. The equipment is top-grade.

EVERYBODY GOES to the movies. That is evidenced by attendance figures. From June 1941 to June 1949 attendance figures totaled about 11,000,000 at 35-mm and 16-mm theaters.

The EUCOM Motion Picture Service is responsible for the procurement and distribution of all films, and the procurement, installation and maintenance of 35-mm sound and projection equipment. It operates 108 35-mm theaters, 147 16-mm theaters and distributes about 208 titles a year.

For those who find pleasure in roaming in bookland and wish to keep up with the latest fiction and non-fiction, Special Services again can supply the needs.

For the first six months of 1949 a total of 1,118,709 books was circulated



"Archie of Duffy's Tavern," otherwise Ed Gardner, radio comedian, at AFN's Hochst studios in Sept. 1948.

through the Special Services Library System. Seventy-seven trained librarians from the United States, assisted by qualified German personnel, operate 197 libraries, six bookmobiles and 19 library depots. The number of books available for withdrawal by personnel is 3,305,178.

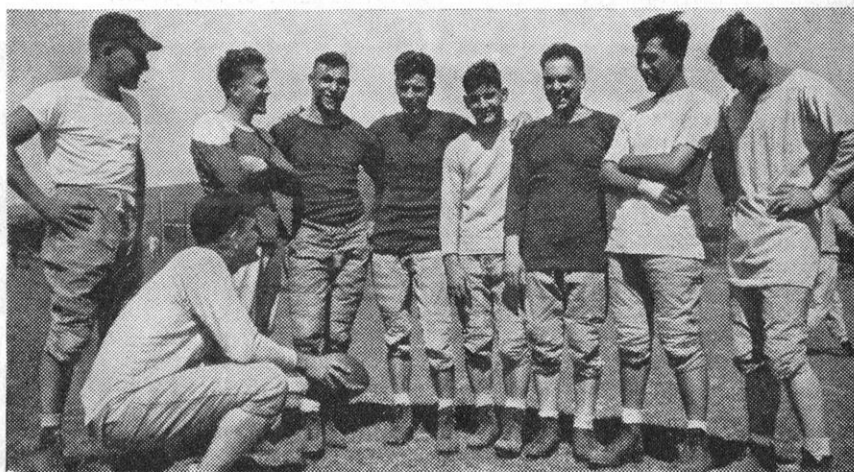
THERE ARE TWO types of libraries in the EUCOM. The first is a small one usually found in the Service Clubs, and managed, in most cases, by a German civilian. The second is found in large cities like Berlin or Frankfurt. These are not unlike the ones you know back home. They are housed in separate buildings, with lounges, reading rooms and orderly book shelves.

Each library has a nucleus of cloth-bound books, both fiction and non-fiction, and new book kits are sent out regularly to keep the libraries up to date. Book club selections are prominent in the bundles of new books dispatched. New books are being ordered continuously from the United States. The libraries are constantly developing and increasing their stock of reading material.

With their cheerful, friendly atmosphere the familiar EUCOM Service Clubs have created very much of a "home away from home" for the countless thousands who have visited them and made use of their facilities.

OPERATED BY the Recreational Branch of EUCOM Special Services, there are 98 Service Clubs, staffed by 352 Army recreational directors. Of these clubs, 88 are located in Germany, five in Austria, three in France and one in Belgium. Some of them, like the palatial Palmgarden Club at Frankfurt, are elaborate affairs; others are more modest. But in all of them can be found a cheerful place to spend a few pleasant hours, whether dancing, reading, writing or playing games.

The clubs present floor shows and dances, stage amateur theatricals, run trips to points of local, historical or scenic interest, operate coke and coffee bars, and dozens of other things asked for by the personnel



In the field of athletics Special Services is tireless in its efforts to maintain the morale and welfare of EUCOM forces. Its year-round planning and programming cover virtually all fields of athletic endeavor. Left, an exciting moment in a Berlin basketball game. Right, initial turnout for the Constabulary's football team of 1947, showing seven of its husky 1946 regulars.

they are set up to serve. American, Allied or German guests can be taken into the clubs.

Of all the facilities operated by Special Services, the European Exchange System is undoubtedly the largest and most widely used. Catering to American and Allied personnel and their families in EUCOM, EES has to stock its shelves with all manner of goods.

IN MANY WAYS its catalogues resemble those of a US department store. It sells food,* drink, clothing, cigarettes, candy, cosmetics and toilet articles, jewelry, watches, cameras, binoculars, automobiles, tires, gasoline. In addition, EES operates photograph studios, photo finishing plants, barber and beauty shops, dry cleaning establishments, snack bars, breweries, fruit and vegetable stands, dressmaking and tailoring shops, bakeries, ice cream plants, laundries and shoe repair shops.

EES is operated under the chief of Special Services, as the European branch of the Army Exchange Service, and any profits derived from its operation are turned over to the Central Welfare Fund. This fund is used to provide recreation and entertainment for occupation personnel.

Its organization differs from stateside PX's only in that more civilians are

* Basic foods are supplied to dependent families by the QM Sales Commissaries.



The inimitable Martha Raye at the 6th TT Special Services Club in Mannheim during her busy 1948 tour.

employed. This was necessitated by the scarcity of trained service personnel, and the fact that in a small occupation force all servicemen and women are needed to perform tasks directly bearing on the occupation.

At present, there are 166 PX's in Germany, Austria, France and Belgium. A recent survey has disclosed that the price of PX merchandise is, in the main, lower than that charged by US retailers for similar goods.

THE ENTERTAINMENT BRANCH books the type of professional vaudeville troupes which usually appears in Services Clubs and consisting of a master of ceremonies, singer, comedian, dancer or dance team, and juggler or magician. Such

troupes have given thousands of performances throughout EUCOM since their inception in 1947.

Until November 1948, Special Services provided German shows and until January 1949 Allied shows to entertain troops. However, in line with the American policy of restoring the German economy wherever possible, this service has been turned over to German, American and Allied agencies. German and Allied entertainers and artists now are procured, at the military post level, through booking agents who must be cleared through US Military Government and Headquarters Special Services.

Stars of stage, screen and radio who, throughout the war, gave so generously of their time and talents have not forgotten the Occupation Forces. During 1948, the Celebrities Service Section procured an array of talent including Jack Benny, Larry Adler, Phil Harris, Mary Livingstone, Alice Faye, Frank Remley, Martha Raye, Wallace Beery, Ed Gardner (Archie of Duffy's Tavern), Danny Kaye, Lana Turner, Tony Martin, the Merry Macs and the Meddiebempsters, celebrated male chorus from Bowdoin College, as well as bowling champs Buddy Bomar and Frank Bencovic.

So far this year Chico Marx has toured the zone; Brigadoon (first scripted musical show since the close

(Continued on next page)



Boxing remains outstandingly popular among occupation personnel. At left, winners in February 1949 tournament between Frankfurt and Heidelberg military posts receiving trophies at Frankfurt from Lt. Col. R. E. Heydahl, now chief of ESS club section. Right, EUCOM's 1947 tennis singles champion, Lt. Frank Mehner, handed prize by Brig. Gen. Thomas Bresnahan, then BPE's CG.



of overseas camp shops) has concluded an extensive tour of the zone.

MAKING USE of the tours service operated by the Recreation Branch of EUCOM Special Service, occupation personnel are able to visit 10 different countries. In comfort and at reasonable rates, they can travel in France, Italy, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and the United Kingdom.

Typical of the large variety of tours offered by Special Services is the eight-day journey to Switzerland. For \$60 one can visit Basel, St. Moritz, Lugano and Lucerne. Or one can spend seven days in Paris for \$31.75.

Special Services also operated the Karlsruhe Leave Center (formerly the Swiss Leave Center) charged with the booking and distribution of publicity for the tours. Up to the first five months of this year, 154,528 persons from EUCOM had taken advantage of the SS tours and recreational areas. In March alone, 34,902 EUCOM personnel visited rest centers.

SPECIAL SERVICES maintains three rest centers. The serviceman with a three-day pass or a week's leave can find relaxation or strenuous activity depending on how he likes to spend his vacation.

There's a rest center at Berchtesgaden, once Hitler's Bavarian retreat. There's another at Garmisch where the serviceman can swim, fish, play golf, climb mountains or, in winter,

ski, skate, sleigh or toboggan. The third, Chiemsee, like Berchtesgaden, is near the Austrian border.

EUCOM Special Services' Entertainment Section provides opportunity for participation in musical activities by any member of the Occupation Forces who so desires. It furnishes record libraries (both classical and popular), musical instruments, musical supplies (reeds, strings, etc.) and hit kits.

At the present time there are 11,687 musical instruments worth \$228,800, in EUCOM. Special Service hostesses are kept informed of developments and any group interested in any phase of the music program is urged to consult one of the hostesses.

In April of this year 513 musicians graduated from the 7701st Band Training School. Graduates of this school serve throughout the zones of Germany and Austria. This is one more item in the list of Special Services activities. Students are selected by Army band leaders of organizations and posts. Volunteers may write direct to the office of the chief of Special Services. In addition to the ordinary course, there are advance courses for soldier musicians who have served two or more months with an Army band.

SPECIAL SERVICES' civilian actress technicians are prepared to give advice and assistance to those interested in play production. If one



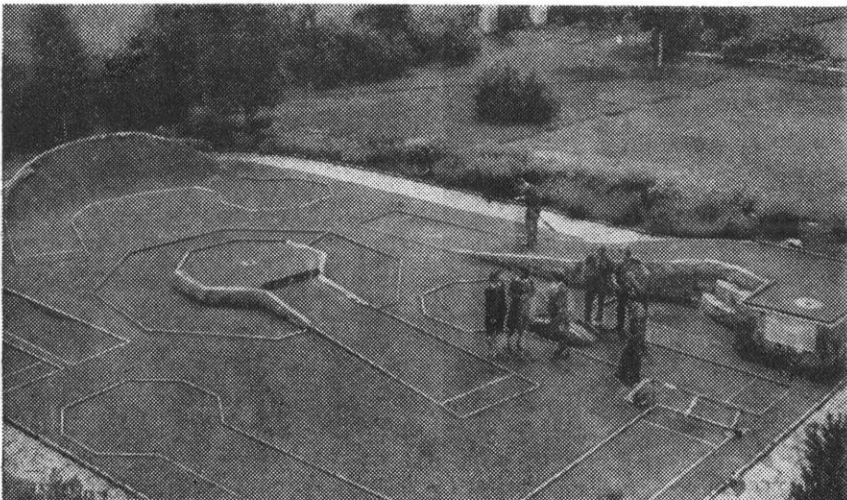
Left to right, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen receiving scrolls from Col. H. P. Perrine expressing Heidelberg Military Post's appreciation of their highly successful 1948 visit.

wants to stage a show or form a little theater group, the Theatrical Activities Section is prepared to provide professional supervision and advice in the recruitment of talent, writing, rehearsing, staging, theatrical makeup, prop devices, techniques and presentation of production.

For those feel the urge to carve, mold, paint, draw or make something with their hands, Special Services has set up a total of 63 craft shops and 75 photo labs in the command. These shops furnish supplies and instruction in photography, drawing and painting, clay modeling, silk screen and block printing, wood work, metal work and leather work. During June 1949, 31,412 persons worked on craft projects and 27,302 EUCOM personnel used the photo installations.

There is also the EUCOM photo contest. Reprints of the prize-winning photographs are exhibited in service clubs in the US Zone.

The many-phased program of Special Services serves no other purpose than to offer recreation and entertainment. Profits from the sale of EES merchandise and other services for which a fee is charged, go into the Central Welfare Fund, then are reinvested in servicemen welfare projects. †END



For those not so energetically inclined in off-duty hours ESS provides — in addition to movies, libraries, tours, arts and crafts shops and pool tables — wee golf courses like that at Garmisch, in the beautiful Bavarian Alps.

Personnel Notes

OLCB Official Fatally Injured

Albert C. Schweizer, director of Political Affairs Division, Office of the Land Commissioner for Bavaria, died Oct. 10 in Munich as a result of head injuries suffered in an automobile accident two days earlier.

Returning to Munich from Garmisch, Mr. Schweizer was thrown from his automobile when it swerved on a foggy stretch of road near Weilheim and hit an oncoming truck. He never regained consciousness.

The political affairs director was to have left for the United States on leave late Oct. 8, prior to assuming his new duties as HICOG representative with the German Federal Government at Bonn.

Mr. Schweizer had been in Europe since 1944. He served as a major in the United States Army overseas and was decorated with the Bronze Star. He became the first civil administration officer of Cologne after its capture. While there, the civil administration team which he headed established Dr. Konrad Adenauer, now chancellor for the German government at Bonn, as Cologne's first postwar mayor.

In late 1945 Mr. Schweizer went to Munich as chief of Civil Administration Branch. The following year he became director of Civil Administration Division, OMG Bavaria, in which capacity he served until his death.

Always a strong believer in the rights of the people, Mr. Schweizer continually encouraged Bavaria's citizens to take an active interest in their government. He was also a strong advocate of careful planning in the reconstruction of Bavaria, both from a democratic as well as material point of view. (See his article "Public Opinion, Freedom of Thought in Bavaria" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 155, Feb. 22, 1949.)

Before coming to Germany, Mr. Schweizer was dean of the College of Architecture and Allied Arts at New York University. He also served as planning consultant to the National Resources Planning Board and to the



Albert C. Schweizer

National Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Mr. Schweizer is survived by his widow and two daughters, living at the family residence in New York City.

* * *

Dr. Litchfield Departs

Dr. Edward H. Litchfield, since 1947 director of the OMGUS Civil Administration Division, left Oct. 4 for the United States after nearly five years with Military Government. He was accompanied by his family.

Dr. Litchfield, who joined Military Government in 1945, served as a delegate to the 1947 Council of Foreign Ministers meetings in Moscow and London. In 1948 he was a delegate to the tripartite governmental conferences held in London, out of which emerged basic agreements on the German government.

He came to Military Government after 10 years in the field of government in the United States. A native of Detroit, he has been on the faculties of the University of Michigan and Brown University.

During the period of Military Government, Dr. Litchfield's division was responsible for development and instrumentation of United States policy in Germany in the broad field of governmental affairs.

Reviewing his experience in Germany before his departure, Dr. Litchfield balanced progress made toward occupational goals against problems remaining.

Four years of occupation, he said, have built in western Germany "the physical machinery and equipment of democracy," while the German people are still learning the day-by-day application of democratic principles.

His own single, greatest disappointment in working with Germans, Dr. Litchfield said, has been that "they are frequently reluctant to look inward and to blame their present misfortune not on foreign relations but on their own stratified and still partly feudal community relationships."

Traditional German social and political life, he said, starting with the family and extending upward to the highest government level, "has tended to minimize the role which freely-developed individuals could play in German life and in a peaceful Europe."

On the other hand, he said, Germans since 1945, if they have not completely mastered the concepts of democracy, have proved new appreciation of political freedom.

"My greatest single satisfaction in this regard," Dr. Litchfield said, "is that the German people have been willing to see their homeland temporarily divided rather than to submit again to the tyranny of dictatorship, from which they so recently emerged."

* * *

Mrs. McCloy Heads Committee

Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner for Germany, has accepted the post of honorary chairman of the American Advisory Committee of the German chapter of the "World Friendship Among Children" organization (*Jugendaufbauwerk*).

The appointment was accepted by Mrs. McCloy following an all-day meeting, Sept. 28, in Bad Nauheim of delegates of this organization from all zones of western Germany.

It was also decided at the meeting that the children of the 14 German cities that are members of the German chapter will join with the children of the other 21 member nations for the first time since the close of the war in international Christmas festivities.

German Editorials

THE SOVIETS' protest against the establishment of the German Federal Republic was correctly interpreted by the German press as a prelude to their setting up of a splinter East German state and was deplored as a development which would only deepen Germany's cleavage and make the East Zone a "foreign country" from a political as well as a currency standpoint.

Some papers, stressing the fact that the note expressly referred to the Potsdam Agreement, concluded that the Kremlin's real goal was a seat on the Ruhr International Authority and reparations from Ruhr production. The possibility was also foreseen that Moscow intended ultimately to offer to recognize the Federal Republic and to establish separate spheres of interest provided the Soviets obtained Ruhr concessions.

