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INFORMATION

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE OFFICE OF
US HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

Bulletin

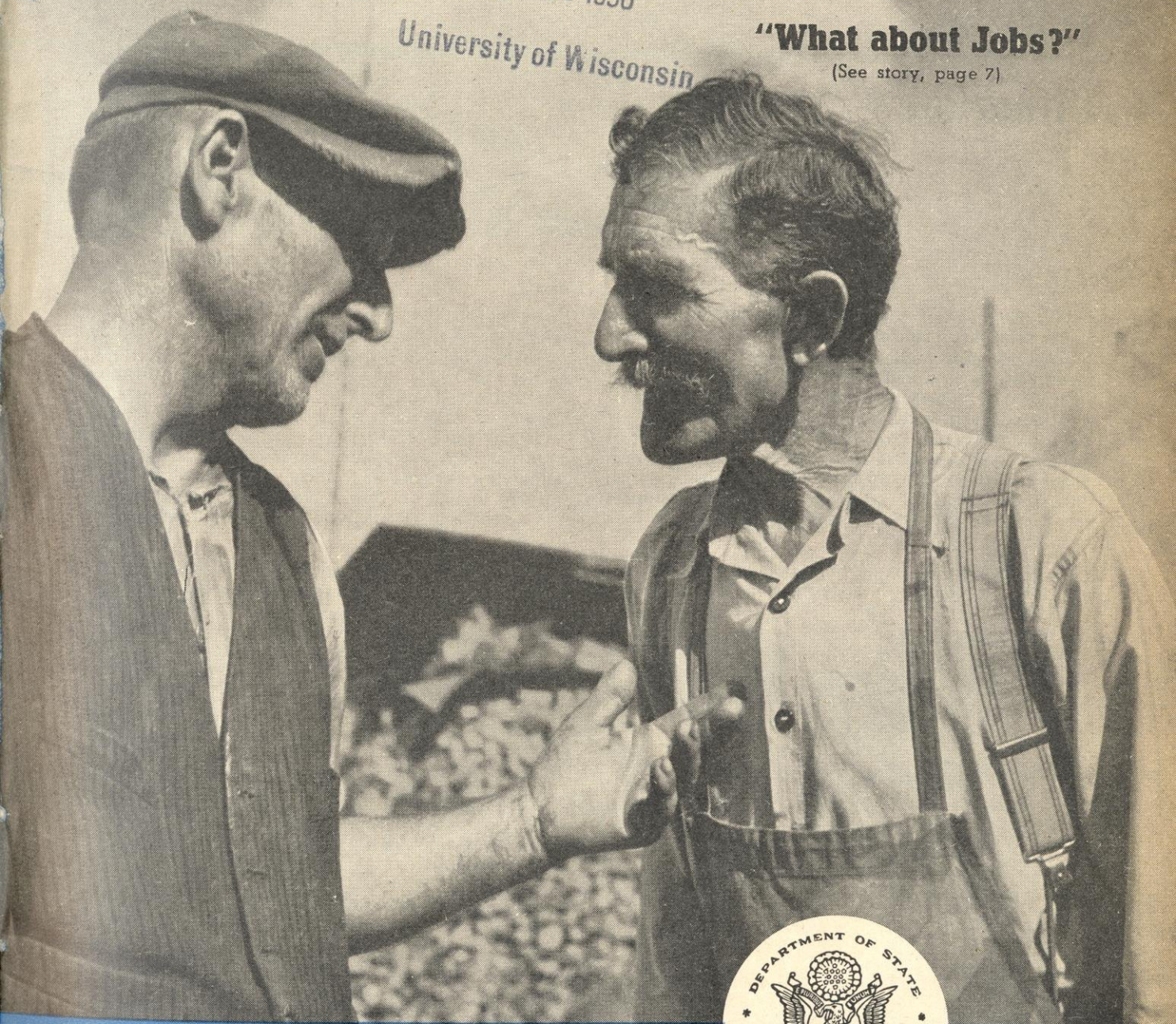
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University of Wisconsin

"What about Jobs?"

(See story, page 7)



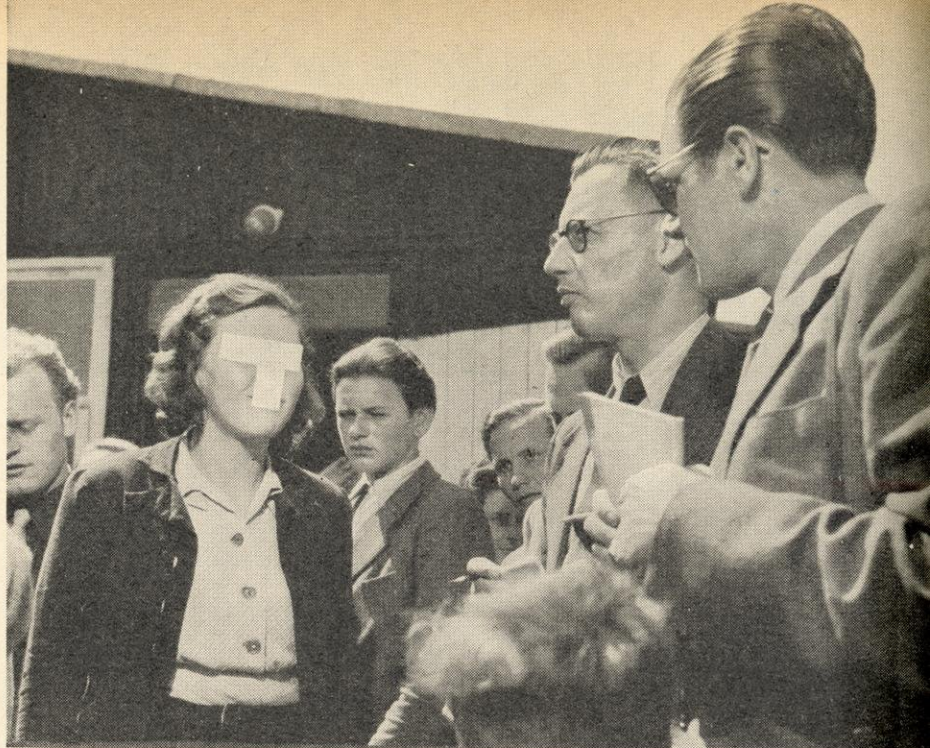
THIS ISSUE:

Windows to the West
The CARE Legend
A Five-Year Inventory

Refugees Helping Themselves
School Clean-Up Day
Farm Youth Speaks Out

AUGUST
1950

Newsmen Survey Refugee Situation



German newsmen interview fugitive girl member of East Zone People's Police.

In some quarters, refugees in Germany have come under a blanket judgment as an embittered, do-nothing burdensome group, whose presence has crowded native Germans from jobs and houses and taken bread out of their mouths. Judgments like this have strangled progressive moves to give refugees the help they need to get back on their feet. To arouse public awareness that refugees have something to contribute to German economic life, the HICOG Public Relations Division during June sponsored a US Zone tour of refugee enterprises for American and German press representatives. Cor-

respondents visited farms and factories, craft shops and a refugee transient camp. They learned how hard some refugees had worked and the extent of their rewards. They saw whole industrial communities born of refugee initiative and sustained by their work. They noted that the work of refugees was bringing significant returns to the governments and private persons who had helped. On this page photographs show correspondents as they interview refugees and officials from Hesse to Bavaria, trying to find out how refugees are making their way in a renescent Germany. (Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Correspondents (left) inspect refugee-built tractors. Guy Swope, chief of HICOG Displaced Populations Division, answers questions of AFN's Bob Harlan (center) in radio interview. Hungarian expellee (right) shows off garden in Darmstadt settlement. Information Bulletin staff writer Beth Burchard (far left) writes article "Refugees Helping Themselves" on page 7.



Information Bulletin

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

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

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

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

COVER PICTURE

Two expellees from the Sudetenland talk over job prospects at the Geretsried refugee industry settlement near Wolfratshausen, Bavaria. Now housed in former slave-labor barracks, they look forward to new jobs, better homes. For a story on economic progress made by refugees and expellees in the US Zone, see *Refugees Helping Themselves* on page 7. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

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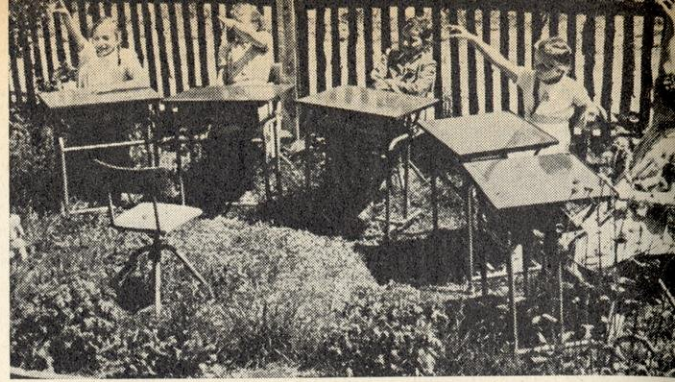
Model Classrooms Set Up In Bavaria

MODEL CLASSROOMS featuring the latest in school furniture and equipment have been set up by the Office of US State Commissioner for Bavaria in a first-grade classroom in Peissenberg, and a fifth-grade classroom in Murnau, both in Weilheim County, to show Bavarian educators the advantages of up-to-date teaching facilities.

The two classrooms were completely redone. The old cumbersome desks, into which four pupils normally squeeze, were replaced with single desks which can be rearranged and adjusted to fit the size of its youthful occupant. The single dim overhead ceiling light in each of the classrooms has given way to fluorescent lighting which affords adequate lighting for each child. The "guillotine" type blackboard has been replaced with blackboards which extend around each room, and the walls were painted with light colors to give the classroom a more cheerful atmosphere.

In one of the two classes, it had been customary for the school to spread black tar-like oil over the wooden floor in order to keep the dust down. To minimize this unsanitary and dirty condition, the floors have been covered with linoleum. At the same time, the podium, upon which the Bavarian teacher normally stands to conduct classes, was removed so that the teacher in the model classes conducts her lessons on a level with her pupils.

First-grade classroom in Peissenberg school at left, below, is typical of such institutions of learning in Bavaria as well as other parts of postwar Germany. Overcrowding is a common complaint as a result of war destruction with two schools often splitting use of a single building. At right is the remodelled first-grade classroom in the same Peissenberg school, now bright, cheerful and inspiring. Each pupil has his or her individual shiny new metal and wood desk — and loves it.



Portable modern individual desks make it easy to conduct classes outdoors in warm weather. (PRB OLCB photos)

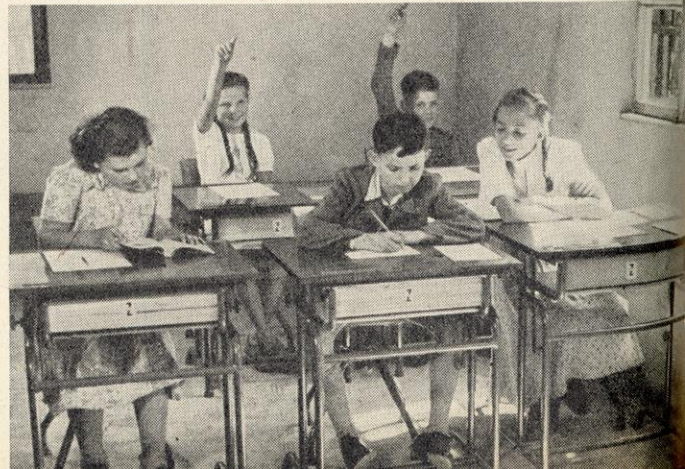
TO COMPLETE EACH classroom, bulletin boards to display the pupils' work were installed, washing facilities made available so that the children may wash their hands and paint brushes, adjustable shades put on the windows, and a library corner was stocked with appropriate children's books and equipped with proper chairs. Other features include ventilated cloakroom space for the children to hang their outer garments and storage facilities for the teacher.

Dr. Hermann L. Offner, chief of the Education Section of OLCB's Public Affairs Division, said the model classrooms, to be used for regular classroom sessions, give visitors opportunity to see how much better education can be carried on in bright, cheerful rooms.

He said the model classrooms are designed to show educators that classrooms in old, dilapidated school buildings can be made modern and cheerful for both pupil and teacher, and, at the same time, permit use of more modern teaching methods and instruction in line with recommended changes in curriculum and methods.

"One Bavarian educator who recently saw one of the classrooms," Dr. Offner declared, "described it as a 'room out of Utopia.' Actually it isn't. It is just a sensible rearrangement of a classroom. The same can be done by other communities if they are really sincere in wanting to improve educational facilities for their children.

"Frequently," he added, "it is said by a community that it needs a new building. However, these model classrooms show what can be done at little cost with old buildings simply by changing the equipment." +END



Windows to the West

By HAYNES R. MAHONEY

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

IN THE SPACIOUS marble halls of the Munich building where Hitler, Chamberlain and Daladier in 1938 signed the ill-famed pact which opened an area of destruction in Europe, scores of Germans today are discovering the real America. Browsing through library shelves, listening to music and lectures, attending classes, they are beginning to comprehend the free opinion, the self-criticism and the growing culture of America.

A symbol of terror and tyranny, the building was once Hitler's Nazi party headquarters for all Germany. Today the Stars and Stripes has replaced the red and black Swastika on its severe graystone facade, and a large sign proclaims: "*Amerika Haus*." Under its new name, it has become as familiar a landmark to Muencheners as it was when the demoniac dictator raged from its broad balconies.

The Munich building is now one of 25 US Information Centers — or "America Houses," as they are popularly called — established in the major cities of the US Occupation Zone of Germany and the US Sector in Berlin. Opened by US Military Government and now operated by the US High Commissioner's Office, they were originally designed to counteract the Nazi-spawned calumnies about the United States by providing Germans with the best in American books, magazines and newspapers.

But today they have expanded from their primary library functions into centers of contact with Western culture. Lecturers, cultural leaders and artists from all the Western democracies appear in Information Center meeting rooms and auditoriums. Documentary films and exhibits graphically portray the institutions of democracy, life in faraway places, the purpose of the Marshall Plan and a host of other subjects.

IN A WEEK of daily visits to one US Information Center, a culture-starved German may get a varied fare from lessons in English, to a public forum on "the protection of civil rights," with a piano recital by an American artist and a lecture on "the international influence of Mahatma Gandhi" added for variety.

These varied activities are aimed at a threefold objective described in an official report by Patricia van Delden, chief of the Information Centers system in Germany:

"Dissemination of information about, and the creation of understanding of, the United States of America, its ideals, traditions, culture, government and institutions; aiding Germany's integration into the family of nations by promoting democratic practices in the community and by familiarizing the German population with democratic patterns and structures throughout the Western world; and acquainting the German public with the objectives

and achievements of international bodies whose aim is the furtherance of peace and freedom."

These ambitious goals developed from a very modest beginning in the US Zone city of Bad Homburg, Hesse, when Military Government opened a small library for Germans on July 4, 1945. When it was transferred to the US headquarters city, Frankfurt, a few months later, the library contained approximately 700 well-worn volumes of educational and reference books, primarily from surplus US Army stocks.

Two years later, there were 20 Information Centers in the US Zone and American sector of Berlin, offering lectures, forums, movies and other services in addition to their library facilities.

THERE WERE MANY compelling reasons why Military Government had initiated this large-scale cultural program in Germany. One of the most urgent was the dearth of cultural materials. Germany had lost an estimated 35,000,000 books through the inadvertent war damage to public libraries and other institutions. Even before the war, libraries were sorely depleted as Nazis burned millions of volumes which violated their perverted philosophies.

Up until currency reform in June 1948, when the depreciated currency was replaced with the respected "Deutsche mark," a good book was as difficult to buy as a good cup of coffee. Even the limited and poor quality new editions, including obtruse volumes on technical subjects, disappeared from booksellers' shelves as fast as they were displayed, to be resold in the streets at fantastic prices.

Even worse was the effective isolation of Germans in many cultural, social and professional fields through 12 years of Nazism and war; doctors were out of touch with many new medical developments; the reviving political and civic leadership had been completely cut off from the techniques and procedures of democratic government; the schools still operated on principles which had produced arrogant nationalists since the days of Bismarck. A whole crop of editors, journalists, radio men and other workers in the information fields, had to be developed to replace the staffs which had been hardened in Dr. Goebbels' distorted propaganda molds.

Although the Military Government staff included a corps of experts and technicians to provide leadership and advice in developing liberalism and democracy in these and other vital fields of public life, the need for books, reference materials and informal places of contacts with Americans was still acute.

In addition, the real danger that American advice and influence would be ineffective if Germans were not en-



Shepard Stone, deputy director of the Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, addressed a capacity audience in German to describe the US Information Center's program at ceremonies marking opening of the new "Amerika Haus" in Wiesbaden. L. to r., Mrs. Patricia Van Delden, Information Centers chief, Hans N. Tuch, director, Wiesbaden "Amerika Haus," and Mr. Stone. (PRB OLCH photos)

abled to realize that America was more than a nation of lady wrestlers, bloody strikes and boogie-woogie fiends such as Hitler had portrayed.

Thus the Information Centers' program constituted the US government's first co-ordinated program to bring the real America to Germany's doorsteps. And as each Information Center was opened its popularity began to grow rapidly.

EVEN THOUGH the first libraries contained mostly English-language volumes, the number of Germans who still remembered a few words of their public school training in the language, and joined the Information Centers' clientele, was surprising. As German language programs and English lessons were inaugurated, the attendance rate climbed higher.

Another inevitable attraction during the winter, in coalless electricity-short Germany was the delightful warmth of the Information Centers. Many an American speaker during those grim days discovered that a good portion of his crowded audience was indifferent to the lecture, but impressed with the comforts of the US-supplied building. But Information Center officials noted that attendance continued to grow in the summer and many a person who came in to get warm returned later to participate in the programs.

Today these economic boosts to the Information Centers' patronage no longer apply since Germany's remarkable recovery with Marshall Plan aid and currency reform has improved living conditions and renewed the availability of books and cultural programs from purely German sources. But the popularity of the US Centers has continued to grow — now solely on their own merits.

The attendance has increased from around 600,000 visitors monthly in the summer of 1949, to well over 1,000,000 monthly in 1950.

TODAY THE 25 Information Centers, located in the major cities of the US Zone, and Berlin, are supplemented by more than 100 auxiliary reading rooms in smaller towns. Fifteen bookmobiles—libraries on wheels—servicing outlying villages will soon start operating. Several additional US Information Centers are being opened in major cities of the British and French Zones, such as Bonn, capital of the Federal German Republic, Hanover, Duesseldorf, Mainz and Coblenz.

Each Center includes a library numbering between 10,000 to 18,000 books, including outstanding technological and scientific publications, as well as political, cultural and fiction works, supplemented by subscriptions to hundreds of American and foreign periodicals. About 10 to 25 percent of the books are in German, purchased from the countries where they are published — Switzerland, Sweden and the Netherlands. In addition, all of the Information Centers have lecture rooms or auditoriums, children's libraries, music rooms equipped with records of America's finest classical music, and space for exhibitions which are circulated throughout the Information-Center system.

Entirely financed by the US government, each Information Center is supervised by an American with extensive experience in library and civic center operations, assisted by a competent German staff, which for the most part the supervisor himself has trained. To improve staff efficiency, the Information Centers Branch of the Education and Cultural Relations Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, is currently operating a librarians school for its German assistants.

For the most part, the Centers are located in former Nazi or Reich-owned properties. Thus the light and cheerful Augsburg Center is a renovated house of horror — onetime Gestapo headquarters. In Marburg, the ancient university city, a famous medieval inn, later appropriated by the Nazi party, is now the house of the new world culture. The best example, of course, is the conversion of Munich's erstwhile capitol of Nazism from "a palace of darkness" to "a castle of light," as it was described by a German press service. In Wuerzburg the Information Center is located in a quadrangle of temporary buildings erected by the US Army early in the occupation.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION has been demonstrated to Germans by the US Information Centers in numerous and often unexpected ways.

Merely the manner in which the libraries were operated has been an eye opener. The traditional German library is a "fortress of culture" which guards its books with jealous care. To take out a volume, the prospective borrower had to know exactly what book he wanted by title, author and date of publication and sign for it, giving character references and his reasons for wanting the book. Browsing among open shelves was generally not permitted, and a fee was usually required.

Entering an Information Center library, the German visitor was not only invited, but urged by a friendly librarian to wander among the bookshelves and take his choice. If he had a vague idea that he wanted to learn

something about American history, he was loaded with a half-dozen volumes in no time. And he was given a card and the privilege of borrowing any book he wanted, without paying a penny.

Even during the grimmest days of scarcity, an Information Center lost no more books than does an American community library.

"Germans have been so thoroughly disciplined and taught such earnest respect for a good book, that the failure to return a borrowed volume is a major sin with them," said Max M. Kimental, deputy chief of the Information Centers Branch.

The system has been so impressive that at least one German library director has asked Information Center aid in converting his institution to the same procedure.

THE LIBRARIES have functioned as much more than a mere source for leisure reading. They have provided a valuable supply of reference material for newspapers and publishers, doctors, lawyers, government officials and particularly students who have been the Information Centers' best patrons in preparing for examinations and writing theses. The librarians seek to answer any question and track down information on any requested subject.

They have provided books on public administration to a city government, labor statistics to a German labor office, outline of parliamentary procedure to a fledgling professional society, surveys of English literature to a university, magazines to hospital patients, and so on.

In addition to constituting an important source of information, the Information Centers are rapidly developing into an institution entirely new to German society — community centers, where any worthy group of citizens receives aid and facilities for organizing cultural programs and civic improvement projects. Thus one house co-operated in the founding of a girl scout movement; another turned over its halls for a German Agriculture Week; many co-operate closely with and provide books and records for the Adult Education Schools (*Volks-hochschulen*), which once considered the US institutions as unfair competitors.

In fact, the German adult schools are everywhere beginning to recognize the valuable educational aid rendered by Information Centers, as was recently signified in an advertising poster: "The *Volkshochschule* has become, after the America House, the most inexpensive public institution for learning and adult education in the city."

THE WIDE APPRECIATION for the Information Centers' community services can be judged by the following letter from a key official of a German district government to the director of the Augsburg Center:

"During the past year, your contribution to the promotion of popular education in Swabia has proved invaluable. Your direction of the America House activities has resulted in their complete identification with the local cultural life of the community. Beyond that you have effectively supported the activities of philosophical and sociological clubs, societies of natural science and art, and general adult education and cul-

ture. For this all of us who have the interest of education and culture at heart are grateful."

Through such services, the Information Centers promote German willingness to listen to and participate in discussions aimed at stimulating the development of German democracy. "Protection of civil rights," "How you can influence your government," "Improving German women's normally inferior position in society," and scores of similar subjects of lectures and forums give the common man, long disenfranchised in authoritarian Germany, a new concept of his rights and responsibilities in a democracy. Good press coverage of these programs, promoted by Information Center directors, spreads the message to a wider audience. The public appreciation of such services was typified by one newspaper commenting on a political discussion:

"This discussion was another proof of the fact that the America Houses in Germany again and again take up German problems for discussion, and that these institutions are not, as some shortsighted people used to declare, merely organs of the Occupation Power."

SUPPLEMENTING AND WOVEN into all these activities is the Information Center program of interpreting America to the Germans. Besides the books, exhibits and films available on America, an important factor is the voluntary participation in Information Center programs by occupation Americans. In addition to the officials of the US High Commissioner's Office, who speak on their specific fields of activity, many army officers and men lecture on a hobby, a specific field of interest, a section of America he knows best, or other phases of American life. The wives of US personnel have conducted kindergartens, arranged children's programs and taught classes in the Information Centers. These institutions have now become enlightening and mutually profitable places of association for Germans and Americans.

Of course, they were not immediately accepted at their face value. Many Germans evinced suspicion that the Information Centers were high-powered propaganda agencies. As the programs and services develop, however, this distrust is rapidly disappearing. As one young student wrote:

"Not so long ago I availed myself of the opportunity of the lectures, language courses and other facilities of

Dr. James R. Newman, State Commissioner for Hesse, speaking at Wiesbaden. L-r., on platform, are E. K. Neumann, chief, Public Affairs Division, OLCH; Johannes Maas, Wiesbaden city councilor; Shepard Stone; Hessian Minister President Christian Stock; Mrs. Van Delden; Hans N. Tuch, Gertrude Moeder, interpreter, and Dr. Newman.





The only one of its kind in postwar Germany, the Kindergarten in Wiesbaden's new "Amerika Haus" is source of fun and interest to Dr. James R. Newman and Christian Stock, Minister President of Hesse, as they carry out an inspection.



the America House. Since (they) are free of charge I was somewhat opposed to this institution, which I considered a regular instrument of propaganda destined to influence and win youth—for certain American ideologies. This was my opinion about the America House before I took the opportunity of attending any of its activities... I have convinced myself of your high standards, and I am really surprised and delighted..."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT cultural attraction has been the succession of visiting American and European artists and lecturers touring the US Information Centers. Although their services are voluntary, and there is no money to pay them fees, the Information Center officials are not above buttonholing any passing professor, musician or just plain tourist, who has a bit of American life to convey and is willing to contribute his time.

And some very able representatives of America have made the Information Center circuit: Yehudi Menuhin gave concerts; the Yale Glee Club sang; Dorothy Sands, Dr. John W. Draper of West Virginia University, Felix Hirsch of Bard College Faculty and Christopher Lazare, well-known editor and writer, all lectured at the US Information Centers. Robert J. Flaherty, the eminent documentary film producer, showed samples of his films and conducted discussions concerning them.

Perhaps the simplest but most effective statement of the growing significance of the Information Centers to Germans was carried in a feature story of a German newspaper at Heilbronn in Wuerttemberg-Baden recently:

The reporter described how he overheard two small boys on a street car plotting their route to an unstated destination in town.

"I was interested to know where these little fellows were going all by themselves, and so I asked them what they intended to do after they got off the street car.

"To the America House, of course!' was the almost indignant answer, for it was obvious that the little boys were astonished that an adult would not realize that there was just no other possibility..."

"Tell me, what do little youngsters like you do there?"

"Why, we read the books, naturally,' was the little fellow's prompt answer.

"And the picture books, too,' the tiny brother hastened to add in his enthusiasm.

"Finally we reached the street. The moppet took his little brother by the hand and they started off earnestly in the direction of the 'America House, of course!'"

ONE SHOULD TELL this little story to the American taxpayers. They surely would be glad to know that the America House which they support with their money has become something important even for the youngest citizens of the town," the reporter concluded.

The windows of Hitler's one-time Nazi headquarters face to the west. Today, as the Munich "Amerika Haus," the entire building has become a symbolic "Window to the West." Through it, and other US Information Centers in Germany, the US government is making one of its most generous and enlightened efforts to restore the Western cultural ties of a recently misguided and isolated people.

—END

Rebuilding of 15,000 Berlin Homes Commences with Help of ECA Loans

The repair and rebuilding of nearly 15,000 Berlin dwelling units has been undertaken since announcement of a DM 35,000,000 ECA allocation for housing was made.

Up to mid-May, 275 individual housing projects financed by the Marshall Plan had been started. They represent an investment of DM 21,500,000 of counterpart funds.

Loans made so far range from a few thousand Deutsche marks for repair of one house, to several of more than DM 500,000 each for rehabilitation of large social-housing projects. Housing space for 13,205 families now in emergency use is being converted into permanent dwellings through repair of war damage. An additional 1,639 units are being regained through restoration of heavily damaged buildings not presently occupied.

Approvals for further projects are now being granted at the rate of 50 to 100 per week.

Refugees Helping Themselves

By **BETH BURCHARD**
Information Bulletin Staff Writer

MOST OF THE PEOPLE sat listlessly against the walls, staring down at their hands, speaking little, just waiting until they should be motioned into the interrogation offices. Outside, a sultry wind lifted dust from the yard and swirled it around the weather-scarred barracks where their companions awaited deportation or welcome.

That is the refugee transient camp in Giessen, Hesse, where 250 German citizens each day make formal pleas to set up homes in the western zones of Germany. Most of them come from the Soviet Zone, searching for their families, for new jobs, political asylum or a new way of life.

Of the number who passively waited, the customary two-thirds probably would not be accepted as legitimate "refugees." These would receive rail tickets back to the borders they had illegally crossed and disappear from the task lists of German officials in Giessen. The remaining one-third — approximately 85 each day — would receive legal residence permits, a rail pass to their destination and the right to find their ways among the complex social, political and economic problems of Germans in Germany. But these 85 would join a particular class — maligned, neglected, coddled or eulogized, they were now a part of a more than 8,000,000-strong and ever-growing band of Germans expelled or fleeing from other European territories into West Germany.

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM has assumed the depressing, enervating and foreboding aspects of a black cloud on the West German horizon.

The refugees need houses, jobs and in many cases day-to-day supplies of clothing and food. They are, for the most part, destitute newcomers who have drawn on the one hand sympathy and on the other resentment and

have raised in the minds of German officials and Occupation Forces the demanding question: Can they be absorbed into Germany?

To this question, a partial answer has been given by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy: "History has demonstrated that migrations have been of great benefit to the countries which have received refugees, and a deep loss to the countries which have sent them away. The talents and points of view which the refugees have brought to western Germany can enrich German life..."

But how far along this path have the refugees come? Certainly one of the strongest forces retarding absorption is the attitude of resistance found in some measure on both sides.

The refugees still suffer from a real state of shock — uprooted from homes of long standing, patterns of life and jobs that represented security. Prosperous businessmen were relegated to pauperism and farmers were settled in territories where there would be no possibility whatever for farming again. Self-sufficiency, and with it, self-respect, toppled. These circumstances bred inertia, nostalgia, a sense of disbelief and the hope that such changes were only temporary.

The native populations, themselves dislocated and impoverished, had little time or sympathy for refugee problems. To them, refugees were unwanted claimants for an already too-small supply of bread, of jobs, of adequate housing. The stability of their communities was rocked with the intrusion of persons of different dialects, religions and vocations.

One German official frankly admitted that "the refugee is the last to be hired and the first to be fired."

But some communities had been able to override the vast psychological blockades, and "native elements,

Far from idle, refugees are hard at work in all states of US Zone, bringing new crafts and industries into West Germany. Shown are a chocolate factory (left) and tractor industry (center) near Wolfratshausen, Bavaria. Right, Hessian glass-blowers.





A craftsman demonstrates small accordion made in one of 11 refugee-owned music factories in Nauheim, Hesse.

throwing their weight behind that of the refugees, have helped set up industries that prosper, bringing new returns to all concerned, including the tax-gathering Federal Republic.

One glass industry, in Stierstadt, Hesse, which today employs 105 refugees, got its start because the local mayor and the county administrator gave their help. In the beginning the seven refugee founders couldn't boast even pencils and paper. The mayor offered them these, as well as a room in the city hall from which to do their work. The mayor was running interference for approximately 40 other small industries in the neighborhood in the pre-currency reform days when it was almost impossible to buy even a nail.

He had it so arranged that whatever supplies he could obtain — perhaps a cubic meter of wood — would be divided judiciously among the industries under his wing. The fledgling glass industry, run by Sudeten refugees, was not neglected. The mayor also spoke on their behalf to obtain help of the finance minister of Hesse, so that RM 50,000 credit was obtained.