The press believed that in such a development Western Germany would continue to exert a much stronger power of attraction than the puppet Eastern state with the result that it would become the predestined nucleus of a future united Germany, a trend which could be combatted only by Soviet use of force.

This section is compiled from a summary prepared by the Press & Publications Branch, Information Services Division, HICOG, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to portray what the Germans are writing and thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

East State

In the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich, Oct. 4), "Junius" speculated on the motives behind the belated Soviet protest note, thus: "... A close study of the contents seems to indicate that the Kremlin's rigid clinging to Potsdam Agreement terms primarily concerns two of its claims. Firstly, (its opposition to) exclusion of west German production from Russian reparations and, secondly, Russia's own exclusion from Ruhr control ...

"The fact that this Soviet reply was so long in coming may be ascribed to Moscow's experience with the SED, which leads it to doubt that the *Volksrat* ("People's Congress") could provide a feasible basis for the erection of an East government. Moreover, it knows full well that the continual threat of an East state is infinitely

more effective and valuable than the reality could ever be..."

Red Answer to Bonn

The *Schwaebische Post* (Aalen, W-B, Oct. 4), in an editorial by "H. A. B.," bitterly reflected on Germany's future: "... The Kremlin's new step has a definite purpose: to pave the way for an East German government which will claim to be the only legal one for Germany. This is the Communist answer to Bonn. The whole recent trend of the Communist press indicates it ...

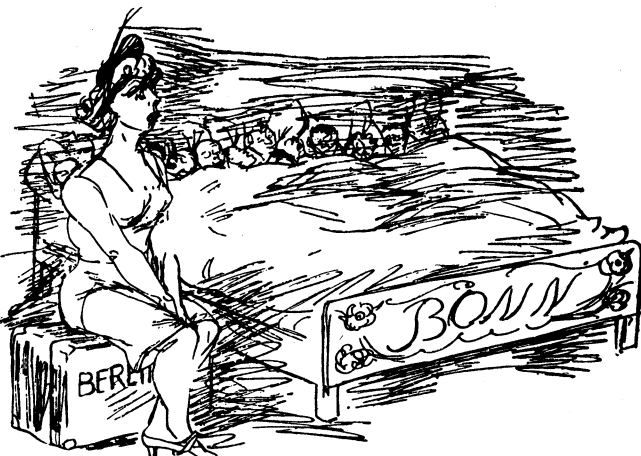
"Each citizen here can confirm that the German government in the West was formed by means of free elections and not under Allied pressure, as the Kremlin alleges ... It is useless to consider the Soviet arguments ...

"Germany unity is possible only if we are free. Stalin's German friends will hardly dare, despite all terror, to allow free elections to take place in the Eastern Zone ... Therefore it is only too clear that there is no hope of re-establishing German unity and preventing Germany's partition ..."

In the *Abendzeitung* (Mannheim, W-B, Oct. 4), Kurt Krausbeck, editorializing on the new puppet government, said: "... The popular democratic parliaments and the government elected by them will always know that an officer of the

German Opinion in Cartoons

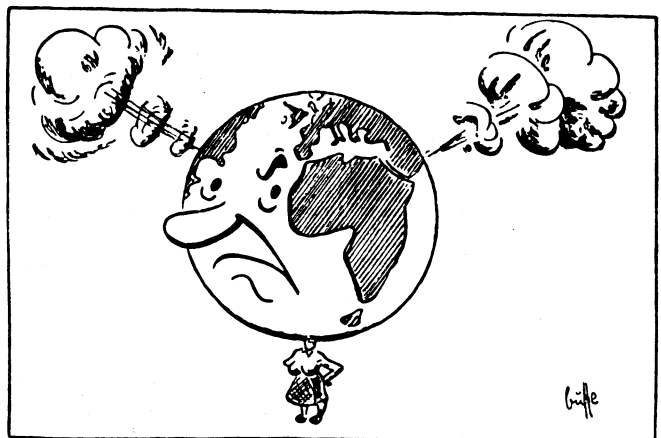
(*Die Zeit, Hamburg, Sept. 15*)



Für Mutttern ist kein Platz im Bett

No place for Mother in this bed!

(*Rhein-Neckar Zeitung, Heidelberg, Sept. 27*)



Geplagte Mutter Erde: „Hätte ich doch nie den Einfall mit der Atombombe gehabt!“

Tormented Mother Earth:
"I wish I'd never thought of the atom bomb!"

NKVD is present and will always feel his pistol muzzle tickling their necks."

In the **Heidelberger Tageblatt** (Heidelberg, Oct. 5), Karl Silex does not see much importance in the move as such a measure would only "demonstrate to western Germans the terrible moral pressure exerted upon their brothers in the East."

He remarked that the spirit in which the Occupation Statute is applied by the Western Powers will be decisive for the success of their policy as, provided the Statute is honestly used, the Allies need not fear that the Germans would play off the Soviet Union against Western democracy.

Devaluation

CURRENCY DEVALUATION also was a focal point of press opinion. In handling news of the pound devaluation and the imminence of similar action on the Deutsche mark, the press evinced a high sense of civic responsibility by embarking on what evidently was a deliberate campaign to calm possible public fear of inflation.

It was emphasized that the purchasing power of the D-mark would remain stable, that savings were safe and stressed the favorable effect devaluation would have on export trade and hence on the employment situation. However, opposition to devaluation, in principle, was expressed, as a feckless expedient which merely postponed the evil day. In

(Muenchener Merkur, Munich, Sept. 20)

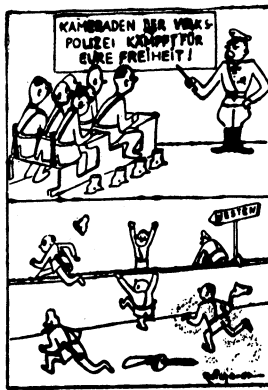


Aus Washington zurück:
„Um Gotteswillen, er ist auch in die Demontage geraten“

Pound Devaluation.

„For Heaven's sake, they dismantled him, too!“

(Sozialdemokrat, Berlin, Sept. 10)



Wörtlich genommen

„Comrades of the People's Police, fight for your freedom!“ — and they take him at his word!

the case of the D-mark fears were voiced that such a step so soon after currency reform would shake public confidence and that increased dollar indebtedness would make German economic recovery illusory.

The **Darmstaedter Echo** (Darmstadt, Hesse, Sept. 19), of which Heinz Ad. Kaaf is editor, approved: ". . . The devaluation of the pound is an important step toward European economic stabilization. It would, of course, be a mistake to regard the present currency moves as a panacea and the perfect way out of European distress . . . but they will help considerably and . . . furthermore will take the wind out of the sails of those nationalistic tendencies at present obstructing European cooperation."

The **Rheinische Post** (Duesseldorf, NR-W, Sept. 20) was not convinced of the wisdom of the move: "At any rate there should first be a thorough study of the matter . . . It is doubtful whether the young German economy can stand such a shock. We have enough social distress in Germany as it is and there is a limit to what a people can bear. The political setting in Germany is just the opposite of that in Great Britain. Such international monetary measures would give impetus to the socialist opposition here."

The **Main Post** (Wuerzburg, Bav., Sept. 20) was vigorously opposed, and feared the consequences for West Germany: ". . . To attempt to cure a sick economy by juggling figures is

just as hopeless as it is (to seek) to cure cancer with court plaster. The real reason for pound devaluation was England's waning competitive power . . .

"Our economists believe we must swallow this bitter pill and correspondingly devalue the D-mark . . . We are a creditor country and owe dollars . . . If the mark is devalued it means we will one day have to pay back more than we originally received . . . The loss of credit will have an evil effect on the will to save and will enhance our lack of capital . . ."

"Stolen Wage Bags"

The **Mannheimer Morgen** (Mannheim, W-B, Sept. 22) in an editorial entitled "Stolen Wage Bags" over the signature of S. O. Weber voiced fears that unemployment would mount if the Deutsche mark were not devalued.

Weber took occasion to point out that while Dr. Kurt Schumacher, SPD chairman, earlier had declared that the rate of 30 US cents for DM 1 was too high, he now argues against devaluation.

End of MG

The postmortems on Military Government generally were friendly. The **Muenchner Merkur** (Munich, Sept. 19), for example, said Military Government was a success and in large measure had achieved its aims: ". . . It started out as a military dictatorship, but it developed into

(Die Welt, Hamburg, Sept. 10)



„So — und achten Sie auf gute Erziehung“
Western Allies to German Michel:
„Here's the baby, bring it up well.“

something quite different . . . It made big mistakes, largely because it is an anomaly to expect to introduce democracy by military fiat. But, to be honest, one must admit that to some extent it worked . . .

"Especially effective was the influence of the military governors on our public life. Many of them understood how to show German citizens what their civil rights were and how to defend them . . . We should use the present occasion to thank our enemies of yesterday for what they did for us in the years of our bitterest need, especially respecting the feeding of the German people . . ."

Top Hat Replaces Helmet

In a front page editorial, the *Muenchener Merkur* (Munich, Sept. 19) referred to Sir Brian Robertson's appearance in Bonn in a top hat and cutaway as symbolic of the end of Military Government and the advent of a new era:

" . . . The fundamental change lies in the fact that we no longer receive orders, but can negotiate, and that a chair has been reserved for us at the round table of nations."

Concluding a review of the four and one-half years of MG rule, the editorial said: ". . . Let us take this opportunity and thank our enemies of yesterday for the help they have extended us, particularly for providing food for our starving people in the years of bitter need. Let us bridge the differences which still exist today in all sincerity and open-mindedness,

(*Muenchener Merkur, Munich, Sept. 24*)



„Abends, wenn ich schlafen geh' alle Englein um mich stehn...“

"Now I lay me down to sleep, angels help my soul to keep."

(*Frankenpost, Hof, Sept. 17*)



„Bedauere, Marschall Tito nimmt heute keine Anleihen mehr entgegen!“

"Sorry, Marshal Tito isn't accepting any more loans today."

but let us also hope that our politicians will not abuse the newly-won freedom by talking 'plain German,' as so often has been done in our past.

"Banging the table may please German voters, but smashes more china than we can replace. Our politicians will do well to remember that there is such a thing as good manners in diplomacy and that our reentry into international politics carries a diplomatic responsibility."

Chancellor Adenauer

The composite picture that emerged from the many papers that concerned themselves with Chancellor Adenauer's personality, was: a strong man, a tactically-clever politician, one of the few real leaders left over from the Weimar republic. His position in the CDU-CSU was compared to the role Stresemann played in the *Deutsche Volkspartei* (German People's Party) in Weimar times, that of holding the party together through

the sheer force of personality. However, the disadvantages of such a shaky situation from a governmental standpoint were stressed.

The leftist press saw Adenauer as a representative of the employer class and an arch-type of the upper - middle class. The Soviet-dominated

press branded him a traitor and pointed to his Rhineland separatist collaboration with France after World War I.

His declaration of policy on the whole was favorably received. Commentators noted he had skillfully presented matters close to German hearts. The reserve with which he spoke was praised as just the right tone in Germany's difficult international position. His recognition of the necessity for social reform was greeted with satisfaction. The general impression seemed to be that Adenauer as chancellor would carry Germany a good distance along the road to freedom.

The *Oberbayerisches Volksblatt* (Rosenheim, Bav., Sept. 17), of which Winfried Martini is editor, declared Adenauer " . . . a realist, not a wishful-thinker. . . . He knows the value of power without being tempted to abuse it . . . He has a superior talent for party tactics combined with far-sightedness on big issues . . . He has a strong and extraordinarily fascinating personality . . . In short, he is a masterful character in the best sense of the word . . ."

"In domestic politics," the *Volksblatt* added, "he is characterized by a lively aversion to the SPD which far transcends his dislike of the KPD. Nevertheless, he is far too clever not to know that a constructive social policy today is the key to political success . . ."

Anti-Semitism

Die Gegenwart (Freiburg, Baden, Sept. 1), expressed doubt of the existence of militant anti-Semitism in Germany but found the immigration of Jews a great loss to the country.

"Even under Hitler there was little evidence of spontaneous anti-Semitism. It was an official anti-Semitism organized and directed by the State . . . The people's share in the guilt lay in the fact that the prickings of conscience were shrugged off with the uneasy thought that perhaps the Jews needed a lesson.

"What we have today is less anti-Semitism than resentment . . . concerning such matters as the composition of the Nuremberg prosecution, which automatically aroused sympathy for some of the defendants,

and the privileges accorded DP's, which some of them used to illegal advantage...

"However, whatever anti-Semitism there is in Germany today is about to lose its objects as most foreign Jews will soon be gone and the German Jews will never come back... The effect is evident, in literature, music, science, economics... Germany committed terrible crimes against the Jews, but it sinned no less against itself... We have mutilated ourselves and blown up our bridge to the world."

Shades of Weimar

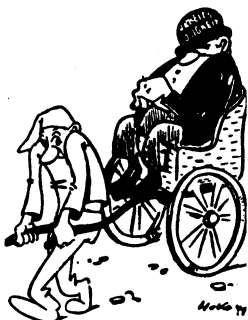
The *Fuldaer Volkszeitung* (Fulda, Hesse, Sept. 22) in an editorial by Hans Joachim Rauschenbach entitled "Shades of Weimar," voiced alarm that as early as at the sixth session of the federal council (Bundestag), Weimar had begun to cast dangerous shadows over Bonn:

"... What worries us are the incidents which developed during the general debate on Dr. Adenauer's declaration of governmental policy. Prolonged storms of protest, wild and unrestrained exclamations, hair splitting and demagogic controversies evoked memories of the Reichstag, where disunity and unparliamentary language and, finally, a howling gallery marked the beginning of the end..."

Communist Tactics

In the *Neckar Echo* (Heilbronn, W-B, Sept. 21), an editorial entitled "Red Tactics" said that west German

(*Hochland-Bote, Garmisch-partenkirchen, Sept. 13*)



„Der Kerl denkt anscheinend gar nicht daran aus-zusteigen —!“

Unemployment: "Looks like the fellow never means to get out."

KPD chairman Max Reimann has changed his tactics and now is working for a coalition with the SPD against the "advancing monopoly capitalism."

Reimann's declaration regarding the inviolability of the Oder-Neisse frontier line, however, proves that the basic principles of his party have not been changed, it was pointed out.

Casualties in Greece

In *Der Volkswille* (Schweinfurt, Bav., Sept. 23) Dr. Herbst, the licensee, discussing the military position of Germany, mentioned casualty figures given by former German air force General Brand, now commanding officer of the "Greek Brigade" recruited in the Soviet Zone, in a list submitted to the SED, as "426 killed in action; 1,280 wounded; 76 sentenced to death for attempted desertion; 264 in prison; 283 desertions."

"From these grim statistics," the paper commented, "the recruiting methods of this brigade are evident, and we can understand why rumors of recruiting in Western Germany were given such exaggerated importance in the Eastern zone."*

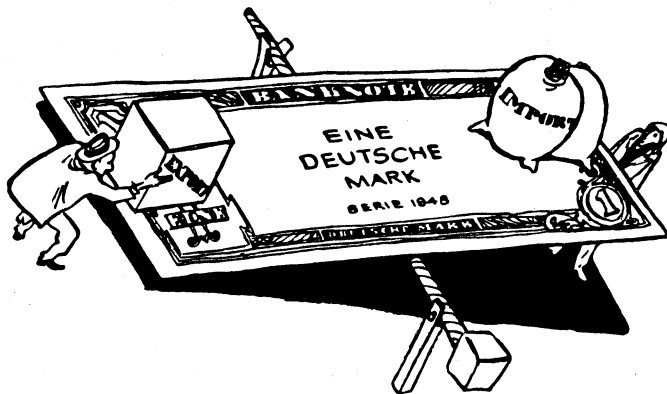
Christian Duty

The *Main Post* (Wuerzburg, Bav., Sept. 6) commented on the significance of the Catholic Day conference in Bochum:

"The attitude of the Church on the problems of modern society has been clarified... Perhaps the most essential statement made was that which held that every individual Christian was pledged to further these aims... which are, in short, the carrying over of neighborly love into

* Actually, as emphasized repeatedly in statements by the former military governors, there is no recruiting at all in the Western zones.

(*Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Stuttgart, Sept. 14*)



Die D-Mark auf der Kurs-Wippe

The D-Mark must be balanced for Export and Import.

the social and economic fields. In the measure in which this replaces the present materialistic thinking of a great part of our people, it will be necessary to renounce many liberal and Marxist doctrines and certain economic laws hitherto regarded as inviolable...

"The convention marks the beginning of a new trend in thinking and feeling to which all those present felt themselves spiritually pledged."

Extraterritoriality

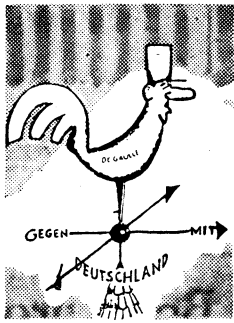
Christ und Welt (Stuttgart, Sept. 1) thought the time had come to do away with extraterritorial rights in Germany:

"In 1945 we didn't have any dependable system of courts and it, therefore, was understandable that foreigners were accorded extraterritorial status... Today German justice is intact and worthy of confidence again. It will accord the same justice to foreigners as to Germans... It is, therefore, unreasonable to continue special privileges for foreigners... Otherwise we Germans may come to the conclusion that it does not pay to enter into business relations with people against whom we have no legal protection."

Warning Welcomed

The radio interview given Mr. Edwin L. Haaker of NBC* by Mr. McCloy was favorably received. The press vigorously supported the US

* See Information Bulletin, Issue No. 170, Sept. 20, 1949.



Wetterfahne de Gaulle

De Gaulle the Weather-Vane.
For or against Germany.

High Commissioner's view that party discord presented a serious danger for a democratic Germany at this juncture.

Newspapers found encouraging the statements of Mr. McCloy and General Hays that the future course of American policy in Germany would be "supervisory rather than governing."

"Tales of Hoffman"

The *Wirtschaftszeitung* (Stuttgart, Aug. 31), under the headline "Tales of Hoffman (Paul)" pointed out that the 159 plants stricken from the dismantling list have a total value about half that of the eight plants still listed.

"We realize it wasn't easy for the US government to persuade its allies to make even this concession, but we ask (ECA) Administrator Hoffman how he expects us to heed his admonitions to increase exports under such circumstances...?"

"Black Front"

In *Badische Neueste Nachrichten* (Karlsruhe, W-B., Sept. 12), "M. S." earnestly warned against the Otto Strasser movement: *

"His reappearance in the political heavens foreshadows an attempt for power by irresponsible elements. The 'Black Front' would like to 'renew' Germany and fight fanatically for Strasser's return ... The success of their plans would mean a return to chaos ... What Germany needs above all else is confidence from abroad."

* See "Press and Radio Comments" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 155, Feb. 22, 1949.

Books and Pamphlets

(Reviews prepared by Scrutiny Section, Press and Publications Branch, Information Services Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG)

Statistisches Handbuch von Deutschland (*Statistical Handbook of Germany, 1928-1944*), issued by the US Zone Laenderrat. Published by Franz Ehrenwirth-Verlag, Munich (DM 36).

THIS, THE FIRST complete statistical volume appearing under German auspices since the war, includes statistical data in important fields for prewar and war years. In part, it is based on the Statistical Handbook of Germany which was prepared in 1945/46 by the Ministerial Collecting Center near Kassel and appeared in a small mimeographed edition with numerous inadequacies.

This, in turn, had utilized the extensive material which the Germans prepared during the war years, partly for specialized use and partly for inclusion in a planned edition of the Statistical Yearbook, the last issue of which appeared in 1941/42 classified "secret" with limited distribution.

The statistics include data for 1928, the prewar boom year; 1932, a year of economic crisis; 1936, the year of the industry census and the most "normal" prewar year; and 1938, the last year of peace, in addition to those war years on which data are available. The only postwar data included cover population, as no other postwar data on an all-German basis are available.

The majority of tables are based on the territory of Germany as of Dec. 31, 1937 (Altreich), and wherever possible the data are subdivided regionally into the four zones of occupation, Berlin and the territory east of the Oder-Neisse. (Review by Reports and Statistics Division, Office of Administration, HICOG.)

Das Antlitz der Vertriebenen — Schicksal und Wesen der Flüchtlingsgruppen (*The Ex-pelees—Fate and Nature*

of the Refugee Groups) edited by Dr. Herbert Krimm chief manager of the central office of the Hilfswerk of the Evangelical Church in Germany. Preface by Bishop Dr. Th. Wurm. Published by Verlag J. F. Steinkopf, Stuttgart.

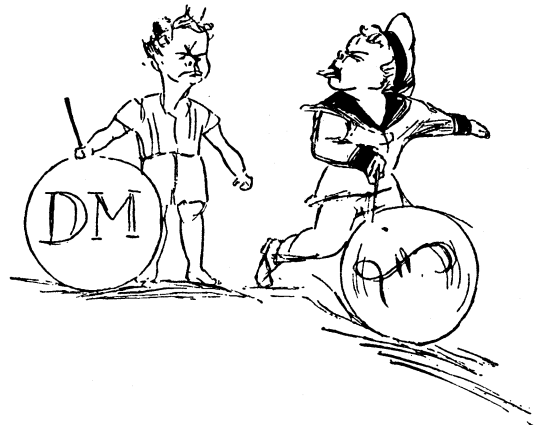
THE CHURCH is concerned with the spiritual welfare of the refugees. It is the purpose of this book to arouse understanding for the special situation of the Protestant German refugees from Eastern Germany and Eastern Europe, whose religious life in the Diaspora had a more individual aspect than that of the Catholics who found in their new environment the religious rites with which they were familiar.

The descriptions of their former life are not to recall woeful memories; they are intended to free the refugee from his collective and anonymous existence and to show him as a human being who has been shaped by historical and individual experience and to respect his personal way of life.

In the preface Bishop Wurm especially urges clergymen to show understanding helpfulness and to strive in their communities to tear down the walls separating people who are dependent upon each other.

Als Gefangene bei Stalin und Hitler (*A Prisoner of Stalin and Hitler*) by Margarete Buber-Neumann, published by Verlag der Zwoelf, Munich. The excellent English translation by Edward Fitzgerald has been published by

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, Sept. 29)



Aetsch! — Aetsch! — mich holst Du nicht mehr ein!
"You'll never catch up with me!"

Victor Gollancz, London, as "Under Two Dictators."

(*Fraenkische Presse, Bayreuth, Oct. 4*)

MARGARETEBUBER-NEUMANN'S book is most effective propaganda against totalitarianism and statism because it refrains from using propaganda tricks. There is stark tragedy in the fate of this woman who left Germany in 1933 to escape the SS. In 1935 she went to Moscow where, three years later, she was arrested and condemned to five years at hard labor in Siberia. Following the German-Russian alliance of 1940 she was surrendered by the NKVD (now MVD) to the Gestapo, which kept her in Ravensbrueck concentration camp until the end of the war. Today she lives in Stockholm.

The book renders a simple account of how people lived and died in Russian and Nazi concentration camps. An abundance of detail gives an impressive picture of living conditions as they still exist for millions of people in eastern Europe and Asia. This document of organized inhumanity, pictured without resentment, accusation or appeal, rouses the will to fight political totalitarianism and makes us conscious of the inalienable value of the individual, of his opportunities to assert himself against collectivism and of the strength that lies in the direct relations between man and man.

"Under Two Dictators" was published as a serial by a number of German newspapers.

Publizistik im Dritten Reich ("Public Information under the Third Reich") by Walter Hagemann, Prof. of Newspaper Science at the University of Muenster. Published by Hansischer Gildeverlag, Hamburg-Wandsbeck.

THIS EXPERT contribution to the methods of mass guidance permits us to throw a glance behind the scenes of public information under the Third Reich. The author bases his statements on more than 50,000 government-issued instructions, which were collected by the Berlin office of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from 1935 to 1943. Besides he refers to speeches made by Hitler and Goebbels and to the latter's diary of the year 1942/43.

The book subjects all public information media under the Third Reich



*Eine Luftbruecke, die nie beendet wird!
Berlin and the Federal Republic.
An air bridge that will always be.*

(newspapers, periodicals, radio, film, theater and speeches) to a thorough examination. Hagemann states that all modern dictatorships have one common basis, i. e., the monopolistic position of a single party.

The Soviet Union has in the 20th century realized its totalitarian rule over all means of public guidance. Though there were considerable ideological differences between Berlin and Moscow, the Nazis to a large extent adopted the Russian method of public information, as study of Hagemann's work proves. In spite of being a scientific book, it is fascinating, easy reading.

The *Deutscher Presse Dienst* (former news service in the British zone) comments that this book is convincing even to the reader "who approaches this premature attempt to investigate the recent past with critical skepticism."

Ernst Juenger — Weg und Wirkung ("Ernst Juenger — His Course and Influence") by Karl O. Paetel, a German emigrant, whose works were banned in 1933 and who now lives in Forest Hills, N. Y., as an independent author. Published by Ernst Klett, Stuttgart.

PAEDEL, WHO for many years has taken a lively interest in Juenger's work and spiritual development, contributes with his book to the violent discussion regarding Ernst Juenger conducted in Germany and abroad.

Paetel pays justice to Juenger, whom he regards as a unique "radiating phenomenon" (*Austrahlungsphenomen*) of international importance.

The purpose of his guidance through Juenger's books, with many quotations and arguments pro and con, is to acquaint us with this man who expresses in words what millions of people experience and think and who has cultivated a fine sense for the dangers and possibilities of our century.

The appended bibliography, containing all essential commentaries, gives an impression of the effect which Juenger's publications have produced.

The *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Aug. 3) commented: "...While Paetel sees in Ernst Juenger the unrelenting questioner, he considers his work and personality as representing the Germany of today insofar as it is spiritually awake... While many of those who left Germany in 1933 lost connection with the underground ferment in their own people, Paetel surprises by his knowledge of things which were then only in the process of taking on concrete form..."

Ritter der Gerechtigkeit ("Champions of Justice") by Stefan Andres, winner of the *Rheinischer Literaturpreis* (Rhine prize for literature) 1949. German licensed edition published by Verlag R. Piper and Co., Munich.

THE SCENE of this novel is Naples in the year 1943, shortly before and after Mussolini's fall. The author depicts the social conditions and the nature and characteristics of the Italians. He has a sound knowledge of Italian social tensions, which have so often provoked unrest.

The heroes of his book are all animated with the desire to help justice to prevail, though their courses differ. Not with terror, nor merely with words can this goal be reached, but only with true neighborly love. Andres sharply denounces the political upstarts who yesterday still belonged to the Fascist camp and today pretend to be democrats. His description of the war behind the fronts with all its horrors and the terror of an occupation disregarding human rights is impressive. He also shows up human shortcomings, heartlessness and egoism, especially evident in wartime.

The purpose of this timely publication is to admonish and summon humanity to stand up for justice, freedom, peace and tolerance. +END

Germany's Liberal Groups

restoring a free economy than members of his own CDU have been.

THE LIBERAL parties have strong anticlerical traditions. They believe in the complete separation of church and state. On this subject, the party platform declares: "The churches are recognized by the FDP as the most precious cultural elements in our national life and hence will be supported in the fulfillment of their spiritual, cultural and welfare activities. The FDP decisively rejects, however, every misuse of religion for the purpose of party domination. The FDP likewise opposes any renewal of the unhappy denominational division of our people and advocates common Christian schools."

At Bonn, the FDP therefore resisted the attempt of the CDU/CSU to "anchor" the Concordat that the Nazi government concluded with the Vatican in 1933 in the constitution and opposed taking control of the schools out of the hands of the state. For the FDP regards the confessional (denominational) schools as a denial of the basic rights contained in the Bonn constitution and refused to recognize the Concordat of 1933.

By tradition, the Liberals tend to favor a strong central government. In 1848, they were the champions of Reich unity and the National Liberals were later the strongest parliamentary supporters of Bismarck, the creator of German unity. Furthermore, the Democrats included some of the chief architects of the Weimar republic, which greatly increased the powers of the central government vis-a-vis the states.

IT IS IN LINE with this tradition that the FDP delegation at Bonn insisted on a strong central government, standing with the SPD on this issue against the CDU/CSU, the champions of state rights. In particular, Dr. Hermann Hoepker-Aschoff of the FDP, the former Prussian finance minister, led the fight to maintain the supremacy of the federal government in matters of finance as against the states, demanding the retention of the famous Erzberger reforms of 1919, whereby the central government was empowered to collect the taxes

and distribute them among the states. Likewise, the FDP members at Bonn argued strongly in favor of the Bunderrat, or second chamber of parliament, having only a suspensory veto over bills passed by the lower house.

Just as the liberals of 1848 were the sponsors of the federal constitution drafted by the Frankfurt National Assembly and the democrats of 1919 took the lead in fighting for the adoption of the Weimar constitution, so the FDP of 1949 was in the forefront of the fight to secure adoption of the Basic Law drafted by the parliamentary council at Bonn.

The FDP stands for a modified system of proportional representation as the electoral procedure. It fears that if the majority, single-district system were universally applied, it would be squeezed out, as a party, by the larger parties. +END

(Continued from page 20)

Political Aims at Bonn

international socialist but also the duty of every German patriot to pay special attention to the fate of German and European Jews and grant the aid needed."

REFERRING TO the new state as one of "social restoration" in the German historical meaning, Schumacher said: "We still stand for immediate equalization of burdens and socialization . . . The task we are facing is increasing production by at least one-third of its present volume. Such an increase must be accompanied by reduction of prices, which in turn is only possible if economic powers are concentrated . . . on mass production."

A comprehensive and active price policy was called for in order to relieve the position of the poor with regard to rents and food and an attempt should be made to reduce occupation costs. Further, care should be exercised in the use of Marshall aid, especially with regard to shipping, which he said took 25 percent of Germany's allotment.

The question of creation of work and full employment was regarded as an important one. Schumacher compared the Frankfurt and British economic systems. Full employment, he said, was impossible without planned

economy. Socialization was not only an economic question but also a political one and the orthodox methods of the *Bank Deutscher Laender* (Bank of German States) would be a hindrance rather than a help in the future. Production must also be raised by a third in industry and agriculture, but this must go hand in hand with price reduction. The price dictatorship of big monopolies which was returning and lack of a uniform land reform militated against this.

SCHUMACHER CALLED the attention of the deputies to problems emanating from the influx of refugees and displaced persons into western Germany and said, "The Oder-Neisse line can only be tackled if we fulfill a social and human duty toward the refugees." Dismantling, he thought, greatly hindered the solution of the problem, but it was an all-German problem on which everyone should concentrate. If the Eastern Zone was to be won back the West must be made a magnet socially and economically.

Regarding the Ruhr agreement, not discussed by Adenauer, Schumacher made it clear that his party would work toward basic changes in the Ruhr office, "that is, changes which would eliminate hindrances for socialization and which would also abolish one most decisive mistake, namely, that matters concerned with goods have been regulated by the agreement, but those human beings who create these goods, are not mentioned at all."

As for the Saar problem, he said that "creation of an autonomous Saar state would hinder decisively development of European cooperation . . . We thus would not only weaken our position in the West, but also weaken our position toward the East. A compromise on the question of the Saar would deprive us of the basis for the political fight against acceptance of the Oder-Neisse line."

In conclusion, Schumacher emphasized that his party members "are by no means the negation of this government. We are something independent. Our opposition in this house is aimed at obtaining a parliamentary majority for socialist democracy." +END

Our German Publications

50,000, the magazine, despite the vicissitudes of currency reform and paper shortage, now has attained a circulation of 375,752.

After four years of publication, the magazine has won German acceptance as the outstanding picture magazine in the Western zones and is widely read for its picture essays on international, American and German topics. With editorial offices in Munich, the editorial staff consists of three American magazine men supplemented by a staff of carefully selected Germans.