The glass co-operative has blossomed since then, and includes 59 ancillary shops in Stierstadt and Oberursel which finish the raw glass. They export 85 percent of their output, bringing new capital to western Germany.

Says Oberursel Mayor Heinrich Kappus today, "The refugees are a valuable asset in every way. We never had any industries before and now we're thriving."

The musical instrument industries in Nauheim, Hesse, are a like example. The refugees offered their good will and know-how and the town officials ante-ed up the necessary space to begin new factories.

"The mayor seemed very anxious to get refugees established here," says Resident Officer Tom Mulvehill.



The Dietzel textile firm in Munich employs 250 refugees, has an annex which turns out shirts and underwear.

"He offered them old barns, dance halls and barracks, and sent telegrams to places where there were skilled workers to help do the jobs." One of the original factories was located in a hall used by day for instrument-making, and by night for rehearsals by the fire brigade orchestra.

Today the 11 harmonica, woodwind and violin industries in Nauheim are supporting 600 of the 750 refugee families allotted to the area — and 25 percent of the native population is profiting as well. Through a flourishing export trade, the musical instrument enterprises expect to bring in more than DM 1,000,000 this year.

These musical industries are significant examples of the refugees' own will to regain self-sufficiency. They started without a cent of "legal tender" or a pound of raw materials, and fought and wangled their ways to the kind of success which affords them a decent living. They themselves built many of the needed machines. Their profits have been turned back into construction of 30 housing units; they hope to build 300 more through housing loans. Proving their salt, they have been granted a substantial sum by Hessian ministries.

HOWEVER, NAUHEIM'S industrial cluster is not without its continuing problems. Many needed, valuable specialists cannot find housing sufficiently close to the shops to take part in the production. The huge burden that this entails is best illustrated by the "extra motion" the musical industries have to go through: partially completed instruments must be shipped to refugees in far-off Bavaria for intermediate finishing, then reshipped to Nauheim for completion. The industries are in desperate need of credits to smooth out and to expand their cumbersome but none the less profitable operation.

Nearby Darmstadt afforded another example of refugee initiative. Faced with the inevitable housing problem, a group of refugees from Hungary began swinging hammers and straightening nails on their own. Blessed with steady jobs in industrial Darmstadt and a number of skilled carpenters and masons, the refugees there have completed 50 houses and intend to finish 100 more. They built their



East Zone refugee at Giessen repairs tire on taxi he hopes will aid him in re-entering business world.

own steps, normally DM 18-25, for DM 5. They used renovated rubble for building materials.

More significant, they put in as many as 35 extra hours per week to erect them. When the men themselves weren't at work, women and grandparents pitched into construction: "You can see grandmothers sitting on the roofs any day, fitting the tiles." A loan from the state of Hesse is being repaid in the form of rents.

NO MORE VALIANT story of refugee courage and determination can be found than in Griesheim, Hesse, where a group of some 50-60 uprooted Hungarian farm families is seeking to wrest corn, melons and wine-grapes from the sandy soil of a deserted glider-training area.

A Catholic welfare agency, the *Kirchliche Hilfsstelle*, helped them start, negotiating with OMGUS and the State of Hesse to acquire lease of the land. In February 1948, 41 families were selected to settle on the land, all ex-farmers who had cultivated vineyards on their native soil. When the native population learned they intended to utilize this land in the same fashion, they were quick to deride the already disheartened refugees.

But the refugees dug in. They lived at first in old American and German military wooden barracks and walked each day two hours to their land and back again in the evening. On their feet 19 hours a day, they lost between 10 and 15 pounds of weight apiece and in compensation were generally undernourished. They managed, however, to renovate their barrack quarters sufficiently to bring in 12 more refugee families from the Wetzlar area.

They had no tools to cultivate, but by using crude, borrowed implements dug the land to a depth of two and one-half feet to ready it for the vine. Still receiving welfare allowances of from DM 15 to 19 per week, they managed to save enough money to buy needed tools, and to acquire 105 pigs, seven cows, two horses, 34 goats and numerous rabbits and poultry. Such property not only meant militant frugality but the sacrifice of their last beloved valuables.

In August 1948, they began construction of 11 houses, taking their stones from the ruins of Darmstadt and using



Attractive employee shows one of items produced in Munich textile factory, founded by expellee from Poland.

only their own labor. They cut the timber and built the walls and roofs and had the 11 finished by December 1948.

In 1949, they built 16 more. A new wave of colonists in that year built 18 stables of stone for temporary dwellings and are now building farmhouses nearby. A tile-making machine, donated by the church agency which still shepherds the struggling flock, is helping out now, but the colonists are putting aside, for construction later of community schools and other buildings, one-tenth of all the tiles and blocks they make.

Meanwhile their agricultural efforts have continued in the face of "native" pessimism, and each of the refugees has his own tiny plot of edible vegetables. They are turning over, however, at least 50 percent of their output to a sales and purchasing co-operative, determined that their futures will be better. They are still hopeful they can turn out healthy grapes, but that test is yet to come.

In their colorful native costumes, hands at work on the soil, the refugees at St. Stephan's settlement are determined to succeed. Said one middle-aged man, staring out at the dusty, deserted glider area, "We will succeed. Of course, we will."

ALL OVER WEST GERMANY, the pattern is duplicated: refugees had nothing but skill, or determination, or "old connections," or some raw materials, or some finished goods which could be traded against needed machinery. In some cases they began on bank loans at dizzying interest rates, or won credit guarantees from their states. But where the refugee industries stand on their feet, they do so because the refugees themselves have first thrown their all into the effort.

The schemes of refugees still look risky to public and private capital: in the first place, there is a dearth of



German expellees help build new homes in Hettingen, Wuerttemberg-Baden. Their work paid up to 20 percent of building cost.
(Photos by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

such capital available for circulation and in the second, most refugees have nothing whatever to secure a loan. These doubts bid fair to kill off some of the industries which supply and demand have otherwise elected most likely to succeed.

In Munich, a manufacturer of leather goods has a backlog of Swiss orders that would mean the life of his infant enterprise. But in weeks of searching, the man has been unable to find a source of capital he needs in order to buy the needed raw materials. The goods are ordered, the factory and its employees ready to manufacture them, but there is no finance institution which will lend the money to supply the necessary leather. This man's industry, like many others, is doomed to close down.

It is especially significant that this illustration comes from Bavaria, where an estimated 70 percent of the new postwar industry has been established by refugees. Once primarily an agricultural area, with all its land tied up and none available for farmer-refugees, Bavaria now boasts a variety of thriving industries: glass, ornamental jewelry, violins, textile and cereal factories, all thanks to the influx of new skills.

In one area — a 2,055-acre tract formerly producing munitions for the German war machine — 36 industries, 21 handicraft trades, 14 shops and four guesthouses are being operated by refugees.

In one county, more than 100 such refugee enterprises have been founded.

THESE ARE NOT BURDENS—they represent real capital contributions to Bavaria's economic health.

The ex-munitions tract in the county of Wolfratshausen, now a separate community with its own town council, was originally turned over by Military Government to German state authorities, who in turn settled 1,500 refugees in the area. In late 1946, these Silesian and Sudeten refugees initiated small home-industries. By 1947, some 250 persons were employed, turning out 25 products from jam to tractors. In late 1947, the German government advanced RM 100,000 for the improvement of this in-

dustrial area, and the *Gartenberg-Geretsried Gesellschaft* grew by early 1950 to 77 firms, employing almost 1,000 refugee workers. Since their beginning, they have paid DM 1,111,232 to the Bavarian state in taxes.

These industries, interspersed in the woodland area of the tract and among the blasted bunkers and munitions factories of its former occupant, represent a giant advance from the refugee settlement across the highway. There, in flimsy, paintless barracks live hundreds more refugees, not yet employed in the Geretsried industries, and resigned for the most part to pacing away their days in discomfort and idleness. There are approximately 2,500 in all living in the settlement at Geretsried; more than three-fifths are as yet without means or employment.

But the refugee administration of the settlement is making plans, requesting appropriations from the German state, in order to return all of these people to the role of bread-winners. They have been able to get sufficient financing to provide houses for 1,000, and hope to eke enough more from public and private sources to get all their constituents out of the former slave-labor barracks across the highway. Other capital enterprises, staking their faith on the economic soundness of the Geretsried community, have brought prefabricated housing into the area and are selling it to the more financially prosperous.

This community appears "well on its way." Yet most of the refugees there began on a shoe-string, before currency reform had stabilized conditions and state credits had been made available. Not wanting to buy machinery against the inflated Reichsmarks, they traded whatever goods or extra, salvaged machinery they had available for the materials they needed. A chocolate factory, for instance, got machines by allotting part of its chocolate ration to other firms. These were for the most part exceptional conditions; reserves are now gone and the firms need consolidation of present credits and an assurance of more.

COUNTY BAMBERG, where more than 100 refugee industries have been instituted, brought to light an interesting example. A list of 28 outstanding enterprises in the city of Bamberg, county seat, included after all-but-three of them the phrase, "established without subsidies," or "without subsidies or credit from the German authorities." This meant refugee initiative assumed the whole burden for financing. Yet by their own effort, they had managed to bring in industries engaged in producing foodstuffs, hats, fountains, wool, textiles, dental materials, shoes, lumber, brandy and fine candies; there were an advertising agency, bus service, goldsmith, tailor and dry-cleaning shops.

Housing construction in Bamberg lagged behind the creation of new jobs. There, however, the record of subsidies from German authorities showed almost 100 percent participation.

A number of refugee plants have been able to put up housing with their own profits as base capital. The Eberau plywood factory in Bamberg has agreed to pay 30 percent of the cost of constructing 102 dwellings on the proviso that a portion of them would be allotted to factory workers. In areas such as Neue Heimat, near Buchen, in

Wuerttemberg-Baden, the refugees exchanged their labor for as much as 20 percent of the dwellings' cost, in this way receiving financial grants from public or private agencies. In Bamberg, the state has taken over and renovated a former caserne, providing sunny and sanitary apartments in return for fixed rentals from the refugees.

HOUSING IS CERTAINLY a universal problem, especially when linked to promising industrial enterprise. For without houses for workers, badly-needed skills are unavailable to get the businesses running smoothly. It is true that refugees are in some instances adapting themselves to conditions — ex-farm girls are at work in Bamberg textile industries, workers who have never been inside an instrument factory before are helping out at the Nauheim music plants. But efficiency is being sacrificed, again, through lack of credits.

While it is true that in many cases German authorities have not dug deep enough into their pockets or their time schedules to attend to refugee needs, it is also apparent that where they have lent a hand, they are reaping sizable dividends. (Accusations of indifference could certainly not be made against a number of refugee ministers, who themselves are caught in the complex of psychological and economic protectiveness.)

Every one of the refugees who has been able to create himself a job, or go to work with state or private credit backing him, represents a gain to the government; in several ways, aid is paying off. With the refugee at work, he no longer is paid a welfare contribution by the state authorities. He receives a taxable income, and is part of an industry that is taxable. Moreover, his re-entry into the field of self-sufficiency means he is a potential customer for all the other struggling industries of West Germany.

For example, the refugee now has an average of DM 50 per week to spend, rather than the standard welfare allowance of DM 15-19.

The average DM 203 per month wage paid at the Stierstadt glass works is being taxed at the rate of DM 65.

The refugee firm Hugo Dietzel in Munich has more than paid back a DM 150,000 loan from the state government in taxes alone, and is pouring into the economy an additional DM 10,000 in wages each week.

Similar figures can be cited for almost all of the enterprises listed.

BUT MORE THAN THIS, and more indeed than the infusion of new skills into West German states as cited, the refugees are in many instances providing in their very own industries jobs for "natives" who would otherwise be sopping up welfare funds. Refugee industries (those founded by a refugee himself) sometimes have a 60-40 ratio of refugees to natives, depending on the nature and location of the enterprise.

In many instances, then, the refugees represent not a clogging, but a pump-priming effect on the German economy.

Where the refugee status will go from here — mid-1950 — is still a question.

The German federal government is now propping its hopes on the newly-founded Expellee Bank, to which it has contributed an initial DM 3,000,000. Into the bank they hope to deposit DM 70,000,000 in ECA counterpart funds, OK'd in principle by ERP but not yet released, and an ever-growing amount of money donated by welfare agencies and, in the future, by foreign investors. This organization would be, in the words of Werner Mittelman, representative of the Bonn Refugee Ministry, "a sort of German RFC" (United States' Reconstruction Finance Corporation). Whatever capital is deposited in the bank would have to be regarded as a long-term investment with a low initial rate of return.

Herr Mittelman admitted, "Something has been done, but not enough. Six thousand industries, mostly with states' help, have been set up for refugees, 10,700 refugee farmers re-established, and altogether 45,000 small artisan shops begun (these, mostly on refugee initiative)." His concern, and that of most students of the problem, was that one-half of the money paid out for refugee help (DM 200,000,000 last year) goes toward direct relief, and not into a returnable investment.

Certainly the re-activization of personal credit is the first consideration in pushing refugee enterprise.

But the psychological barriers still exist and have to be overcome.

STATE REFUGEE MINISTRIES are stating publicly that they are "at the end of their tether" (Wuerttemberg-Baden's Edmund Novotny) and that there is no more money available to help the refugees. They ask outside help to cope with an "international problem." They are being answered firmly by US authorities (State Commissioner Charles P. Gross of Wuerttemberg-Baden) who say "Germans do need help from the outside, but they won't get any unless they tackle this... problem with vision and good heart."

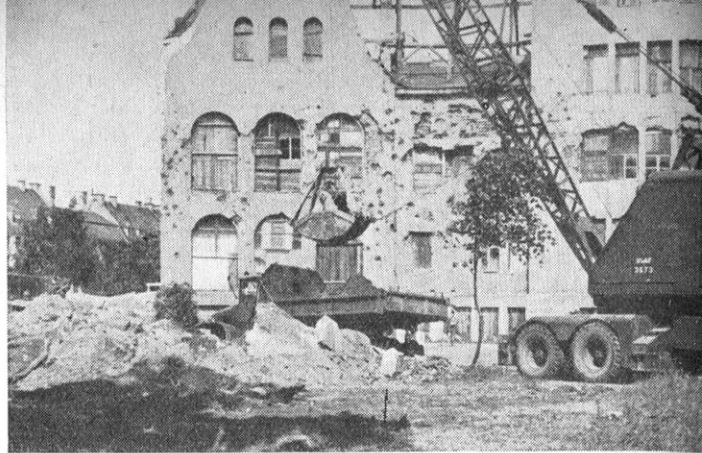
The report of US Congressman Francis E. Walter's subcommittee which in late 1949 studied the refugee problem firsthand summed up the internal problem thus: "The present attitude of German officials and of the German public opinion characterizing this problem as an 'international' one is not only the basic deterrent to the solution of the problem; but, if continued, will remove the possibility of international assistance, which, even if available, could not be effective in the face of a German policy which strongly tends to prolong and isolate the problem in Germany."

This was a summary of the problem. Here, from James A. Clark, chief of the Political Affairs Division, OLCB, is a just summary of the possibilities:

"It is not true that the refugees are just a burden on the native population. Experiences have demonstrated that newcomers and their enterprises are proving a benefit rather than a burden to the country. In many cases they have succeeded in standing on their own feet through personal and co-operative initiative."

This statement, day by day, all over the US Zone of Germany, is being proved by the refugees themselves.

+END



“School Clean-Up Day”

By **GEORGE H. GODFREY**
Senior Resident Officer for Munich

THE DIRECTOR of one of Munich's large schools was shaking hands with a group of American soldiers late one afternoon some weeks ago.

“My English is so poor,” he said, “but even if it were perfect, I could not find words to thank you enough for what you have done for us today.

“What has happened today is almost a dream. We thought it would be many years before all the rubble would be removed and our school grounds once again made a fit place for our children to play in.”

What had happened at this school was duplicated at 42 other schools of Munich as result of the city-wide *Schul-Schuttraeumungstag* or “School Clean-Up Day,” staged by more than 2,000 volunteer citizens,

with the co-operation of Munich Military Post and nearby Air Force bases. The event was a perfect example of civic co-operation. Plans for work in each district were made by committee members and in every case more than enough citizens volunteered.

The joint effort by Germans and Americans has enabled the schools of Munich to offer the youth better playgrounds, cleaner buildings and improved facilities. Originally planned for one day, Saturday, June 3, the work was continued and completed on June 10.

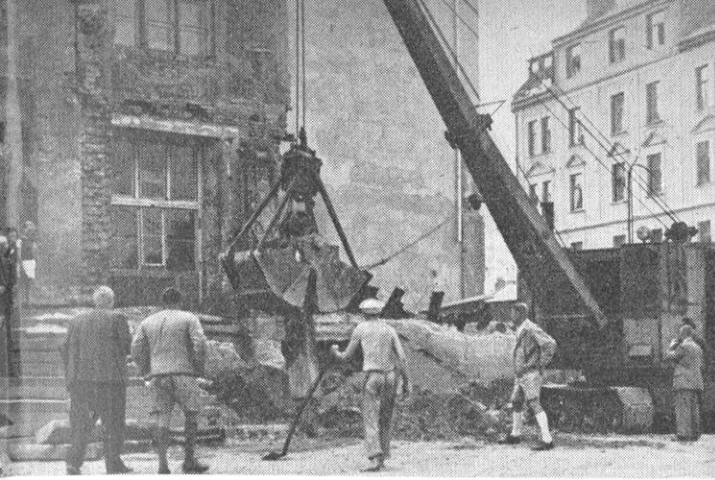
The project, which was the direct result of demands made by numerous citizens at various town meetings here, was planned and administered by the 41 district

citizens' committees of Munich, in co-operation with city authorities and American military forces. Office Munich, HICOG, served as liaison and co-ordinated details.

PROMPTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK on June 3 more than 2,000 volunteer workers, 150 trucks, 12 digger cranes and two bulldozers were all in action. The most important phase of the work was clearing of several thousand cubic yards of rubble from school grounds, and removal of ruins of buildings. However, it was not possible to complete this at 13 of the schools, and the workers cheerfully agreed to return the following Saturday.

At many schools the playgrounds and other facilities were improved,





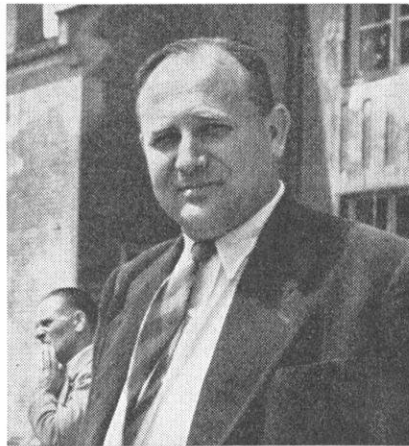
in addition to the thorough cleaning. The interest aroused by the action is expected to result in further improvements, school authorities state.

Although equipment donated by the army units and by private firms in Munich took over the larger projects, there was plenty of hard work to be done by the individual citizens. At many of the schools it was not practical to move in machines. There the volunteers, among them many of the older school children, cheerfully did the work by hand.

THE SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN who participated in this event displayed the usual American enthusiasm and zest, and one German was overheard to remark, "After watching these Americans work it is no wonder that they won the war!" The citizens were especially amazed at the skill with which the operators manipulated the bulldozers and other machinery, and at the cheerful attitude dis-

played on what would ordinarily be a day off for the men.

Munich Military Post contributed 111 trucks, three crane shovels



George H. Godfrey, Munich's Senior Resident Officer and author of this article, was liaison man and coordinated details of the gigantic volunteer clean-up effort described.

and other equipment for the event. The 86th Fighter-Bomber Wing, Neubiberg, sent a crane shovel and eight trucks; Fuerstenfeldbruck Air Base sent two bulldozers; and

from Erding Air Base, 19 miles away, a crew came with a crane digger and trucks. Other equipment was donated by firms and individuals of the city. Munich breweries furnished ample food for lunches and enough beer for all workers.

In a letter to Office Munich, HICOG, Dr. Anton Fingerle, superintendent of schools, warmly praised the US military units for their co-operation in making the event "a great success." He especially thanked officers and men of the Munich Post Transportation Section, Munich Post Engineer Section and of the Air Bases.

"We would never have obtained this great success without the technical support and encouraging personal initiative of the Americans," he stated.

The action was similar to the cleanup day held in Munich last October, when more than 15,000 volunteers turned out for rubble removal and other work. +END



Majority of Germans Side with West in Cold War

A MAJORITY OF US ZONE GERMANS are in general prepared to side with the West in the Cold War, though a minority prefers to remain neutral. Almost no one in the US Zone, Berlin or Bremen prefers the Russian side in the East-West struggle, and the predominant opinion is that Communism has lost ground to Western democracy during the past few months.

These estimates of German attitudes toward the Cold War were disclosed June 20 in a survey conducted by the Reactions Analysis Branch, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG. A cross section of the population, totaling 1,500 in the US Zone, 250 in Berlin and 160 in Bremen, was interviewed by trained German personnel under professional American supervision during April, two months before the outbreak of Communist aggression in Korea and the resulting impact on German opinion.

The survey showed that when asked what they would prefer personally, 54 percent of US-Zone Germans voted for taking sides with the West, while 42 percent wanted neutrality. When the question was put in terms of what "most Germans" would like to do, seven out of 10 said they would prefer to side with the West. Of the 25 percent who say that most Germans prefer neutrality, few believe that neutrality is possible at present.

When the proximity of Russia to Germany and the possibility of a Russian invasion are mentioned, then 86 percent state that West Germany would rather fight Russia than side with her. Only one percent believe that most Germans would prefer to side with Russia in the event of war, and 10 percent hold that Germans would prefer to take neither side.

ANTIPATHY TOWARD RUSSIA and Communism generally is the most frequently stated reason of those who personally want to side with the West. War weariness and an attitude of "a plague on both your houses" led as reasons for wishing to be neutral.

As disclosed in the survey, the trend of opinion also favors the West on the question of the relative strength of the Western and Eastern powers. According to 43 percent of the US-Zone population, and 68 percent of West Berliners, the Western powers have scored greater success throughout the world during the past six months. Economic gains are most frequently mentioned as the reasons for this opinion. About 31 percent in the Zone and 23 percent in Berlin believe the Communist powers have had more success, citing the gains in the Far East as the reason.

Regardless of attitudes on recent successes, majorities hold that the Western Powers are at present stronger than the Communist powers, primarily because of industrial superiority, better arms and equipment and the unity of the West, the survey showed. Few consider the Communist powers as stronger. Large majorities also express confidence that the Western Powers will finally win out in the East-West struggle.

Majorities say they are satisfied with US policy toward Russia, but a fairly large fraction are not completely satisfied or withhold judgment. "Lack of firmness" is the chief criticism made by those dissatisfied with US policy toward the Soviet Union.

REFERRING TO COMMUNIST STRENGTH in western Germany, six in 10 US-Zone Germans believe that it is little, 25 percent consider it "moderate" and only five percent feel that Communism is strong.

According to 18 percent of the Zone population, the possibility of Communist control of western Germany increased during the last six months. But 26 percent say Communist prospects diminished during this period, and 38 percent see no change in the situation.

In considering Communism in east Germany, nearly 50 percent in the US Zone and 84 percent in Berlin believe that the number of convinced Communists there has declined during the past year, and only a fraction think that Communism has been winning sincere converts. The survey showed a similar ratio of opinion on the increase or decrease of "convinced" Communists in the western parts of Germany during the same period.

Majorities, ranging from 62 percent in the Zone and 88 percent in Berlin, say that the German Communist parties (KPD/SED) are strongly under Soviet influence. Only a few persons consider them independent. Most of these who think them influenced by Russia say they work mainly for Russian, not German, advantage. Comparison with results obtained in a survey in February 1948 show that increasing numbers consider the Communist parties as Russian-controlled. Two years ago, only 41 percent in the Zone and 74 percent in Berlin held this opinion. +END



CARE for kids: During the Christmas season, CARE rented auditoriums or visited orphanages to deliver gifts and food parcels to needy children. Shown above are youngsters unpacking cans of eggs, milk, bacon and other foods. Child in center fingers one of many gifts donated by CARE staffers. CARE distribution parties for children are continuing.

The CARE Legend

By JAMES STANLEY
CARE Mission to Germany

SEVERAL MONTHS AGO, German newsboys on the streets of Frankfurt hawked their evening papers with the challenging cry:

"Hitler's vest found in CARE package! German family is sent Hitler's vest!"

The announcement caused considerable curiosity on Frankfurt streets, but in CARE's Frankfurt offices, in the Chase Bank Building, it brought simply resigned frustration. As anticipated, an examination of the report showed that it was not a CARE parcel that was involved, in the strict copyrighted sense of the term, but a personal gift package assembled and mailed by somebody's Uncle Hans in Milwaukee. In it were several articles of clothing, including one jacket which was later discovered to bear the mark of Hitler's private tailor.

How the garment got to the States in the first place, or how it happened to be mailed back here, CARE did not attempt to check. It was enough to discover what was already known all too clearly — that "CARE Paket" has become a generic term in Germany to cover any kind of gift package.

In one respect, CARE realizes and appreciates the indirect flattery involved in the situation — the fact that it has functioned so successfully that its name has come to mean any welcome gift from overseas. During the past three and a half years, the German recipient has come to regard CARE almost as a synonym for American good will, and on numerous occasions German cartoonists have

simply used the CARE package symbol to indicate the American zone, or American occupation policies.

AT THE SAME TIME, this over-optimistic appreciation carries its own built-in penalty. If a parcel post package fails to arrive, or if the Peachy Parcel Service, operating out of Box 26, Chicago, Ill., delivers inferior goods, CARE is apt to be blamed. Many people, including Americans, continue to confuse CARE's non-profit welfare services with the 24 pounds of coffee, nylon and penicillin parcel systems, and cast a suspicious eye at CARE whenever headlines proclaim another gift parcel racket has been uncovered. Hitler's vest has become the price of popularity.

Since August 1946, CARE has delivered in Germany a volume of scarce foods and textiles which will shortly total 6,000,000 packages. Statistically, this means a donor contribution of about 120,000,000 pounds of goods, 90 percent of which was food, or an aggregate gift of nearly DM 500,000,000 worth of supplies if measured by prevailing German prices. It means that, on the average, one in every seven American families has sent a CARE package to one in every two West German and Berlin families, if distributed equally.

Something of the net impact of this \$60,000,000 collective family-to-family good will was measured in a recent HICOG survey. It revealed that more Germans are aware of CARE than know about the vastly larger Marshall



Blind war veterans, members of Illinois group of Blinded Veterans Association, present check to CARE executive secretary Paul C. French to purchase CARE packages for blind veterans in France, Italy, Germany and Japan.

Plan. Furthermore — unlike the Marshall Plan — CARE is regarded as 90 percent pure and unadulterated friendship, untainted by political or economic motives. In answer to the question "Do you believe that CARE packages are sent primarily to help, to gain a profit, or to gain a political objective?", percentages ranging from 86 in Bavaria to 94 in Berlin checked the first alternative. In conclusion, the survey stated:

"It is noteworthy that only two persons (out of 2,000 polled) had volunteered such statements when asked whether they had complaints about the organization. One said 'The organization is run solely for profit.' The other comment was 'America sends the packages only to get itself talked about.'"

SUCH OVERWHELMING ACCEPTANCE is primarily due, of course, not to CARE but to the American people who continue to send parcels in surprising volume to Germany, and to 15 other countries in Europe and Asia, without thought of political or economic return. CARE has merely provided the non-profit channel for this good will flow, insuring fast, guaranteed distribution.

To do this, it still uses the procedure, somewhat refined but not basically altered, which proved so successful at CARE's debut in Europe. Standard packages, now including a wide selection of food and textile parcels, are stockpiled all over Europe. When a package is ordered in the States, instructions are sent over by air from CARE's New York headquarters to release the desired parcel to the recipient, and packages are now being regularly delivered within one to two weeks after the order has been placed. The beneficiary in turn is asked to sign a receipt which is returned to the donor, thus proving the delivery of the proper parcel to the proper recipient.

The relative simplicity of this procedure, together with CARE's bulk buying and ECA-subsidized shipping costs, still result in a package whose contents cannot be

duplicated in New York for CARE's \$10 price, not to mention costs of packing, mailing, insuring and receiving a signed receipt.

There are two additional by-products of the CARE procedure which are, perhaps, not so well known. The first is CARE's practice of declaring "dividends" from time to time out of the funds which in any other firm would be retained as profits. CARE dividends, however, are turned over to recipient countries in the form of additional parcels. These are given, not by individual donors but by CARE itself, and distributed strictly on a basis of need by the leading German welfare societies. To date, CARE has distributed \$1,700,000 worth of dividend parcels and bulk supplies to Germany.

Thus the donor aids not only his specified beneficiary, but also contributes toward a parcel which will go to some other particularly needy family.

THE SECOND BY-PRODUCT has reached an extent which has been something of a surprise to CARE officials themselves. It is the result of the fact that many Americans still address gift parcels, not to any specific recipient, but to general relief. Sometimes they may specify "A needy family in the Ruhr," or "A widow with



A blind German worker, living in the basement of a war-wrecked building, receives a food package from Frankfurt CARE workers. At right is James Stanley, member of the CARE Mission and the author of this article.

children," or even — in an attempt to find their exact counterpart abroad — "A telephone employee with three children under 10." In the great number of such cases, the widow with children or the telephone company family writes a letter of thanks to the donor, a warm correspondence ensues, and the recipient is unofficially adopted. The HICOG survey cited earlier disclosed that as high as 20 percent of CARE recipients received, or had first received, a package through general relief channels.

The immediate popularity of CARE in the years right after the war was chiefly due to the fact that it offered quick and guaranteed delivery of a standard package to meet a standard need. Clear across Europe, everyone needed pretty much the same things.

Today, five years after the war, that standard need does not exist to anything like the same extent. Countries and individuals have recovered at different speeds and in different directions. In Germany, for example, there is now an enormous spread between the haves and have-nots; between what is available in the exclusive shops and restaurants, and the standard of life in the average or below-average income groups.

There are still great masses of people whose lot has improved very little, if at all, from the dark days of 1945 and 1946. These would include most of the people in the Soviet Zone, a large share of the more than 8,000,000 expellees and refugees in the West, the unemployed and the university students. To these people, the lavish shop windows are pure frustration.

TO MEET THESE changing conditions, CARE has widened the range of parcels available to include not only several types of food packages, but household linen, blankets, layette, woolen suiting, knitting wool, and others as well. It has also made a more strenuous effort to direct the flow of parcels toward the lowest economic levels in the population.

Bulk Purchases from German Economy Authorized

Bulk purchases of food and agricultural products from the German economy by the US Army Quartermaster, European Exchange Service, US and Allied clubs and similar organizations are authorized by a directive issued by the Office of the US High Commissioner early in June.

Removal of restrictions on bulk purchase of food by US and Allied groups and institutions is expected to result in material benefit to the German economy, according to officials of the Food and Agriculture Division, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG. Under the new regulation, the German economy will be able to increase substantially its dollar earnings.

Restrictions on individual purchases of non-rationed items by members of the US Occupation Forces and their dependents were lifted last September. Prior to issuance of the new directive, which ends most remaining controls on purchases of food from German sources, organizations desiring to purchase in bulk quantities were required to obtain advance clearance from HICOG headquarters.