Published every second Wednesday, *HEUTE* has been instrumental in setting high standards for German magazines. It presents world news in words and pictures as well as opinions of leading personalities of many countries. It is noted for printing the critical views of its own readers and provides a special appeal to women and youth through carefully chosen stories and illustrations reflecting their activities in the world at large.

Articles and photographic reports by foreign authorities in the fields of literature, music, politics, science and history as well as some fiction are a steady feature. Its appeal is directed to the broad reading public and the family circle.

AS POLITICAL developments in Germany grew and the line between the free-thinking democracies and the totalitarian state became more sharply drawn, Information Services Division felt that there existed the need for still another overt publication of political and intellectual scope. *Der Monat* appeared on the newsstands in October 1948 to provide the German reader with an international review in which the major questions of the day could be discussed by writers and thinkers on a free, non-national basis.

Shortly after its initial distribution of 60,000 copies, half a dozen cities reported a complete sellout and demanded a reprint. Today *Der Monat*, its literary success assured, has a circulation averaging 21,481.

According to its prospectus, *Der Monat* is intended "to offer the German



Col. Donald C. Foote, chief, Transportation Branch, BMP, and Col. J. E. Barr, CO, Tempelhof Airbase, toss out last bags of coal brought to Berlin by the airlift Oct. 1, 1949, ending the mammoth feat which fed and fueled blockaded Berlin for 15 months and five days.

(US Army photo)

reading public an important link with the outside world of ideas and controversy, exposing the readers to international influences, making the record of both American and European political and cultural achievement understandable and impressive, clarifying the basic issues of the day which divide the free world from the totalitarian state..."

Contributors to the magazine have included such leading literary figures as Thomas Mann, Arnold Toynbee, Thornton Wilder, Jean-Paul Sartre and Arthur Koestler. *Der Monat* during its first year has won wide acclaim from both the German press and leaders in German political life, who have hailed it as an important international forum in the field of culture.

Through its five widely diverse outlets, Publishing Operations Branch is fulfilling the occupation's long-term reorientation mission not only by projecting America and the American viewpoint and policies, but by telling of developments and events relevant to the task of creating a democratic Germany. The branch's five American publications in the German language are, in effect, messengers from the American people to the German people. +END

(Continued from page 8)

The German Economy

could be more encouraging to the new German government than that the mining industry and its workers should again set an example of strenuous effort, such as they did two years ago when spirits and conditions were low in nearly all sections of the German economy. It was the performance of the miners which gave the first impetus to the restoration of the industrial economy, and it was the growth of their output, coupled with other factors, which enabled the iron and steel industry to register an almost sensational increase.

Arguments will continue between the advocates of this or that governmental policy in relation to industry. The adoption of one system or another can, of course, have a material effect on the progress of production and the success of enterprise. But it is in the final analysis the extent to which the individual German devotes his individual efforts to the particular task allotted to him that will govern, and expedite or delay, the recovery of the economy, the reconstruction of town and country and the restoration of a good standard of living for the community. +END

Home Gardens Add To Zone Food Supply

MORE THAN one-third of the US Zone population has added to its food consumption through home grown garden products raised as a result of Military Government's home garden program, according to a report by the Food and Agriculture Group of the Economic Adviser's Office, HICOG. The report was prepared in connection with the recent statement by Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, ECA administrator, calling on the German people to help conserve food imports by cultivating home vegetable gardens.

Home gardening in the zone reached a peak in 1948, when there were more than 1,500,000 home gardens under cultivation. They comprised almost 240,000 acres and benefited more than 6,000,000 persons.

In that year, it was estimated, the net yield of the home gardens was approximately 370,000 metric tons of vegetables, not including potatoes, giving an average of 135 pounds per capita. Home grown vegetables, excluding potatoes, thus supplemented the daily diet of the gardeners and their families by approximately 58 calories per person.

IN 1949, the report showed, home gardening decreased by approximately 10 percent throughout the zone, with the largest reduction, about 25 percent, occurring in Hesse. The reduction, according to the report, apparently resulted from the general improvement in the standard of living, the increase in the food ration, the decontrol of many food items and the abundance of vegetables imported under trade agreements.

It is anticipated that in 1950 home gardening may again rise to the 1948 level, because of the prevailing threat of unemployment, the relatively high prices of vegetables and the reduced purchasing power of the average consumer.

Exact figures of the number of gardens under cultivation and the area involved immediately after the war are not available, but it is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 home gardens were in existence in 1945, comprising a total area of about 190,000 acres. In 1946, an estimated 200,000 additional gardens, with an area of 21,400 acres, were established.

\$5,000 Prizes Offered in Art Contest

AN ART COMPETITION for German artists will seek to encourage and stimulate artists in all zones of Germany. The contest is open to all artists who are residents of Germany and between 18 and 40 years of age.

"The \$5,000 in prizes, which include a trip to the United States and two trips — either to Paris or Rome — have been created with the generous help of Blevins Davis, American patron of the arts," said Louis M. Miniclier, chief of the US Cultural Affairs Branch in Bavaria.

"Mr. Davis, who visited Germany with the American presentation of Hamlet this summer, was impressed with the possibilities of furthering art in Germany and encouraging hitherto unknown talents. Mr. Davis hopes that through the competition a cultural endowment might be created to further cultural exchange of artists and their work."

The prizes will be: First prize, \$1,000 and a trip to the United States; second and third prizes, \$700 and a trip to Paris or Rome, each; fourth and fifth prizes, \$500 each; sixth through the tenth prizes, \$100 each.

The competition is open in all mediums excepting sculpture. An entrant may submit not more than three

items. Official entry blanks and a prospectus containing details may be obtained from the director of the competition, Stefan P. Munsing, Central Collecting Point, Arcisstrasse 10, Munich. As the number of entries will have to be limited, it is requested that applications for entry blanks be made as early as possible. All entries must be submitted by Dec. 1, 1949.

The jury deciding the awards will consist of eight prominent German museum officials, artists and critics and three Americans. The names of members of the jury will be announced later.

Prize winners will be announced on Christmas Day at the opening of an exhibition of the 175 best works of art submitted in the contest in the galleries of the Central Collecting Point in Munich. Following this exhibition, the works will be shown in two other German cities and then go on tour of leading American art centers.

Davis, a member of the board of the Ballet Theater, financed the American production of Hamlet at Elsinore Castle, Denmark, last summer and was instrumental in arranging the recent tour of the American Howard University Players in the Scandinavian countries.

ECA Recovery Purchases

Western Germany was authorized to spend \$15,600,000 for recovery purchases during August. The figures were made public in a report issued by the ECA Reports and Analysis Branch in Washington.

The cumulative amount of ERP procurement authorization for Trizonal Germany has totaled \$657,100,000 from the beginning of the ERP program on April 3, 1948, to Aug. 31, 1949. Of this amount \$532,500,000 was authorized for the Bizone and \$124,600,000 for the French Zone.

In the Bizone, food and agricultural items account for approximately 66.7 percent of all authorization funds to date, industrial commodities 24.2 percent, ocean freight 9.1 percent.

16,000 New Freight Cars Delivered to Bundesbahn

The German railroad system (Bundesbahn, formerly Reichsbahn) up to Sept. 15 had received 16,008 new freight cars from five European countries, representing approximately 95 percent of the 16,830 being constructed in Italy, Belgium, Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia under contracts sponsored by the Joint Export-Import Agency one year ago.

Czechoslovakian firms, which held contracts for building 3,480 rail cars, completed their deliveries during August. Belgian firms have 53 rail cars to deliver to complete their contracted 6,310 while Italian firms, with contracts for 4,750 cars, have delivered all but 29.

Postwar Publishing

sympathetic reactions among large population groups. It is therefore understandable that German publishers have been tempted to champion a specious justice which protests occupation policies, measures and personnel.

PUBLICATIONS BRANCH found that the new liberties taken by German publishers required careful scrutiny to determine to what extent the laws of the occupation had been crossed. The record of one state, typical of the others, shows that nine reprimands were administered following currency reform while only three reprimands were required prior to reform.

This need for MG reprimand, however, should not necessarily be construed as an indication of resentment against the occupiers, or a resurgence of a defiant, militant nationalism throughout the publishing field. Civil suits against publishers in German courts also rose sharply after monetary reform, indicating that the industry-wide fight for economic survival has led to excesses in all directions.

It is impossible, even now that almost all controls have been released, to declare that the objectives of the American occupation have been reached. In large measure that judgment must depend upon whether or not Germany develops a peaceful and democratic society. The effectiveness of the American influence on German publishing can only be measured by the contribution the German book and periodical publishing industries make to such a society.

American books, for which republication rights have been sold in Germany as of Oct. 1, are listed below with their German publishers. "Published" means the books, with German titles in parenthesis, have been printed. "Purchased" means the rights have been sold but the German editions have not yet been issued.

1. History and Biography

Published

Binkley, Wilfried: American Political Parties (Politisches Leben in Amerika); Limes Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Bowers, Claude G.: Jefferson and Hamilton (Jefferson und Hamilton); Karl H. Henssel Vlg., Berlin.

Bradford, Gamaliel: Portraits of American Women (G. Bradford erzahlt von 8 bedeutenden amerikanischen Frauen); Bernheim Vlg., Fuerth, Bavaria.
Canby, Henry Seidel: Walt Whitman, An American (Walt Whitman); Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
Chase, Mary Ellen: A Goodly Heritage (Genien der Kindheit); Manu Vlg., Augsburg.
Commager, Henry Steele, & Morison, Samuel: Growth of the American Republic (Das Werden der amerikanischen Republik); Mittelbach Vlg., Stuttgart.
Cottler & Jaffe: Heroes of Civilization (Wegbereiter); Franck'sche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart.
Curti, Merle: Growth of American Thought (Das amerikanische Geistesleben vom Anfang bis zur Gegenwart); Klett Vlg., Stuttgart.
Dulles, Allan, W.: Germany's Underground (Verschwörung in Deutschland); Schäfer Vlg., Kassel.
Grew, Joseph: Ten Years in Japan (Zehn Jahre in Japan); Mittelbach Vlg., Stuttgart.
Hansen, Marcus Lee: The Immigrant in American History (Die Einwanderer in der Geschichte Amerikas); Mittelbach Vlg., Stuttgart.
Heiman, Eduard: History of Economic Doctrines (Volkswirtschaftliche Lehrmeinungen); Klostermann Vlg., Frankfurt.
Hertzler, Arthur E.: The Horse and Buggy Doctor (Der Doktor auf der Landstraße); Ehrenwirth Vlg., Munich.
Lisitzky, Gene: Thomas Jefferson (Thomas Jefferson); Limes Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Moody, John: John Henry Newman (John Henry Newman); Morus Vlg., Berlin.
Morison, Samuel E.: Admiral of the Ocean Sea (Admiral des Weltmeeres); Dorn Vlg., Bremen.
Perkins, Frances: The Roosevelt I Knew (Roosevelt, wie ich ihn kannte); Vlg. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin.
Perry, Ralph B.: Puritanism and Democracy (Amerikanische Ideale) (2 Vols); Carl Vlg., Nuremberg.
Rourke, Constance: Audubon (Audubon); Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Rourke, Constance: The Roots of American Culture (Die Ursprünge der amerikanischen Kultur); Alber Vlg., Munich.
Sandburg, Carl: Abe Lincoln Grows Up (A. Lincoln wächst auf in der Wildnis); Bamberger Verlagshaus Meisenbach & Co., Bamberg.
Stettinius, E. R. Jr.: Land-Lease, Weapon for Victory (Welt in Abwehr, Leihpacht); List Vlg., Munich.
Turner, Frederick: The Frontier in American History (Die Grenze); Dorn Vlg., Bremen.
Van Loon, Hendrik: The Story of America (Amerika, der Roman eines Landes); Druckhaus Tempelhof, Berlin.
Wood, L.: Raymond L. Ditmars (Schlangen, seltene Tiere und Insekten: Das Forscherleben von Raymond L. Ditmars); Ohlert Vlg., Berlin.
Woodward, W. E.: Tom Paine, America's Godfather (Tom Paine); Standpunkt Vlg., Stuttgart.

Purchased

Bakeless, John: Daniel Boone; List Vlg., Munich.
Beard, Charles & Mary: America in Mid-passage; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.
Beard, Mary: Women as Force in History; Buerger Vlg., Lorch.
Breasted, Charles: Pioneer to the Past; Hatje Vlg., Stuttgart.
Burt, Olive W.: Luther Burbank, Boy Wizard; Bruehl'scher Vlg., Giessen.
Chase, Mary Ellen: A Goodly Fellowship; Manu Vlg., Augsburg.
Clemens, Samuel (Mark Twain): Life on The Mississippi; Kesselring'scher Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Commager & Nevins: Pocket History of the U.S.; Schuette Vlg., Frankfurt.
Davis, Kenneth: Soldier of Democracy; Kasten Vlg., Bremen.
Dodd, William: Woodrow Wilson and His Work; Buerger Vlg., Lorch.
Ellsberg, Edward: Hell on Ice; Dressler Vlg., Berlin.

Faulkner, Harold Underwood: American Political and Social History; Brockhaus Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Finletter, Gretchen: From the Top of the Stairs; Knauer Vlg., Berlin.
Fischer, Ruh: Stalin and German Communism; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.
Frank, Philipp: Einstein; List Vlg., Munich.
Gabriel, Ralph Henry: The Course of American Democratic Thought; Vlg. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin.
Gilbert, C. M.: Nuremberg Diary; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.
Graham, Shirley: Dr. George Washington Carver, Scientist; Dressler Vlg., Berlin.
Hagedorn, Hermann: Americans; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
Hagedorn, Hermann: Prophet of the Wilderness, The Story of Albert Schweitzer; Dref Linden Vlg., Berlin.
Hendrick, Burton: Bulwark of The Republic; Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.
Holt, Packham: George Washington Carver; List Vlg., Munich.
Hook, Sidney: The Hero in History; Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.
Jones, Howard Mumford: A Brief History of the U.S.; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.
Joy, Charles & Arnold: The Africa of Albert Schweitzer; Biederstein Vlg., Munich.
Lee, Dwight: Ten Years; Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
Lumpkin, K. du P.: The Making of a Southerner, Guenther Vlg., Stuttgart.
Neumann, Siegmund: History in Perspective; Vlg. Der Greif, Wiesbaden.
Nolan, H. C.: The Story of Clara Barton of the Red Cross; Nauk Vlg., Berlin.
Repplier, Agnes: Mère Marie of the Ursulines; Herder Vlg., Freiburg (South Baden).
Rogers, Stanley: It Took Courage; Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
Rourke, Constance: Davy Crockett; Bollwerk Vlg., Offenbach.
Rukeyser, Muriel: Willard Gibbs, American Genius; Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
Schlesinger, Arthur: Age of Jackson; Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart.
Schoenberger, Franz: Confessions of A European Intellectual; Freitag Vlg., Munich.
Schwarzchild, L.: The Red Prussian; Ullstein-Kinder Vlg., Berlin.
Sherwood, Robert E.: Roosevelt and Hopkins; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.
Smith, T. V.: Lincoln, Living Legend; Behrendt Vlg., Stuttgart.
Twain, Mark: Jeanne d'Arc; Manu Vlg., Augsburg.
Wright, Chester: Economic History of the United States; Winter Vlg., Heidelberg.
Zweig, Stefan: Sternstunden der Menschheit; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.

1. History and Biography

(a) Current Affairs

Published

Byrnes, James F.: Speaking Frankly (In aller Offenheit); Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.

Purchased

Stechert Kurt, Wie war das moeglich?; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
Stimson, Henry: On Active Service in Peace and War; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.
Warburg, James P.: Germany: Bridge or Battleground; Volk & Zeit Vlg., Karlsruhe.

2. Social Science

Published

Alexander, Franz: Our Age of Unreason (Irrationale Kraefte unerer Zeit); Klett Vlg., Stuttgart.
Cannon, Walter B.: The Way of An Investigator (Der Weg eines Forschers); Rinn Vlg., Munich.
Perry, Ralph B.: One World in The Making (Wie wird die Welt?); Leibniz Vlg., Munich.

Purchased

Adamic, Louis: From Many Lands; Bamberger Verlagshaus Meisenbach & Co., Bamberg.
Alland, Alexander & Wise, James W.: The Springfield Plan; Biersch Vlg., Stuttgart.
Kohn, Hans: The Idea of Nationalism; Winter Vlg., Heidelberg.
MacIver, R. M.: The Web of Government; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.

Mayo, Elton: Social Problems of an Industrial Civilization; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.

Merriam, Charles: Systematic Politics; Biederstein Vlg., Munich.

Mumford, Lewis: The Condition of Man; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.

Mumford, Lewis: Technics and Civilization; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.

Mumford, Lewis: The Culture of Cities; Vlg. Die Neue Stadt, Frankfurt.

Mumford, Lewis: City Development; Vlg. Die Neue Stadt, Frankfurt.

Sorokin, Pitirim: Social and Cultural Dynamics (4 vols); Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.

Sorokin, Pitirim: Crisis in Our Age; Henrich Vlg., Frankfurt.

Sorokin, Pitirim: Man and Society in Calamity; Henrich Vlg., Frankfurt.

Sorokin, Pitirim: Reconstruction of Humanity; Henrich Vlg., Frankfurt.

Sorokin, Pitirim: Society, Culture and Personality; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.

De Schweinitz: The Art of Helping People Out of Trouble; Steinebach Vlg., Munich.

(a) Economics

Published

Burnham, James: The Managerial Revolution (Das Regime der Manager); Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart.

Hansen, Alvin: America's Role in the World Economy (Die Rolle Amerikas in der Weltwirtschaft); Limes Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Purchased

Board, Charles: Economic Basis of Politics; Mittelbach Vlg., Stuttgart.

Chamberlin, Edward: The Theory of Monopolistic Competition; Alber Vlg., Munich.

Hansen, Alvin: Economic Policy and Full Employment; Gabler Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Lilienthal, David: TVA Democracy on the March; List Vlg., Munich.

Simons, Henry: Economic Policy for A Free Society; Kuepper Vlg., Duesseldorf.

Walker, Ronald: From Economic Theory to Policy; Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Ward, Leo R.: Ourselves Inc.; Henrich Vlg., Frankfurt.

(b) Democracy and Civil Rights

Published

Agar, Herbert: A Time for Greatness (Unsere Zeit fordert Groesse); Standpunkt Vlg., Stuttgart.

Barzun, Jacques: Of Human Freedom (Von menschlicher Freiheit); Rinn Vlg., Munich.

Brogan, D. V.: The American Character (Der amerikanische Charakter); Mittelbach Vlg., Stuttgart.

Commager, Henry Steele: Majority Rule and Minority Rights (Die Rechte der Minderheit im Rahmen der Mehrheitsherrschaft); Limes Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Merriam, Charles: On the Agenda of Democracy (Neue Wege der Demokratie); Haslsteiner Vlg., Stuttgart.

Purchased

Corwin, Edward S.: Constitutional Revolution; Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Becker, Carl: Freedom and Responsibility in the American Way of Life; Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Becker, Carl: Modern Democracy; Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Fraenkel, Osmond: Our Civil Liberties; Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Perry, Ralph B.: Shall Not Perish from the Earth; Carl Vlg., Nuremberg.

Tead, Orday: New Adventures in Democracy; Vlg. Der Zwölf, Munich.

Williams, Chester: The Rights We Defend; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.

Williams, Chester: Liberty of the Press; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.

Williams, Chester: The Rights of Free Speech; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.

Williams, Chester: Religious Liberty; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.

Williams, Chester: Fair Trial; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.

Yang, Ching: Meet the U. S. A.; Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.



An official call was made on General Thomas T. Handy, C-in-C., EUCOM, Oct. 1 by group representing Church World Service, a voluntary agency combining Protestant churches in the US operating in 29 countries. Left to right are A. Roland Elliot, CWS Dept. for DP's; General Handy; Fred W. Ramsey, executive vice-president of CWS who headed visitors; Dr. Reg. Helffrich, CWS, Barent F. Landstreet, European director, CWS DP department; Dr. Henry Koch, CWS, and H. Carter, World Council of Churches. (US Army photo)

(c) Psychology

Published

Robinson, James: The Mind in the Making (Die Schule des Denkens); Vlg. Druckhaus Tempelhof, Berlin.

Purchased

Allport, Gordon W.: Personality; Klett Vlg., Stuttgart.

Campbell, John D.: Everyday Psychiatry; Frankfurter Vlg., Frankfurt.

Dunbar, Rlanders: Mind and Body; Hammerich & Lesser Vlg., Hamburg.

Overholser, W. & Richmond, W.: Handbook of Psychiatry; Frankfurter Vlg., Frankfurt.

Sheldon, William H.: Varieties of Temperament; Drei Saeulen Vlg., Woerishofen.

Skinner, E. C.: Educational Psychology; Ehrenwirth Vlg., Munich.

(d) Labor

Published

Peterson, Florence: American Labor Unions (Amerikanische Gewerkschaften); Freitag Vlg., Munich.

Williamson, S. T. & Harris, Herbert: Trends in Collective Bargaining (Gewerkschaften in U. S. A.); Klostermann Vlg., Frankfurt.

Purchased

Ehrmann, Henry: French Labor from Popular Front to Liberation; Freitag Vlg., Munich.

Levenstein, Aaron: Labor Today and Tomorrow; Freitag Vlg., Munich.

Parker, Reginald: 290 Questions on Labor Law; Auerdruck Vlg., Hamburg.

(e) Public Communications

Published

Hutchins, Robert: A Free and Responsible Press (Eine Freie und Verantwortliche Presse); Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.

White, L. & Leigh, Robert: Peoples Speaking to Peoples (Voelker sprechen zu Voelkern); Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.

Purchased

Chafee, Z. Jr.: Government and Mass Communications (2 Vols); Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.

Hocking, William E.: Freedom of the Press; Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.

Inglis, Ruth: Freedom of the Movies; Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.

The New York Times: The Newspaper, Its Making and Its Meaning; Vlg. Frankfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.

White, Lewlyn: The American Radio; Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.

(f) Anthropology

Published

Benedict, Ruth: Race, Science and Politics (Die Rassenfrage); Mueller & Kiepenheuer Vlg., Bergen (Bavaria).

Mead, Margaret: And Keep Your Powder Dry (Und haltet euer Pulver trocken); Desch Vlg., Munich.

Purchased

Benedict, Ruth: Patterns of Culture; Schroeder Vlg., Stuttgart.

Boas, Franz: Mind of Primitive Man; Aufbau Vlg., Berlin.

Howells, William: Mankind So Far; Lux Vlg., Murnau.

Keith, Agnes: Land Below The Wind; Ortlieb Vlg., Wiesbaden.

Linton, Ralph (ed): The Science of Man in the World Crisis; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.

Mead, Margaret: Coming of Age in Samoa; Desch Vlg., Munich.

Weidenreich, Franz: Apes, Giants and Men; Lux Vlg., Murnau.

(g) Law

Published

Cardozo, Benjamin: The Growth of the Law (Lebendiges Recht); Biederstein Vlg., Munich.

Pound, Roscoe: The Spirit of the Common Law (Der Geist des Gemeinen Rechts); Bachmair Vlg., Starnberg.

Purchased

Curtis, Charles P.: Lions under the Throne; Duncker & Humblot, Berlin.

Frankfurter, Felix: Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court; Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart.

Holmes, Oliver W.: The Common Law; Duncker & Humblot, Berlin.
McGuire, Paul: Experiment in World Order; Vlg. Franfurter Hefte, Frankfurt.
Seagle, William: The Quest for Law; Biederstein Vlg., Munich.

3. Education

Published

Craig, G. S.: Science in Childhood Education (Die Naturwissenschaft bei der Erziehung des Kindes); Mundus Vlg., Stuttgart.
De Boer, James: Design for Elementary Education (Erziehung in der Grundschule); Ehrenwirth Vlg., Munich.
Hutchins, Robert: The Higher Learning in America (Die Hochschulbildung in Amerika); Klett Vlg., Stuttgart.

Purchased

Barzun, Jacques: Teacher in America; Weinmeyer Vlg., Munich.
Chisholm, L. L.: Guiding Youth in the Modern Secondary School; Weinmeyer Vlg., Munich.
Educational Policies Commission: Education for All American Youth; Education and Economic Well-Being in American Democracy; Federal State Relations in Education; Learning the Ways of Democracy; Purposes of Education in American Democracy; Structure and Administration of Education in American Democracy (To be printed and extracted in one volume); Weinmeyer Vlg., Munich.
Educational Policies Commission: Education for All American Youth; Klett Vlg., Stuttgart.
Harvard Committee: General Education in a Free Society; Klett Vlg., Stuttgart.
Hook, Sidney: Education for Modern Man; Hirschgraben Vlg., Frankfurt.
Jones, Howard M.: Education and World Tragedy; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.
Leigh, Robert: Group Leadership; Freitag Vlg., Munich.
Lilje, Frederick: The Abuse of Learning; Lambert-Schneider Vlg., Heidelberg.
Maritain, Jacques: Education at the Crossroads; Naumann Vlg., Munich.
Meiklejohn, Alex.: Education between Two Worlds; Leibniz Vlg., Munich.
Peterson, Houston: Great Teachers; Bollwerk Vlg., Offenbach.
Powell, John: School for Americans; Leibniz Vlg., Munich.
Pratt, Caroline: I Learn From Children; Herrose Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Schneidemann: Democratic Education in Practice; Bollwerk Vlg., Offenbach.
Sigerist, Henry: The University at the Crossroads; Huebener Vlg., Berlin.
Whitehead, A. N.: The Aims of Education; Standpunkt Vlg., Stuttgart.

4. Children and Youth

Published

Barnard, Floy: Bible Friends to Know (Fuer kleine Bibelfreunde); Oncken Vlg., Stuttgart.
Benton, Jesse J.: Cow by the Tail (Cowboy-melodie); Limes Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Corey, Paul: Five Acre Hill (Der Fuenf-Morgen-Huegel); Meyer Vlg., Bremen.
Estes, Eleanor: The Moffats (Moffats Kinder); Herold Vlg., Stuttgart.
Forbes, Esther: Johnny Tremain (Johnny Tremain); Truejen Vlg., Bremen.
Freemann, Ira: Fun with Chemistry (Chemie ganz einfach); Franck'scher Vlg., Stuttgart.
Freemann, Ira: Fun with Science (Physik ganz einfach); Franck'scher Verlag, Stuttgart.
Hayes, Florence: Eskimo Hunter (Der Eskimo-jaeger); Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
Henry, Marg. & Dennis: Benjamin West and His Cat Grimalkin (Benjamin West und sein Kater Grimalkin); Pattloch Vlg., Aschaffenburg.
Kelly, Fred C.: The Wright Brothers (Die Gebrueder Wright); Gnamm Vlg., Stuttgart.
Meader, Stephen: Red Horse Hill (Alle Achtung, kleiner Bud); Droemersch Verlagsgesellschaft, Wiesentheid (Bavaria).

Meigs, Cornelia: Invincible Louisa (Louisa laeßt sich nicht unterkriegen); Bernheim Vlg., Fuerth.
Millen, Nina: Children's Games from Many Lands (Kinderspiele aus aller Welt); Freitag Vlg., Munich.
Pease, Josephine: This is the World (Das ist die Welt); Stritzinger Vlg., Frankfurt.
Sperry, Armstrong: Call It Courage (Mut, Mafatul); Linde Vlg., Berlin.
Wildner, Laura I.: The Long Winter (Der lange Winter); Guenther Vlg., Stuttgart.

Purchased

Amidon & Bradbury: Learning to Care for Children; Herrose Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Atwater, Richard & Florence: Mr. Popper's Pinguins; Holz Vlg., Berlin.
Becker, M. L.: Under Twenty; Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
Enright, Elizabeth: The Saturdays; Ortlieb Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Estes, Eleanor: The Middle Moffats; Herold Vlg., Stuttgart.
Gollumb, Joseph: Tiger At City High; Meyer Vlg., Bremen.
Goslin, Myllis & Omar: Democracy; Bruecken Vlg., Frankfurt.
Harrison, George R.: How Things Work; Holz Vlg., Berlin.
Havighurst, Walter: The Long Ships Passing; Brockhaus Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Heard, S. D. & King, M.: Stories of American Leaders; Webels Vlg., Duesseldorf.
Hening, Viola: Fun With Scraps; Mallin Vlg., Berlin.
Huey, E. G.: What Makes The Wheels Go Round; Stuttgarter Vlg. K. G., Stuttgart.
Jacobs, Emma A.: The Secret Spring; Kesselring'sche Verlagsanst., Wiesbaden.
Jagendorf M.: Penny Puppets, Penny Theater and Penny Plays; Gnamm Vlg., Stuttgart.
Johannsen, Margaret: Hawk of Hawk Clan; Standpunkt Vlg., Stuttgart.
Loaf, Munroe: Fair Play; Stritzinger Vlg., Frankfurt.
McNichols, G. L.: Crazy Weather; Mayer Vlg., Stuttgart.
Pyne, Mable: The Little Geography of the United States; Kesselring'sche Verlagsanst., Wiesbaden.
Rogers, F. & Beard, A.: Jeremy Pepper; Ortlieb Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Seredy, Kate: The Good Master; Kesselring'sche Verlagsanst., Wiesbaden.
Skilling, W. T.: Sun, Moon and Stars; Union Deutsche Verlagsges., Stuttgart.
Stong, Phil.: Honk The Moose; Gebr. Weiss, Berlin.
Thurber, James: Many Moons; Union Deutsche Vlg., Stuttgart.
Tompkins, W. M.: Two Sailors and Their Voyage Around Cape Horn; Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
Tousney, Sanford: Cowboy Tommy; Gnamm Vlg., Stuttgart.
Weldon, Martin: The Lion for President; Stritzinger Vlg., Frankfurt.
Wildner, Laura I.: The Happy Golden Years; Guenther Vlg., Stuttgart.
Wire, Harold Channing: North To The Promised Land; Stroh Vlg., Wiesbaden.

5. Philosophy and Religion

Published

Becker, Carl: The Heavenly City of the 18th Century Philosophers (Der Gottesstaat der Philosophen); Vlg. Ferdinand Schoeningh, Wuerzburg.
Du Nouy, Lecomte: Human Destiny (Die Bestimmung des Menschen); Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart.
James, Williams: Essays on Faith and Morals (Essays ueber Glaube und Ethik); Bertelsmann Vlg., Guetersloh.
Liebman, Joshua: Peace of Mind (Mach Frieden mit Dir); Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
Niebuhr, Reinhold: Beyond Tragedy (Jenseits der Tragoedie); Kaiser Vlg., Munich.
Niebuhr, Reinhold: Children of Light and Children of Darkness (Kinder des Lichts und Kinder der Finsternis); Kaiser Vlg., Munich.
Niebuhr, Reinhold: Discerning the Signs of the Times (Die Zeichen der Zeit); Kaiser Vlg., Munich.

Purchased

Cheney, Sheldon: Men Who Have Walked with God; Limes Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Comfort, William: Just among Friends; Christl. Zeitschriften-Vlg., Berlin.
Du Nouy, Lecomte: The Road to Reason; Union Deutsche Verlagsges., Stuttgart.
Edman, Irwin: Philosopher's Quest; Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Emerson, Ralph W.: Heart of Emerson's Journals; Kroener Vlg., Stuttgart.
Frank, Eric: Religious Truth and Philosophical Understanding; Klett Vlg., Stuttgart.
Hocking, W. E.: Preface to Philosophy; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.
Hocking, W. E.: What Man Can Make of Man; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.
Jones, Howard M.: Ideas in America; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.
Lindsay, A. D.: Religion, Science and Society in the Modern World; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.
Maritain, Jacques: Christianity and Democracy; Naumann Vlg., Augsburg.
Maritain, Jacques: Rights of Man and Natural Law; Naumann Vlg., Augsburg.
Niebuhr, Reinhold: Nature and Destiny; Kaiser Vlg., Munich.
Niebuhr, Reinhold: Christianity and Power Politics; Kaiser Vlg., Munich.
Sheen, Fulton: Communism and The Conscience of the West; Morus Vlg., Berlin.
Thoreau, H. D.: Walden; Alber Vlg., Munich.
Trueblood, Elton: The Predicament of Modern Man; Buerger Vlg., Lorch.
Trueblood, Elton: Foundations for Reconstruction; Buerger Vlg., Lorch.
Van Doren, Carl: American Scriptures; Behrendt Vlg., Stuttgart.
Wach, Joachim: Sociology of Religion; J. C. Mohr Vlg., Tuebingen.