During Christmas 1949 party at Children's Hospital at Oberstetten, children performed nativity play. Mrs. John J. McCloy, wife of the US High Commissioner, distributed collections of toys donated by CARE employees.

With general relief packages, and dividend parcels, this selection of recipients is automatic. At the same time, CARE has launched campaigns to direct the attention of its regular donors to the expellees, the unemployed and the students. These campaigns are still under way, but recent checks of CARE recipients in Germany have revealed that they have already begun to bear fruit. The average CARE recipient still has a below-average income. But he has a better than average opinion of America.

+END

Purchases by US and Allied groups and individuals will continue to be "limited to quantities normally required to meet personal consumption needs of individuals and... of personnel serviced by clubs or other institutions," the directive states. "No food will be mandatorily requisitioned from the German economy." The directive adds that "bulk procurement may not be made for any food or agricultural item on which the German internal price is subsidized by the German government."

Munich Medicos Fail to Cast Votes

Dr. Robert I. Hood, public health adviser of OLC Bavaria, declared recently that Munich physicians "clearly indicated a woeful lack of interest in exercising their democratic prerogatives" in the recent balloting for local members of the House of Delegates of the State Medical Society. More than 70 percent of the eligible physicians failed to vote in the elections.

Anti-Polio Drive Spreads

MUNICH's "PFENNIG PARADE," a drive to raise funds to fight infantile paralysis, continues to reap headlines throughout Germany.

Initiated by the Munich German-American Men's Club, the drive was modelled after the US "March of Dimes" and has set a drove of German citizens to advertising and collecting for the cause of good health.

First came the news that contributions had topped DM 100,000 in Bavaria.

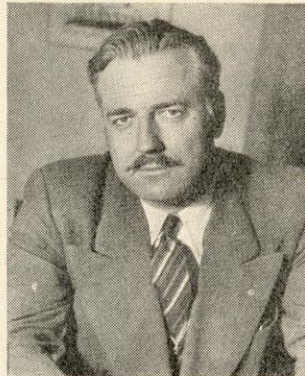
Other German states joined in to boost anti-polio drives in their own areas, and from Wiesbaden came announcement that the West German Foundation against Infantile Paralysis had been established.

Then, in mid-May, Australia's Sister Elizabeth Kenny, whose methods have brought recovery for thousands, came to Munich to lend her assistance in the Pfennig Parade.

When the plane of the famed ex-nurse touched down at Munich-Riem airport, she was greeted by representatives of the German-American Club, by officials of the Bavarian State Government, the City of Munich, the Office of the US State Commissioner and of Munich Military Post. Music and flowers were heaped upon her by school children, American and German, and by the 30th Army Band.

Thus began a six-day round of public appearances, medical demonstrations and press conferences. She participated in Pfennig Parade programs, received doctors

Sister Elizabeth Kenny, former Australian nurse who discovered revolutionary treatment for infantile paralysis, is greeted by leaders of the Pfennig Parade, sponsored by the Munich German-American Men's Club. Left to right are Mrs. Joseph Gigandet; Captain Gigandet, co-ordinator of the drive; their son Michael; Sister Kenny; C. S. Wright, US resident officer for Munich and initiator of the Pfennig Parade; Valerie Harney, Kenny technician from the Kenny Institute in Jersey City, N.J.; and Mrs. Wright (US Army photo)



Chester S. Wright initiated what originally was merely Munich's but now is all West Germany's anti-polio drive, "The Pfennig Parade."

and nurses to lecture and demonstrate Kenny techniques, visited a children's hospital, was whisked from one end of Bavaria to the other for public and social appearances.

When she was ready to depart, she announced she would send, if possible, one of her top technicians to Munich to conduct a training course in the Kenny theory of polio treatment.

She also announced she would seek establishment of a training school somewhere in Europe where medical men of all European nations could share in the advances of polio care.

"I am particularly pleased," she said, "to co-operate with the German people who are taking such an active part in the

'Pfennig Parade Drive,' for which they are to be congratulated."

HER VISIT, WHICH lent substantial aid to the drive and to awareness of the polio problem, meshed well with the announcement that West Germans now had their own foundation for study and treatment of the dread disease.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior for the state of Hesse. Countess Eleonore Matuschka-Greifenclau was named as president.

As honorary president — in recognition of his having initiated the "Pfennig Parade" and his continuing interest in the fight against polio — the foundation named Chester S. Wright, Munich resident officer and American president of the Munich German-American Men's Club.

The West German Foundation will carry on the Pfennig Parade in all states of West Germany, and administer the funds collected by the drive. +END

Bavarian Blood Given Berlin

The Bavarian Red Cross has sent 70 liters of whole blood by plane from the Munich Blood Bank to the Berlin Red Cross. The airlift of whole blood to Berlin is the first such transport in postwar Germany, according to Dr. Robert I. Hood, public health adviser, OLC Bavaria.

The Munich Blood Bank was recently established with American technical assistance primarily to serve hospitals in the Munich area. The Bavarian Red Cross pointed out that there is a continuing need for volunteer blood donors to keep the blood bank fully active and in a position to render needed service here.

Bremen's Blood Center will be expanded so as to include a blood bank to serve the entire state of Bremen, according to the Public Affairs Division, OLC Bremen. Some essential materials for the new Bremen blood bank are expected in the near future.



Youth Self-Help

By EVERETT G. CHAPMAN

*Adviser in Community Activities, Education and Cultural Relations Division
Office of Public Affairs, HICOG*

THE MOST IMPORTANT ASSET in any nation is its youth. At the same time, youth can become the greatest liability, if discouraged or misled, or given little hope for the future. The great majority of youth in Germany, co-operatively working with youth in other nations, can become one of the greatest forces for peace and democracy. But there is also the pressing danger that they may follow the courses of extreme nationalism of the right or left, which attracted so many jobless, disillusioned, frustrated young Germans after World War I.

A large part of the German youth problem is economic. How will they support themselves while studying? How will they get jobs, once out of school? Where is their place in the overcrowded German economy? Only when young people have a reasonable answer to these questions can they begin thinking of their constitutional rights, participation in political parties, and — in short — developing into good citizens.

Although few constructive proposals have been made and, where made, have produced little action in solving the problem of German youth, a movement to help youth help themselves is slowly spreading throughout western Germany, fostered by enlightened leaders and progressive civic groups, and stemming in large part from the initiative of young people themselves. Through self-help programs, young men and women have earned while they learned, built the homes that they were to live in, and the classrooms for their own study. They have picked up trades and skills, assuring them of a future, and in so doing, have restored self-respect, emphasized individualism, and have learned by living with their fellow men.

GERMAN YOUTH between the ages of 14 and 25, numbering 2,761,000, constitute 15 percent of the population but 26 percent of the unemployed in the US Zone. According to statistics from the Federal Government, 550,000 youth are unemployed in western Germany. There are some 170,000 applicants for apprenticeships which are unavailable. Investigation in Bavaria showed 95,000 applicants for 9,000 apprenticeships, in Hesse 26,000 for 8,000 apprenticeships. This situation is aggravated by an estimated 4,000 youthful border-crossers entering west Germany monthly from the destitute Soviet Zone.

In addition, youth unemployment is expected to increase during the next five years as a growing number of students leave formal education. Less than five percent of youth are educated in universities. Study at special schools is possible for an additional 10 percent. At least 85 percent of the youth have no formal education beyond the age of 15 years.

The universities, too, are in a difficult position. Average enrollment of 1936-37, totalling 21,300 in the American zone, has now increased to more than 61,000, a 290 percent increase. On the other hand, 40 percent of university facilities and equipment were damaged or destroyed during the war.

Thus the program of such organizations as the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft des Jugendaufbauwerkes* (Working Association of Youth Reconstruction), *Verband der Deutschen Studentenwerke* (Union of German Student Work), the Association for Former American Work Students and others have laid the groundwork for a solution to these problems. Working together through the co-ordinating efforts of the German Section of the International Council on Youth Education and Self-Help, these groups have helped thousands of youth learn new skills, continue their education, establish contact with foreign students, and often find a place to live.

THE JUGENDAUFBAUWERKE has attacked the most immediate and urgent youth problem, that of homeless and wandering young people, uprooted by the war and its aftermath. The agencies of this association have been responsible for the establishment of 359 youth homes and 269 workshops throughout western Germany. Others are in process of construction. Using the self-help concept, these projects create living facilities, educational and recreational opportunities, and work possibilities leading to rehabilitation and independence of youth.

Entrance into the homes and workshops is entirely voluntary, and the youth have participated in their construction and improvement. Youth self-government is also encouraged. An important concept of the program is that the projects are not charity institutions. Assistance from government and private sources should not result in direction of these activities.

Typical of this program is the Friedensdorf, or Peace Village, located in the former architect's offices of Hitler's gigantic sport stadium at Nuremberg — once the locale of Nazi party rallies. In the large two story building, which the youth themselves renovated, more than 100 boys, from ages 14 to 23, live and work. They are apprenticed to qualified masters in workshops where they receive training in such trades as leather working, cabinet making, carpentry, upholstery and others.

Under guidance of the *Jugendaufbau* officials, the boys have already completed two new buildings of a proposed 12-unit settlement, which will eventually take care of up to 150 youth. Each building will be laid out like a large "H" with the master and his family living in one wing, the workshop in the center, and the youth living in the

opposite wing. Each of the 12 units will be dedicated to a different trade.

Friedensdorf is directed by an advisory committee of local citizens, headed by a Nuremberg newspaper publisher, and financed through state contributions and private donations. The sale of articles produced by the youth in their workshops is expected to bring in additional funds.

THE JUGENDAUFBAUWERK system originated from unco-ordinated and sometimes confused efforts of many local voluntary agencies to help youth in the early post-war days. In 1947-48, state associations were formed, which last year amalgamated in a meeting in Rothenburg into a west German "Working Association." The Bonn government recently allocated DM 4,500,000 for the construction of more homes and workshops in the *Jugend-aufbau* program, which is already serving 20,000 youth.

Most of Germany's university youth have faced severe financial problems since the currency reform wiped out the wartime savings of the young men and women in 1948. Today, local self-help organizations of students have been established in all of west Germany's universities. In October 1949, representatives of these local student working groups formed a working committee to organize the *Deutsches Studentenwerk, Verband der Deutschen Studentenwerke* (organization of student working groups). This organization will promote campaigns to obtain more funds for students from government and other sources, and co-ordinate the programs of the local groups.

An interesting sidelight is the fact that expenses for many of the delegates to the meeting last autumn were contributed by prominent citizens, who had themselves benefited from the student self-help program of the Weimar period.

The student work groups are aiding about 80 percent of the university youth in one way or another — primarily through the operation of co-operative messes, providing scholarships and aiding students to get part-time jobs.

RECOGNIZING THE URGENCY of the student situation, HICOG education officials met with west German university rectors in Bad Nauheim last year to develop additional aid plans. As a result requests were made to state finance ministers for government funds for the student relief program and there is a good possibility that money will be forthcoming from the Bonn and state governments. A grant to the program by HICOG is also under consideration.

A new program to provide a regular exchange of work-students between Germany, America and European nations is now being organized by a group of Germans who participated in a similar program during the years 1925-33. At that time some 200 German students were sent yearly, through the co-operation of US agriculture and labor groups, to work in the United States for two year periods. About 140 alumni of this program have formed "The Association of Former America Work Students" and have co-operated with the Occupation Forces in re-education activities.

Now occupying leading positions in German industry, labor, government and education, this group has received offers amounting to DM 100,000 to set up a revolving fund for a new US-German student exchange. Now seeking an appropriate US agency to sponsor the American side of the program, the group plans to arrange for study and work trips of worthy young Germans to the United States. It also desires to accept American students on a reciprocal basis.

THE HICOG EDUCATION Division in conjunction with the Exchanges Division has already got this program underway by arranging for one year visits of 26 students to work on American farms and 26 students to work in factories this year. They are to be sent to the US as the first contingent of a regular work-student exchange to be continued on a permanent basis. The State Department in Washington is seeking a stateside sponsor for the program which may also arrange to send American students to Germany.

The program realizes a favorite Goethe philosophy that every man should learn to work with his hands. Thus, a doctor of philosophy may spend a year running an American tractor, while an embryo lawyer may do a stint on an auto assembly line. In this way the German students learn the work, the experiences and the attitudes of the average American working man. The student becomes integrated into an American community for a time, and attains firsthand experience of a democratic society.

To co-ordinate the many activities of the self-help programs for working youth and students, the German Section of the International Council on Youth Education and Self-Help has been organized. Specifically the agency seeks to promote and co-ordinate self-help programs, seek aid for these programs and to develop contacts and relationships with groups in other democratic countries interested in youth.

The council is comprised of an advisory committee upon which are represented German leaders from industry, labor, education, religion and youth, and an executive committee comprised of representatives of the various areas of self-help activities. Dr. Theodor Baeuerle, education minister for Wuerttemberg-Baden, is chairman of the organization.

THE SELF-HELP PROGRAMS now in existence are far from providing the complete solution to the problems of German youth. There are many thousands for whom no place has yet been found in the limited facilities of these efforts. But the organizations for self-help now developing provide the best framework and channel through which government and private agencies can contribute to the rehabilitation of German youth.

In doing so they will not be providing the demoralizing stopgap aid of grants, doles and charity, but will extend to youth the facilities and opportunities for securing their own future. In the process, the young people will develop the individualism and self-confidence so necessary to a democratic Germany.

+ END

Exchangees Applaud US Visits

WHATEVER THEY LEARNED in the United States, scores of German exchangees are determined to spread among their colleagues. Just back from transatlantic jaunts, these HICOG-sponsored visitors told members of the Exchanges Division that they learned a lot and will pass it on, despite resistance from skeptics at home.

The Germans; ranging from legislators to school teachers, gave enthusiastic approval to the program at a conference called by the Exchanges Division. They dealt some criticism and numerous suggestions for improving present schedules and procedures. They outlined for officials their most impressive experiences and told of plans they have for applying newly-gained knowledge.

Aenne Brauksiepe, delegate to the West German Parliament who visited the United States with 14 of her colleagues, said that all members of the group were impressed by the free spirit of debate and discussion in the US Congress.

"In our parliament, the delegates stand on the podium and read long papers," she stated. "They often get very excited and there is no real debate."

She said that despite party differences, the members of her exchange group were now on a friendly basis and worked together to improve organization and procedures in the German parliament. She agreed that strict party discipline was partly responsible for the lack of free exchange of opinion, and that many younger members were opposed to the system which subjected them to control of party leaders.

"They have been much encouraged by our reports on the US Congress and we are slowly and carefully penetrating the party discipline system with our ideas," she said.

She applauded the American custom of writing letters to congressional representatives on current issues, and indicated that she was encouraging the people of her Ruhr constituency to write their opinions to her.

DR. WILHELM NOWACK, member of the *Bundestag* (federal parliament), from Bad Ems, French Zone, said that a *Bundestag* reference library, similar to that in the US Library of Congress, was being set up as a result of the members' visit to America. An official of the Congressional Library had already visited Bonn to advise the *Bundestag* in this project, he added.

Several teachers and professors urged that the free spirit and effective citizenship training they had observed in German schools be introduced into German classrooms.

Pointing out that German school children are strictly controlled by the teacher, one teacher stated that the American method could not be imposed in German schools because the "pupils would not know what to do with so much liberty."

"We must start with the first grades and slowly teach the children self-responsibility and individual initiative,"

she said. "Discipline must be transferred from the teacher to the children: they must learn to obey the teacher without realizing discipline is being imposed — as it is done in America."

Ursula Kalbfuss, of the programming department of Radio Stuttgart, called for practical citizenship training in German schools similar to the "junior citizenship program" which she had observed in Kansas City during her recent US study of youth leadership training.

"The students in a school there," she said, "have organized their own community, complete with a mayor, student council, public health department, and their own radio programs. They are even able to teach their parents a few things about good citizenship."

DR. KATHARINA HUSSELS, public health officer for a borough of West Berlin, urged that more people from her field be sent to the United States. Pointing out that public health work had been spurned by many doctors because of its political perversion during the Nazi regime, she said that the new and inexperienced personnel urgently needed study of American standards and teaching in public health.

Dr. Hussels, recently back from the United States, said she had gained many new ideas, particularly for promoting more community interest in the Berlin public health system.

In recommending methods to improve the HICOG exchange program, the recent returnees generally agreed that more detailed briefing and more books and information on the life, customs and government of the

Hazel Patch (right) of the Liaison and Planning Section of HICOG'S Exchanges Division, in conversation with some members of the Bundestag (Federal Parliament) who were among 83 Germans recently returned from the United States who attended an open forum at Bad Nauheim June 29 to discuss their experiences in America. Left to right are Dr. Wilhelm Nowack, Bad Ems; Dr. Joseph Trischler, Munich; Dr. Bernhard Reismann, Muenster; Aenne Brauksiepe, Duisburg, and Dr. Adolf Ahrens, Bremen.

(Photos by PRD HICOG)



United States should be made available to the exchanges before leaving. They urged that classes be conducted on shipboard, so that more time would be allowed for practical study when in the United States.

Dr. Ralph Burns, chief of the Exchanges Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, agreed to investigate this idea, and asked for the conferees' help in briefing some of the hundreds of Germans scheduled to visit America this year. The exchanges applauded this idea.

Opinion was divided on the question of sending more young people, who could be expected to wield more influence in their communities when they returned.

SHEPARD STONE, deputy director of the Office of Public Affairs, stated that the program must be balanced "since there is a long and short term problem facing Germany.

"We know that youth is our great hope and as they become leading citizens they will have a healthy influence on securing German democracy," he said. "However, we must also give today's leaders, who are currently engaged in reconstructing Germany, the opportunity of benefiting from American democracy."

A problem which has long concerned HICOG officials was raised by Horst Berenz, member of the German mining administration, who pointed out that there was often resistance to the ideas Germans brought back from US trips.

"We hear protests like: 'They have another climate in California,' 'Conditions are different in America,' 'It will never work here,' etc.," he said, adding that people "would give you 15 minutes to tell about your trip and then return to something else."

Led by Professor Walter Coing, professor at Frankfurt University, several members of the conference contradicted this statement and claimed it was exaggerated.

Alexandra Pleitner (left) of Heilbronn, and Maria Steffens, of Wiesbaden, who are shown below wearing the conventional German nursing sister's cap and costume, studied American public nursing organizations during their three-month visits to the US as exchangees and told the Bad Nauheim forum of what they had seen, heard and learned. They recommended extension of the HICOG exchange system in their particular field of endeavor.



Dr. Ralph A. Burns (right), chief of the Exchanges Division, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG, talks over the exchange program with Horst Berenz, of Frankfurt, who as a recent exchangee studied the development of effective modern democratic standards and methods in the field of collective bargaining in American industrial centers.

"I have met no resistance in practicing new teaching methods I learned in the States," Dr. Coing said. "I have applied them from the first day I was back. My students like them and my colleagues are eager to learn from me."

In closing the conference, Dr. Burns urged that the exchangees call local conferences in their respective states with other Germans who have returned from America to provide criticism and advice to HICOG for continuous improvement of the exchanges program. +END

US Labor, Management "Striving For Good Will," Exchangee Reports

Everywhere in America, labor and management are "striving for good will." This is what most impressed Heinrich Ebert, Munich labor market expert, during a study tour of the US labor scene. He was one of 29 labor representatives from Germany who have completed a three-month survey under the sponsorship of the Office of International Labor Affairs.

Reporting in Washington to US Government officials and correspondents at a windup conference at the US Department of Labor, Mr. Ebert said that "it seemed unusual to find such tolerance between labor and management."

The former trade union secretary also expressed astonishment at the high productivity which he found in America. In some offices "you would scarcely find a bottle of ink or a pen," he said. "Everything was done by machine."

Karl Frey, of Stuttgart, chairman of the City Central Postal Workers Union, said he was particularly impressed by the interest in "economic peace" in all parts of the United States. He said he felt that "in Germany more channels are needed for expression on both sides."

Ruhr Industry's Problems

Address

By **JOHN J. McCLOY**
US High Commissioner for Germany

THIS VISIT TO THE RUHR gives me a welcome opportunity to discuss with you the economic and social problems that center in this great industrial area, problems that are of crucial significance not only for Germany but also for the world.

In inviting me to come here today I know that you want me to discuss what I consider major issues. I shall talk first about the major economic challenges you face and then consider how they fit into the larger context of European world affairs.

We need not spend much time in recounting the great economic progress Germany has made in the last two years. Industrial recovery since currency reform and the start of the Marshall Plan has been most impressive: production has now reached 104 percent of 1936. With all this progress, however, it is necessary to avoid any complacency, for the German production index still lags well behind those of the other ERP nations. The industrial machine must work at even greater productivity if Germany is to meet her long-term goals: to free herself of the necessity for foreign aid, and to become a constructive element in the community of Western nations. There is not much time left under the Marshall Plan. With only two years to run, the need for prompt action is obvious.

Among the immediate economic problems, two stand out as pre-eminent: one is the problem of exports, especially to the dollar areas, and the other is unemployment. Unless these twin problems are solved, economic life at good standards will not be possible.

The vital necessity of increasing your exports is not always appreciated by the average German, or indeed by the average German business man. Simply stated, your unfavorable trade balance is running at the equivalent of \$2,000,000 per day. Contemplation of that figure should convince those who face realities of the need for more intensive action than has yet been noticeable. The plain fact is that the essential food and raw materials will not be available to serve as the base on which German production can operate and expand unless German exports do increase materially.

The export market is not an easy one to crack. It takes time, it takes organization, it takes selling. But the need is clear and it is urgent. The day will come soon when a trade deficit will no longer be met by levies on the earnings of foreign taxpayers.

I urge all of you, therefore, to take the greatest interest in the export drive which has recently been launched with the full support of your government.

The Federal Republic has been outstanding in liberalizing trade policies. Although your balance with the OEEC countries did suffer in the beginning, it is steadily improving. With strenuous efforts to expand your exports, I believe we can look forward to the day when Germany's balance with other countries will be within manageable bounds.

In this connection let me say a word or two regarding east-west trade. I know that many people, when thinking of Germany's trade difficulties, view the vast land area to the east and think of a great expansion of east-west trade as the answer to the German economic situation. This may appear alluring, but to think of it as the solution is an illusion.

Naturally, prewar statistics do not wholly fit postwar conditions, but I would remind you that 85 percent of German trade before the war was with the west. And if it is said the last 15 percent produced the profits, it is still essential to recover the bulk of trade in order to achieve a profit on any of it. This is quite apart from any considerations of the vagaries of eastern trade with its barter arrangements, unreliable deliveries and uncertain payments. Undoubtedly east-west trade, like peaceful trade with all parts of the world, should be developed as fully as possible, but I repeat that the fundamental solution of Germany's trade position lies in the west.

This solution will require European as well as German action in freeing international trade from national restrictions. As ERP officials have been urging, the constant aim must be to open the potential markets of Europe to the products of all countries. Wider markets mean larger opportunities.

At the same time, as you already know, such markets become more competitive. The problem you face, therefore, is becoming increasingly a problem of selling. If an all-out effort, ingenuity and modern methods are applied, German industry should be able to make larger progress in expanding its sales.

CLOSELY LINKED to expanding exports is the other immediate economic problem: unemployment. Some progress has already been made in attacking that problem, and a slight downward trend in the number of jobless has

become evident. Yet, there is still far to go. The causes for the current unemployment are numerous and complex and run the gamut of your domestic economic difficulties—lack of investment capital, a relatively low level of production, lack of

This article is the text of an address delivered by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy before a dinner meeting of Ruhr industrialists, political leaders and bankers at Duesseldorf-Graffenberg June 16.



Four heads of missions were formally accredited to the Allied High Commission at the Petersberg June 22 in a ceremony that was Sir Brian Robertson's last official act as British High Commissioner. L.-r., Alfred Danielson, Norwegian Minister; General Robertson; John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner; d'Avila Tello, Colombian Minister; Maurice Loze, Minister for Monaco; Thomas Clayton Davies, Canadian Ambassador, and Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner. (Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

housing, influx of refugees and your still meager export trade.

In addition to increasing exports, the best way to put more people to work is to formulate and carry out an adequate investment program. In formulating it there must be no timidity—a bold, imaginative program must be drawn up if the level of German industry is to be raised to the point where it can absorb substantial numbers of the now unemployed. My economic advisers have already pointed out that the projected investment program is inadequate and would add few new jobs. This investment program must be stepped up and enlarged concurrently with making money available for medium and long-term financing.

Just recently the High Commission has made it possible for foreign investors once again to place their money in Germany. I would not, however, want you to believe that the lifting of the foreign investment ban will be a touchstone to prosperity. Judging by my experience, I would not expect any flood of foreign moneys to stream into Germany in the near future. It will depend upon the Germans over the course of time to win the confidence of foreign capital.

The solution to Germany's capital investment problem must come essentially from within Germany itself. A large amount of investment credit has and will continue to become available to German industries through ERP counterpart funds. But there again, those funds alone cannot do the job. They comprise roughly only 20 percent of the investment capital needed. If Germany is to raise the level of its industrial production and thus give jobs to more people, some form of long-term financing must be found.

It is the responsibility of your government in co-operation with bankers and businessmen to come forward immediately with a program to provide adequate long-term financing. In my opinion this will not be possible without laying the foundation for the re-creation of a functioning capital market. You must enlist your best financial and industrial brains in the development of plans to call forth the savings of those who can and should save. Provisions must be made for giving the potential investor a realistic return. Like other countries which have gone through currency reform, Germany must maintain confidence in the stability of its currency.

WHILE INSUFFICIENT, the amount of money now available for investment from counterpart funds and other sources is large. It is not only the quantity of such funds which is at fault, but also the pace at which they are being put to work.

If I may be permitted to say so, certain of your traditional banking practices are too slow for present German needs. A sound investment program must be accompanied by a speed-up in the distribution of funds to the individuals and firms which are ready to employ them for the benefit of the entire German economy.

I have dealt first with these current economic problems because they are immediate and pressing. They must be solved in order to lay the foundations of a normal social life for your country. But their solution poses other problems, even more basic, which I want to turn to now.

If German industry is to provide employment and a high standard of living for German workers and furnish the means for paying for essential imports, it is clear that Germany will have to rebuild an economic structure of substantial size and strength. And, as in the past, much of this industry will have to be located in the Ruhr.

To be perfectly frank, this development causes serious doubts in the minds of many people. For many other countries, the Ruhr is a symbol of industrial capacity devoted to aggression and its rebuilding creates concern for their security. Looking at the past, they wonder whether these factories and foundries will be used in the future for peace or for aggression.

FOR GERMANY ITSELF, the re-growth of industry is certain to raise serious questions. Many Germans are concerned lest their economy be dominated again by a small group who will use their concentrated power to control German political and social life. The question is: Will the men managing the industries of the Ruhr use their influence to support a liberal, democratic German state? Or will they use it to stifle progressive elements and to aid men and policies that in the past led Germany to destruction and have caused so much misery in the world?

In short, Ruhr industry faces the task of winning the confidence of the German people and the people of the world. You and others like you, therefore, have a tremendous opportunity and responsibility. Your actions and your attitudes can insure that the resources of German industry are dedicated to a new and peaceful develop-

ment of Europe. Your actions can contribute greatly to the creation of a genuinely democratic society and state in Germany.

One immediate step toward these ends is the Allied High Commission law for reorganizing the coal and steel industries, originally known as Law 75 and now re-enacted as Law 27.*

This law is not in any sense a punitive measure against either these industries or the German economy. On the contrary, its purpose is to free them from the concentrated control so detrimental in the past. Under this law our intention is to create in these industries a number of economically healthy enterprises. The restoration of competition should encourage more efficient practices and faster introduction of new and improved methods. And finally, smaller enterprises will be better suited to a democratic order and will tend to reassure Germany's neighbors.

Since the policy behind this law is now settled, it is clearly in the interest of everyone to carry it out promptly. It will benefit everyone—workers, managers, consumers and investors—to make the period of transition as short as possible and to bring into full operation the new companies in the steel and coal industries. Your co-operation will, thereafter, be for the benefit of all.

This law does not, of course, stand in isolation. It is part of a larger program to eliminate all restrictions on competition which stand in the way of an expanding and developing German economy. Needless to say, success will depend in large part on the understanding of the German people generally and the co-operation of men of industry in particular. I believe that you owe it to yourselves and to your fellow citizens to extend that co-operation.

IN THIS SEARCH for economic welfare and security in Europe, the profound proposal of M. Schuman is a vital new factor. It has given renewed hope for a peaceful and prosperous Europe. It is a political and economic fact of the first magnitude that France has proposed this idea and Germany has accepted it.

While its details are yet to be worked out, the Schuman plan seeks in essence to make the coal and steel resources of Europe available for the common good, and to replace narrow nationalism with European co-operation. The Schuman plan is truly European in outlook. It would enable the nations to work out their problems together instead of on the basis of separate national interests. If the Ruhr can thus be tied into the economy of Europe, this plan will go far to allay the suspicions and fears of Germany's neighbors.

In an effort to kill the plan, the Communists are spreading contradictory rumors in France and Germany about the motives behind it. The popular response to the plan is the best answer to these canards. The real motive behind the plan, I am convinced, is a sincere desire for peace and better living standards.

Our British friends, of course, share these basic purposes. Accordingly we must all regret their inability to join in the negotiations at this time. Even so I feel sure

* For text, see Information Bulletin, July 1950 issue.

that the other nations can work out a practical instrument which will be of lasting benefit to all Europe. Indeed, my own hope is that the Schuman plan will be only the first step toward closer integration of the nations of Europe, both economically and politically.

In the time at my disposal, I have tried to direct your attention to some of the critical problems which face you as industrialists and have, therefore, focused on them from that point of view. But you are as fully aware as I am, that the solution of these problems will require the closest co-operation among all groups and interests in Germany today.

In particular, it is essential that industrialists and workers, and their trade unions, should constantly strive to find common ground in the solution of these problems. Only co-operation in labor-industrial relations can avoid some of the tragic mistakes of the past. If these relations are marked by liberal and human understanding, and if they recognize the social needs of all those who contribute to the social product, they are certain to set a pattern for a strong, democratic German state. If a gulf between industry and labor divides Germany into hostile camps, the inevitable result will be political unrest and social instability.

TODAY, GERMANY occupies an ambiguous role in the eyes of the world. It still suffers from widespread distrust about its desire to become a peaceful member of the community of nations. At the same time, there is in the world widespread good will toward all those forces in Germany which are striving to create a peaceful state.

Thus the labor and industrial leaders of Germany, and especially of the Ruhr, face a tremendous challenge. They have the opportunity to nurture the good will and to destroy the mistrust by their attitudes and actions now and in the future. If they display an enlightened citizenship, based on deep respect for the dignity, liberties and civil rights of the individual, they can lay the foundations for a bright future. At all costs it is essential to avoid cynicism and calculated self-interest, which can lead only to ruin.

In the days and years ahead you can help lead Germany toward the common goal shared by all European peoples. With effort and good will the Ruhr can one day become a symbol of peace and progress in Europe. +END

Books Given Berlin Medical Institutes

Twenty-three cases of medical books were given recently by the US Army Medical Service to the Free University of Berlin. Most of the several hundred books treat the subjects of nutrition, anaesthetics, psychiatry, surgery and communicable diseases. Some reference books were included. All these recent publications will help in bringing the Berlin medical profession up to date on medical developments in the United States. The books were distributed by the Free University of Berlin to the Medical Faculty, the Robert Koch Institute and the Institute for Psycho-Therapy.

Rhine-Main's Adopted Children



Messages to Congressmen to protest kiddies' exclusion from US discussed by anxious foster parents. As question was one of principle, wives signed messages.

SCORES OF US CITIZENS on occupation duty in western Germany scanned their newspapers with more than passing interest during June, and there were heartfelt family celebrations when the "right" story appeared.

In *Stars and Stripes*, the headline read: "New DP Act OKs US Entry of 10,000 Europe Orphans." For more than a few US families, this meant the end to seven months of worry and dispersion of the threat that their families might be split up or exiled for years.

The DP Act meant that US personnel who had adopted German children had won permission to take these children into the United States.

The question of taking children into the States had been no small headache — at Rhine-Main Airbase alone, more than 40 couples had adopted German children

during the past two years. The new foster parents had not realized, in changing the children's status, that they were treading on risky international ground. Everything went smoothly with Rhine-Main couples who were transferred immediately after the Airlift ended, and with families all over Germany who took their children to the United States before November 10, 1949. And then suddenly, plans were dashed to pieces as parents applying for visas were informed that German quotas were filled and their children had no special priority.

FOR MOST FAMILIES, the news came without warning. They were faced with the alternative of leaving their babies with friends who might in turn be transferred, placing them in overcrowded orphanages, or requesting to stay on in Germany. Without exception, the parents caught in this dilemma elected to stay.

The spirit in these foster families has proved to be just as strong as the natural parent-child relationship. When faced with the possibility of not being able to take her child to the United States, one American mother said: "Our baby is legally adopted, he bears our name, and we aren't going home without him." For months now, the children have been provided with real homes, cherished,

Mrs. Kenneth Berninger, wife of Major Berninger, coaxes her adopted son, Richard, to take just one more step. Day this photo was taken, he first tried to walk alone.



Mickey Riddle (top left), born of German and Hungarian parents, concentrates on block-building at US nursery school near airbase at which foster father is stationed.





Ross Swell's (extreme left) face lights up as kindergarten teacher, Mrs. Beth Brown, praises toy bear he made. Ross, six, spoke no English last September, but learned fast.



Cathy (left) is helped to stand upright by foster mother, Mrs. Alberta Wright, while Cathy's twin brother, Albert Wright, held by Mrs. Warren Delker, looks on interestedly.

and given the assurance that they "belong." It has been an exceptional experience for the new parents: the certainly they were lifting orphans from a tragic environment and giving them a normal and carefree childhood.

In the United States, adoption agencies hesitate a long time before allowing a child to be adopted by service personnel because they are "transient." Even civilians with good incomes and stable homes are often forced to wait for two years or more. For this reason, service families in Germany have doubly appreciated the privilege of adopting a child, and are determined to prove that travel is broadening and fun, and that family unity need not suffer because of it.

For most of them, the ultimate pleasure has been to see their babies develop from wan and spindly mites into radiant, rosy-cheeked children.

ADOPTION PROCEDURE in Germany, however, was not simple; about four months of paper work was required. Some American families adopted their babies direct from the parents, others from orphanages. The local Frankfurt adoption agency followed up each case with home visits, to see whether the children were happy and well-adjusted. Final Military Government approval

was received in Wiesbaden, and great pains were taken to comply with all the often-complicated rules of the foster father's home state.

All went well with the new families until November 1949, when the backlog of Germans who had been able to prepare personal papers for immigration to the United States pushed the children to the bottom of the quota list. With the huge numbers of Germans seeking to fill the 26,000 quota, it looked as though it might be 10 years before the children's applications could be considered.

But today this possibility has been dispelled and families assured of unchallenged entry. For couples at Rhine-Main, it meant an end to worry, the sense of hopelessness and, for many, prolonged homesickness; most important, it meant their new "German-American" families would remain indefinitely intact.

—END

Michel (in ring, facing camera), adopted daughter of T/Sgt. and Mrs. Troy Riddle, enjoys the games played by three- and four-year-olds at nursery school. (USAFE photos)



Seven-month-old Vicki is tucked into her crib for a short nap by her foster mother, Mrs. Peter Verbeck. The Verbecks expect "a blessed event" this summer.



Edeltraut's on Her Way!

THE EXCITED GLEAM in Edeltraut Schwarzer's deep brown eyes came forth on a very special occasion.

Edeltraut was taking a trip.

Although just 15 years old, she'd traveled before, and neither she, nor her mother, nor her little brother Heinz, now 10, would ever forget the flight from Nicholsburg, Sued Maehren—one of the two largely German-populated areas of Czechoslovakia—into Linz, Austria. That was in 1945, and the Schwarzer family was lucky enough to be alive, even though they'd lost everything else.

With her mother and brother and a baby girl named Eveline, Edeltraut found a new home in St. Valentin, Austria. She went to school there for the year until her father, Josef, captured and detained at an American PW camp, returned to the family.

Then, all together, the Schwarzers took another trip. This time they halted at Vaihingen-Enz, in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and began a home. Edeltraut's parents started a small textile business, and Edeltraut went back to school.

This time Edeltraut is traveling without her family. She's going with 34 boys and 31 other girls, all in their teens or early twenties. All Germans, from rural districts in Wuerttemberg-Baden, they are in the United States for a year's school and work on farms. Edeltraut, the youngest of them all, was excited from the minute the group of youths gathered on the train platform in Stuttgart, bound for Bremerhaven on a transatlantic steamer.

SHE TALKED ON THE RADIO for the first time along with Gerhard Eberle of Gross-Eichholzheim, who said for them both that he was "deeply thrilled" over the opportunity which he and his companions have of going to the United States on a HICOG exchange project.

Eva Maria Gfroerer, 15-year-old student of the borough of Dahlem, in the US Sector of Berlin, is Germany's representative on a good will tour of the United States sponsored by the Department of State for 22 European and Middle Eastern youths. The group assembled in London July 4, when they were the guests of the US ambassador, then were flown the next day to New York. After stays at homes in Nashville, Tenn., two weeks on Tennessee farms and a camp operated by Youth, Inc., which extended the invitation, the group now is visiting Washington, Chicago, Miami, Oak Ridge and a number of other American cities.



Little Edeltraut Schwarzer, aged 15, smiles happily as she arrives at the Stuttgart railroad station en route to a year's school and work on farms in the United States as an exchangee.

She listened intently when Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden, told them: "You are just starting on your trip to the United States. We all see how happy and enthused you are and we are glad about it... We wish you sincerely the best of luck for your undertaking."

She posed happily for photographers, once by herself and again with General Gross and the others.

Then Edeltraut, who intends to enter the home economics school at Kirchheim-Teck when she returns, joined her 65 young companions on the train, and settled down for the long trip to America.

She had the final words of General Gross to remember: "We are convinced you will return to Wuerttemberg-Baden and to your home community with the resolution to be of better service to your

homeland. The new Germany... in reconstruction will need young people like you, and we believe that you will follow this call. Good luck and *bon voyage*." +END

4,000 Border-Crossers Arrested

Bavarian border police arrested 4,092 illegal border-crossers who sought to enter the US Zone during May while 349 persons who sought to leave the American zone illegally during the same period were arrested.



Deggendorf Marks 1,200th Anniversary

By JOHN J. GREELEY

US Resident Officer, Deggendorf

ONCE UPON A TIME — in 750 A.D., to be exact — the Duke of Bavaria, Odilo, built a court in the area where the road to Bohemia crossed the Danube River. The duke chose a man named Tekko as ruler of the court and put him in charge of the peasants and fishermen who made their living there. And so the city of Tekko began.

During the current month of August, the 17,000 people who now live in the ancient river settlement of Deggendorf,* formerly Tekko, will celebrate the city's 1,200th anniversary.

Visitors from all parts of Germany, western Europe and the United States as well, will gather for the traditional spectacle, celebrated once in every hundred years. A spectacular "battle of flowers" leads the list of events, which includes native poet and composer competitions, productions by folklore groups and a soccer match on motorcycles.

A trade fair showing local Marshall Plan-aided enterprises will lend a touch of the modern world, and one day has been especially designated to honor the town's 16,440 refugees.

The majority of the events will call up the flavor of the ancient city, and show trades and rural customs that have survived the passing of centuries.

Five hundred white pigeons will be released to fly across the city and herald the opening of the festival.

PARADES AND PAGEANTS will depict the city's past. The city will produce a pageant honoring Tekko, and the Benedictine Monastery College of Metten will tell the story of Charlemagne, who once held sway over Deggendorf.

The city's Homeland Union will chronicle all of Deggendorf's history. St. Godehard and Guenther will be honored by the Niederalteich Monastery School. The citizens of Datting will offer a pageant of the Pandurs.

Employees of Deggendorf's modern-day post office will dress themselves up in the costumes of the old-timers and ride on an old post carriage. Antique fire equipment, dating back hundreds of years, will be demonstrated. Young

* Pronounced "Dek-ken-dorf."



This was the winning poster in a competition conducted in connection with the 1,200th anniversary celebrations scheduled to commence in this old Bavarian city Aug. 11.

and old will sport the ancient guild costumes, one more addition to the historic trappings which will transform the city.

Bock beer for all will froth into the glasses of spectators at the goat auction at the brewery Moos. Poultry and rabbit shows will highlight the forenoon of August 16. A gigantic cattle exhibit and the awarding of prizes will occupy Friday, August 18. For this, entries of prize cattle have been received from all parts of western Germany.

RURAL YOUTH DAY, aided by the local resident officer, is being booked by the local Farmer's Union. Fruit and garden specimens from Lower Bavaria will vie for blue ribbons. Public demonstrations will be given by members of the *Jungbauern*, German counterpart of America's 4H Clubs. Youngsters will ogle exhibits of bee-raising and fish-raising, and displays of small animals and farm machinery.

As though this weren't quite enough to fill the nine-day festival, there will also be boxing matches, football games, productions by the band and artists of Radio Munich. Swimming and boating events for adults and children are threaded through the carnival schedule. On Refugee Day, August 20, there will be exhibits of outstanding refugee handicrafts and these newest residents of Deggendorf will show their talents with songs and dances and poems. Representatives of the Ministry of Interior and Bavaria's Refugee Ministry will inject a thoughtful note in speeches on the outlook for refugees in Bavaria.



Resident Officer John J. Greeley (left), author of this article, discusses celebrations with Mayor Dr. Hugo Leicht of Deggendorf. They are standing beside fountain in the town square in front of the centuries-old Rathaus (city hall). Portion at left was built in 1450, the records say, while the tower is reportedly a couple of centuries older.

A HICOG-sponsored School on Wheels will show the people of Deggendorf and the Bavarian Woods the modern approach to farm youth and to the problems of rural women. Women will play a prominent part each day of the festival and on August 15, when an all-day exhibit of women's products will be held on the festival grounds.

Against this background of Deggendorf's past and present, the famous historical museum of the city, closed for five years, will be reopened. There scholars may learn about the very earliest beginnings of Deggendorf.

A STUDY OF TEUTONIC tribal graves shows that the area was inhabited as far back as 550 A.D. There is ample evidence that settlements existed from Deggendorf to Hengersberg at that time. But the more formal chroniclers have named 750 A.D., and the reign of Tekko, as the official beginning.

Christianity was being spread throughout the land about that time by missionaries from England, France, Ireland and Italy. Deggendorf strongly felt its influence, as can be seen by the surrounding monasteries and churches.

Participating in the Bavarian revolt against Charlemagne in 788, Deggendorf, along with the rest of Bavaria,

was firmly defeated. Under Charlemagne, the little village was elevated to the status of a "King's Court." Later it became the property of the Arnulfingers, until the Duchess Nudith awarded it to the Niedermuenster Monastery in Regensburg.

Soon after its founding, the village threw a bridge across the Danube. Being of wood construction, the bridge was dismantled each fall and reassembled each spring when the dangers of ice had passed. Visitors can still see the original house of the bridge tollkeepers standing in a fine state of preservation. It is Deggendorf's oldest structure. Approaches to the bridge were controlled from the Vindelstein castle, of which but a few blocks of stone remain today.

IN 1250, WHEN Duke Otto II of Bavaria saw that his country was endangered by the inheritance claim of the Bohemian king Ottokar, he decided to convert Deggendorf into a fortress. Since the old site, between river and hills, was far too narrow for a fortified city, plans were drawn for the new city where the valley broadens. It was provided with a wide and beautiful city square, centered by the town hall, and surrounded by strong walls with towers and gates. In the 19th century, the bridge was moved up closer to the new city.

In the course of its history, Deggendorf has many times been besieged and conquered. In 1843 it was burned down to such an extent that only 33 houses were left standing. Another catastrophic fire occurred in 1820. In 1634, the population of Deggendorf was decimated by a plague.

In the early days, the city was famed for its grain, cattle and pig markets, its breweries and numerous skilled craftsmen. Later it became a center of commerce, because it was at the crossroads of the Danube and Bohemian road. Important soap and wax factories, textile enterprises, a shipyard and, in the past decades, a Danube shipping fleet have in later years become an integral part of the Deggendorf scene.

And this year, the city that Tekko built, nestled in the beautiful Bavarian Woods mountains, looks forward to another 12 centuries of progress and change. +END

Florida Shells on Exhibit in Bavaria

Residents of two counties in eastern Bavaria — Deggendorf and Bogen — are displaying keen interest for the State of Florida as the result of an assortment of sea shells recently received from there.

Twelve boxes of selected shells, sent by the Lee County Chamber of Commerce at Fort Meyers, Fla., are being exhibited in schools throughout the two counties.

"This is the first time," declared John J. Greeley, U.S. resident officer at Deggendorf, "that many of the children in Deggendorf and Bogen have had the opportunity to see such beautiful shells. As a result, interest is being aroused for the State of Florida, particularly for Lee County."

Mr. Greeley said that when the present exhibition tour is completed in the two counties, the shells, properly identified, will be placed in a permanent exhibition.

A Five-Year Inventory

By **BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWIESER**

US Assistant High Commissioner

IT IS SLIGHTLY OVER five years ago since Germany capitulated, after the most devastating war in all history. The occupation began. It seems fitting that after five years we should take inventory of its results. What has been accomplished by the occupiers, what by the occupied. Without in any way losing sight of it, or minimizing the vast services that have been rendered to Germany by our allies, the British and the French, permit me to portray what has been achieved for Germany by the United States.

Properly to focus this discussion, it may be useful to re-enunciate our occupation aims, although they have been so often repeated that it is almost superfluous to call them to the attention of any German audience. However, so that this whole important subject of what we are seeking to accomplish in Germany may be crystal clear, let me reiterate that our major objective is to help the positive forces in Germany develop a nation which will cooperate in maintaining peace, which will re-establish its economic stability, which will be accepted back into the family of nations and which will not again fall easy prey to dictators or subversive influences, be they from the right or the left. As your chancellor so aptly phrased it, the chief task of the German people is "serving a peaceful Europe."

Viewed against this background, let us consider what the American people and the German people have contributed toward attaining this goal. Any appraisal of this nature and scope must cover two areas, one: material; the other: ideological. The material aspect of any such evaluation represents the easier facet, because it is susceptible of more precise analysis. That does not connote, however, that it is more important; for if Germany is to win her way back into the fold of international acceptance, she must demonstrate that she has emancipated herself from the diabolic concepts and acts which led to the most widespread and ruthless war of all time. Obviously this demonstration must be along ideological, political and sociological lines.

NOW AS TO A consideration of what has been attained along material lines. On May 8, 1945, Germany found herself physically paralyzed and mentally in a state of shock. Today, however, through a spirit of co-operation on the part of the victors, which, so far as I am aware, knows no parallel in history, your country is back on its feet. However, with due regard for the industriousness of the German people in digging themselves out of the rubble and building themselves back to their present degree of physical well-being, I think it must be agreed that they could not have reached their current point of national rehabilitation without

the vast aid that has been rendered by the American people. The presence here today of the Marshall Plan-ERP train and its exhibits aboard are a symbol of this aid. Many of you, I am sure, have visited or will see the exhibits displayed on this train. They will afford you a realistic presentation of what ECA has done and is seeking to do for the benefit of the German economy.

By way of summarizing this, however, let me merely cite some figures which I think are as dramatic as they are illuminating. Between July 1, 1945, and March 31, 1950, the American people extended to Germany in the form of Government and Relief in Occupation Areas — the so-called GARIOA aid — \$1,961,000,000, while from April 3, 1948, to March 31, 1950, there was granted to Germany, through the ECA, \$840,000,000. Furthermore, American aid to Germany through STEG (German public corporation for the collection and disposal of surplus war material) represented a total value of about \$1,000,000,000. Bear in mind the total of these three sums — \$3,801,000,000, which is the equivalent of DM 15,964,200,000 — not merely because of its enormity, but likewise because it should be an ever-present reminder to you of the spirit in which the victors met the vanquished.

Translated into plain language, this figure represents vast quantities of bread-grain and other foods; petroleum products for your motor vehicles; fertilizer for your farms; cotton for your textile factories; and thousands of other products which you see in your store windows and in your homes; tangible evidence of American generosity and good will. As to the assertion that Germany is indebted to the US for this money, the subject of repayment has not come up for discussion and I doubt whether it will for a long time to come.

REVERTING AGAIN to the degree of your recovery during the last five years, just a few salient factors may demonstrate your situation today as compared, not alone with the Germany of May 1945, but even with pre-war Germany. The most recent index indicates that as of April 1, 1950, your industrial production was 104 percent of similar production for 1936, which is generally considered to have been a normal year for Germany within the decade prior to World War II. In all fairness it must be stated that, while this is a quite satisfactory status when measured in absolute terms, relatively it is not quite so reassuring, because a similar figure for a cross section of your western neighbors would be about 130 percent.

However, considering the physical, economic, financial, political and sociological situation in which you found yourselves five years ago, I think it must be granted that this represents

This article is the text of an address delivered by Mr. Buttenwieser at the US Information Center in Heilbronn, Wuerttemberg-Baden, June 19



To mark the 550th birth anniversary of Johannes Gutenberg, Germany's "Father of Printing," the city of Mainz staged a jubilee exhibition at its Gutenberg Museum and a highlight of the occasion was first public display of the 500-year-old Mainz Psalter since its return to Germany following World War II, during which it disappeared. The Psalter has been lent to Mainz for three months. Viewing the book are, l.-r., Assistant High Commissioner Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, a German Southwest Radio reporter and Dr. Alois Ruppel, authority on ancient printing and curator of the museum.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

accomplishment from which the German people may well derive satisfaction and reassurance. Other factors of an industrial and commercial nature, however, are not quite so satisfactory. Much of your industrial plant was destroyed or damaged. Shortage of capital has made its replacement or rehabilitation either impossible or slow. Consequently, in large sectors of your industry, production costs are relatively high as compared with those of your competitors in other countries. Furthermore, security considerations require that some of your prewar industries be prohibited or limited, while the common front against the threat of Soviet imperialism requires restriction of certain of your efforts.

These situations impinge upon your trade. Consequently, when one considers that even prewar Germany, with its larger agricultural areas, had to import approximately 20 percent of its requirements of foodstuffs and raw materials, it is readily understandable how the Federal German Republic must import approximately 50 percent of these requirements.

Time does not permit of my elaborating on the intricacies of foreign trade, invisible exports and the like, which facilitated Germany's meeting this prewar import requirement, as against its greater impact upon the present Germany's economy, truncated as it is by the existence of the so-called "German Democratic Republic." As a result of all these factors, Germany's exports for 1949, expressed in dollars, totaled only \$1,125,000,000 whereas her imports totaled \$2,250,000,000. This gap of \$1,125,000,000 presents one of your great financial difficulties. Fortunately, during the present year, your exports are greater, your imports are less; consequently your

unfavorable trade balance is smaller. It would appear, however, that it will still be in the neighborhood of \$750,000,000 for this year.

ONCE AGAIN, without meaning to appear immodest so far as the American people are concerned, it is their aid, through ECA and otherwise, that has gone far toward enabling you to meet this difficulty. Coping with this problem, with unemployment which is directly related to it and with your many other serious industrial and fiscal troubles calls for prompt, constant, constructive and co-operative effort on the part of the German people and their governmental officials. I regret that such efforts and the sacrifice they may entail are not always as whole-hearted or drastic as the urgency of your needs would warrant.

Through vast governmental and philanthropic aid from America, Germany was practically saved from starvation. Even up to the very present, you are being bounteously aided in solving your economic problems by material means and technical guidance of ECA. The very allusion to guidance brings to mind the concept that "man cannot live by bread alone." Consonant with that philosophy, the American people in their objectives for Germany and in the implementation of that program, have endeavored to furnish even more than the material aid which I have cited, tremendous though that has been.

Lest the German people have any illusions on this subject of material aid, let me assure you that, although our country is fortunately enormously wealthy and although our people are blessed with vast resources, none the less much of our productivity and industrial ascendancy have been due to hard work and conscientious and understanding co-operation by all segments of our people in coping with our common problems. These are qualities of the American people which are often lost sight of by some of our neighbors who might well to their advantage emulate, rather than disparage, these desirable, American, national attributes.

LET ME SAY, TOO, what is often ignored. Our taxes are high; higher than those prevailing in many of the countries to which we have been rendering vast aid. The American taxpayer, and this includes practically every employed adult in our country, because our taxpaying brackets reach very low in the scale of income, has shouldered a colossal burden in meeting the costs of this war and in the altruistic aid which our country is rendering throughout the world to ally and enemy alike.

The least that the purveyors of this help can expect is that its recipients, especially German, will not alone welcome it, but will make its use doubly effective, by making it play an ideological as well as a fiscal role. Equally are they justified in expecting that partisan or political considerations, bickering and jealousies will be set aside in coping with Germany's manifold difficulties—be they economic, fiscal or political and be they domestic or foreign. Only by such united effort can Germany hope to overcome her manifold difficulties and thus merit the continuing assistance and understanding which are being so copiously and forbearingly accorded her by America.

It is in the ideological aspect of this inventory that I am endeavoring to sketch that I make the most earnest plea. Surely it must be apparent to the Germans that we seek no material gain of any type from our occupation. Many of our Occupation Forces come here at great sacrifice, personal and in many cases financial. I realize that this contention may be countered by the German assertion that it lies within our power to alleviate that situation by leaving. Properly gauging from even a purely selfish German standpoint the value of the Occupation Forces, I sincerely doubt that thinking Germans would subscribe to that sentiment. I admit it is almost axiomatic that an occupation force is never popular with those who are occupied. However, as Mr. McCloy only recently said, "We are no longer primarily an occupying force, but a force defending Germany and Europe against a revival of dictatorship and oppression." That statement could well be amplified by adding that we are here as helpers in the essential and far-reaching task of aiding the German people to recast their thinking and living along democratic lines.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE and their leaders have often suggested and, in their public utterances, stated that five years after the cessation of hostilities we should forgive and forget. We can forgive, but we can never forget. Equally, we ask the German people that they should not forget. Especially should they not forget the subject of occupation. Germans were occupiers in the not too distant past. Anything I may say on this subject is based on study, but not on actual experience. Perhaps, therefore, this part of my remarks would come with greater force, though let me assure you with no greater conviction or sincerity, if made by one of the French occupation officials.

When we take down the signs, "*Eintritt fuer Deutsche verboten*" (Admission forbidden to Germans), might we not suggest that in the light of the beneficent role we seek to play in and for Germany, we view with deep regret signs and statements urging "Americans, go home." Even more serious are some of the ill-founded and intemperate public utterances of certain high German governmental or state officials, derogatory of our occupation and some of its officials, or their provocative observations on the war guilt of Germany; or, in some instances, not alone their failure wholly to condemn certain Nazi excesses and intolerances, but even efforts to be apologists therefor; or various public displays and statements of high officials in connection with legal proceedings.

These are only a few disheartening instances to which I could allude. They become the more disturbing and regrettable when officials of even cabinet rank are involved. Couple these offensive situations with increasing criticism of the Occupation Forces; with endeavors to magnify certain few and isolated instances of minor malpractices, which, I admit, do occur on the part of our Occupation Forces; with a growing campaign to exaggerate the cost and strain on the German economy of the occupation; and you witness what seems to me hardly to represent an appreciation of what the American occupiers are attempting to do and are doing for Germany.

LET ME BE SPECIFIC on this subject of occupation costs. For the present fiscal year the total cost of the occupation by all three Occupying Powers is estimated at DM 4,048,500,000. This is DM 544,900,000 less than the similar figure for last year. Of this year's total, DM 3,263,100,000 is for occupation costs proper, meaning expenses incurred by the Occupation Forces for goods and services for the maintenance and welfare of the Allied Forces stationed in Germany, but not for their pay. Of this latter total, 78.1 percent is for labor, rents, utilities, transportation and communication, all paid to Germans.

The additional DM 785,400,000 is for so-called mandatory expenses, of which DM 461,600,000 is for services which may be regarded as of direct benefit to the German economy, including capital expenditures for new housing for the Occupation Forces which will ultimately revert to Germany.

Bear in mind that all of the entire total of over DM 4,000,000,000 will be spent right here in Germany. So, too, is a great deal more spent in the German economy which Germans are prone to overlook. We of the American Occupation Forces spend DM's totaling well in excess of the equivalent of \$50,000,000 per annum. This gives Germany much needed dollar exchange which comes out of our US Government pay, not out of occupation costs. What you may not realize is that, in addition to the share of the total occupation cost which Germany is paying, the occupying governments are shouldering a sizeable financial burden in paying salaries and various expenses of their Occupation Forces.

The German share of the occupation cost represents approximately 21 percent of the total budgets of the Federal Republic and the states. In our country expenditures for our defense represent about 37 percent of our federal budget, exclusive of interest on our governmental debt. I make this latter deduction because Germany has no present interest burden; therefore, a comparison which did not take that deduction into account

Mr. Bultenwieser on the speaker's rostrum at opening ceremonies of the Gutenberg Museum's jubilee exhibition. With him is Dr. Franz Stein, mayor of Mainz, who expressed gratitude for the recovery of the famed Mainz Psalter, which is regarded as the first three-color work in the art of printing.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



would not be valid. I have made this comparison with our defense outlays also, because, let me reiterate, the presence of the Occupation Forces is the answer to the question that is often posed as to what takes the place of the German remilitarization which we prohibit.

I allude also to German occupation of other countries because the cost to Germany of meeting her portion of the occupation cost is so very small as against the levies she made on the countries which she occupied. My respect for Germans' sensitivity to any allusion to the occupation of France, Holland, Belgium, Norway or Denmark, to say nothing of the Eastern countries, precludes my even mentioning some of the other aspects of their occupation, other than to state that I am informed that in the German occupation of France, from 1940 through 1944, the occupation cost represented 175 percent of France's budgetary receipts. I will not labor this subject longer, except to suggest that we have adopted as our guide of conduct in the occupation the concept that: — "We rise by raising others and he who stoops above the fallen stands erect."

WE AMERICANS MAY be accused of many things, but never of lack of candor or frankness. You may have divined a note of candor and frankness in this speech. Let me be further frank. I am not suggesting, as of today, that the Germans are a fallen people. I do suggest, however, that May 8, 1945, found them sunk to as low an ebb in world opinion as any people have ever been. We have helped you to rise. We want to continue in that benign effort. We have amply demonstrated that we are prepared to have you stand erect with us, but only if you demonstrate that you have earned that right. We urge the German people not to make this rehabilitation and educational process difficult for the friends — domestic and foreign — of such progress.

Various pleas have been made for better understanding of the German people. In the very forefront of these was President Heuss' forthright and stirring address on "Courage to Love," wherein he sought to establish for the German people the thesis of demarcation between collective guilt and collective shame. We earnestly commend to the German people acceptance of the whole concept of mental rededication which your president advocated with such humility and eloquence. Only in that spirit can we as the occupiers and you as the occupied reach our common goal.

However, there must be more than mere acceptance of a philosophy of enlightenment and democracy, commendable and hopeful though that may be. There must be active implementation. It is of but little pragmatic avail to enunciate high-sounding thoughts, but then temporize or even fail to enact legislation which would translate such thoughts into action.

We realize all too well that democracy cannot be achieved by fiat alone. It must be nurtured in the hearts and minds of men. You have in your midst men and women of such progressive outlook. We urge you in your own interest, in the interest of a better world, to hearken to their teachings and solicit your elected legislators and officials to give wholesome thought to the building of a

Germany cast along democratic lines in every facet of its life — be it governmental, professional, business or communal. Only by the election and appointment of officials of that trend of thought can you attain these ends.

Therefore, it behooves you to take more of an interest in affairs of the day — political as well as economic — so that by proper use of your franchise you assure for yourselves a "government of the people, for the people and by the people." These were words uttered during a sad and bitter conflict in our country. They apply with equal cogency to your country at this very moment.

LET ME SUMMARIZE and reiterate: — many Germans do not like the occupation; many do. We Americans do not like to be occupiers either. We deeply regret the cause of the occupation. The decision as to the end of the occupation is not one which rests with the Western Allies alone. Equally, however, its cessation will not merely be predicated upon action taken by the occupier of the Eastern zone.

To a great extent, the ultimate factor in the ending of our occupation will be the conduct of the German people, the degree in which they give evidence, in as full and convincing manner as possible, that they have learned to walk in the ways of peace. In that demonstration of proof, the tangible evidence they adduce of having become reoriented along democratic lines will weigh heavily in the balance. Let me assure you, though, that toward the achievement of all these earnestly desired ends, the American people, in general, and their Occupation Forces, in particular, have been lending and will continue to bend every effort.

However, these efforts can meet with success only if the German people will be receptive to them, so that Americans and Germans can work with mutual understanding and co-operation. Surely the German people ought by now to recognize that, despite all the horrors of the war, we are prepared to look to the future rather than the past. The people of the German Federal Republic must be well aware of the spirit and conduct which the occupation reflects, as against the occupation of their unfortunate fellow-countrymen who must bear the yoke of living in the "German Democratic Republic," whose only vestige of democracy lies in its name.

Any interpretation of the underlying reasons and motives for our presence here, other than as I have endeavored to portray them, represents a sad illusion. In emphasizing the danger of any such illusions which the German people may have on this transcendently important subject, I know no more appropriate warning than the immortal words of your great Schiller:

*Gefahrlich ist's den Leu zu wecken,
Verderblich ist des Tigers Zahn;
Jedoch der schrecklichste der Schrecken,
Das ist der Mensch in seinem Wahn.*

Dangerous is it to wake the lion,
Pernicious is the tiger's tooth;
But the most dreadful of all terrors
That is man in his illusion.

+END

Mainz Exhibiting Treasured Psalter

AT THE FORMAL OPENING of the Johannes Gutenberg celebration at the Kurfuersten Schloss in Mainz June 24, US Assistant High Commissioner Benjamin J. Buttenwieser presented to Dr. Franz Stein, mayor of Mainz, the famed 500-year-old Mainz Psalter, which was returned to Germany from the United States recently.

More than 600 Mainz citizens crowded the auditorium of Kurfuersten castle in Mainz to hear brief addresses from Mr. Buttenwieser, Mayor Stein and Dr. Alois Ruppel, director of the Gutenberg Museum.