6. Fiction, Poetry, Drama

Published

Baker, Louise: Out On a Limb (Auf einem Bein); Droemersch Verlagsges., Wiesentheid.
Benet, Stephen: Twenty-five Short Stories (Daniel Webster und die Seeschlange); Piper Vlg., Munich.
Borland, Hal: An American Year (Die Jahresrunde); Walter Rau Vlg., Dietmannsried.
Burt, Struthers: Powder River (Der Pulverfluß); Badenia Vlg., Karlsruhe.
Carrol, Gladys: As the Earth Turns (Heimat im Norden); Droemersch Verlagsges., Wiesentheid.
Cather, Willa: O Pioneers (Zwei Frauen); Truejen Vlg., Bremen.
Chase, Mary E.: Mary Peters (Mary Peters); Manu Vlg., Augsburg.
Cleaveland, Agnes M.: No Life for a Lady (Im Land der Offenen Weiden); Manu Vlg., Augsburg.
Cozzons, James G.: The Just and the Unjust (Die Gerechten und die Ungerechten); Limes Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Ekstein, Gustav: Lives (Ich sehe das Leben); Franck'sche Verlagsges., Stuttgart.
Field, Rachel: Time Out of Mind (Zeit Menschengedenken); Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
Fisher, Dorothy: The Bent Twig (Die schwingende Saite); Vlg. Der Greif, Wiesbaden.
Forbes, Kathryn: Mama's Bank Account (Mama's Bankkonto); Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
Glasgow, Ellen: Vein of Iron (Die eiserne Ader); Vlg. Der Greif, Wiesbaden.
Hathaway, Katharine: The Little Locksmith (Das Haus in Castino); Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
Koestler, Arthur: Darkness at Noon (Sonnenfinsternis); Behrendt Vlg., Stuttgart.
Lane, Rose W.: Let the Hurricane Roar (Lasst den Sturm nur heulen); Vlg. Der Greif, Wiesbaden.
Mann, Thomas: Dr. Faustus (Dr. Faustus); Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
Maxwell, William: The Folded Loaf (Junges Blatt am Baum); Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
Nathan, Robert: One More Spring (Fruehling wird es wieder); Rowohlt Vlg., Stuttgart.
Nathan, Robert: The Bishop's Wife (Die Frau des Bischofs); Rowohlt Vlg., Stuttgart.
O. Henry: Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1946 (Junges Amerika); Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.

Richter, Conrad: The Fields—The Trees (Das Maedchen Sayward); Walter Rau Vlg., Dietmannsried.
 Sandburg, Carl: Selected Poems (Guten Morgen, Amerika); Herbig Vlg., Berlin-Grune-wald.
 Saroyan, William: The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze (Der waghalsige junge Mann auf dem fliegenden Trapeze); Dr. Barbier Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Spence, Hartzell: One Foot in Heaven (Mit einem Fuß im Himmel); Storm Vlg., Bremen.
 Thurber, James: The Thurber Carnical (Rette sich, wer kann!); Rowohlt Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Waln, Nora: Reaching for the Stars (Der Griff nach den Sternen); Guenther Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Werfel, Franz: Song of Bernadette (Das Lied von Bernadette); Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Wharton, Edith: Ethan Prome (Die Schlittenfahrt); Herbig Vlg., Berlin.
 White, W. L.: Journey for Margaret (Ich adoptiere Margaret); Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
 Zweig, Stefan: Die Welt von Gestern (Trans: The World of Yesterday); Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.

Purchased

Alcott, Louisa: Joe's Boys; Bernheim Vlg., Fuerth.
 Averill, Gerald: Ridge Runner; Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
 Blair, Walter: Tall Tale America; Truejen Vlg., Bremen.
 Blunden, G.: The Room on the Route; Arani Vlg., Berlin.
 Burman, Ben L.: Big River to Cross; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
 Burman, Ben L.: Rooster Crows for Day; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
 Colver, Alice Ross: Joan Foster, Freshman; Linde Vlg., Berlin.
 Colver, Alice Ross: Joan Foster, Sophomore; Linde Vlg., Berlin.
 Crane, Stephen: The Red Badge of Courage; Desch Vlg., Munich.
 Day, Clarence: The Best of Clarence Day; Rowohlt Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Eaton, Evelyne: Quietly My Captain Waits; Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
 Erdmann, Loula G.: Lonely Passage; Maindruck Vlg. Dr. Oppheimer, Frankfurt.
 Field, Rachel: And How Tomorrow; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
 Forbes, Esther: Paradise; Drei Saeulen Vlg., Woerishofen.
 Forbes, Kathryn: Transfer Point; Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
 Garland, Hamlin: A Son of the Middle Border; Truejen Vlg., Bremen.
 Glasgow, Ellen: The Romantic Comedians; Mayer Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Greene, Josiah: Not in Our Stars; Vlg. Der Greif, Wiesbaden.
 Hanna, A. S.: A Prince in Their Midst; Dulk Vlg., Hamburg.
 Hathaway, B.: Writers for Tomorrow; Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
 Hawthorne, Hildegard: Westward the Course; Sebaldus Vlg., Nuremberg.
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel: House of Seven Gables; Alber Vlg., Munich.
 Hemingway, Ernest: For Whom The Bell Tolls; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Krause, Herbert: The Tresher; Volksverband der Bucherfreunde, Berlin.
 Lincoln, Victoria: February Hill; Drei Eulen Vlg., Duesseldorf.
 Lion, Hortense: The Grass Grows Green; Kreuz Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Mann, Thomas: Ausgewaehte Erzaelungen; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Mann, Thomas: Joseph der Ernaehrer; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Maxwell, William: Time Will Darken It; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
 Marks, Percy: A Tree Grown Straight; Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
 de la Roche, Mazo: Quebec; Schaffrath Vlg., Cologne.
 McCrackon, Harold: Tough; Bulldog in the Arctic; Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.
 McFee, William: In the First Watch; Togh Vlg., Hamburg.
 Nathan, Robert: There is Another Heaven; Rowohlt Vlg., Stuttgart.

Niggi, Josephine: Mexican Village; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
 Parsons, E.: An Afternoon; Wolff Vlg., Flensburg.
 Porter, Katherine A.: Flowering Judas; Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
 Porter, Katharine A.: The Leaning Tower and Other Stories; Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
 Porter, Katharine A.: Pale Horse, Pale Rider; Desch Vlg., Munich.
 Richter, Conrad: Early Americana and Other Stories; Walter Rau Vlg., Dietmannsried.
 Saroyan, William: Human Comedy; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Saroyan, William: My Heart's in the Highlands; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Saroyan, William: Time of Your Life; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Saroyan, William: The Saroyan Special; Pontes Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Sarton, M.: The Bridge of Years; Ullstein-Kindler Vlg., Berlin.
 Schmitzler, Arthur: Erzaelungen; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Schuster, Lincoln: A Treasury of The World's Great Letters; Guenther Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Stewart, George: Storm; Druckhaus Tempelhof, Berlin.
 Turnbull, A.: Day Must Dawn; Müller Vlg., Karlsruhe.
 von Hoffmannsthal, H.: Erzaelungen; Suhrkamp Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Walker, Mildred: Winter Wheat; Schleber Vlg., Kassel.
 Wechsberg, Joseph: Looking for A Bluebird; Mittelbach Vlg., Stuttgart.
 White, E. B.: One Man's Meat; Weissmann Vlg., Munich.
 Wolfe, Thomas: Letters to His Mother; Nymphenburger Vlg., Munich.
 Wolfe, Thomas: You Can't Go Home Again; Rowohlt Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Woolcott, Alexander: While Rome Burns; Volk & Zeit Vlg., Karlsruhe.
 Yates, Haydie: Seventy Miles from A Lemon; Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
 Young, Stark: So Red the Rose; Stahlberg Vlg., Karlsruhe.
 Zweig, Arnold: The Axe of Wandsbek; Drei Saeulen Vlg., Woerishofen.

7. Literary Criticism

Published

Beach, Joseph W.: American Fiction (Amerikanische Prosadichtung); Pattloch Vlg., Aschaffenburg.
 Brooks, Van Wyck: The World of Washington Irving (Das Erwachen Amerikas); Piper Vlg., Munich.
 Brooks, Van Wyck: The Flowering of New England (Die Bluetee Neu-Englands); Piper Vlg., Munich.
 Matthiessen, F. C.: American Renaissance (Amerikanische Renaissance); Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.
Purchased
 Brooks, Van Wyck: New England Indian Summer; Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.
 Cousins, Norman: The Good Inheritance; Aegis Vlg., Ulm.
 Gray, James: On Second Thought; Desch Vlg., Munich.
 Kazin, Alfred: On Native Grounds; Alber Vlg., Munich.
 Snell, George: The Shapers of American Fiction; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
 Vogt, William: The Road to Survival; Nest Vlg., Nuremberg.
 Wilson, Edmund: Axel's Castle; Stahlberg Vlg., Karlsruhe.

8. Science and Applied Science

Published

Binger, Carl: The Doctor's Job (Der Arzt und sein Patient); Klett Vlg., Stuttgart.
 The Control of Communicable Diseases (Die Bekaeupfung der Infektionskrankheiten); Georg Thieme Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Deering, Ferdie: USDA-Manager of American Agriculture (USDA Das Landwirtschaftsministerium der Vereinigten Staaten von

Nordamerika); Eugen Ulmer Vlg., Ludwigsburg.
 Flexner, Simon: William Henry Welch and The Heroic Age of American Medicine (William Henry Welch und das heroische Zeitalter der amerikanischen Medizin); Thieme Vlg., Stuttgart.
 German, W. D.: Doctor Anonymous (Aerzte im Hintergrund); Drei Saeulen Vlg., Woerishofen.
 Hylander, Clarence: American Inventors (Amerikanische Erfinder); Hanser Vlg., Munich.
 Mock, Elizabeth: Built in U. S. A. (In den U. S. A. gebaut 1932—1944); Metopen Vlg., Wiesbaden.
 Zinsser, Hans: Rats, Lice and History (Ratten, Laeuse und Weltgeschichte); Hatje Vlg., Stuttgart.

Purchased

Avery, George S.: Hormones and Horticulture; Siebenicher Vlg., Berlin.
 Bailey, Percival: Intracranial Tumors; Enke Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Bernheim, B. M.: The Surgeon's Domain; Ehrenwirth Vlg., Munich.
 Caba, E. J.: Science in A Changing World; Vlg. Druckhaus Tempelhof, Berlin.
 Conant, James B.: On Understanding Science; Gebr. Weiss Vlg., Berlin.
 Crevecoeur, Hector: Letters from An American Farmer; Pary Vlg., Berlin.
 Dubois, J. H.: Plastics; Enke Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Dunlap, Orrin E.: Radio's 100 Men of Science; Vlg. Druckhaus Tempelhof, Berlin.
 Eckstein, Gustav: Everyday Miracle; Franck'sche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart.
 Faulkner, Edward: A Second Look; Webels Vlg., Essen-Steele.
 Faulkner, Edward: Plowman's Folly; Webels Vlg., Essen-Steele.
 Fischer, Martin H.: Death and Dentistry; Steinkopf Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Freeman & Watts: Psychosurgery; Wissenschaftliche Verlagsanst., Stuttgart.
 Joans, Sir James: The Mysterious Universe; Vlg. Druckhaus Tempelhof, Berlin.
 Kelmer, John A.: Penicillin Therapy; Georg Thieme Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Lydenberg, Henry M. & Archer, John: The Care and Repair of Books; Kasten Vlg., Bremen.
 Prescott & Dunn: Industrial Microbiology; Steinkopf Vlg., Frankfurt.
 Sigerist, Henry: Civilization and Diseases; Bonaschewski Vlg., Woerishofen.
 Waring, P. A.: Roots in the Earth; Siebenicher Vlg., Berlin.
 White, Ann Terry: Lost Worlds, The Romance of Archeology; Hatje Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Young, Helen: Essentials of Nursing; Enke Vlg., Stuttgart.

9. Arts

Published

Copland, Aaron: Our New Music (Unsere Neue Musik); Kasperek Vlg., Munich.
 Flexner, James Th.: America's Old Masters (Die ersten Kuenstler der Neuen Welt); Gebr. Mann Vlg., Berlin.
 Garwood, Darrell: Artist in Iowa (Ein Kuenstler im mittleren Westen); Buerger Vlg., Lorch.
 Lang, Paul Henry: Music in Western Civilization (2 Vols) (Die Musik im Abendland); Manu Vlg., Augsburg.
 Taylor, Deems: The Wel-Tempered Listener (Der wohltemperierte Zuhoeerer); Heimeran Vlg., Munich.
 Weinstock, Herbert: Tschaikovsky (Tschai-kowsky); Winkler Vlg., Coburg.

Purchased

Adams, Henry: Mont Saint Michel and Chartres; Blanvalet Vlg., Berlin.
 Copland, Aaron: What to Listen for in Music; Kasperek Vlg., Munich.
 Ewen, David: Music for the Millions; Standpunkt Vlg., Stuttgart.
 Mellquist, Jerome: The Emergence of an American Art; Gebr. Mann Vlg., Berlin.
 Thomson, Virgil: The Musical Scene; Kasperek Vlg., Munich.
 Weinstock, Herbert: Haendel; Winkler Vlg., Coburg.
 Wright, Frank Lloyd: When Democracy Builds; Gebr. Mann Vlg., Berlin.

Official Communiques

East Zone Regime

Text of the Allied High Commission press release, dated Oct. 10, follows:

The establishment in the Soviet Zone of a so-called "Government of the People's Republic of Germany" has caused no surprise in Allied High Commission circles. The Soviets are obviously disturbed by the attraction exerted in Eastern Germany by the Federal Government.

The Soviet note accusing the Western Powers of violating their agreements concerning Germany clearly indicated the imminence of the present events. It is superfluous to recall the terms of the reply of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and of France to this Soviet note.

Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the Western Allies strove for many months to reach an agreement with the USSR on a common policy to be applied to Germany as a whole. It was owing to the Soviet refusal to cooperate that these efforts failed. As the recovery of Germany could be no longer delayed, the Western Allies were compelled to take the decisions which permitted the establishment of the Federal German Government.

The Federal German Republic springs from the German people. It is based on the fundamental principles of democracy. A representative assembly prepared the basic law. Elections were held on August 13, 1949. The federal institutions, one after the other, have assumed their functions according to the procedure laid down by the Germans themselves.

The people of Western Germany have clearly demonstrated at the elections that they appreciated at their true worth the liberties that they have recovered.

The so-called Government of the German Democratic Republic is the artificial creation of a "popular assembly" which had no mandate for this purpose. The chamber which set itself up without any consultation of the popular will at once decided to postpone the elections for a year. The intention of this postponement is evidently to insure that the elections when they are held shall follow the pattern already set in other satellite states.

This so-called government, which is devoid of any legal basis, and has determined to evade an appeal to the electorate, has no title to represent Eastern Germany. It has an even smaller claim to speak in the name of Germany as a whole. The events which have taken place in the East will not modify the attitude of the Western Powers.

The Foreign Ministers declared at the close of the Washington Conference that "a major objective of the three Allied Governments was to encourage and facilitate the closest integration, on a mutually beneficial basis, of the German people under a democratic federal state within the framework of a European association."

The High Commission will continue to be guided by this principle. It will encourage the development of the young German democracy and is conscious of the responsibilities which this implies. The people of the Western Sectors of Berlin may rest assured that the Allied Powers will continue to fulfill their mission in the former capital and that, as in the past, all steps will be taken in collaboration with the federal government to ensure to the inhabitants of Berlin a life of political and economic freedom.