Although the greater share of the task of returning historical documents and works of art lost or looted during the war is now completed in western Germany, Mr. Buttenwieser emphasized the serious effort that is still continuing to locate German treasures abroad.

Citing the decision of the American government to make special efforts to recover European treasures, Mr. Buttenwieser pointed out that "it has been possible for us to send back to Germany a number of items of considerable importance which, in one way or another, had been lost and found their way into the American market. I might mention tapestries belonging to the Bavarian national collections, a painting from the Bremen Kunsthalle and a rare ivory from Kassel.

"By all standards the most spectacular of these recovered items," he continued, "is the Mainz Psalter, which we are today placing in the temporary custody of the city of Mainz for exhibition during the Gutenberg festival.

"Therefore, personally and on behalf of my government, it is with greatest pleasure and genuine gratification, Mr. Mayor, that I place in your custody, for the duration of the Gutenberg celebrations, this famous and precious book — a book which served as a glowing and abiding symbol of the enormous benefits to the increase of learning, and hence the dissemination of democratic ideals, which flow from the invention of printing in your historical city."

In a brief address following Mr. Buttenwieser, Mayor Stein stated that the Mainz Psalter, which is particularly honored and treasured in his city, will be given a position of prominence beside the famed Gutenberg Bible, which

Mr. Buttenwieser delivers the 500-year-old Mainz Psalter to Mayor Franz Stein of the city of Mainz. (PRB OLCH photo)



is also housed in the Gutenberg Museum of Mainz. He emphasized the appreciation of his city for the efforts of the US Government in returning the noted book to Mainz for the celebrations.

Dr. Ruppel, one of Germany's leading authorities on ancient printing, stated that few books in the 500 years since the printing of the Mainz Psalter can compare to it for beauty and care in printing. +END

Bavarians Warned to Guard Rights, Study New Community Law

Commenting on the draft of a new Bavarian community law, James A. Clark, chief of the Political Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, warned Bavarians not to limit their political activity to an occasional vote, thus forfeiting their chance to actively participate in community matters. He gave this warning in his weekly broadcast June 6 over Radio Munich.

"Since the word 'SPECIALIST' has always been written with capital letters in Germany, it almost seems as if those specialists do the ruling here instead of the people and their chosen deputies," he declared.

"And this state of affairs," he added, "exists while the people, today more than at any other time, fervently wish for self-administration. They want no 'Fuehrer' who has a lease on providence, but neither do they want 'little Fuehrers' with a superiority complex. If it comes to the worst, it is the people who are left holding the bag."

The aim of the petty bureaucracy is to put a limit on the people's independent administration in the communities, he said, adding that its argument is that people have "not yet grown up enough" for the "real" democracy.

"To this I can only say," Mr. Clark pointed out, "that although specialists were always over-valued here, they could not prevent three total collapses: after the two world wars and the Weimar Republic. There were specialists galore in the 'Kaiserreich,' in the Weimar Republic and in the Third Reich. Only the names of the parties changed."

In closing Mr. Clark said: "Especially in the community, a legal establishment of independent administration is of vital necessity. For in order to be able to exist, democracy needs the community as the basis before ever reaching the state government level. How can one ever speak of democracy, if the citizen in the community is already denied his rights? Pay attention to your new community law, which will soon be brought up before the state legislature. Be interested in it. Contact your legislative deputies.

"The draft for the new community law is good and democratic, but there are powers at work to rob the Bavarian citizen of his rights. Perhaps they mean well and are really convinced that the people want no tutors, especially not the Bavarians with their more than century-old democratic tradition in community self-administration."



Sewing Room

The many women in the large colony of displaced persons, refugees and expellees at Dachau often have reason to visit the sewing room, where stitching, darning and knitting go on unendingly, month in, month out. Woman shown is knitting sweater.



Kitchen

Community kitchen provides food for all. Typical noonday meal consists of soup, fish, potatoes, salad.

Transient Camp

Bavaria, largest of the states of the US Zone, contains approximately 100,000 of the estimated total of 1,950,000 displaced persons along its borders. The huge unit at Dachau, once a military camp, today is designated a "Transient Camp." The camp, housing it has quartered many families for months.

(Photos on these and next two pages)



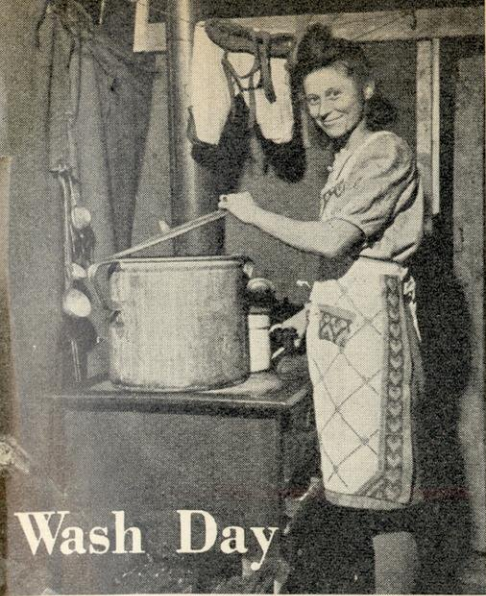
Hospital

The camp hospital is small, has a total of only 20 beds. Staff is furnished and paid by the state. Due to inadequate equipment, only minor operations can be performed here. In photo an expellee-patient is having an eye bandaged by trained nurse.



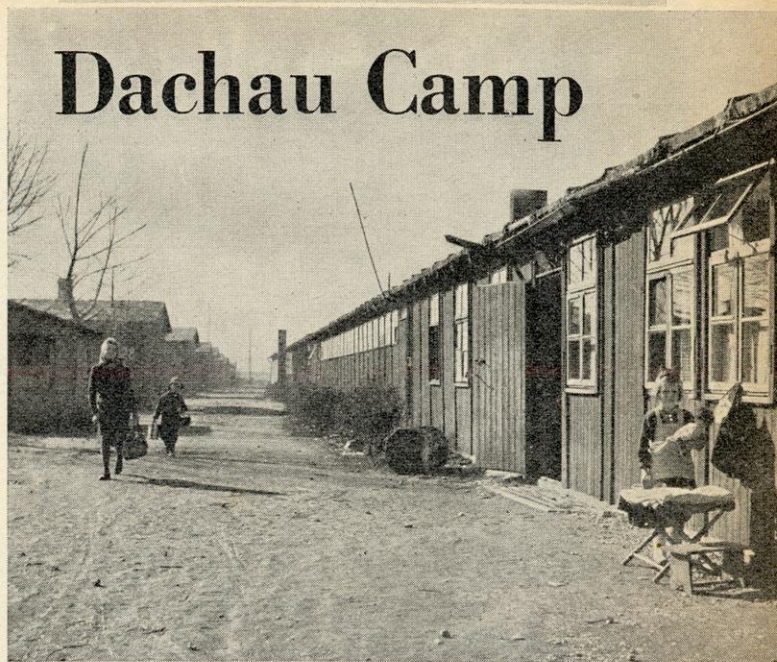
Police

Four chosen inmates perform police duty within the large camp compound. The guards are not armed.



Wash Day

Expellee from Czechoslovakia cheerfully tackles week's laundry. One of her "walls" is an old army blanket.



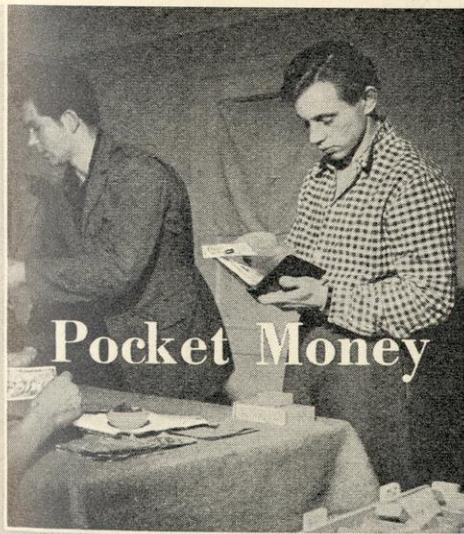
Dachau Camp

Row upon row of numbered barracks in section which houses families with children. Each family is allotted one room, sometimes two. Individual facilities not being available, inmates must go to washrooms scattered throughout area.

in East Dachau

officially maintains 511 camps housing approximately 1,000,000 displaced persons, refugees and expellees within concentration camp manned by the notorious SS (Durchgangslager), but due to lack of suitable housing more than a year pending immigration or resettlement.

by Claude Jacoby, PRD HICOG)



Pocket Money

DM 10 (\$2.38) pocket money, cake of toilet soap and box of soap flakes are given each inmate every month.



Twilight

Softening evening shadows tend to conceal many of camp's shortcomings as a family of three takes an after-supper stroll. Entire area is devoid of surfacing and there is no likelihood of improvement until the government appropriates funds.



Georg (above) is a Hungarian aged 23 who fled Budapest—and doesn't know what to do with his time, a very common complaint among the camp's 1,100 inmates. Georg specializes in pinups. Juvenile delinquency, petty theft are commonplace occurrences.

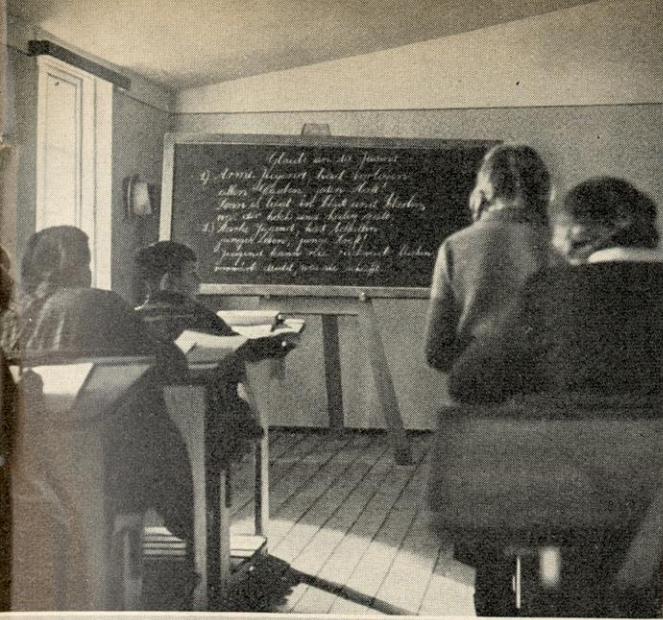


Sudeten woman, among oldest at Dachau, spends much of her time in bed, where she is about to eat noontime meal. At left, Dora, only 21, a refugee from Danzig, is an orphan. Supervisor said some jobless girls spend too much time in the men's barracks.



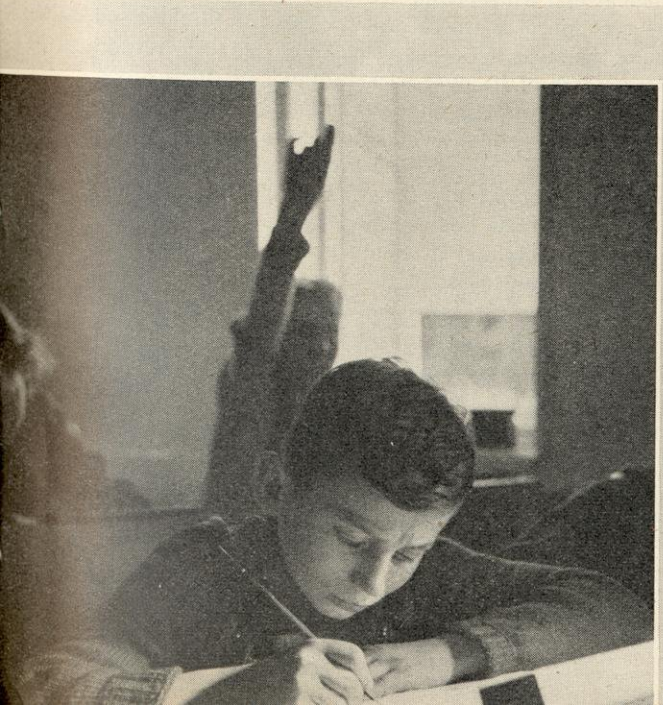
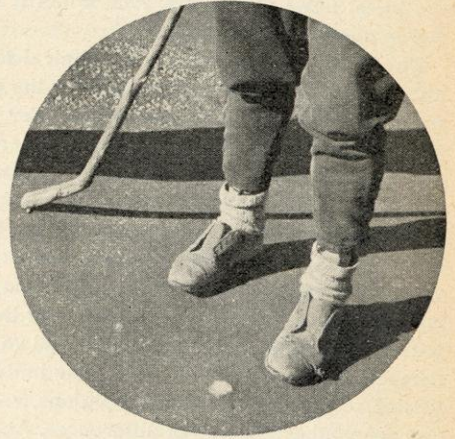
Left, a Yugoslavian refugee of German origin who, expelled with entire family in 1947, saw Germany for first time then. Right, jobless carpenter, once slave laborer, waits for chance to emigrate — to USA. Family has temporary room in barracks.





Kiddies at Dachau

In camp school every effort is made to restore youngsters' faith in life and their own strength. Message on blackboard urges youth never to look back, "for what youth achieves points forward." Food may be simple, but boy (right) enjoys his soup. Playgrounds are non-existent, so girls (left) play indoors. Despite gifts from religious organizations, worn-out shoes (right) are a common sight. Below, classrooms are in so-called hospital of Nazi days.



International Brotherhood and the Radio

Address

By RALPH NICHOLSON

Director, Office of Public Affairs, HICOG

A GENUINE BROTHERHOOD of mankind is the basis of the Christian doctrine. It has been the goal of centuries of struggle to make the world a better place in which to live. The objectives of all the striving of the Western world today could not be better summarized than in the concept: international brotherhood. No simpler formula has ever been devised.

But in this complicated technical world of ours today, simple ideas are often lost in the confusion mankind has created for itself. We must constantly endeavor to clarify and put in perspective the basic truths. This is particularly true in radio. Of all man's inventions radio works most swiftly and irrevocably. It penetrates into the farthest corners of the world. It brings with the speed of light the latest news and views. And when it has spoken, the words cannot be recalled.

But radio is only a tool — a technical machine that has no soul of its own. It may be used for the greatest good of mankind, or the most sinister evil. It may bring enlightenment to hundreds of millions, or may darken their minds and sow confusion. We have seen, and are seeing again today, to what varied ends this instrument can be used.

It is the task of all men of good will in the world today to insure that radio — and all other media of information — work for the peace of the world and not its destruction. We must spread tolerance and not hate over the air waves; we must repeat again and again the eternal values upon which democracy is founded: dignity of the individual, objective justice, respect for opponents' opinions, freedom of religion and peaceful arbitration of differences. Above all, we must devote ourselves to the telling of the truth — everywhere and to everybody. Only on the basis of truth can confidence of people in each other be developed.

I know that realization of these aims is not easy. In the confusing pattern of the world today it is not always easy to discern the truth or to state it clearly. But we must not relax our efforts because the goal is difficult to achieve. We must expose falsehood; we must combat error and prejudice. And we must speak out in defense of tolerance and human dignity. To many it may seem futile to speak of human dignity when behind the Iron Curtain millions of human beings are condemned to the degrading misery of concentration camps. And the hate-filled diatribes that stream over the air from Moscow and its satellites tempt even the mildest of men to righteous anger.

But we who believe in mankind must not be provoked to answer in kind. We cannot allow intolerance and hatred and abuse to shake our faith. The strength of the West is rooted in it and we must continue to work for vindication of this faith. We must strengthen and make more secure the moral basis of our Western civilization, drawing together groups and people into closest brotherhood.

Through radio we can make a great contribution to this task. By allowing the views of all major groups to be voiced over the ether, by bringing to the hundreds of millions of radio truthful, objective reporting, by pledging ourselves to tolerance and understanding, by assuring everywhere that radio does not become an instrument of the state or of any special group or interest, we can serve effectively the cause of international brotherhood.

GERMANY — FREE GERMANY, the area of the Federal Republic — is a splendid example of what can be done. There great progress in this direction has been made since 1945. German radio in the Federal Republic is no longer a tool of a propaganda ministry. It is the property of the people, controlled by public service corporations made up of representatives of the major groups of the German people. It is pledged to a broadcasting code which emphasizes tolerance, honesty, truthfulness and public enlightenment. And experience thus far has shown it takes its responsibilities seriously. I am sure that the free German radio, if it continues to remain true to its ideals, will be a constructive force in the realization of international brotherhood.

Western German radio is not unique in this respect. All over the free world there is evident a genuine desire to foster greater inter-group understanding and tolerance. The code of the American Broadcasters Association, translated daily into practice, has contributed greatly to furthering inter-group education in the United States. The BBC and Radio-Diffusion Francaise are models of fair, restrained reporting. The foundation for our further work exists. Our task is to make such activities more effective, permanent and widespread.

The creation of a world organization for brotherhood is one of the steps to accomplishment of this task. Within the framework of its over-all activities must be a group dedicated to fostering and strengthening the work of interbroadcasting and drawing attention to practices which impede progress toward inter-group understanding. It should make appropriate proposals to proper international, national and private bodies which can aid in correcting undesirable trends and it should keep before the world through radio the ideals of this organization.

The importance of stressing these ideals cannot be overestimated. They are the ideals of free and honest men and women everywhere. They are the heritage of Western civilization. We must show our determination to preserve them against the sinister forces of totalitarianism and intolerance wherever they exist. We must progressively translate them into practice. If we do this, we need not fear the ultimate outcome of the struggle for men's minds which rends the world today. +END

Farm Youth Speaks Out

By JAMES F. KEIM

*Communities Activities Adviser
on Rural Education and Agriculture
Public Affairs Division, OLCWB*

THE YOUNG PEOPLE who will some day take over the land of Germany's Wuerttemberg-Baden flocked to three Rural Youth Leadership Training Conferences during April and May, and took such a vital interest in them that officials made enthusiastic plans for a fourth conference which was held in June.

More than 200 young people, ranging in age from 20 to 30—of whom 40 percent were girls—turned out for the initial conferences, held at the Hohenheim Agricultural College.

Planning officials—the staff of the Community Activities Section—were frankly astonished at the turnout. Original planning called for one meeting for some 30 invited rural youth leaders. It was with considerable foreboding that the first invitations were dispatched. Observers said that rural youth would not come: they were too busy.

But the first round of invitations brought 300 acceptances.

The conferences had the following objectives:

1. To bring rural youth leaders together for acquaintanceship and planning.
2. To hear firsthand their problems and give them opportunities to discuss them.
3. To bring them into closer contact with their agricultural college (for 90 percent, it was the first visit to Hohenheim).
4. To add to their prestige by recognizing their efforts as youth leaders in their respective communities.
5. To provide an opportunity for them to hear what visitors to other lands had learned about youth work.
6. To afford opportunity for agricultural and public school teachers as well as rural community leaders to meet, exchange experiences and decide upon program objectives, especially those which emphasize self-help. (Teachers as well as young farm leaders participated in the conferences.)

THROUGH ALL THIS, the intention of the HICOG planners was to inspire the youth to greater efforts on behalf of the groups with which they worked.

The conferences were not run on enthusiasm alone. Planning for them involved discussion with the youth leader of the Farmers' Association of Wuerttemberg-Baden and with the youth adviser who works with the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Demonstration Program at Hohenheim Agricultural College. Kath-



Farm youth assemble at Third Rural Leadership Training School, Hohenheim, to hear address by Wuerttemberg-Baden State Commissioner Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross.

rine R. Shankland, youth leadership training adviser with Community Activities Section, skillfully pulled together the threads of interest and ideas to present a strong and well-knit program.

The young people's observations on the value of the conference, as well as their reports quoted below, indicate some very definite ideas on the part of young people from nearly every county in the state.

Speaking of migration from rural to urban areas, the youth said: "We must show rural youth what advantages they have over urban youth. The mental and cultural interests in the community must be encouraged; we think of community evenings, with parents, recreation, amateur dramatics, libraries, youth meetings, etc., in the sense of rural youth."

On the question "How can rural youth achieve better co-operation with other youth groups," the youth replied:

"Farmers must be trained toward independence. Farm youth should be united in a community group on an entirely voluntary basis. If more such groups exist, the first requirement is mutual respect and recognition. There should be a friendly attitude between the individual groups and their aims should be incorporated with other professional organizations."

Another group discussion revolved around a problem pertinent to Wuerttemberg-Baden, where many persons in rural jobs live in predominantly industrial areas:

"If many other youth groups are already established, no separate rural youth groups should be organized, but our interests are to be included in the existing groups. If there are no groups, one should be established and the professional aspects must be included in a wise and careful manner."

APPRENTICE TRAINING was also discussed, and there was this significant statement in a report submitted: "Every young person should be away from home for a certain period of time, for professional as well as educa-

tional reasons. It is therefore requested that this exchange of young people in agriculture be expanded. This will result in agricultural training on a much broader basis than before, and it will be a topical matter in the community . . . Each apprentice should conclude his training period with an examination. This will give him an aim toward which he can work during this period. This will also eliminate the exploitation of apprentices because the farmers' own children will be in the same position on another farm."

It is interesting that the young people recognized this ever-present evil—exploitation of apprentices.

Another group discussing apprenticeships had this to say:

"Rural youth should, like youth in the cities, get the benefit of an apprenticeship. The question arises whether the apprenticeship can be served on one's parents' farm. At least a part of this period should be spent on a well-managed farm elsewhere.

"Apprentices should not be given monotonous work. Training them toward independent thought and action is necessary and this can be achieved by assigning them work in the form of a project. They should be provided decent housing. Their washing should be taken care of."

The question of expelled youth brought forth these rural comments:

"Expellees should be contacted and their interest aroused. They should be accepted in the community and closer ties established between them and the local citizen.

"We are willing to take expellees into our groups at any time, if they actively co-operate. We are sorry to say that up to the present expellees have shown little interest in our rural youth activities."

ONE OF THE PRESSING needs of agriculture in Wuerttemberg-Baden is the consolidation of farm land which, at present, is scattered in strips and patches across the countryside. Here is one comment:

"In the course of our discussion we came to the conclusion that land consolidation is one of the most important present problems in agriculture. Due to the lack of manpower in agriculture and the necessity for cheaper production in the future, the mechanization of agriculture will have to proceed.

"If we want to exist economically, we can have no more parceling of our land. Most farmers are still very skeptical in this respect. Everyone likes his particular field and is afraid of financial difficulties. We have to be convinced that these difficulties must be overcome for the benefit of future generations.

"Danish agriculture can be considered to be the highest developed agriculture in the world and we can take it as an example. This was achieved by land consolidation, democratic constitution and the *Volkshochschulen* (adults' evening high schools). It would be desirable for Germany to come to this realization."

Another group said the following about education:

"First, new school reforms have been suggested. We desire to have a village school with a village teacher. The latter should, if possible, be a farmer's son or at least be



Dr. Hermann Koch, youth adviser to Agricultural Extension Service, opens conference. L.-r., Professor Jonas Schmidt, rector of college, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Gross, Dr. Keim, the author of this article, General Gross and Dr. Koch.



Panel discussion on agrarian politics is conducted by Dr. Helmut Roehm (seated at head of table). At his right, Regierungsrat Bernhard Heim, at his left Peter Diebold and Government Councilor Martin Koch, facing camera.



Erich Fritschi, agricultural teacher at the Leonberg Agricultural School, delivers address at the conference, which proved so highly successful that two subsequent conferences were arranged and held at the Hohenheim center.

familiar with rural conditions and circumstances. The transfer of city teachers to a village as a punishment must stop. Also, the vocational and agricultural teacher should be of rural descent because this will provide a closer connection between theory and practice, which is of great importance to the pupil.

"We would also appreciate an expansion of the *Volks-hochschule* program so that it would be possible for more young people to attend them. A community library would certainly be appreciated by most of the young people.

"After all, the main thing is that our rural young people should find their way back to agriculture and learn to like and appreciate their profession and to be proud to represent it. This can be achieved by means of a good training and education."

ONE OF THE MOST inspiring sessions of the conferences was a panel discussion, "What we have seen and liked in other lands," conducted by German youths who had been to Denmark, Holland, Sweden and the United States.

Alfred Hetzel, youth leader for the Wuerttemberg-Baden Farmers' Association, spoke on Denmark: "Forty percent of the Danish farmers voluntarily attend *Volkshochschulen*, and one of the results of their attendance is the formation of self-help organizations among themselves."

Otto Waggerhauser, a former work student, referred to the United States: "Young people over there have their own responsibility in working with projects of their own creation; they become proud of their profession as farmers, conscientious, and self-confident of their abilities."

A. Rude, student at Hohenheim, spoke of Switzerland: "The rural population has a high standard of life, resulting partly from a voluntary program of land consolidation."

Erich Fritschi, a vocational agricultural teacher in Wuerttemberg-Baden, said of his observation of vocational



Typically alert rural young men and women conducted earnest group discussions on a wide variety of subjects.

educational methods in the United States: "The principles of... (instruction) in the United States to farm youth in vocational schools and also to those in 4-H Clubs — the close co-ordination of teaching in the schools and practical application through home projects — can and should be applied in Germany."

A panel discussion on agricultural economics and rural sociology aroused much interest among those attending the sessions. Students heard discussions on farm prices and marketing problems, land consolidation, migration from rural to urban areas, and the expellee problem.

Viewpoints expressed by experts on the panel aroused much earnest discussion among the young people, discussion which the sponsors believe will be translated into action in each of the communities from which delegates came.

+END

Hesse Farm Program Being Pushed

A far-reaching program, designed to increase production efficiency on farms and to raise general farm income, is being prepared and sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Branch, OLC Hesse. The program primarily involves encouraging the use of more economical and adaptable power machinery to go hand-in-hand with an effective land consolidation program.

"In addition to the widespread need for land consolidation," stated Eugene Epstine, deputy chief of the Food and Agriculture Branch, "the most important requisite to increase Hessian agricultural efficiency is a light, economical, cheap, fuel-consuming, all-purpose tractor."

Upon initiative of OLC Hesse, the Hessian Agricultural Ministry has applied for technical assistance in the field of agricultural machinery, which will permit German specialists to study technical advancements in America.

The ministry also plans to import four to six complete sets of American agricultural machinery, financed by ECA funds, which will be used for demonstration purposes in Hesse. Mr. Epstine further disclosed that positive

achievements in land consolidation in Hesse have been hampered by a lack of state funds and laxity on the part of some program officials.

The fact that present day production of German agricultural machinery is greater than current demand is misleading, he said. Purchase of machinery deemed necessary for fullest requirements has been held to a minimum due to the lack of farm cash and economical farm credit, he added.

The development of a lighter and cheaper tractor, as well as other types of machinery, would go far in bringing machinery prices into line with the farmer's pocket-book, according to Mr. Epstine. The present day German tractor is too expensive and too heavy and bulky for small strip farming and the boggy clay soil in Hesse.

Cheaper machinery and an effective land consolidation program could result in the elimination of one-third of the present horse population, which would directly or indirectly result in a proportionate increase of land food production, Mr. Epstine concluded.

Nationalism and the Modern State

By **STUART L. HANNON**

Chief, Information Services Branch

Education and Cultural Relations Division, OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden

THE WORLD HAS suffered long enough from its unfortunate quota of chauvinists and charlatans. I have little use for the chauvinist who can perceive evil only in other countries. I have less use for the charlatans who say that food and work and wealth will make any nation a democracy. The world has suffered long enough from people who, on the one hand, create dissension and hatred, and who, on the other hand, recommend remedies which do not apply to the real illness.

Nationalism is separatist and destructive. The specter of nationalism is a distortion of love of country. Everyone should naturally feel a bond of love with his country. But one should also develop a love of the qualities or culture of other lands, and combine these with their own. By expanding love there will be less room for hate.

When Bertrand Russell once said "a world full of patriots may be a world full of strife," he was indulging in the English art of understatement the greater to emphasize the point. Several modern thinkers, such as Toynbee and Radhakrishnan, have agreed that state worship or patriotism was the spiritual disease, the false religion, of which Hellenism died. Certainly, since 1800, it has been the negative legacy of nationalism as the highest virtue, which has sidetracked men from the pursuit of pure knowledge, culture and humanism.

IN GERMANY, political nationalism began to appear during the later years of Napoleonic tyranny, vigorously expressed by men like Arndt, Fichte, Schlegel, Jahn, von Kleist and Schleiermacher. Cultural nationalism had appeared earlier, but the two forces were combined eloquently by Fichte when he wrote: "There is no hope of preserving a cultural Germany without a political Germany!" Unfortunately, with the political ascendancy of Germany under Bismarck, culture began to decline. And when at last Hitler emphasized the element of racism, Germany had attained the highest point of her nationalism and the lowest ebb of her creative life.

In any country, when the state becomes the moral absolute, the individual becomes a mere tool of tyranny. Legality replaces morality; orders absolve conscience. Hegel and his philosophical system prepared the way for this when he wrote: "*Der Staat ist die positive Verwirklichung und Beriedigung der Freiheit*" (The state is the positive realization and satisfaction of freedom). Hegel also taught that class was the order of society, and that war was a moral value.

This is all part of the rationalization of nationalism. It is also part of the rationalization of Communism. Both

This article is a condensation of a radio talk given by Mr. Hannon in German over Sueddeutscher Rundfunk (South German Radio) in Stuttgart May 15 on the weekly radio program of the state commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden.

nationalism and Communism are plants of the same evil roots. Both are without morality and therefore opposed to humanity. As Ebbinghaus wrote in his book "*Deutschlands Schicksals-wende*" (Turning Point in Germany's History): — "*Moechten Sie aber auch lernen, dass, wer die Achtung vor den*

Gesetzen der Moral untergraebt, ein Zerstoerer der Menschheit ist" (May you appreciate that he who undermines respect for the laws of morality, is a destroyer of mankind).

It is the duty of all of us, of every individual, to see that all nations from community level to state level, observe this truth. It is time for the individual man to mobilize his sovereignty, to stand up to the modern state, to guard every liberty under its law, to resist every encroachment upon his rights. A state which is held strictly responsible for the rights of its own citizens will not easily succeed in usurping the rights of other citizens.

A FEW DAYS AGO I saw a Stuttgart motorist starting to turn left into a main street. A policeman signaled the driver to the right. This was in order because a left turn there was against the law. But the policeman came to the center of the street, waving his arms and shouting rudely at the motorist. The latter stopped his car and refused to move until the policeman should act like a servant of the law instead of its maker. "You have no right," said the motorist, "to shout at me. I shall turn right when you behave properly."

After much discussion, and with traffic accumulating, the policeman finally returned to the sidewalk and, although still angry, calmly motioned the driver to turn right. This was no arrogant driver, but a citizen who had the courage to insist that he be treated like a citizen. Such citizens are not likely to trample on the rights of others, or succumb to the bugle call of nationalism.

Stuart L. Hannon.

(US Army photo)

Every nation has tried to teach its children that it is the world's outstanding nation. Anyone who has studied the phenomenon of nationalism must agree that militant patriotism is hatched in school history lessons. A sort of gloating attention is fixed on what and how we won, how exceptional we have been in history. H. G. Wells once attacked this



matter in the following words: "I do not see the educational benefit of throwing a sort of halo of prestige and glory around the criminal history of royalty; the sooner we get all that unpleasant stuff out of schools, and the sooner we forget the quarrels of England, France, Scotland and Ireland, etc., the nearer our world will be to a sane outlook on life."

In other words, to follow Mr. Wells, we should get the glorification of nations and wars out of school books, and stop burdening and perverting the minds of our children with the nonsense that has perverted the last two generations so frightfully.

UNFORTUNATELY — UNTIL NOW at least — the greatest potential force for dispelling the myths of nationalism is in the hands of the state — the force of education. Yet an intelligent home, an alert press, and above all free citizens can counter-balance the influence of the state, at least until it ceases to glorify itself.

Consider nationalism in music for a moment. Not so long ago in Heidelberg, during a German-American discussion of music, one American recalled that during World War I German music was banned in sections of America. However, he added that throughout the most bitter years of World War II, there was no talk or thought of forbidding German music. His point was that nations do in time overcome puerile prejudices. A German woman present, intelligent and cultured, had this to say in reply: "Well, of course, actually you had to play German music in order to have concerts!"

Her nationalist development deprived her of awareness that there are whole libraries full of great music which is non-German; that there were immortal oratorios, motets and compositions of all kinds composed in France, Italy and England 100 years before Bach was born; and that without his great predecessors there would have been no Bach, just as without Bach there would have been no Beethoven.

Music is supposed to be a universal language, yet people try to imprison it within a nation. Over the radio, for example, we are reminded year after year that Schubert is a German composer, that we are about to hear

a work by the French composer Lully, or the Russian Moussorgsky, the Italian Verdi, ad nauseam. No escape from the cage of nationalism. One day I attended a new performance of "Lohengrin" to hear a Polish soprano. As she received her first applause, I heard much discussion behind me about what a pity it was that the *Staatstheater* couldn't have a German sing the role of "Elsa."

We have all heard such remarks countless times, and we know they are not meant to improve human relations. It doesn't matter whether they are said consciously or sub-consciously. They reflect the ego, the arrogance, the cholera of nationalism. Yet this sickness is not a matter of national character but of national behavior. Much of it is a result of bad education and bad manners. A *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart newspaper) author wrote recently that "Hitler owed his success primarily to his nationalism," because he knew of its morbid, blind appeal.

THE MODERN WORLD is too small for the monstrosity of hate, and too poor for the luxury of war. Nationalism in our world has been indeed expensive. The last two wars cost 80,000,000 casualties, among them 30,000,000 dead. Nothing in past history compares with this horror, this tragedy, the total cruelty which is the consequence of man's stupidity and egotism.

Just as guild mentality once replaced clan mentality, so must we substitute universalism for nationalism. To achieve this end we must discard our ignorance of each other's ways, our mental in-breeding, and set new moral and cultural standards. The political will then follow, as it should. Man must again learn to venerate man, to honor the human person. Let us try to revive this sense of honor and each of us submit humbly to the poignantly beautiful words of Walter von der Vogelweide:

*"Who fears not, God, Thy gifts to take,
And then Thy Ten Commandments break,
Lacks that true love which should be his salvation.
For many will call Thee Father, who
Will not own me as brother, too:
They speak deep words from shallow meditation."*

+ END

Berlin Youth Groups Provided with Home

West Berlin's youth council now has a new home, and the door is wide open to all youth in the three western sectors.

Keys to the building, formerly used by OMGBS, were turned over to the youth council by Dr. Christopher B. Garnett, Jr., Berlin Element's Community Affairs adviser.

Speaking on behalf of the US commander, Dr. Garnett said: "The other day Mr. McCloy said in Berlin that what German youth needs is more individual opportunity, opportunity to study and to inquire where and what he will. . . . I am happy to be able to make a contribution to the life of the youth in Berlin which will assist,

though even in a small way, in providing a place where you Berlin young people can have the kind of opportunity Mr. McCloy mentioned.

"You are not regimented into one group, but have your six different organizations: the *Falken* (SPD's Falcons), the *Bund Deutscher Jugend* (Federation of German Youth), the *Evangelische Jugend* (Protestant Youth), the *Katholische Jugend* (Catholic Youth), the *Demokratischer Jugendverband* (Democratic Youth Union) and UGO (Independent Trade Union). This is your *Haus der Jugend* (House of Youth), and you can use it in a full spirit of freedom and democratic co-operation."

Personnel Notes

Colonel Duke Leaves Berlin

Three thousand soldiers passed in review before Col. James T. Duke as he took leave June 23 as commander of Berlin Military Post, a job he had held since May 1949.

At Colonel Duke's side during the ceremonies was Col. Maurice W. Daniel, deputy post commander since October, who has succeeded the retiring commander. Colonel Duke has returned to the United States for an assignment with the Department of the Army in Washington, D. C. He had served four years in Berlin.

The review was the first held on the parade ground constructed as part of a post-wide improvement program instituted by Colonel Duke, a program which included a modern community shopping center he opened in ceremonies earlier that morning. Despite threat of rain, hundreds of members of the American community and German residents lined the extensive parade area as Colonel Duke spoke his farewell. He thanked military and civilian post personnel for their loyalty, wholehearted support and conscientious performance of duty: "... There have been many events that challenged you frequently. You performed outstandingly in meeting these challenges, and for this I express to you my deepest appreciation.

"Like all soldiers, who never say goodbye when they go away, I say the best of luck to you until we meet again."

The parade was led by Col. Louis P. Leone, new deputy post commander.

A reception was held in the evening in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Duke and Colonel and Mrs. Daniel.

Colonel Duke began his army career in 1917, and served, before coming to Germany, as commander of the Tokyo-Yokohama Port of Embarkation. In June 1946, he was appointed Personnel Officer of OMGUS, where he served until assumption of the command of Berlin Military Post.



When Colonel Duke (above) and Mrs. Duke left Berlin they left behind their daughter Mary Dolores and two sons, Capt. James T. Duke, Jr. of BMP and Lt. R. Leonard Duke, who is with the Constabulary. (US Army photo)

Weiss Takes Up Berlin Post

Berlin had another newcomer in the person of William E. Weiss, Jr., who was named to the job of chief of Berlin Element Economic Affairs Division. Mr. Weiss, 37, takes on the duties formerly discharged by Howard Jones, who

now devotes full time to his assignment as deputy director of the Berlin Element.

President of Natcon Industries, a chemical and cosmetics concern, since 1946, Mr. Weiss was appointed trade development specialist in the ECA Special Mission to Germany early this year.

Urton at Hague Police Convention

U. Charles Urton, who took over the job of acting chief of Berlin Element Public Safety Division early in June, attended a week-long meeting of the International Criminal Police Convention at the Hague.

The Hague convention, which brought together police officials from most of the United Nations, was attended by German police representatives for the first time in more than 15 years.

For Mr. Urton, who is prominent in local, state and national police activities in the United States, it was the second time of attendance at the convention. Mr. Urton took over the Berlin Public Safety job from Theo Hall, who returned to his permanent assignment in the Office of the Executive Secretary, HICOG, in Frankfurt. Mr. Urton's permanent post is as deputy chief of Public Safety Branch, HICOG, also in Frankfurt.

British-US RO's Exchanged

A British Zone resident officer from the industrial area around Duesseldorf arrived in Bavaria during June to observe methods and operations of his American counterpart. He is John J. Kerr, of London, the first resident officer from the British Zone to visit Bavaria under a "resident officer exchange program."

Mr. Kerr and his wife, Edna, were guests for two weeks of Joe F. Hackett, US resident officer in Amberg County. Mr. Hackett was to be guest of Mr. Kerr in the British Zone at a future date.

Erion Economics Chief for Two States

George L. Erion has been named chief of the Economic Affairs Division for the Offices of the State Commissioners in both Wuerttemberg-Baden and Bavaria by West German ECA chief Robert M. Hanes.

Mr. Erion, who has been chief of the Economic Affairs Division of OLC Wuerttemberg-Baden, will have his principal headquarters in Munich. Paul S. Nevin was chief of the Economic Affairs Division, OLCB, until his recent appointment as chief of the export promotion drive for Western Germany.

In making the announcement, Mr. Hanes said: "This is the first time that the offices of any two *Laender* (states) have been consolidated. Mr. Erion, who has done a splendid job in Wuerttemberg-Baden, will be directly responsible for economic affairs pertaining to both *Laender*."

Mr. Erion was previously assigned to Munich. In June 1945 he organized the Economics Division of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria, and was transferred

to Wuerttemberg-Baden as Economic Affairs Division chief in May 1946.

A similar consolidation was made later in June when Mr. Hanes extended the duties of Stanley H. Sisson, chief of the Economic Affairs Division, OLC Hesse, to include Marshall Plan, export promotion and investment programs in *Land Bremen*.

Mr. Sisson has been chief of the Hesse economics division since December 1945, when he was assigned to the Office of Military Government for Germany. He will make his principal headquarters in Wiesbaden.

Dr. Brecht Returns as Consultant

Dr. Arnold Brecht, former high official in the German civil service and now a political science professor at the New School for Social Research, in New York, has returned to Germany as an expert consultant in the field of civil service.

Dr. Brecht will remain in Germany for the rest of this year and will make a study of problems connected with the new German civil service.

A member of the Federal and Prussian civil service for many years, Dr. Brecht left Germany because of his political convictions in 1933 and since that time has been connected with the New York school. He has also served several terms as visiting professor at Harvard and Yale Universities.

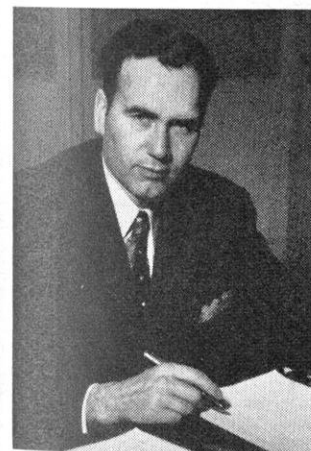
In 1948, Dr. Brecht spent several months in Germany in connection with preparation of the Bonn Constitution.

ECA Mission Announces Appointments

Six new appointments have been made within the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG, and the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany.

Sam T. Castleman, for the past six months special assistant to Chief Robert M. Hanes, has been assigned as acting deputy chief of the Finance Division.

Changing over from his post with the Allied Bank Commission in Frankfurt is R. G. Leonard, who also becomes acting deputy chief, Finance Division.



William G. Daniels.
(PRD HICOG photo)

Frank G. Miller, chief of the Property Division since October 1949, was named special assistant to the director.

William G. Daniels moves up from deputy chief of the Property Division, to chief.

Stuart H. Van Dyke replaces Henry C. Conrad, former chief of the Trade and Payments Division, as acting chief. Mr. Van Dyke has served in Germany since July 1945.

H. C. Thomas has been named acting controller, ECA Special Mission.

New OLC Finance Branch Chief

Marshall O. Exnicios has been appointed Finance Branch chief for OLC Hesse.

Mr. Exnicios, a former US Air Force lieutenant colonel, is a veteran banker, having served with Robert C. Jones, investment bankers, the Chase National Bank, Alexander Brown and Sons, and the National City Bank of New York. Before joining HICOG, he was a finance expert with the ECA Mission to Greece.

In his new capacity, Mr. Exnicios will supervise the financial and budgetary activities of the second largest state in the American zone of occupation in Germany.



Marshall O. Exnicios.
(PRB OLC photo)

Three New State Observers Named

Three new state observers have been appointed to the staff of the US High Commissioner for Germany. The new appointees, who will represent the High Commissioner in the British and French Zones, bring the observer staff to seven.

This completes the staff of US State Observers in Germany. Others named previously are: Ulrich E. Biel, Lower Saxony (British Zone); Joseph W. Darling, North-Rhine-Westphalia (British Zone); Roy I. Kimmel, Schleswig-Holstein (British Zone); and Robert R. Hutton, Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern (French Zone).

The new appointees are Robert Taylor, for the Rhineland-Palatinate, who will be stationed in Mainz; Paul Neuland, for South Baden at Freiburg; and Robert Cowan, US Consul General in Hamburg, for that area in the British Zone. All of them have been in government service for a number of years.

Mr. Taylor joined the staff of the State Department in 1931 and has been in the Foreign Service in China, Paris and Nairobi. He returned to Washington, D. C., in 1949 and was detailed to the National War College until his latest appointment.

Mr. Neuland entered government service in 1937. He served as a captain in the Army overseas during the war and joined the Foreign Service staff of the State Department in 1947. He was in Berlin for two years, returning late in 1949 to Washington, D.C., where he received his present appointment.

Mr. Cowan has been a member of the Foreign Service of the State Department since 1928, serving in Mexico, France, the Near East and Zurich. He has been consul general in Hamburg for the last year and will continue to serve in that capacity in addition to his duties as state observer.

+END

Economic Review

This monthly review of the German Federal Republic's current economic picture, based on the latest figures and trends available when this section of the Information Bulletin went to press, was prepared by the Analytical Reports Branch of the Program Review Division of the Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG.

THE OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENT in May was a shift in the commodity trade balance of Western Germany with the OEEC (Marshall Plan) area. From a deficit of \$4,000,000 in April, the May balance was plus by \$11,000,000, the first plus balance since November 1949. The reversed position apparently represents a vindication of the ECA trade liberalization program in which Western Germany played a leading role by relaxing import restrictions before other participating countries in the Marshall Plan took similar action. Initially, Western Germany's trade balance ran up a large deficit, but subsequent relaxation of restrictions in other countries and other adjustments have placed the situation more nearly in balance, and at a higher level than before the trade liberalization program was undertaken.

Otherwise, the month of May saw general improvement in the Western German economy; it somewhat resembled a convalescent partly recovered from a long illness but needing further treatment for complete recovery. Industrial production increased, further postponement of "dollar" food imports was announced, unemployment declined, the foreign trade and payments position improved and, except for seasonal increases in fresh fruit and vegetable prices, the price situation was stable.

Advances were still not sufficient, however, to warrant unqualified confidence that the economy will soon attain stability at or near the full employment level. Basic weaknesses remain, principal of which is the necessity for an increase in productivity in export industries, and to this end investment problems are being carefully considered by Occupation and West German authorities, especially the investment of counterpart funds arising from the sale of ECA and GARIOA financed imports.

Foreign Trade

In May, West German exports of more than \$140,000,000 were the highest for any postwar month, while imports fell to \$161,000,000. Exports were 87 percent of imports compared with 60 percent in the first quarter of 1950 and 50 percent in 1949. The import surplus was reduced to \$21,000,000 from \$49,000,000 in April.

The most noteworthy development in the distribution of the trade was the gain in exports to the OEEC participating countries, which was concentrated in the continental countries as exports to sterling participants declined slightly. OEEC trade showed an export surplus for the first time since November 1949. Exports totaled \$100,000,000; imports were \$89,000,000.

The decline in imports was spread among all major classifications. Receipts of textile raw materials were considerably less than in April, but those of grains were about the same. Most of the export gain was in finished manufactures, notably machinery and cotton textiles.

The following table gives the principal trade data for the month:

Categories	Imports	Exports
Food and Agriculture	66,271	1,964
Industry	91,839	138,328
Raw Materials	52,288	20,894
Semi-finished goods	18,199	26,523
Finished Manufactures	21,352	90,911
Total	161,110	140,292
Area		
Total Non-Participating Countries	72,316	39,424
USA	26,903	4,157
Canada	186	1,002
Central America	3,677	1,211
South America	13,742	8,120
Non-Participating Sterling Countries	13,037	3,927
Eastern Europe	6,235	14,166
Other Countries	8,536	6,841
Participating Countries	88,760	100,484
Non-Sterling	77,587	93,476
Sterling	11,173	7,008
Unspecified	34	384
Total	161,110	140,292

Import Surplus: \$20,818,000

Finance

Further steps were taken toward improving the investment picture in Western Germany, among them being a detailed procedure for the progressive relaxation of current restrictions on foreign investment in Germany which was approved on June 15 by the Council of the Allied High Commission. This action followed the approval in principle by the Council on May 31 of the reopening of Germany to foreign investment.

Prices

The consumer price index increased three points in May to 156 percent of 1938. The rise was due wholly to seasonal increases in fresh fruit and vegetable prices. The food index rose from 160 in April to 168 in May. The basic materials price index rose one point to 197 percent of 1938, owing to slight rises in numerous industrial raw products. The price indices were as follows for May:

	March 1950	April 1950	May 1950
Total	153	153	156
Food	159	160	168
Stimulants	285	285	285
Clothing	191	189	188
Rent	102	102	102
Heat and Light	119	119	119
Cleaning and Hygiene	148	146	147
Education & Entertainment	141	141	140
Household Goods	166	164	163
Traveling	133	133	133

¹) The Consumer Price Index is not yet available on a Trizonal basis.
²) Because of the seasonal increase in the prices of fruit and vegetables (substituting in May the vegetables of the new harvest for those of the old harvest), a consumer price index has also been calculated for the two months, May and June, excluding the prices of fruit and vegetables.
 p = provisional.
 r = revised.

Basic Materials Price Index

	1938 = 100		
	March	April	May
Food	169r	168r	169p
Industry	215	214	215
Total	197r	196r	197p

Industry

The May industrial production index (1936 = 100) was 106. The investment goods group increased from 99 in April to 103, which results partly from the channeling of counterpart funds into industrial investment. Other major categories were unchanged from April. The industries showing the greatest increases during May were oil refining, coal by-products, stones and earths, non-ferrous metals and vehicles. Steel ingot production in May was 914,258 metric tons, which annually would approach the 11,100,000 ton limitation.

The leveling off in consumer goods output reflects a lag in consumer purchasing despite some improvement in worker earning and declining unemployment. Also, merchants are holding sizable inventories which will not move readily at current prices because of style and quality factors. The production index and figures on production in major industries are as follows:

Index of Industrial Production

	1949		1950	
	April	March	April	May
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES				
(incl. electricity & gas) a/	86	101	104	106
(excl. electricity & gas)	82	98	101	104
Investment goods (total)	80	93r	99r	103
Raw materials	71	79r	83	88
Finished products	85	101	109	112
General production goods				
(incl. electricity & gas)	103	120	120	120
(excl. electricity & gas)	95	112	113r	114
Consumer goods	75	96	96r	96

a/ Excl. food processing, stimulants and buildings.

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

Production of Major Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Measure //	1949		1950	
		March r/	April r/	May p/	June p/
Hard coal (gross mined)	thous. t	9,802	8,363	8,667	8,667
Crude petroleum	t	90,135	89,524	93,844	93,844
Cement	t	795,134	850,722	852,889	852,889
Bricks (total)	1000	198,174	252,646	350,573	350,573
Pig iron	t	767,094	682,629	719,770	719,770
Steel ingots	t	1,001,534	885,666	914,258	914,258
Rolled steel finished products	t	650,101	574,526	625,228	625,228
Farm tractors (total) //	pieces	4,208	3,892	3,949	3,949
Typewriters d/	pieces	16,157	14,046	15,662	15,662
Passenger cars (incl. chassis)	pieces	15,457	14,739	16,378	16,378
Cameras (total)	pieces	139,003	132,046	150,588	150,588
Sulphuric acid (incl. oleum)	t-SOs	91,314	93,396	95,801	95,801
Calcium carbide	t	55,440	58,456	62,630	62,630
Soap (total)	t	8,095	6,621	8,390	8,390
Newsprint	t	14,985	12,586	14,792	14,792
Auto and truck tires	pieces	202,458	164,801	188,347	188,347
Shoes (total)	1000 prs.	6,335	5,522	6,440	6,440

// = All tons are metric tons.

r/ = Revised.

p/ = Preliminary.

// = Excluding accessories, parts, and spare parts.

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

Labor

Unemployment totaled 1,609,000 at the middle of June, a decrease of 124,000 since mid-May. Mid-June unemployment was 10.5 percent of the wage and salary earning labor force. Employment totaled 13,680,000 — larger by 210,000 than mid-May. Federal government work-creation and housing projects have as yet contributed little to the favorable employment trend, and the added purchasing

power made available by rising employment has not yet increased employment in consumer goods industries. In fact, employment conditions in textile industries deteriorated.

Employment programs supported by some states, however, contributed greatly toward relieving unemployment. Bavaria, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, which harbored most of the unemployment and most of the refugees, were enabled by these work-creation and housing programs to record declines which over the last four months averaged about 70 percent of the total decline in unemployment for Western Germany.

Average weekly gross earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing and building industries continued to rise during the first quarter, being two percent higher in March than last December. The weekly earnings index was 145.3 percent of 1938; the consumer price index was 153 percent of 1938.

Agriculture

As expected, an additional \$16,000,000 of the 1949/50 dollar food import program was found to be not immediately required and shipments will be delayed until after August 1. In place of the fats and oils originally planned, approximately 36,000 metric tons of sugar will be imported.

Despite some storm damage, crop prospects continued to be favorable. Early fruits and vegetables are reaching the market at relatively high prices because imports of these commodities are not as large as this time last year.

Economic Situation in Berlin

Some improvement has occurred, but viewed realistically the economic situation in western Berlin remains unsatisfactory. Industrial production during April was 30 percent of the 1936 production, as compared with 28 percent in March. Production during May and June were probably no higher than April. A lack of markets for western Berlin's products is the principal barrier to increased output. In some cases, however, where markets are available, a lack of production facilities and a shortage of working capital constitute the primary bottlenecks.

The increase in employment and decrease in unemployment in recent months were due primarily to the public works program financed by counterpart funds. A total of 57,000 were employed under that program on June 24. Unemployment was 271,000 on June 15, as compared with 308,000 on February 15. Were it not for the public works program, unemployment in western Berlin now would be around 330,000, considering that the labor force has increased about 20,000.

During April shipments of goods from western Berlin to western Germany were valued at DM 51,000,000, as compared with DM 53,000,000 in March, and with a post-blockade high of DM 67,000,000 during December 1949. Direct exports of goods to foreign countries during April 1950 were valued at DM 6,338,000, as compared with DM 6,483,000 in March. Shipments to Eastern Germany continue at a low level.

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Occupation Log

New "Voice" Program

Voice of America has inaugurated a new program series, "With Recording Van through America," to be heard every Friday as one of the regular Voice of America-German language broadcasts, relayed by all American zone stations and RIAS Berlin.

In the new program series, Voice of America reporters will cover the entire United States by car, train and plane, recording interviews with workers, housewives, students and farmers. Each interview will be accompanied by a running German translation so that German listeners can follow the course of the conversation.

The program is planned in response to letters sent monthly to the Voice of America by thousands of Germans seeking information about such aspects of daily life in America as labor conditions, schools, problems of the average citizen, cultural life and the way Americans spend their free time.

"With Recording Van through America" will attempt to answer these questions not by talking about people but by letting average Americans, representing a cross section of American life, speak for themselves.

The Voice of America has invited all German listeners to tune in on the new program and has requested com-

Konrad Cardinal von Preysing, Bishop of Berlin, dedicated June 18 a bronze plaque (inset) in memory of Father Flanagan, founder of Boys' Town, who died in the 279th Station Hospital, Berlin, May 15, 1948, while on a US government mission. Cardinal Preysing said he was dedicating the plaque not only to a great man and a great humanitarian, but also to a good friend of his younger days, for he and Father Flanagan attended secular school together as fellow-priests.

(US Army photo)



ments and criticism. Letters may be addressed either to the radio station over which the program is heard, or to the Voice of America, New York 19, N. Y., USA.

Bottled Milk Wanted

Hesse is beginning to feel the impact of its state-wide "bottled-milk campaign," designed to increase the consumption of quality whole milk. In Wiesbaden alone, milk consumption increased approximately 10 percent during the first two weeks of the campaign.

The fact that consumers are, in increasing numbers, demanding bottled, pasteurized milk instead of the old and often unsanitary method of purchasing it from street vendors in open cans indicates that consumers are beginning to become milk-conscious and are switching over to quality products, stated Eugene Epstine, deputy food and agriculture chief, OLC Hesse.

In every Hessian city and county, a local milk council, representing the producers, processors, consumers, as well as the health and education authorities, and co-ordinated with the state milk council, has been established to carry the campaign into every hamlet.

US Film Pleases East Germans

More than 20,000 residents of East Germany, including many members of the *Freie Deutsche Jugend* (Communist-dominated "Free German Youth") and the so-called "People's Police," roared hilarious approval of the classic film-satire "Ninotschka" when it was shown in West Berlin movie houses during late May and early June.

The reshooting* of "Ninotschka," which had already played to packed audiences in Berlin during 1948, coincided with the ballyhooed FDJ rally in Berlin over Whitsuntide and provided East Germans with an opportunity to laugh openly at the self-stultifying bureaucracy of a regime which is now being foisted upon them.

Block-long queues of East and West Berliners stood before the score of movie theaters which were showing the film and on several occasions, proprietors reported, there were near-riots among those who feared they would not gain admission. In some cases FDJ members broke theater windows to enter the halls to see the film, and in several instances police had to be called to calm the over-enthusiastic crowds.

Movie-house owners during a two-week period sold admission tickets for both East and Deutsche marks and so were able to gauge how many of their customers were from eastern Germany. The estimates were well above 20,000.

At one point along the Soviet-US Sector border, a group of six members of the "People's Police" timidly approached West sector police to ask if they might attend the film showing without risk of arrest. Reassured, they joined other East Germans in uproarious approval of the film.

In another area, a truckload of some 40 FDJ boys entered the US Sector by mistake, driving in front of a

* See "Hollywood Stars Speak German" in June 1950 issue of the *Information Bulletin*.



Maj. Gen. Svend Callisen, chief of artillery for the Danish Army, examines an American 40 mm rapid-fire gun during visit June 19 to USAREUR Ordnance School at Eschwege. The General was highly impressed with excellence of US Army equipment and training techniques. (US Army photo)

theater advertising the film "Ninotschka." The truck halted; the boys learned that they might pay the admission fee with East marks, and promptly deserted their tour for a showing of the film.

Even well into June "Ninotschka" was still being shown in several West Sector theaters and proprietors reported that attendance had not slackened.

New German-English Dictionary

Dr. Martin Mayes, education adviser of the Public Affairs Division, OLC Bavaria, disclosed that American and German education officials and lexicographers are studying the possibility of revising Germany's now outmoded German-English dictionaries.

He pointed out that the most complete unabridged German-English dictionary dates back to 1899. It comprises four volumes. He said a two-volume edition based largely on the 1899 version and with only slight revisions was issued in 1910. That was the last revision attempt made in Germany, Dr. Mayes said.

"Language is a growing thing," he declared, "and we don't need to be reminded that many words and phrases have been introduced since 1899."

He said any revision of the two-language dictionary will take into consideration the frequent variations of word usage in England and America. While the language in the two English-speaking countries is basically the same, Dr. Mayes explained, some words in England have an entirely different meaning in America and vice versa.

"An elevator in America, for example, is a lift in England, while a bonnet in America is a type of hat while in England it is also the hood of an automobile," Dr. Mayes pointed out. "These slight but significant changes naturally lead to some confusion when Germans, using the present dictionary as a guide, attempt to translate German words into English."

Bremen Gets Vinethen

A donation by CRALOG of 144 vials containing 7,200 cubic centimeters of Vinethen was handed over to Professor Hess, chief of the Bremen Children's Clinic, by Dr. Eldon R. Burke, CRALOG'S field director for Germany, June 5, in Bremen. Due to its mildness and almost complete lack of after-effects, this drug is the most suitable for the narcosis of infants.

Some time ago the Bremen Children's Clinic, which had been unable to get the Vinethen through German channels, asked for the aid of the Public Health and Welfare Branch, OLC Bremen. This branch took up negotiations with CRALOG, which ordered the Vinethen from the United States. The shipment was financed by the German Paintings Relief Fund, out of which \$12,000 has been allocated to the State of Bremen.

According to Professor Hess this supply of Vinethen will last for more than half a year and will be a great help to patients and physicians of the Bremen Children's Clinic.

Exit Permits Abolished

Relaxation of Allied travel restrictions on German nationals and non-German residents in Germany was announced June 17 by the Allied High Commission in the abolition of "exit permits" — permits to leave Germany for travel abroad — which have been issued by Allied permit offices since 1945. The decision became effective July 1.

Under the new arrangements, a German national desiring to leave the territory of the Federal Republic need only be in possession of a valid temporary travel document, issued in lieu of a passport, by Allied High Commission permit-issuing agencies located in Germany and abroad. The possession of a valid temporary travel document enables any German national to leave Germany and pass through any passport control checkpoint on the frontier. Previously the temporary travel document had to be supported by an exit permit valid either for single journeys or for six-month periods.

Non-German nationals abroad are still required to hold valid passports and to obtain from Allied High Commission agencies abroad permits to enter the Federal Republic. Non-German nationals legally resident in the Federal Republic and desiring to return there after a journey abroad need to obtain from offices of the Combined Travel Board, before their departure, a re-entry permit which enables them to resume residence in the Federal Republic.

ERP Exhibits Attractive

Attendance at the first three of a series of ERP exhibits being held in Bavaria this year had exceeded the 250,000 mark by June 1.

"On the basis of these figures," declared Fred C. Mehner, chief of the Trade Branch of OLCB's Economic Affairs Division, "it can be seen that one out of about every 42 Bavarians has attended one of the first three ERP exhibits. Four or five more such exhibits are planned this

summer to give Germans elsewhere in Bavaria the opportunity of seeing firsthand the economic strides that have been made by their industries."

The exhibits, which have been held at Hof, Passau and Bamberg, illustrate the economic progress made with the assistance of the Marshall Plan. They feature various Bavarian products, including textiles, leather goods, chinaware, handicrafts and larger commodities such as autos, tractors and railroad rolling stock.

Workshop for Social Studies

Nine outstanding American educators, specialists in social studies, have joined German and other European educators in a six-week international workshop on social studies at Heidelberg.

Extending from July 17 to Aug. 26, the workshop includes 80 representatives of the education system of the four US Zone states and the American sector of Berlin, as well as 10 education leaders from a half-dozen European countries. In a series of conferences and seminars, the group is to develop comprehensive proposals for effective citizenship training through a broadened program of social studies, such as history, geography and civics, in German schools.

An extensive library of reference texts in this field has been assembled by HICOG's Education and Cultural Relations Division staff for the use of the workshop. The conclusions and proposals of the workshop are to be published and distributed to western German educational officials, teacher training institutions and other education agencies.

William Talbert (left) and Tony Trabert, ranking US netmen, were Berlin visitors June 17-18 when, opposed to Gottfried von Cramm and Karl Heinz Sass (right), they gave exhibitions organized by the Red-White Club in co-operation with the American Women's Club of Berlin, the proceeds going to various Berlin charities. (US Army photo)



Prior to the opening of the workshop, the American educators worked with state commission officials to obtain firsthand information about the German education system. Members of the American group are:

Chris A. DeYoung, dean of Illinois State Normal University and chairman of the workshop.

Max Bildersee, Education Department, New York State.
Merrill F. Hartshorn, executive secretary, National Council of Social Studies.

H. L. Ansbacher, University of Vermont.

Loretta E. Klee, social studies supervisor, Ithaca, N. Y.

Elsie M. Beck, social studies supervisor, Detroit.

Robert LaFollette, Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.

Marcus W. Collins, lecturer on human relations and social studies at Harvard.