Decision of the Allied High Commission on the Revaluation of the Deutsche Mark

The Council of the Allied High Commission decides as follows:

I

The Allied High Commission does not interpose any objection to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany establishing a conversion value for the Deutsche mark in terms of United States dollars at the rate of 0.238 United States dollar per Deutsche mark.

II

The High Commission recognizes that any discriminatory practices and dumping which may exist must be eliminated and measures must be taken looking toward the elimination of any subsidies, direct or indirect, granted in order to support such discriminatory practices and dumping.

This should be accomplished by January 1, 1950.

The High Commission orders that an inquiry be undertaken immediately to determine the measures required to implement that policy.

III

Pending the result of the inquiry ordered by the High Commission on discriminatory trade practices, action will be taken within seven days to insure that the interests of coal importing countries are not prejudiced by the present revaluation of the Deutsche mark.

This may be achieved by (a) maintaining the same price in Deutsche marks for export coal as before the present revaluation; or

(b) adjusting the export and/or the internal prices of coal so as to insure that the differential between the two is not wider than before the present revaluation.

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany is to submit to the High Commission measures to implement the foregoing.

Done at Bonn, Petersburg, Sept. 28, 1949.

Allied High Commission

The second meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held Oct. 6 at the Petersburg, near Bonn. Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner (Chairman) General Sir Brian H. Robertson, UK High Commissioner, and M. Armand Berard, French Deputy High Commissioner, were present.

The Council approved the German proposals with respect to adjustments in the export prices of coal and coal products for the interim period from Sept. 19, 1949, to the end of the year. The overall effect of the adjustment reflects approximately the revaluation of the Deutsche mark. A study of the effects of this adjustment will be continued during the final quarter of the year with a view to putting into effect any further adjustments which may be found necessary, as of Jan. 1, 1950.

A German proposal to establish a tourist information office in New York to promote travel by Americans to Germany was approved by the Council. The tourist office will be staffed initially by two German representatives experienced in tourist matters who will be able to give full information on travel in Germany and will circulate publicity material among interested American agencies. Special efforts are to be made to build up interest in next year's Passion Play in Oberammergau, the Bayreuth Festival and the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Bach's death.

The cost of maintaining the agency, between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per month, is to be charged to the Foreign Currency Budget for Tourist Trade established by the German Department of Economics.

The Council decided that the activities of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany would continue to be carried out in accordance with agreements previously signed by the Commanders-in-Chief, new agreements or amendments to existing agreements will be decided upon by the High Commission unless it decides that the matter involves responsibilities to be taken on a unilateral basis by each of the High Commissioners. Activities of representatives of such organizations will be subject to control by the Allied High Commission.

Meeting with Chancellor

The Allied High Commission met Oct. 14 with Chancellor Adenauer at the Allied Commission Headquarters at Petersburg. The meeting was held to discuss a number of current problems facing the Commission and the Federal Republic.

This meeting is the first of a series of such meetings between the Commission and the chancellor at which an exchange of views can be effected on an informal basis.

Laws and Regulations

Registration of Steel Group

With a view to insuring that the members of the Steel Trustee Association established in accordance with Military Government Law No. 75 have the necessary powers to carry out the provisions of Law 75 in conformity with existing German Law, the UK and US Military Governments have promulgated Regulation No. 2, the text of which is given below.

Regulation No. 2 provides the Steel Trustee Association with a legal personality and directs that the association be registered as such in the Commercial Register.

Regulation No. 2 Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 75.

Whereas Article 6 of Military Government Law No. 75 provides that Military Government may from time to time issue regulations and orders in implementation or amplification of that Law.

Now therefore Military Government hereby orders as follows:

1. (a) The Steel Trustee Association shall be a legal person according to German Law.

(b) The Steel Trustee Association shall have its registered office in Duesseldorf, and shall be registered in the Commercial Register. The registration shall be free of charge.

(c) The Steel Trustee Association shall be a non-profit-making undertaking.

2. The Steel Trustee Association shall be responsible directly to the Combined Steel Group for carrying out the tasks allotted to it under Law 75.

3. The Steel Trustee Association shall, subject to the approval of the Combined Steel Group, appoint a managing committee of three or more from among its members, any two of whom, acting jointly, shall be the legal representatives of the Steel Trustee Association within the meaning of German Law.

4. This regulation shall become effective on Sept. 15, 1949.

Hunting Ordinance

A new ordinance has been promulgated by HICOG controlling hunting and fishing in the US Zone by all persons serving with or accredited to the US, UK and French occupation forces and their dependents, the Office of General Counsel, HICOG, announced.

Known as HICOG Ordinance No. 1, which became effective Oct. 14, it provides that no person subject to the ordinance shall engage in hunting or fishing except under the following conditions:

1. All persons 16 years of age or over shall have a valid hunting license, and those under that age shall be accompanied by a person with a valid license.

2. They must abide by applicable legislation as to bag limits and seasons issued by competent authorities; boar and deer may be hunted only by licensed parties in accordance with regulations issued by HICOG or EUCOM; game, other than boar, may be hunted only in daylight; and no "trapping, snaring, baiting, shining (using lights) or poisoning game animals and birds" will be allowed.

3. Such persons may use only hand-operated rifles or shotguns or semi-automatic shotguns, and sporting ammunition (excluding full-jacketed, armor-piercing and tracer ammunition), and such weapons must be registered in accordance with EUCOM regulations.

4. No hunting will be permitted within three kilometers (1.8 miles) of a US Zone boundary, the other side of which is patrolled by any United Nation, with the exception of the Rhine river where hunting with shotguns and in parties organized under HICOG or EUCOM instructions will be permitted.

5. Fishing will be allowed only for persons with valid licenses, and in accordance with

applicable legislation as to seasons and creel limits issued by competent authorities.

6. Fishing will not be permitted in areas posted by HICOG or competent military authorities as restricted, and taking fish by using explosives, nets or poison is prohibited.

The ordinance also provides that any person convicted of violating any of its provisions shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding \$500 or both. In the event of an inconsistency, Ordinance No. 1 shall prevail over any other legislation.

At the same time, HICOG issued Regulation No. 1 pursuant to the hunting and fishing ordinance which established the following procedure for obtaining hunting and fishing licenses by the subject personnel:

US resident officers will issue annual fishing licenses on presentation of a receipt showing payment of \$1 to an office of the *Deutsche Post*. Prior to April 1, 1950 they will issue annual hunting licenses upon application and with no charge. After March 31, 1950, a receipt from a *Deutsche Post* office showing payment of \$3 will be required before issuing annual hunting licenses. US resident officers will issue hunting party permits upon application.

The *Deutsche Post* was designated to receive the license fees because it is the most convenient agency for occupation personnel. The money will be converted to *Deutsche marks* for use in feeding fish, stocking streams and conserving game. — from PRD release Oct. 12.

Text of Speech

A talk by High Commissioner McCloy was recorded for the *March of Time, Inc.*, and televised on a US-wide hook-up Oct. 13. The talk preface the dramatization of "Crusade in Europe" by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, which has been adapted for television. The following was released by permission of *March of Time, Inc.*

A few weeks ago the population of western Germany, after having gone to the polls to select representatives from among their own number, established in the city of Bonn a parliamentary government, the first one since 1933. It was an historic occasion and marked a natural climax to the unfolding drama of the development of a new Europe.

Mankind is slow in learning the lesson of the past. All of us whose generation has been marred by two great wars realize that the price of freedom is a costly one. The German people, although as desirous of freedom as any other people, became unwary, with the result that their liberty was lost to the iron hand of privilege and despotism.

The bitter lesson which came with the loss of two disastrous wars is one which never should be lost. In recounting the second of these conflicts, General Eisenhower has done a great service and the "March of Time" organization is to be complimented for their ingenuity in dramatizing the General's story for tens of millions of Americans.

I wish it were possible for the people of all nations to enjoy the same privilege. If this were possible, the lesson to which I have referred might be written even more everlastingly in their memories. It would surely give added encouragement to those who are now engaged in the momentous task of leading the German people toward a true democracy.

In assessing the performance of this, the youngest government on the continent, we should not overlook the fact that it is faced with enormous and unprecedented problems. It must govern a divided country; its powers and prerogatives are circumscribed; it can only gradually assume the legislative, judicial and executive powers which have been assigned to it. It must pay and work its way out of a deficit economy. It must provide housing for millions. It must square the problem of eight to ten million refugees from many eastern lands who have crowded within its already overpopulated territory.

The German people have in times past demonstrated that they possess great capacity for hard work and application to the task at hand. Now is the time for them to display that capacity to the utmost. The progress of the German people will be watched and guided. Material outside assistance, already vast, will continue to be provided for some time to come. But in the final analysis the future of Germany depends upon the will, the character and the spirit of the German people themselves.

Official Announcements

Customs Control in UK Zone

In accordance with the provisions of the Occupation Statute, the customs procedure with regard to the movement of goods across western Germany's international frontiers now becomes the responsibility of the German authorities. Consequently, all persons crossing these frontiers can expect in future to have their baggage, etc. searched by officials of the German Customs Frontier Service (Zollgrenzdienst).

These officials will be responsible for seizures of contraband, etc. and any appeals against such seizures will have to be addressed to the German customs authorities.

The foregoing does not apply to customs examination of members of the Allied Occupational Forces which will be carried out by the German Customs Frontier Service under the direct supervision of a British official of the Frontier Inspection Service. These British officials are stationed at certain road and rail crossings on the international frontiers and airports, and members of the Occupational Forces are only allowed to leave and enter at these points.

These British officials will also give advice and assistance to Allied nationals other than Occupational Forces, but it will have to be remembered that their numbers are small and they cannot always be made available at all crossing points.—from CCG(BE) announcement.

Foreign Travel By Germans

Restrictions on travel abroad of citizens of western Germany are being progressively reduced in line with the increasing liberalization of Allied controls and is aimed at helping Germany resume her place in western Europe through a freer interchange of skills and personnel.

In the past a German who applied for an exit permit to leave Germany was called upon to show cause why he should be allowed to do so. In general, journeys were authorized only if they were considered to be in the direct interest of Military Government, or for the reeducation of Germany or where compassionate reasons for travel out of Germany were established.

With the establishment of the new German federal government, these restrictions have now been removed, and the German federal agencies to be set up to deal with travel matters will have a large part in the liberalized travel program.

The Occupation Authorities still reserve the right to refuse an exit or entry permit if it is considered that the proposed journey is prejudicial to their control, or contrary to the interest of Germany.

An essential to the prosperity of Germany is a "two-way" traffic and the recent relaxations have opened the gate of western Germany to visitors from all over the world.

Tourists may now spend their vacations in Germany.

Business men may enter freely. Relations and friends from countries abroad are free to pay their visit and the many contacts which are so essential to the well-being of a country have been reestablished in western Germany.

Such restrictions on individual travelers as remain have been reduced to the very minimum essential under present conditions to the security and well-being of Germany and the requirements of the Occupation Authorities.—from HICOG (Berlin) announcement.

Commodities for Open Sale

The Joint Export-Import Agency on Sept. 28 issued a revised list of commodities available for open sale.

These materials, originally imported for stockpiling and other programs, comprise 52 main classifications of goods from ammonium to zinc. Most are located in warehouses in north German ports and are offered for sale on an "as is, where is" basis, to any individual or firm in the three western zones and three western sectors of Berlin for *Deutsche marks*.

Complete details as to quantities, specifications, location and price will be supplied on request to the Office of Operations, Joint Export-Import Agency, Frankfurt. All items are offered subject to prior sale.

The Joint Export-Import Agency indicated that, under certain conditions, several of the items may be purchased for re-export.

Commodities available are: ammonium, antimony, arsenate, asbestos, balsam, bismuth, blood albumen, cadmium, camphor, carbon black, casein, chromium, copper, copper oxychloride, creosol, doors, glue, manila hemp, insulin, automobile lamps, lithium, grinding machine, pressing machine, calculating machine, manganese, milkpowder, phenol, phosphate, potassium, rags, resin, selenium, sisal, sodium, soap, ladies shoes, straw wicker work, sulphur, tall oil, ebony, balsawood, Swedish redwood, cedar logs, swan and exotic round timber, vaccine, talc, truck tires, vanadium, vitamin extract, zinc, zinc phosphite.—from JEIA announcement.

Informational Operations

The Office of Public Affairs announced Sept. 29 that it would no longer be necessary for non-German nationals now conducting or seeking to establish operations in the field of information media in the US Zone to obtain permission for such operations from the Information Services Division.

The requirement that a letter of authorization be secured from the chief, Information Services Division of the state where the applicant's headquarters is established, is also rescinded. However, special permission is still required for the operation of radio broadcasting, television or wired radio transmission installation.

Any other pertinent regulations governing business operations of non-German nationals in the US Zone of Germany are not hereby affected.—from HICOG announcement.

Housing Priorities

Housing accommodations for EUCOM personnel will be assigned in each housing and personnel group according to the date that the request for quarters was submitted, according to a new EUCOM-wide policy.

Previously, the rank and date-of-rank for military personnel, or the grade and date-of-grade for civilian employees, were determining factors in assigning housing.

In accordance with the new "first come, first assigned" policy, persons arriving at a military post will be given a priority number based on the date of their request for an assignment of quarters.

A request cannot be forwarded in advance of the actual arrival of the individual on the post. Within each group arriving on the same date, relative arrangement of priority will still be made by rank or grade.

As the quarters become available within each housing and personnel group, they will be offered to the individual in order of his priority.

If the individual refuses to accept adequate quarters that are provided to him, his name will be placed at bottom of the then existing list of his group, and a new priority number will be given him.—from EUCOM announcement.

Restriction on EES Gasoline

Sale of EES gasoline to registered owners of private vehicles has been limited to 200 gallons a month by a EUCOM cable to all major commands and military posts in the US-controlled area of Germany, and not more than 20 gallons may be delivered at one time

into regular tanks of vehicles of authorized owners.

Post commanders may increase the allowance in individual cases only upon satisfactory proof of greater requirement, and the same cable authorizes post commanders to cancel the EUCOM vehicle registration of any person under their jurisdiction, using gasoline in excess of personal needs or for illegitimate purposes. Cancellation of private vehicle registration will preclude further purchases of gasoline from EES.

EES gasoline stations may fill up to 25 gallons into spare cans if authorized personnel are traveling to points not serviced by EES outside the US-controlled area of Germany and are in possession of a special permit.

In order to secure special authorization, owners of private automobiles must present valid travel orders or a certificate, signed by their superior officer or responsible supervisor, indicating that the place to be visited does not have EES facilities. Such a certificate must then be submitted for review to the adjutant of the post or subpost where the travel orders or certificate were issued.

The adjutant may determine the amount of gasoline required in addition to a full tank and may authorize the purchase of gasoline in spare cans, not exceeding a total of 25 gallons. Only one copy of the special permit will be issued to the person requesting it and this copy will be surrendered to the EES station filling the spare cans.—*from EUCOM announcement.*

Airlines Mark Surpluses

Commercial airlines operating in western Germany are now permitted to convert Deutsche mark surpluses into foreign currencies. Up to Sept. 27, airlines were required to deposit DM receipts in blocked accounts, with withdrawals permitted only for operating expenses in Germany.

Under the new arrangement, scheduled air carriers serving western Germany and the western sectors of Berlin may convert their mark surpluses up to a total of \$1,300,000 in the next six months. This amount, the total allocated for all lines, is estimated to be 25 percent of the total operating cost of the air carriers for the same period.—*from JEIA announcement.*

Transfer of JEIA Activities

The Joint Export-Import Agency issued Oct. 14 an instruction which will transfer nearly all of its functional operations and responsibilities to the German Administration for Economics (*Verwaltung fuer Wirtschaft*) or other competent German governmental authority designated by the German Federal Government.

With one exception, all administrative functions in regard to foreign trade are exercised by the VFW effective from Oct. 15.

The Joint Export-Import Agency will still exercise the power of approving or disapproving export licenses for commodities listed in Allied Control Council Law No. 43 (Prohibited Items) and certain other materials.