Howard White, professor of political science, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

I. Keith Tyler, Education Department, Ohio State University.

Tribute to Longfellow

Geisenheim, the Hessian vine cultivation center on the Rhine, will receive a portrait of the American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, as a gift of the Historical Society of Portland, Ore.

According to a letter from the president of the society to the community administration of the Rhine river village, the gift is being made in appreciation of efforts by the Geisenheim population toward German-American understanding.

Last year, the Geisenheim population erected a Longfellow memorial in memory of the great American poet's frequent visits to the Rhine valley. The memorial was dedicated last August by Hesse Minister President Christian Stock. At the same time a Longfellow Committee, part of the Steuben-Schurz Society, was founded to stimulate a deeper appreciation of the poet's works.

During his visits to Geisenheim about 100 years ago, Longfellow became greatly impressed with the river scenery, which inspired several of his poems, one of them glorifying the famous chimes of the local cathedral.

New ECA Aid for Farms

A grant-in-aid for agriculture of DM 20,000,000 has been approved and released by the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany to the German federal government. This is the initial allocation from a DM 75,000,000 program to provide financial help for critical sectors of the agricultural economy.

Releases for specific projects will be made on the basis of detailed plans approved by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and the ECA Mission. Included will be financial aid for agricultural winter schools, agricultural research, short courses and farmer leader training, experimental and test equipment, a central extension service institute, two college level home economics institutes, central state artificial insemination stations for dairy cattle, land consolidation and West Berlin.

These funds were released as a grant-in-aid only and are not considered a replacement for normal budgetary expenditures but rather as additional financial assistance which will contribute to the agricultural and over-all economic recovery.

Law Library in Munich

A law library "dedicated to public use and made available to all those who desire to follow developments in Anglo-American jurisprudence," was opened June 15 by the US District Court for the Eighth Judicial District in Munich.

"Although the library is small," declared Leo M. Goodman, chief presiding district judge for Bavaria, "it contains the nucleus of a collection of law books and treatises which I hope may eventually turn out to be a source of legal reference and cultural enlightenment."

The law library is located in the courthouse at 6 Sophienstrasse, Munich.

Foreign Investment Plan

The first stage in the progressive relaxation of restrictions on foreign investments in Germany was taken by the Council of the Allied High Commission at its meeting June 15 in Berlin in approving a detailed procedure prepared by the council's financial advisers.

The formulation of this procedure, which is to be operated on a licensing system under the direction of the Allied Bank Commission and based on Military Government Laws No. 52 and No. 53, follows the approval in principle by the Council May 31, of the reopening of Germany to foreign investment.

The new opportunities which are to be granted to foreign owners of property and funds in Germany, and to foreigners wishing to bring new capital into Germany, were the subject of prior discussions with the federal finance minister and with the representatives of the Benelux governments.

In deciding on the new procedure which, it is hoped, will contribute to the economic recovery of the Federal Republic, the High Commission has had to take into account a number of considerations, of which the most important are the need to safeguard Germany's foreign exchange position, to prevent undue concentration of foreign capital in German industry and to provide equality of opportunity and treatment as between existing foreign owners of property, prewar creditors and new foreign investors and German investors.

Decartelization Studies

American anti-trust and fair trade laws are being studied by nine German government officials, economic and legal leaders in preparation for their advice and assistance to the German government in drafting legislation designed to eliminate restrictive trade practices in Germany.

The group left for the United States June 17 under an ECA technical assistance project for 60 days for these



Skyblazers Aloft — The US Air Force in Europe's famed aerial acrobats, who have thrilled huge crowds at air shows all over western Europe this summer, are snapped by a B-26 cameraman near the Zugspitze, in Bavaria, Germany's tallest peak, which is more than 9,500 feet high. The Skyblazers, flying F-80 Shooting Stars, climax their series of loops, rolls and Cuban eights with a new hair-raiser, their "Bomb Burst," all executed in perfect formation and with precision. (USAFE photo)

studies. ECA assistance for this trip was requested by the German Federal Republic. Prior to its departure, the group conferred with officials of the ECA Special Mission to Western Germany and of the Decartelization and Decentralization Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG.

The three laws on which the group is concentrating its studies are Section One of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law which prohibits various types of unlawful trade practices; Section Five of the Federal Trade Commission Act which prohibits methods of unfair competition, and the entire Public Utilities Holding Company Act.

The Germans participating in the project are:

Dr. Eberhard Guenther, division chief of the Federal Ministry of Economics.

Dr. Walter Roegner, branch chief of the German Economics Administration.

Dr. Guenther Joel, chief of Economics Law Division, Federal Ministry of Justice.

Dr. Franz Boehm, professor at the University of Frankfurt.

Dr. Burkhardt Roeper, scientific assistant of Hamburg's Department of Education.

Rolf Carl Spaethen, economics chief of the German Office Workers' Union.

Dr. Wilhelm Schulte zur Hausen, lawyer.

Dr. Heinrich Muellensiefen, industrial adviser.

Dr. Heinrich Dohrendorf, secretary general of the Business Association for Wholesale and Foreign Trade.

Restocking Libraries

Twenty-three West Berlin vocational schools and four welfare institutions have received HICOG grants-in-aid totaling DM 14,315.50 to aid them in restocking their libraries, preparing teaching materials and purchasing



Dr. Theodor Heuss, president of the German Federal Republic, and Mrs. Heuss are shown in Stuttgart on their way to the flower show June 3, a magnificent display which drew many thousands of visitors to the Wuerttemberg-Baden capital from all parts of Germany. Record crowds viewed the floral displays in warm spring sunshine.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

needed technical equipment, Public Welfare and Education Branches of Berlin Element, HICOG, announced June 9.

Allocation of the grants-in-aid, drawn from US information and education funds, is part of a continuing HICOG program of assisting established Berlin organizations which are engaged in educational and welfare activities.

The vocational schools, ranging from apprentice industrial, textile, applied and graphic art institutes to training centers for seamstresses, carpenters and mechanics, have a combined enrollment of some 20,000 young people. The DM 10,000 allocated to them will assist in the purchase of instructional and technical equipment and raw materials.

Four welfare institutes in West Berlin also received DM 4,315.50 in grants-in-aid to assist in the purchase of books and teaching materials. Three of the schools lost almost their entire libraries during the war and have so far been unable to restock them. The fourth institute participated in the grant-in-aid to help in the preparation of educational materials for use in similar institutes in Berlin and throughout western Germany.

Medicine for Czech Woman

In response to a plea from an elderly refugee woman, a US resident officer in Bavaria sent via special delivery airmail a package containing 20 grams of aureomycin to southern Czechoslovakia in an effort to save the life of the woman's stricken daughter.

The medicine for the mercy shipment was received June 20 from the German Red Cross.

John L. Jensen, resident officer at Guenzburg County, said Mrs. Anna Mehrbrod, 72-year-old refugee woman now living in Guenzburg, appealed to him for help after she said she was unable to mail the vital drug to Czechoslovakia with any assurance from postal authorities that it would be delivered.

She told Mr. Jensen that her daughter, ill in Budweis, Czechoslovakia, was desperately in need of the aureomycin to help doctors combat a rare malady. The elderly woman said German postal authorities would accept the

medicine for mailing to Czechoslovakia but could make no guarantee as to the time required for delivery, the condition in which it would be delivered, or even an assurance that it would be delivered to her daughter.

Step for Narcotic Control

The Allied High Commission has invited the German federal government to take steps to establish a central administration for the control of narcotics in order that the German authorities may eventually assume full international responsibility in this field.

At present, the French, UK and US authorities in Germany are responsible to the narcotics commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for the control of narcotics in their respective zones of occupation.

In a letter to the federal chancellery, the Allied High Commission proposed that a German central administration be established to fulfill the purposes of the final act of the International Drug Convention of 1931. This act calls upon governments to establish special administrations to control traffic in narcotic drugs, to suppress illicit traffic and to organize a campaign against drug addiction.

After the German authorities have taken the necessary steps for effective administration of the control of narcotics, the Allied High Commission will discuss with the federal government the actual transfer of international responsibility in this field.

Study in Diplomacy

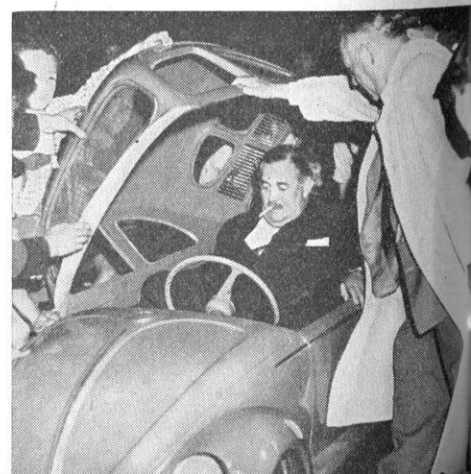
Nine future members of Germany's postwar diplomatic corps are gaining experience in international relations during a 90-day study and observation tour in the United States. The tour was arranged by the Exchanges Division, Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Political Affairs of HICOG, in conjunction with the State Department, Washington.

During their American tour, they are attending the six-week seminar at the University of Virginia, where they join American students in the study of political science, government and international relations.

The nine men, most of whom are less than 30 years of age, represent the best educated and most democratically

Clarence M. Bolds, who retired July 16 as State Commissioner for Bavaria, served as official starter in Soap Box Derby in Munich—and tried out a mid-gut version of the Volkswagen on exhibit at the grounds.

(PRB OLCB photo)



inclined elements of German youth, HICOG officials said. They were selected by the federal German government on the basis of education, knowledge of foreign languages, liberal political attitudes, and their freedom from any past affiliations with agencies of the Nazi party.

On return from their US trip, the students will attend a three-month course at the German Foreign Service School at Speyer University, after which they will be assigned to German commercial consulates now being established throughout the world. Members of the group are: Franz Josef Bach, Aachen; Gerd Brand, Speyer; Christian Feit, Hamburg; Burckhardt van Jeinzen, Springe-Meister; Kurt Mueller, Wuppertal Ronsdorf; Schwidbert Schnippenkoetter, Cologne; Hartmut Schulze-Boyson, Heidelberg; Karl-Gerhard Seeliger, Tuebingen; and Horst Wiessner, Bad Godesberg.



The Purdue University Glee Club, totaling 62 singers under the direction of Albert P. Stewart, were guests July 4 at a luncheon arranged by Gibson Morrissey of the Frankfurt "Amerika Haus." The glee club is shown with its German guests from Frankfurt University on the terrace of the Casino, Frankfurt. During its two-week tour the Purdue glee club gave concerts in Berlin, Erlangen, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Marburg, Munich and Wiesbaden.

(Photo by Jacoby, PRD HICOG)

Land Consolidation

Land consolidation is a necessary forerunner to increased farm mechanization in Bavaria, the Bavarian farmers were told in a recent OLCB-sponsored Farm and Home broadcast.

Dr. William H. Dankers, chief of the OLCB Food, Agriculture and Forestry Branch, said, "Farm mechanization is not very practical on many of the small cut-up farms. Therefore, land consolidation is a very important program that must precede such farm mechanization." Dr. Dankers added that land consolidation would

"considerably increase agricultural production, agricultural efficiency and lower production costs." The farmers who have had their formerly scattered fields consolidated, he said, know that the real advantages gained therefrom "far outweigh" the general objections.

Johann Gamperl of the Bavarian Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, speaking on the same broadcast, said "we have already been able to speed up the technical procedures," but, although regular land consolidation is the "more ideal solution," there are still about 548,000 acres in Bavaria that could be brought together with the financial aid of ERP funds. +END

Democratization Activities

Attendance at democratization activities in Bavaria during May totaled nearly 1,500,000 persons.

Kenneth E. Van Buskirk, chief of OLCB's Field Operations Division, said reports received from the US resident officers showed that 1,442,948 Bavarians attended democratization activities conducted during the month.

Film showings were most popular among Bavarians, with attendance exceeding 800,000. Discussions were next with attendance amounting to more than 260,000 Bavarians, followed by speeches, lectures and similar projects, attended by nearly 190,000; town meetings more than 102,000, and public forums more than 82,000.

The resident officers reported that 15,491 individual democratization activities were held in Bavaria during the month.

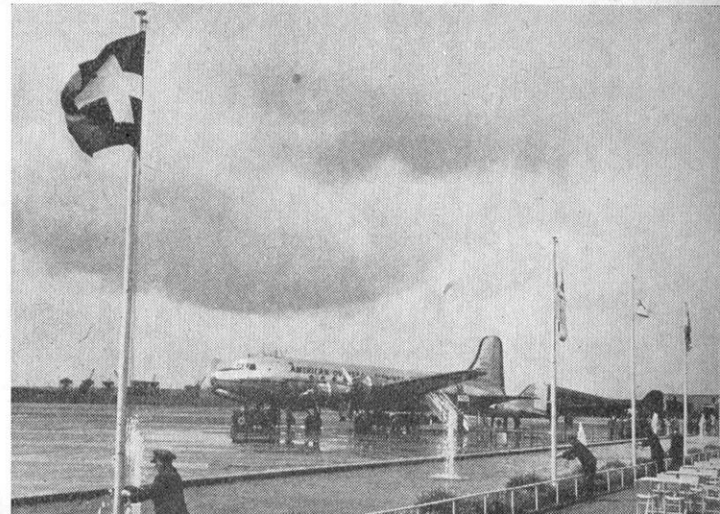
Communist Loses Immunity

The Hessian state legislature lifted June 15 the parliamentary immunity of Emil Carlebach, Communist deputy. The action was requested by the chief prosecutor of the Frankfurt court district, who announced intention to file charges against the Communist for denying the dignity of the Hessian legislature by insulting Hessian ministers in public.

Carlebach, at a public meeting in March, had called Werner Hilpert, Hessian finance minister, a "purchased occupation-costs procurer" and charged that Hilpert had used tax moneys for private business dealings. Further, Carlebach had referred to Fritz Wagner, Hessian minister of economics, as "Hesse's no longer normal minister."

Rhein-Main Airbase put an open-house policy into effect May 26 with the opening of its civil area to German nationals. Where once Air Police had turned back all Germans but outbound passengers at the entrance gates, today the welcome mat is out to all nationalities in the civilian passenger terminal, the cafe and at the sidewalk terrace overlooking the field. German workers at the field are supervised by HICOG Civil Aviation Division, represented by Richard Martin, administrator of airports for Hesse. Mr. Martin and Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Kolb marked the new policy by raising the American and German flags at either side of the entrance gate. Picture shows terrace and fountain-studded lagoon at north side of huge field which served as main supply base for the Berlin Airlift.

(PRD HICOG photo)



German Editorials

This section is compiled from a summary prepared by the Press & Publications Branch, Information Services Division, HICOG, of editorials in the German press.

The publishing of these German editorials is intended to inform the American readers of what the Germans are writing and thinking, without interpretation. The inclusion of any statement from the German press does not give concurrence to the view or opinion.

THE HOSTILITIES IN KOREA have been the main topic of the news and editorial columns of all sections of the German press since the day in late June that the North Korean Communists invaded South Korea. Most editors then discussed primarily the possible worldwide consequences and many drew a parallel between Korea and Germany.

At the outset of the Korean conflict the press doubted that the United States would go beyond the usual appeals and protests, and opinions were voiced that, as a result, both the UN and the US would suffer a loss of prestige. Accordingly, President Truman's announcement of intervention proved the more surprising.

Stuttgarter Nachrichten (Ind., Stuttgart) termed the President's decision the gravest with which he has been faced. His decision, it was emphasized, was taken in, the full realization that more than the prestige of the Western world was at stake. The present situation, it added, was marked by the dangers attendant upon that decision.

Frankfurter Neue Presse (Ind., Frankfurt) believed that "The United States, as the strongest counter-pole to the Soviet Union, had to act decisively and swiftly. Nowhere is there any doubt that the action in Korea is a trial balloon of the Soviet Union. It was high time," declared the paper, "to act fast and swiftly in order to prevent the fire from spreading over the house."

Mannheimer Morgen (Ind., Mannheim) did not believe that the Soviet Union would assume the risk of another world war: "... Moscow's silence seems to prove that the Soviet Union is not interested in enlarging the conflict.

The Soviets have been pursuing clever tactics... designed to make possible a Kremlin withdrawal without the loss of prestige."

Frankfurter Allgemeine (Ind., Frankfurt): "... The immediate reason for action is the dangerous military situation. Underneath, however, the White House knows full well what the stakes in this battle are. If the powers of the Kremlin should occupy Korea completely, then this would constitute a tremendous encouragement for their further expansion plans and would result in strong discouragement for all friends of the West. The results of the 1930's and of the years since 1945, in the meantime, have become obvious. Washington also has realized that."

Korea and Germany

Badische Neueste Nachrichten (Ind., Karlsruhe): "... There, as here, the setting up of a zonal border; there, as here, two governments; there, too, the establishment of a sort of 'People's Police' in Russian North Korea which later became a standing army. The only difference is that occupation troops of both powers left in 1949. Hence the conflict teaches a lesson to all who see salvation in the neutrality of Germany and the departure of all occupation troops. There can be no neutrality in a conflict where the issues at stake are freedom versus forced labor in the uranium mines."

Hamburger Freie Presse (FDP), Hamburg): "Except for the latest Soviet move (withdrawal from Korea of occupation troops in 1949), the developments (in Korea and Germany) have been absolutely the same. Are the

German Opinion in Cartoons

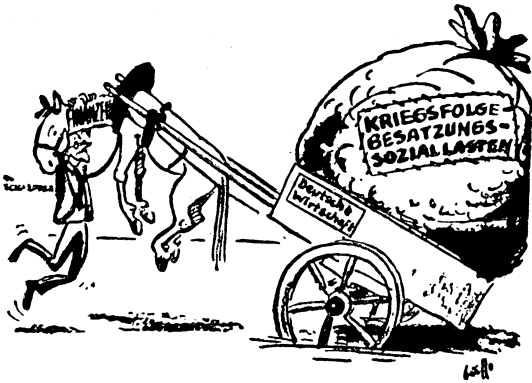
(Hamburger Echo, Hamburg, June 15)



(Frankische Presse, Bayreuth, June 15)



Vishinsky: "And here we will set up the Democratic People's Republic for the penguins, Joseph!"



Burdens on the German Economy:
Obligations resulting from the war, the occupation and social responsibilities.



"In the meantime, we have had to get started without the English horn!"

meaning and the significance of the Korean case for us understood?"

Neues Tagblatt (CDU, Osnabrueck): "One could say that the Soviets in Korea have experimented with methods which they hope to employ successfully in Germany some day. It is also possible that the moves in Korea are diversionary tactics. Hence we as well as the Western Powers must be extremely careful."

Frankfurter Rundschau (Ind., Frankfurt), on the other hand, thinks the parallel does not fit for two specific reasons: "... (1) President Rhee's party is a clique of landowners with a system (of government) as corrupt as Chiang Kai-shek's was. Press and politicians of the opposition were ruthlessly suppressed. These conditions were an asset to the attacking Communists of the North.

"(2) A further important difference is the presence (in Germany) of Western occupation troops." The paper sees justification of its point of view that the occupation costs, amounting to 22 percent of the budget, are not too high to protect Germany against unwelcome surprises.

Consequences for Germany

Schwaebische Landeszeitung (CSU, Augsburg): "We made our choice between East and West long ago. We have chosen the West. On the other hand, the Lorelei is being prepared for dynamiting, our police are being decentralized and German partisans are being recommended by Lord Vansittart."

The paper calls for strong protection for Germany. However, the paper believes that the Western Powers at the present moment are in no position to protect Germany from an invasion and terms all talk about "the Elbe Line" as "just so many phrases."

Muenchener Merkur (Bavarian Party, Munich): "We have decided in favor of the West and hence we believe ourselves in a position to demand from the West that we be saved from the fate of Korea by timely announcement of offers of help and by the repetition of a guarantee of security.

"If it is made clear that real action is being taken for protection, then Germans can put their minds to the de-

fense and security of their country. We can eliminate dangerous elements at a decisive moment; we can assist such measures as the Occupation Powers may take and thus safeguard the rear echelon."

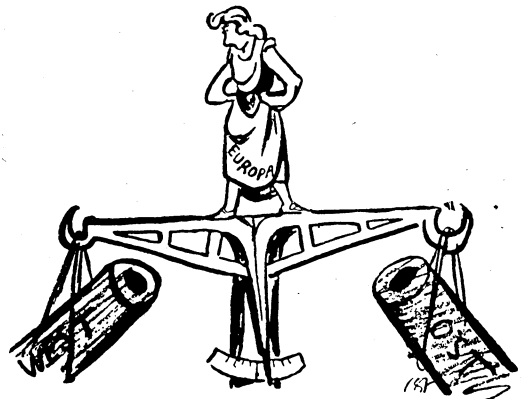
Between East and West

Die Zeit (Ind., Hamburg) declared the decision had been made that Germany is to align herself closely with the Western Powers. The Federal Republic must attentively watch the aggressive Soviet policies in as much as the Western Powers have not developed a strong plan against Communism. The Federal Republic must take timely measures against the cleverly-veiled moves of the Soviets in Western Germany:

"... What is our policy toward the East?... The Moscow Politburo still holds the initiative in action while all measures taken by the Western Powers have been of a purely defensive nature..."

"For us, such a policy is inadequate in as much as Germany is divided and partly occupied by Soviet Russians and Soviet-Poles and daily we are compelled to meet the aggressive policy of the Kremlin. In order to resist we need a concrete plan... We do not wish to underestimate the defensive measures which the West

(Echo der Woche, Munich, May 26)



"Which hole shall I crawl into?"

has so far taken in the Cold War... Marshall Plan funds certainly have helped stabilize the economic situation in Europe...

"However, during that time Czechoslovakia was sovietized, Poland got a Soviet dictator in the person of Marshal Rokossovsky while in Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania all political groups and persons disagreeable to the Kremlin were exterminated... The Kremlin's tactics for the Western Zone of Germany are to spread unrest by means of agents and collaborationists...

"The Soviets are masters in setting up free organizations — to name a few: the Society for the Study of the Soviet Union, the Hamburg Society for All-German Questions, the Nauheim Society, the Organization of the Enemies of War, the Democratic Women's Organization of Germany, etc. Furthermore, recently politicians from the Soviet Zone have made propaganda speeches at outwardly harmless meetings... All this serves the one purpose of painting a rosy picture of conditions in the Soviet Zone...

"The German Federal Republic is compelled to limit its battle to spiritual weapons within the framework of the law while an underground offensive is carried out by means of sabotage and unrest...

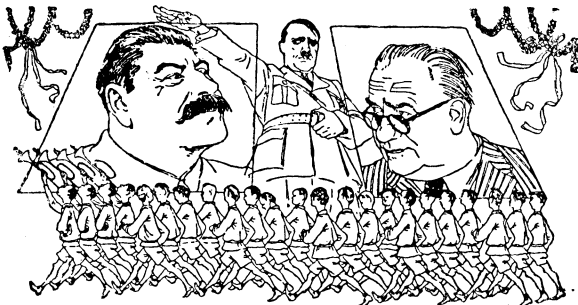
"The Federal Government must have plans of an offensive and defensive nature and must promulgate such laws that dangerous activities like those of the ambitious Mr. Gereke will not go unpunished in the future. They will be able to draw upon the experiences gained by West Berlin in its fight with the Soviet Russians and the Soviet-Germans and they should adopt the motto of the brave Berlin organization, 'Fight against Inhumanity.'"

France and Germany

France's desire for an end to the state of war with Germany was welcomed by the German press. It is regarded as a further step to terminate the disastrous traditional enmity between these countries.

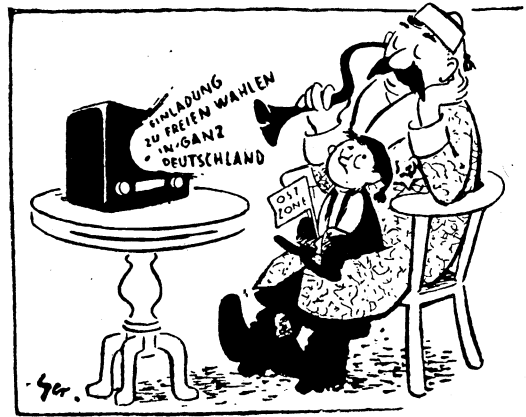
Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Ind., Munich): "If the spiritual and political relations among the free peoples of Europe are to be drawn closer and Europe's trade is to be liberalized, as is the aim of Truman and Acheson, then the Germans must be liberated from a judicial concept which is outdated in a changing world. It is to be expect-

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, May 27)



FDJ in Berlin.
Hitler marched along in spirit.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, Frankfurt, June 1)



Invitation to free elections.
Papa is hard of hearing.

ed that the US Government will have no objections, but will be on the side of the British in following the French suggestion."

Wiesbadener Kurier (Ind., Wiesbaden): "One shouldn't expect too much... But it is obvious that France and Germany have recognized that only good relations between their two countries can safeguard the peace of Europe."

British Unpopularity

Europa Kurier (Ind., Hamburg) discusses the reasons for the unpopularity of the British in Germany today. First, says the paper, is the occupation policy, second the disappointment over the average British member of the occupation who closely resembles a German but who has destroyed the illusions Germany had regarding the British. "We can console ourselves," the paper continues, "with the knowledge that the mistaken British policy can be traced back to the British statesmen of today and that an understanding between the German and English people will come about sooner or later..."

"We know that the British in Germany are unpopular, to say the least. That regrettable fact will not be removed by the United Kingdom's official position on the European question... There have been discussions with England on that subject and Germany has been reprimanded. These reprimands contain the entire list of the vices the Germans have been accused of and include militarism and nationalism, German arrogance and Teutonic aggression as well as self-pity. But they missed the point. One must look at the problem of Anglo-German relations from the German point of view.

"One will find that there never has been any open hatred of England among the German people, not even during the period of the terror bombings of open German cities. Instead there was a mixture of admiration, hatred and love for the Englishman. The Germans had regarded the British primarily as gentlemen.

"When the British occupied Germany with their armies, the realization was forced upon the Germans that the

British did not measure up to their expectations. The average Briton was no different from the average German . . . Then came the second disappointment, the British occupation policy . . .

"The stories of the experiences of the German prisoners of war in England were different. When the German soldiers had their first contacts with the British population, they were overwhelmed by their friendliness, their help and the fair behavior they encountered . . . Whatever was done in that field has become questionable, however, as hardly a single ex-POW has failed to change his mind after viewing the results of the Foreign Office's occupation policy . . . Perhaps the British policy in Germany was a failure because British history is full of the subjugation of colonial peoples and they had never had to deal with a people of equal standing who perhaps were superior in some ways . . .

"Politicians can be changed from day to day, but the people remain the same . . . The English mentality is closer to the Continent than to Australia or New Zealand and therefore there is still hope that an understanding between the British and Germans will come about just when an honest rapprochement among the rest of the people of the Continent is getting started."

Success for Democracy

The result of the North Rhine-Westphalia elections, in which the Communists (KPD) lost 16 of their 28 seats while gains were registered by the CDU, SPD and FDP, was hailed by the entire German press as a victory for democracy and an open renunciation of the radicals, both Right and Left. "One can gladly state," said the **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** of Munich, "that the political maturity of the German citizen is increasing."



Potato bug seen through Soviet glasses.

Stuttgarter Zeitung (Ind., Stuttgart): "People like Hedler and Remer cannot bring salvation to the Germans. This has been noted by most of those who have also ignored the Leftist radicals. Hence the result of this election in the most densely-populated area of the Federal Republic

should demonstrate to pessimists abroad who see Hitler and his tribe being resurrected that Germany can be viewed in a more favorable light."

Stuttgarter Nachrichten (Ind., Stuttgart): "Too readily and too often, people abroad are willing to detect symptoms of the resurgence of Nationalism or neo-Fascism in speeches by some Rightist radicals. One must learn a lesson from the result of the elections, namely, that the German people are ready to grow into a real European unity."

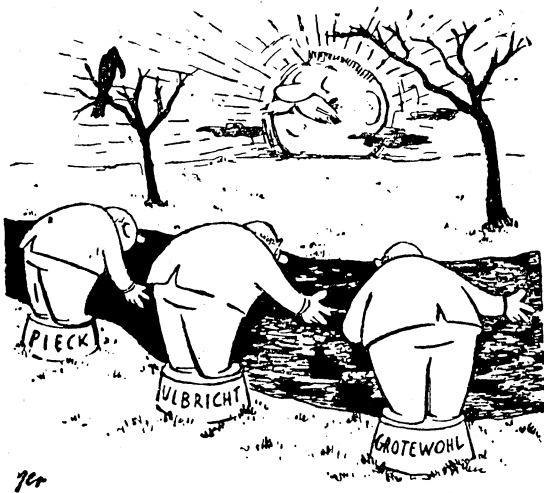
Criticism of Americans

Europa Kurier (Ind., Hamburg) criticized the ruling of the United States Supreme Court denying the right of appeal to persons sentenced by American courts outside the territorial limits of the United States. The paper declared the US had destroyed the basis of its own power, namely, the law.

In France, too, the paper added, the collective sentences on German prisoners of war would contribute to the general confusion of the judiciary. By such practices, the Americans are destroying the very things which they have helped build up with their dollars.

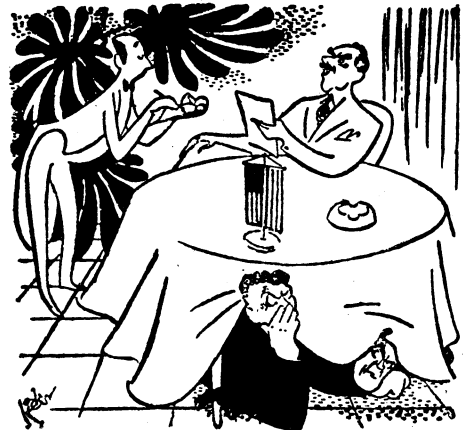
Die Zeit (Ind., Hamburg) in a front page editorial deplores the decision of the Supreme Court and terms it "proof of the fact that there are two kinds of law in the world." +END

(Schwaebische Landeszeitung, Augsburg, June 12)



Design for the new border stones at the Oder-Neisse Line.

(Abendpost, Frankfurt, June 3-4)



America's tireless Communist-hunter, Senator McCarthy, searching for pro-Russian sentiments in the Department of State: "Very suspicious! Mr. Acheson just ordered 'Russian Eggs!'"

Germany 1947-49 Pictured in Documents

The Department of State released recently *Germany, 1947-49: The Story in Documents*, which outlines American policy toward Germany and pertinent developments in Germany during the period January 1947 to September 1949. This period embraces the rise and decline of Four-Power consideration of the German problem, the results of Soviet intransigence respecting Germany, the establishment of the Federal Republic in Germany, the termination of Military Government in the western zones, the entry into force of the Occupation Statute, and the institution of the Allied High Commission in September 1949.

The documents contained in this 677-page volume include international agreements, directives, policy addresses and press statements as well as reports by the President, by officials of the Departments of State and the Army, by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and by other governmental agencies. In the four parts of the volume — (1) Basic Principles and Objectives; (2) Political Developments; (3) Economic Developments, and (4) Educational, Informational, Cultural and Religious Developments — the documents are arranged chronologically within subgroups. Two lists at the beginning of the book provide chronological and topical guides to the contents.