The termination of these responsibilities is outlined in JEIA Instruction No. 34. The instruction states that the transfer is subject to the reserved powers of the Allied High Commission.

The Joint Export-Import Agency will continue functioning, in fields not transferred to HICOG or German authorities, until placed in liquidation status, at which time outstanding contracts, obligations and claims will be completed.

Instructions and operational memoranda covering functions which are transferred to German Administration under this instruction are as follows:

JEIA Instruction No. 1: First Revision—Subject: Export procedure. (excluding paras 10 (a), (i) and (ii) as amended.)

JEIA Instruction No. 3: First Revision—Subject: Procedure for the receipt of and accounting for imports into the US/UK Zones of Germany.

JEIA Instruction No. 4: Subject: Decentralized import licensing procedure (Note:—Disposition of imports procured, or products manufactured therefrom).

JEIA Instruction No. 6: Subject: Export foreign exchange bonus.

JEIA Instruction No. 7: Subject: Amplification of procedure relating to international transportation by motor carrier as published by Transport Division OMGUS and CCG (BE).

JEIA Instruction No. 9: First Revision—Subject: Performance of services by German agents on behalf of foreign principals.

JEIA Instruction No. 11: First Revision—Subject: Procedure for reactivation of German shipping, forwarding and transport agents, and procedure for payment of foreign shipping, forwarding and transport services and insurance by German exporters and their agents.

JEIA Instruction No. 12: First Revision—Subject: Procedure for the handling of deep sea bunker coal at the North German ports.

JEIA Instruction No. 15: Second Revision—Subject: Importation of gift shipments through commercial channels.

JEIA Instruction No. 16: Subject: Procedure for the licensing of German principals to use commission agents abroad.

JEIA Instruction No. 17: Subject: Management of German shipping.

JEIA Instruction No. 18: Subject: Conversion of interzonal trade with Saar territory to foreign trade.

JEIA Instruction No. 19: Subject: Procedure for the licensing of German firms to charter non-German vessels.

JEIA Instruction No. 20: Subject: Establishment of foreign exchange credit.

JEIA Instruction No. 22: First Revision—Subject: Procedure for filing applications for patents and registration of trademarks, designs and copyrights.

JEIA Instruction No. 25: Subject: Procedure for the licensing of German firms to book shipping space in non-German vessels operating on liner services.

JEIA Instruction No. 26: Subject: Lifeboat institute (*Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Rettung Schiffbruechiger*).

JEIA Instruction No. 29: Subject: Import licensing procedure.

JEIA Instruction No. 30: Subject: Licensing of inland water transport services and supplies.

JEIA Instruction No. 31: Subject: Licensing and payment for invisible imports.

JEIA Instruction No. 33: Subject: Procedure for the export of solid fuel from western Germany.

Operational Memorandum No. 13: Subject: Export sales of secondhand items to individuals.

Operational Memorandum No. 14: Subject: Export, import and transit traffic between Belgium and the Combined Zones.

Operational Memorandum No. 15: Subject: Exports to Sweden.

Operational Memorandum Nr. 16: Subject: JEIA Instruction No. 1—Export procedure.

Operational Memorandum No. 21: Subject: Export of power, electricity and gas.

Operational Memorandum No. 22: Subject: Processing transactions.

Operational Memorandum No. 24: Subject: Contracts with sterling area.

Operational Memorandum No. 25: Subject: Reichsmark payment for exports and imports.

Operational Memorandum No. 26: Subject: Exports to Palestine.

Operational Memorandum No. 29: Subject: Bonus "A" purchases within Germany.

Operational Memorandum No. 32: Subject: Currencies, banks and accounts for payment of exports and imports.

Export of Coal

The Joint Export-Import Agency Oct. 7 delegated full responsibility for approving exports of coal from western Germany to the *Deutscher Kohlen-Verkauf* (German Coal Sales Office) at Essen. This agency will operate until such time as the German Federal Government establishes an official body to approve solid fuel exports.

The new arrangement was outlined in JEIA Instruction No. 33, which also established the operational procedure to be followed by the governmental body when it comes into being. The instruction specifies that the body will be under the supervision of the Combined Coal Control Group, and that it will be located at Essen.

Immediately the overall allocation of coal from western Germany has been established by the Economic Commission for Europe, the Allied High Commission, through the Coal Control Group, will inform the German governmental body of the quantities and grades which may be exported to each country. Thereafter, export contracts will only be approved by the German body in accordance with such allocations and according to the coal prices which will be fixed by the appropriate authorities.

The German governmental body will be charged with full responsibility in screening export coal contracts and to see that contracts do not contain or establish restrictive trade practices. — *from JEIA announcement.*

Road and Weather Reports

Reports on road surface and weather conditions throughout the US controlled area of Germany were resumed by the Provost Marshal Division, EUCOM, on Oct. 17, to be published daily in the Stars & Stripes and broadcast over AFN.

Responsibility for compiling and releasing road and weather condition reports was assigned to the Highway Patrol Branch of the Provost Marshal Division. Post commanders in EUCOM were directed to render daily reports, covering main highways and secondary roads in their post areas.

Normally, reports are submitted and announced once during a 24-hour period, but sudden changes in conditions affecting traffic safety are subject to special reports and are announced immediately.

Accurate and current announcements of weather and road conditions are only part of the EUCOM program to aid motorists in the US controlled area in avoiding hazardous roads and preventing accidents. Provost Marshal officials stressed that full cooperation of the motoring public is needed at all times in order to improve traffic safety effectively.—*from EUCOM announcement.*

Travel Clearance

Travel clearance still is required for EUCOM personnel wishing to visit Berlin, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Salzburg and Vienna, where critical shortages of accommodations continue to exist.

Specific individual clearance must be obtained from the commanders of the areas before orders are issued permitting travel into these cities, if accommodations are required. Prior clearance is not needed, except for Berlin, Vienna and Salzburg, if the traveler does not need accommodations or will stay in private quarters.

EUCOM travelers also were advised that Munich and Garmisch Military Posts will not issue occupational forces travel permits (grey passes) needed for entry into Vienna, or the allied force permits for travel to the French Zone of Austria, except to personnel under the jurisdiction of Munich and Garmisch posts. Other persons proceeding to Austria must obtain the proper documents from the military post where they reside. Those arriving in Munich or Garmisch en route to Austria without proper documentation will be returned to their home station. — *from EUCOM announcement.*

Criminal Investigation Units

Criminal Investigation Detachment and special Investigation Sections at Military Posts in EUCOM are being phased out as separate organizations and are being reorganized to operate as Criminal Investigation Units. These will be composed of specialized squads and will be assigned to post Provost Marshals but under central control of the chief, CID, Provost Marshal Division, EUCOM.

Such criminal investigation units will be charged with responsibility in their assigned post areas, for prevention, suppression and investigation of all crimes against the US Government, and crimes committed against individuals serving in the occupation. Seriousness of an offense will no longer determine assignment for investigation to a special

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Reparations (Cumulative Review), Report of the Military Governor, No. 48, September 1945-June 1949.

Report of the Month of July, JIEA, July 1949.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (BE), Office of UK High Commissioner, Vol. 4, No. 8, August 1949.

Records Administration, C1, Cir 197 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, Aug. 26, 1949.

Designation of Commands, C2, Cir 124 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, Aug. 26, 1949.

Marriage, C4, Cir 3 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, Aug. 29, 1949.

Weekly Directive, No. 35, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 2, 1949.

Army Postal Service in the European Command, C1, Cir 18 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 2, 1949.

Establishment of "Off Limits," C1, Cir 55 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 2, 1949.

Control of Firearms, C3, Cir 87 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 2, 1949.

Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group Weekly Report, No. 57, Sept. 9, 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area, No. 81, BICO/GL(49)213, Sept. 9, 1949.

EUCOM Station List, 31 August 1949, AG 319.26 AGU, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 12, 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin, No. 37, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 14, 1949. Covers Sept. 6 to 9.

Personnel Survey of the Army and Air Force in Europe, AG 320.2 AGU-AGO, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 15, 1949. Covers quarter ending June 30.

Regulation No. 2 pursuant to MG Law No. 75, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS (Berlin), Sept. 15, 1949.

Military Government Law No. 26 "Disposition of Properties in the US Zone of Occupation Formerly Owned by the Reichsrundfunk Gesellschaft," AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS (Frankfurt), Sept. 15, 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 206, OEA, CCB(BE), Sept. 15, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 37, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 15, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 215, OMGBS, Sept. 15, 1949.

Military Police Traffic Control Training, C1, Training Memorandum 7 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 16, 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 66, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), Sept. 16, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 38, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 16, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 216, OMGBS, Sept. 16, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 217, OMGBS, Sept. 16, 1949.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 010.6 (FA), OMGUS (Berlin), Sept. 17, 1949.

What is the Job of the US Fleet? TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 38, TI&E Division, EUCOM, Sept. 18, 1949.

Military Government Law No. 53 (Revised), "Control of Foreign Exchange and of the Movement of Property," AG 010.6 (EA), OMGUS (Berlin), Sept. 19, 1949.

Administration Economy Program, AG 300 COM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 19, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 39, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 19, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 218, OMGBS, Sept. 19, 1949.

Efficiency Reports, AG 210.3 SGS, Hq US Army, Sept. 20, 1949.

Troop Assignment, No. 24, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 20, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 219, OMGBS, Sept. 20, 1949.

Regulation No. 1 under MG Law No. 53 (Revised), "Control of Foreign Exchange and of the Movement of Property," AG 004.21 (EA), OMGUS (Berlin), Sept. 21, 1949.

Declaration concerning the Entry into Force of the Occupation Statute, CCG(BE), Sept. 21, 1949.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report, No. 60, Sept. 14, 1949.

The Public Compares Present and Past Economic Conditions, Opinion Surveys Report, No. 189, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 21, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 220, OMGBS, Sept. 21, 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 207, OEA CCC(BE), Sept. 22, 1949.

Copies of Instructions listed in the Information Bulletin may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

Berlin Press Review, No. 221, OMGBS, Sept. 22, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 42, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 22, 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 67, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), Sept. 23, 1949.

Economics vs Savings, AG 091.3 COM-AGO, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 23, 1949.

Weekly Directive, No. 38, Hq EUCOM, Sept. 23, 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 222, OMGBS, Sept. 23, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 43, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 23, 1949.

Statistical Report End August 1949, Labor Dept. of the Combined Zones (Frankfurt), Sept. 24, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 44, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 26, 1949.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report, No. 61, Sept. 21, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 45, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 27, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 46, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 28, 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 208, OEA CCG(BE), Sept. 29, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 47, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 29, 1949.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 190, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 29, 1949. Covers German newspapers and publications dated up to Sept. 28 inclusive.

Daily Press Review, No. 48, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Sept. 30, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 49, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 3, 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 171, HICOG (Berlin), Oct. 4, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 50, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 4, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 51, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 5, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 52, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 6, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 53, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 7, 1949.

Daily Press Review, No. 54, ISD OMGUS (Bad Nauheim), Oct. 10, 1949.

HEUTE (in German), No. 95, ISD OMGUS, Oct. 12, 1949.

squad. The type of crime involved will be the only deciding factor. — from EUCOM announcement.

Funds for Air Stops

Persons returning to the United States from EUCOM on a Military Air Transport Service plane were cautioned to carry with them sufficient money to cover expenses if the aircraft is delayed enroute.

MATS planes leaving Rhine-Main air force base for Westover Field, Mass., sometimes are diverted to aerial ports in France, England or other places where it is impossible to secure partial payments of salaries, or to purchase cigarettes.

Occasionally, the planes so diverted must remain at the way stations for as long as a week. As there are no government messes at those points, each passenger must purchase food from his own funds.—from EUCOM announcement.

Chaplains' Hour Programs

"Chaplains' hours" for instruction in citizenship and morality will be conducted at all army installations in European Command. Commanders will designate time in regular training schedules for this purpose, and all military personnel will be required to attend one chaplains' hour each month.

The period of instruction may vary from 30 minutes to an hour. More frequent scheduling is suggested whenever troops may be assembled readily without interference with military duties. The character

guidance instruction in EUCOM hitherto has been left to the discretion of unit commanders, and the frequency of attendance has not been specified. — from EUCOM announcement.

Career Field Examinations

Enlisted men in EUCOM who are classified into the infantry, artillery or armored cavalry career fields should submit applications for advancement on Department of the Army AGO Form 359 preliminary to qualifying for the first annual round of promotional examinations in these fields.

Applications for the infantry field must be submitted before Oct. 20; for armored cavalry by Oct. 26; and for artillery between Oct. 5 and Nov. 1. Approved applications received by EUCOM examining and computing agencies more than 10 days after these closing dates will not be honored.

Computation of the minimum 60-day period for deferred enlisted efficiency reports will not extend beyond the closing dates. The deferred reports must be received by the EECA not later than 15 days following the closing date of the receipt of advancement applications.

The time-in-grade and the time-in-service necessary for promotion will be computed as of Feb. 1, 1950, rather than on the date of the examinations. Those whose latest efficiency report standard score is below 61 will not be eligible for promotion.

The Department of the Army AGO Form 297 filled out in connection with grade

adjustment promotion recommendations for those classified into combat career fields will form the basis for determining those who are ineligible for advancement in those fields. EUCOM examining and computing agencies are currently advising troop units of the scores pertaining to individuals recommended for grade adjustment promotions for the period between July 1 and Aug. 31.

Enlisted personnel who have approved applications, but who are scheduled to return to the United States about the time of the examinations, will take tests at the 7749 Staging Area. — from EUCOM announcement.

Promotions Suspended

The promotion of enlisted personnel to and within the first three grades (sergeant, sergeant first class and master sergeant) is suspended temporarily, according to a directive from the Department of the Army, received by Headquarters, European Command.

The freezing of promotions in the first three grades is effective immediately (Sept. 19) for all enlisted personnel except those in the food service career field who are due to be promoted Tuesday, Sept. 20, as a result of qualifying in promotional examinations conducted in August.

Despite the temporary ban on promotions, examinations for Army personnel classified into career fields will be held as scheduled. These include tests in the infantry, artillery and armored cavalry career fields. — from EUCOM announcement.

Here and There in the US Zone



Three groups of American farmers and their families visited areas of Western Germany in September as part of a month's "Friendship Tour" of several Marshall Plan countries. Part of one group is pictured on arrival at the main railroad station in Frankfurt.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Displaced persons at the occupation emigrant staging area at Bremerhaven favorably impressed white-haired Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) and Sen. Raymond E. Baldwin (R-Conn.), holding boy. The congressmen conversed with the DP's through interpreters.

(US Army photo)



Dr. Everett Clinchy, who helped organize the first inter-faith council of Christians and Jews in postwar Germany, returned to Hesse Sept. 23 to survey the results of his early occupation efforts. Dr. Clinchy (center), US national president and international president of the Council of Christians and Jews, is greeted by Dr. Le Roy Vogel, education chief (left) and Francis E. Sheehan, deputy land commissioner for Hesse. Accompanying Dr. Clinchy were Father Henry Cardinal, Chicago priest and labor relations expert, Dr. Carl Zietlow, HICOG liaison officer, and Dr. Fritz Reich, director of the Wiesbaden Council of Christians and Jews. (PRD OLCH photo)



Selection of patterns and colors for curtains, draperies and upholstery fabrics for dependent homes, was discussed in Heidelberg with panel of women. Discussing manufacturing problems are, l.-r., Lt. Col. J. M. Illig, deputy chief and Col. E. V. Macatee, chief, QM Supply Branch; J. B. Peters (standing), deputy chief and Maj. F. N. Allwine, chief, QM Clothing and Equipment Section; Mrs. G. W. Barry, wife of Lt. Col. Barry; Mrs. R. A. Harmon, wife of Sfc. Harmon; Mrs. G. F. Heh, wife of WOJG. Heh; Mrs. W. J. Morgan, wife of Capt. Morgan; Mrs. H. P. Donald, wife of Maj. Donald, and Mrs. R. Silverman, wife of Col. Silverman.

(US Army photo)

NOVEMBER

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W	2	9	16	23	30
T	3	10	17	24	
F	4	11	18	25	
S	5	12	19	26	