Although these documents have appeared in various published forms, principally for official use, many have been limited in distribution and not readily accessible for public use (for example, various laws of the Allied Control Council, of the United States Military Government and of the German states). They are presented for the first time in a comprehensive, topical arrangement for the information of the general public and for convenient reference purposes.

Earlier documentation on occupation policy respecting Germany was published by the Department of State in *Occupation of Germany: Policy and Progress, 1945-46* (Publication 2783, released August 1947). A few documents of this period are included in the present volume because of their continuing relation to the later period, such as the Protocols of the 1945 Yalta and Potsdam Conferences, the Directive to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces of Occupation, and the Stuttgart address of Secretary Byrnes.

Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for \$3.25.

Handbook Issued to Guide New HICOG Employees

A 56-PAGE HICOG HANDBOOK, with pen-and-ink sketches and a pull-out chart, was distributed in late June to all members of the Office of the US High Commissioner. The booklet, prepared by the Personnel Division, Office of Administration, was written to orient new appointees to HICOG jobs, and will be handed out to recruits preparing to leave the United States.

A brief note of welcome from US High Commissioner John J. McCloy christens six sections of information on the methods and purposes of the occupation, the general living conditions in Germany, services to occupation personnel, work conditions, advice on travel and conduct, and tips on how to get along in a foreign country.

In addressing newcomers, Mr. McCloy told them, "We have the task of helping the German people obtain a firm conviction that a political philosophy based on the concept of freedom of thought and action is practical.

"The German people receive their major impressions of American democracy from the Americans with whom they come in contact. This puts a special burden on all of us. How we conduct ourselves both officially and in our leisure time is of crucial importance.

"Our... task requires the intelligent devotion to his work of every member of the Office of the US High Commission for Germany. As employees of the Government of the United States, we are working for the American people. Every effort we make toward the accomplishment of our objectives is a service to them."

A picture of Mr. McCloy accompanies his foreword.

Organization of HICOG is depicted in a folding chart appended to the inside back cover, and cartoons liven up text presentation throughout. The booklet may be obtained from the Personnel Division, Room 464, HICOG Headquarters Building, Frankfurt.



Representatives of four nations meet socially at the home of Count Andre de Marolles, French Observer to the State of Hesse. Front row, left to right, are Dr. James Newman, State Commissioner for Hesse; Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon, Commanding General, USAFE; Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner; and Brig. Gen. Cecil Cox, British Observer to Hesse. In rear row, l.-r., are Christian Stock, Minister President of Hesse; Dr. Erwin Stein, Minister of Education and Justice for Hesse; and Karl A. Geiler, former Minister President of Hesse. (PRB OLCH photo)

HICOM Regulation No. 7

(Ships and the Shipbuilding Industry under Law No. 24)

Effective July 1, 1950

Control of Certain Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following regulation:

Scope

Article 1

This regulation relates to the manufacture, production, import, export, transport, storage, possession, ownership and use of the ships listed in Group IV (A), (C) and (D) of Schedule A of the Law, the construction, erection, reconstruction, re-erection, conversion and replacement of plant and equipment for the purpose of producing such ships, the increase in production capacity of the shipbuilding industry, the construction, erection, replacement or reconstruction of plant or equipment for production in the shipbuilding industry, the manufacture and production of the ships and vessels listed in Group II (A) and (B) of Schedule D of the Law and the import and acquisition from abroad of the vessels listed in Group III (A) of Schedule D of the Law.

Section A

Construction Construction by License

Article 2

1. No person or enterprise shall construct, except pursuant to a license issued by the Military Security Board or as otherwise authorized by the Allied High Commission, any ship other than those listed in this paragraph:

(a) dry cargo ships not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 7,200 G.R.T.;

(b) tankers not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 7,200 G.R.T.;

(c) fishing vessels not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 650 G.R.T.;

(d) coastal vessels not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 2,700 G.R.T.;

(e) IWT barges not exceeding 12 knots service speed;

(f) tugs not exceeding 12 knots service speed;

(g) miscellaneous small harbor and river craft not exceeding 12 knots service speed;

(h) ships of types not listed above and not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 650 G.R.T.

2. No person or enterprise shall, except pursuant to a license issued by the Military Security Board or as otherwise authorized by the Allied High Commission, alter, reconstruct, rehabilitate, modify or convert any ship so as to cause such ship to become a ship the construction of which is prohibited by Paragraph 1.

3. Nothing in the Law or this regulation shall prohibit or restrict the repair of any foreign ship.

Article 3

1. Every person and enterprise shall, before commencing any construction, alteration, reconstruction, rehabilitation, modification or conversion prohibited by Article 2, file an application in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law for a license to engage in such work, except that such person or enterprise shall file the application with the Federal Government.

(a) Applications filed pursuant to this paragraph for a license to construct a ship will include three copies of the following particulars:

(i) name of person or enterprise for whom the ship is to be constructed;

(ii) name of shipyard in which the ship is to be constructed;

(iii) length of ship (between perpendiculars);

(iv) breadth of ship (molded);

(v) depth of ship (molded);

(vi) mean draught (at summer load line);

(vii) displacement (at summer load line);

(viii) Gross Registered Tonnage (G.R.T.);

(ix) estimated service speed;

(x) estimated trial speed;

(xi) type of main propulsion machinery;

(xii) number of propellers;

(xiii) maximum horsepower of propelling machinery in terms of indicated brake or shaft horsepower;

(xiv) number and type of boilers;

(xv) type of fuel used (i. e., coal or oil);

(xvi) endurance at economical speed;

(xvii) special equipment and installations;

(xviii) capacity of auxiliary electrical generating machinery;

(xix) capacity of cargo lifting gear;

(xx) number of crew provided for in crew's space;

(xxi) number of passengers provided for in passenger accommodation;

(xxii) classification society and class intended to be assigned;

(xxiii) general arrangement and midship scantling plans;

(b) Applications filed pursuant to this paragraph for a license to alter, reconstruct, rehabilitate, modify or convert a ship shall include the information required in Sub-paragraph (a) hereof, Items (iii) to (xxiii) inclusive, which information shall describe the ship after the completion of the alteration, reconstruction, rehabilitation,

modification or conversion, and the following:

(i) name of person or enterprise for whom the work is to be done;

(ii) name of shipyard in which the work is to be done;

(iii) particulars as to the alteration, reconstruction, rehabilitation, modification or conversion desired.

2. The Federal Government shall cause the application to be examined and shall make a determination as to whether the work for which a license is requested is prohibited by Article 4.

(a) If the Federal Government determines that the work is not prohibited by Article 4, it shall cause the application and particulars to be so marked and forwarded to the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board. Thereafter, the Federal Government and the applicant shall act in the matter as directed or ordered by the Military Security Board, including the assignment of an MSB/SHIP number.

(b) If the Federal Government determines that the work requested in the application is prohibited by Article 4, it shall so inform the applicant, stating the reason therefor, and shall forward a copy of the application and particulars and statement of information to the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board. Thereafter the Federal Government and the applicant shall act in the matter as directed or ordered by the Military Security Board, including the assignment of an MSB/SHIP number.

Prohibited Construction, Alteration, Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Modification and Conversion

Article 4

1. No person or enterprise shall construct any of the following ships or craft or alter, reconstruct, rehabilitate, modify or convert any ship or craft into a ship or craft of any type listed herein:

(a) war ships;

(b) ships and floating equipment especially designed for war purposes (including the servicing of war ships);

(c) ships designed or constructed for conversion into war ships or for military use;

(d) submersible craft, submersible devices, designed for military purposes.

2. No person or enterprise shall construct any ship embodying any feature or characteristic listed in this paragraph, or alter, reconstruct, rehabilitate, modify or convert any ship into a ship embodying any such feature or characteristic or install in any ship any of the equipment listed in this paragraph:

(a) Any special features or characteristics which render it readily convertible:

- (i) for amphibious assault operations;
- (ii) to an aircraft carrier or for operating aircraft;
- (iii) to a repair or depot ship for submarines, aircraft or coastal forces craft;
- (iv) to a fighter direction vessel;
- (v) to any other combatant or naval auxiliary type of vessel.

(b) Any of the following weapons, equipment and material:

(i) all items listed in Schedule A of the Law (except radio direction and position finders and radar equipment of normal commercial marine type);

(ii) paravanes:

(iii) minesweeping gear of any description:

(iv) catapults for aircraft launching;

(v) rocket or missile launching devices, except such as may be in normal commercial usage for emergency signalling and rescue purposes;

(vi) smoke-making equipment or apparatus or special devices for concealment purposes;

(vii) high concentration hydrogen peroxide or special submarine fuels or supplies;

(viii) depth sounding gear and radio and gyrocompass equipment which do not conform to normal commercial marine types.

(c) Any special fittings or special structures readily adaptable for mounting, carrying or storing any of the items listed in Paragraph (b) above.

(d) Any of the following main and auxiliary machinery, and provisions therefor:

(i) main and auxiliary machinery which does not conform to normal commercial marine practice in type, design, construction and installation; in particular special machinery which in time of peace is normally used solely in war ships;

(ii) main and auxiliary machinery in excess of that necessary for the approved speed;

(iii) gas jet propulsion, atomic propulsion or gas turbine propulsion;

(iv) auxiliary electrical generating machinery and equipment of capacity in excess of that normal to the type of vessel;

(v) cargo lifting gear in excess of that normal to the type of vessel.

(e) Any of the following features of design and provisions therefor:

(i) hull form abnormal for and inappropriate to the approved speed of the vessel where this would result in the vessel having lines making it suitable for being driven at a higher speed than that for which it is first engaged;

(ii) subdivision significantly different from that normal to the type of vessels or which would facilitate the installation of main or auxiliary machinery of increased power;

(iii) evaporators of capacity in excess of that normal to the type of vessel and for the services intended;

(iv) oil fuel and fresh water capacity in excess of that normal to the type of vessel and for the services intended;

(v) hull and deck openings in excess of those normal to the type of vessel which in the opinion of the Military Security Board constitutes a security threat;

(vi) unobstructed deck space in excess of that normal to the type of vessel which in the opinion of the Military Security Board constitutes a security threat.

3. The prefabrication of hull sub-assemblies of vessels is prohibited except in the shipyard in which such vessels are to be built or except pursuant to license issued by the Military Security Board. This paragraph shall not preclude the procurement from any source other than the shipyard in which the ship is to be built of stern frames, rudder posts and other equipment which may normally be obtained from any such source.

4. It is prohibited except pursuant to a license issued by the Military Security Board to construct any vessel which is not based on or which deviates materially from the standards established by one of the following: the American Bureau of Shipping, Bureau Veritas, Lloyds Register of Shipping, Germanischer Lloyd.

Declarations for Permitted Construction, Alteration, Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Modification and Conversion

Article 5

Every person and enterprise, before commencing any construction, alteration, reconstruction, rehabilitation, modification or conversion in respect of any ship designed to exceed 100 G.R.T. which is not prohibited by Article 2 or Article 4, shall submit to the Minister President of the Land (state) in which the work is to take place three copies of a declaration of intention to perform such work, together with three copies of the particulars listed in Paragraph 1 of Article 3, and may thereupon proceed with such work. The Minister President shall forthwith register the particulars and cause such declarations and particulars to be examined.

(a) If the Minister President determines that the work is not prohibited by Article 4, he shall so advise the declarant and shall register such declaration and forward a copy of the declaration, particulars and advice to the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board.

(b) If the Minister President determines that the work is prohibited by Article 2 or Article 4, he shall so inform the declarant, stating the reason therefor, and shall forward a copy of the declaration and particulars and statement of the information to the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board.

Section B

Acquisition from Abroad Acquisition by License

Article 6

1. No person or enterprise shall import or acquire from abroad (both terms hereinafter referred to as "acquire from abroad"), except pursuant to a license issued by the Military Security Board or as otherwise authorized by the Allied High Commission or in accordance with Article 7 any ship other than those listed in this Paragraph:

(a) fishing vessels not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 650 G.R.T.;

(b) coastal vessels not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 2,700 G.R.T.;

(c) IWT barges not exceeding 12 knots service speed;

(d) tugs not exceeding 12 knots service speed;

(e) miscellaneous small harbor and river craft not exceeding 12 knots service speed;

(f) ships of types not listed above and not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 650 G.R.T.

2. Every person and enterprise shall, before making any acquisition prohibited by Paragraph 1, file an application in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law, except that such application shall be filed with the Federal Government, together with three copies of the particulars listed in Article 3, Paragraph 1 (a), Items (iii) to (xxiii) inclusive, where available, and the name of the ship and the name of the person from whom the ship is to be acquired. The Federal Government shall thereupon forward three copies of the application and particulars to the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board and shall request the issuance of a provisional license. The person or enterprise to whom a provisional license has been issued shall, prior to the date the ship first arrives at a port in the territory of the Federal Republic after the date of acquisition, notify the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board of the anticipated date of arrival and shall, upon the order of the Military Security Board, make the ship available at the time of the first arrival for inspection by the Military Security Board.

3. Should the Military Security Board determine that the acquisition was not a violation of this Regulation or of the Law, the Board will confirm the provisional license and assign a final MSB/SHIP number. A final MSB/SHIP number issued with respect to any acquisition shall be binding on all courts that the acquisition was not in violation of this Regulation or of the Law. Should the Military Security Board determine that the acquisition was such a violation it shall order the person or enterprise to comply with Article 8 or take such other action as may be appropriate.

Acquisition by Permit

Article 7

1. Every person or enterprise may, in accordance with a permit issued by the Federal Government pursuant to this ar-

ticle, acquire from abroad tankers not exceeding 14 knots service speed or 10,700 G.R.T. and dry cargo ships not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 7,200 G.R.T.

2. The Federal Government is hereby authorized to issue permits authorizing the acquisition from abroad of tankers not exceeding 14 knots service or 10,700 G.R.T. and dry cargo ships not exceeding 12 knots service speed or 7,200 G.R.T., but the aggregate tonnage of acquisitions from abroad since April 14, 1949 shall not exceed 100,000 G.R.T. of tankers or 300,000 G.R.T. of dry cargo ships.

Removal of Prohibited Features

Article 8

Every person and enterprise acquiring from abroad any ship embodying any of the features and characteristics listed in Article 4 or possessing any equipment listed in that Article shall forthwith cause such features, characteristics and equipment to be removed.

Declarations for Acquisitions not Requiring Licenses

Article 9

1. Every person and enterprise shall, before making any acquisition of a ship from abroad, other than those which may be acquired only as authorized by license, declare the same to the Federal Government and shall include therewith the particulars listed in Article 3, Paragraph 1 (a), Items (iii) to (xiii) inclusive, where available, and the name of the ship and the name of the person from whom the ship is to be acquired and may thereupon proceed with the acquisition.

(a) If the Federal Government determines that the acquisition is not prohibited by Article 6 and that the ship does not embody features, characteristics or equipment specified in Article 4, it shall so advise the declarant, register such declaration, and forward a copy of the registration and particulars of the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board.

(b) If the Federal Government determines that the acquisition is prohibited by Article 6 or embodies features, characteristics or equipment specified in Article 4, it shall so inform the declarant, stating the reasons therefor, and shall forward a copy of the declaration, particulars, and statement of information to the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board.

3. Such person or enterprise shall, prior to the date the ship first arrives at a port in the territory of the Federal Republic after the date of acquisition, notify the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board of the anticipated date of arrival and shall, upon the order of the Military Security Board, make the ship available at the time of the first arrival for inspection by the Military Security Board.

Section C

Other Controls on Ships

Article 10

Nothing in the Law or this Regulation shall prohibit the transport, storage, possession or use of any ship owned by the Occupying Powers and converted to peacetime use pursuant to Military Government or Allied High Commission authorization.

Section D

Capacity of Shipbuilding Industry

Article 11

1. No increase in the production capacity of any plant or equipment engaged in the shipbuilding industry shall be permitted where an increase would cause the production capacity of the shipbuilding industry to exceed that which, except for way damage sustained, would have existed on April 14, 1949, but not including the capacity existing on that date which has heretofore been removed for reparations or which is included in the following shipyards:

	Reparation Serial No.
Blohm & Voss, Hamburg	1004
Deutsche Werft, Reihersteig, Hamburg	1287
Deschirag, Bremen	3 and 16
Deutsche Werft, Kiel	1235
Germania Werft, Kiel	1206
Kriegsmarine Arsenal, Kiel	1210
Kriegsmarine Werft, Wilhelms- haven	1013

2. For the purpose of this Regulation the shipbuilding industry shall not include establishments in which the plant and equipment are solely engaged in the construction and repairing of IWT barges and tugs, small harbor craft and craft not exceeding 100 G.R.T. or 12 knots service speed. It shall include, however, establishments in which the plant and equipment is engaged in the construction and repairing of any other ships.

Productive Capacity of Shipyards

Article 12

1. In order that the total authorized capacity of the shipbuilding industry, as prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 11 be not increased, no person or enterprise shall, except pursuant to a license issued by the Military Security Board, increase the productive capacity of any of its plants or equipment that are engaged or partly engaged in the shipbuilding industry or construct or erect any new plant or equipment for production in the shipbuilding industry or replace or reconstruct any plant or equipment for production in the shipbuilding industry which has been removed or destroyed prior to July 1, 1950, or which shall have been destroyed or removed by direction of the Allied High Commission. Every person and enterprise, before engaging in any such activity, shall file an application in accordance with Regulation No. 1 under the Law.

2. For the purposes of this regulation "plant and equipment engaged or partly engaged in the shipbuilding industry" shall be deemed to mean:

- launching slipways;
- cranes, derricks and other lifting appliances adapted for use in shipyards;
- quays and wharfs;
- shipyard workshops;
- floating docks, floating dock pontoons and graving docks;
- ship repairing slipways;
- key machine tools usually employed and necessary for shipbuilding purposes.

Section E

Responsibilities of German Authorities

Article 13

1. By Oct. 30, 1950 the Federal Government shall:

(a) register all ships exceeding 100 G.R.T. or 12 knots service speed and owned or chartered by German nationals on Sept. 30, 1950 and shall prepare and forward to the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board a report stating the name, principal dimensions, type, service speed, and G.R.T. of each ship;

(b) register all ships under construction in German shipyards on Sept. 30, 1950, which are designed to exceed 100 G.R.T. or 12 knots service speed and shall prepare and forward to the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board, a report stating the principal dimensions and type of each ship, the G.R.T. and service speed for which the ship is designed, the MSB/SHIP number assigned or registration number assigned by the Minister President pursuant to Article 5 and the name of the yard in which the ship is under construction.

2. The Minister President of each Land shall advise the Shipbuilding Branch of the Military Security Board the date on which the construction of any ship designed to exceed 100 G.R.T. or 12 knots service speed is begun in his Land and shall at least ten days before the date of the completion of construction notify the Shipbuilding Branch of the anticipated date of completion and the date of trials.

Section F

General Provisions Definitions

Article 14

For the purposes of the Law and this Regulation the service speed of a ship or vessel shall be deemed to be 1.75 knots less than the speed of the ship or vessel when proceeding on trial at full power, on measured course with clean hull, in calm water, fully manned, fueled, stored and provisioned for sea but without cargo.

Article 15

Control Council Directives 33, 37, 44 and 45 are hereby deprived of effect in the territory of the Federal Republic.

Article 16

1. This Regulation, Group IV (A), (C) and (D) of Schedule A of the Law, Group I (A) of Schedule C and Groups II (A) and (B) and III (A) of Schedule D shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

2. To the extent Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Law apply to the Groups of the Schedules specified in the preceding Paragraph those Articles shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

3. To the extent that Article 10 of the Law repeals United States Military Government Ordinance No. 37 (Limited Industries), Ordinance No. 229 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany (Limited Industries) and British Military Government Ordinance No. 200 (Limited Industries), with regard to shipbuilding, it shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

HICOM Regulation No. 8

(Chemical Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment)

Under Law No. 24

Control of Certain Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following Regulation:

Scope

Article 1

This Regulation relates to the controls on the manufacture, production, import, export, transport, storage, possession, ownership and use of certain articles and products listed in Schedule A of the Law; the manufacture and production of the articles and products listed in Group II of Schedule B of the Law; the productive capacity of the synthetic ammonia, chlorine and styrene industries; the maximum production level of the styrene industry; the construction, erection, reconstruction, re-erection, conversion, replacement, disposal, conversion to peacetime use, destruction and removal from Germany of plant and equipment for the production of certain articles and products listed in Schedule A and Group II of Schedule B of the Law; the productive capacity of plant and equipment engaged in the synthetic ammonia, chlorine and styrene industries; and the construction, erection, replacement, reconstruction and disposal of plant and equipment for production in these industries.

Section A

Definitions

Article 2

1. For the purposes of the Law and this Regulation:

(a) the term "synthetic rubber" means any product of chemical synthesis possessing such properties that, when used alone or after vulcanization or any similar process, it can replace natural rubber or vulcanized natural rubber in their principal applications;

(b) The following equipment, when utilized in or adapted for the respective industries specified below, shall be deemed "key equipment" in those industries:

(1) The synthetic ammonia industry

- (i) tanks, vessels and towers for gas purification;
- (ii) carbon monoxide converters;
- (iii) compressor groups for all gases and gas mixtures;
- (iv) gas liquefiers and separators;
- (v) precatalysis ovens, converters and ammonia condensers;
- (vi) catalysts.

(2) The chlorine industry

- (i) salt fusing vessels;
- (ii) electrolytic cells;
- (iii) compressors and vessels for liquefying chlorine;
- (iv) transformers, motor generators, converters and rectifiers.

(3) The styrene industry

- (i) ovens for dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene;
- (ii) stills and fractionating columns for the distillation of styrene;
- (c) The term "equipment" includes catalysts.
- (d) Plant that is engaged in or partly engaged in the synthetic ammonia, chlorine or styrene industry, includes plant which could be engaged in or partly engaged in any of these industries.

2. The following equipment, when utilized in or adapted for the production of the articles and products specified below, shall be deemed "key equipment" for such production:

(a) Nitroglycerine, dinitroglycol

- (i) Nitrators, control instruments and separators;
- (ii) washers and neutralizers;
- (iii) nitric acid concentrating towers;

(b) Trinitrotoluene

- (i) nitrators;
- (ii) separators;
- (iii) centrifuges;
- (iv) neutralizers;
- (v) washers;
- (vi) purifiers;
- (vii) melting vessels and driers;
- (viii) flaking machines;
- (ix) nitric acid concentrating towers;

(c) Dinitrophenol, dinitrotoluene, dinitrobenzene

- (i) nitrators;
- (ii) separators;
- (iii) washers;
- (iv) neutralizers;
- (v) purifiers;
- (d) Picric acid and tetryl

- (i) sulfonators;
- (ii) nitrators;
- (iii) filters;
- (iv) stabilizing vessels;
- (v) recrystallizers;
- (vi) centrifuges;
- (vii) driers;
- (viii) nitric acid concentrating towers;

(e) Nitrocellulose

- (i) nitrators;
- (ii) centrifuges;
- (iii) stabilizing vessels;
- (iv) beaters;
- (v) purifiers;
- (vi) blending vessels;
- (vii) presses;
- (viii) nitrocellulose driers;
- (ix) nitric acid concentrating towers;

(f) Black powder

- (i) mixers;
- (ii) grinding mills;

(g) liquid oxygen

- (i) compressor groups;
- (ii) heat exchangers;
- (iii) stills and columns;

(h) white phosphorus

- (i) electric furnaces;
- (ii) retorts;
- (iii) condensers;

(j) Articles and products mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 and in Article 4 of this Regulation and not listed above.

(i) equipment other than ancillary and general service equipment in common use in industry.

3. For the purposes of the Law and this Regulation chlorine shall be deemed not to come within the purview of Schedule A of the law.

Section B

Production and Manufacture

Article 3

1. After Aug. 31, 1950, no person or enterprise shall manufacture or produce any of the articles and products listed in this paragraph except to the extent authorized by permit issued by the Federal Government:

- (a) phosgene;
- (b) hydrocyanic acid;
- (c) halogenated ketones;
- (d) halogenated carboxylic acids and their esters;
- (e) cyanogen halides;
- (f) lachrymatory halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons;
- (g) hydrazine hydrate of less than 25 percent concentration;
- (h) white phosphorus;
- (j) liquid oxygen;
- (k) methylamine, ethylamine, and propylamine;
- (l) dinitrophenol;
- (m) dinitrotoluene and dinitrobenzene;
- (n) nitroglycerine;
- (o) nitrocellulose of less than 12.25 percent nitrogen content;
- (p) dinitroglycol;
- (q) diethyleneglycoldinitrate;
- (r) lead azide;
- (s) lead picrate;
- (t) mercury fulminate;
- (u) trinitroresorcin and trinitroresorcinates;
- (v) black powder;
- (w) fuse powder;
- (x) industrial thermite;
- (y) mononitromethane;
- (z) potassium, sodium and ammonium perchlorates;

(aa) nitric acid of 97 percent concentration or higher;

(bb) trinitrotoluene;

(cc) tetryl;

(dd) pentaerythritol tetranitrate;

(ee) picric acid;

(ff) finished explosives, detonators, caps, fuses, igniters and initiators for industrial purposes;

(gg) propellant cartridges for devices for the humane killing of livestock or the saving of live at sea; propellant cartridges for whaling harpoons;

(hh) ammunition for sporting weapons;

(jj) ammunition for weapons for civil security purposes;

2. After Aug. 31, 1950, the annual production of styrene shall be limited to 20,000 tons, and no person or enterprise shall manufacture or produce styrene except to the extent authorized by permit issued by the Federal Government.

3. The manufacture and production of chemical products for railway signalling, pyrotechnics for signalling of surface transportation and of fireworks for amusement purposes, including firecrackers, roman candles, rockets and sparklers, are hereby authorized.

Article 4

1. After Aug. 31, 1950, no person or enterprise shall manufacture or produce any article or product listed in this paragraph and not listed elsewhere in this Section, except under a license issued by the Military Security Board.

(a) explosives, detonators, caps, fuses, igniters and initiators;

(b) double base propellants (i. e. nitrocellulose propellants containing nitroglycerine, diethylene and glycoldinitrate or analogous substances);

(c) single base propellants for any weapons;

(d) nitroguanidine;

(e) chemicals particularly useful as poison war gases (including liquids and solids customarily included in this term);

(f) hydrogen peroxide of 37 percent concentration or higher;

(g) hydrazine hydrate of 25 percent concentration or higher;

(h) alkyl nitrates;

(i) liquid hydrogen;

(k) highly toxic products form bacteriological or plant sources, with the exception of those bacteriological and plant products which are used for therapeutic purposes;

(l) nitrocellulose of 12.25 percent nitrogen content or higher;

(m) incendiaries and incendiary compositions, such as thermites and gell fuels;

(n) all special means for individual and collective defense used in peace exclusively by Armed Forces;

(o) synthetic rubber;

(p) butadiene;

2. After Aug. 31, 1950, no person or enterprise shall, except under a license issued by the Military Security Board, produce gasoline, oil or lubricants directly or indirectly by the Bergius hydrogenation process, the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis or analogous processes.

3. After Aug. 31, 1950, no person or enterprise shall except under a license issued by the Military Security Board,

produce hydrocarbon waxes synthetically by the Fischer-Tropsch process.

4. Application for licenses under this Article shall be filed in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law and Article 10 of the present Regulation.

Section C

Activities Other than Manufacture or Production Relating to Chemical Articles and Products

Article 5

1. Except as otherwise provided under or pursuant to any other Regulation under the Law, the transport, storage, possession, ownership and use for peacetime purposes of the articles and products listed in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 3, other than the following, are hereby authorized:

(a) trinitrotoluene;

(b) tetryl;

(c) pentaerythritol tetranitrate;

(d) picric acid;

2. After July 31, 1950, no person or enterprise shall, except under license issued by the Military Security Board, transport, store, possess, own or use any of the following articles and products:

(a) trinitrotoluene;

(b) tetryl;

(c) pentaerythritol tetranitrate;

(d) picric acid;

(e) those subject to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 4 with the exception of synthetic rubber and butadiene.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 2, the transport, storage, possession, ownership and use of picric acid in amounts not exceeding two kilograms for peacetime purposes other than for use as an explosive are hereby authorized.

Article 6

1. The German agencies competent under United States Military Government Law No. 53 (revised), British Military Government Law No. 53 (Amended), or French Military Government Ordinance No. 235 may authorize imports and exports of the following articles and products:

(a) those listed as items (a) to (x) inclusive, and (ff) and (gg) of Paragraph 1 of Article 3;

(b) those listed in Paragraph 3 of Article 3.

2. After Aug. 31, 1950, no person or enterprise shall, except under license issued in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law, import or export any of the following articles or products:

(a) those listed as items (y) to (ee), inclusive and (hh) and (jj) of Paragraph 1 of Article 3;

(b) Those subject to the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 4 with the exception of synthetic rubber and butadiene.

Section D

Activities Relating to Chemical Plant and Equipment

Article 7

1. The productive capacity of the chlorine industry and that of the synthetic ammonia

industry in the area of the Federal Republic shall be limited to that remaining after the removal of reparations.

2. The productive capacity of the styrene industry in the area of the Federal Republic shall be limited to that necessary to produce 20,000 tons annually.

Article 8

1. In order that the total authorized capacity of the chlorine, synthetic ammonia and styrene industries be not exceeded, no person or enterprise shall, except pursuant to a license issued by the Military Security Board, increase the productive capacity of any of its plants or key equipment that are engaged or partly engaged in such industries or construct or erect a new plant or key equipment for production in such industries or replace or reconstruct any plant or key equipment for production in such industries which has been removed or destroyed prior to Sept. 1, 1950, or which shall have been destroyed or removed by direction of the Allied High Commission. Applications for licenses shall be filed in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law and Article 11 of the present Regulation.

2. Equipment for the chlorine, synthetic ammonia and styrene industries which is not key equipment is exempted from the provisions of Article 3 of the Law.

3. Maintenance work which is necessary for the care and operation of key equipment, other than the replacement of key equipment, is hereby authorized, provided that no increase in productive capacity is effected thereby.

Article 9

1. No person or enterprise shall, except pursuant to a license issued by the Military Security Board, construct, erect, reconstruct, re-erect, convert or replace any special purpose building or key equipment for the purpose of producing any article or product mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 and in Article 4 of this Regulation.

2. The construction, erection, reconstruction, re-erection, conversion and replacement of any equipment which is not key equipment and the execution of maintenance work (other than the replacement of key equipment) which is necessary for the care and operation of key equipment are hereby authorized, provided that no increase in productive capacity is effected thereby.

3. The construction, erection, reconstruction, re-erection, conversion and replacement of plant and equipment for the production of those articles and products mentioned in Paragraph 3 of Article 3 are hereby authorized.

4. The Military Security Board is hereby designated as the agency mentioned in Paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Law.

Section E

Procedure Relating to Applications

Article 10

Any person or enterprise applying for a license in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 or 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law to engage in any activity for which a license is required under Article 4, 5, or 6 of the present Regulation

shall include with the application the following particulars:

- (a) technical names and specifications of the article or product;
- (b) quantities in appropriate units;
- (c) with respect to applications under Articles 4 and 6, the proposed use or disposition of the article or product;

Article 11

Any person or enterprise applying for a license in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law to engage in any activity for which a license is required by Article 8 or 9 of the present Regulation shall include with the application the following particulars:

- (a) a plan of the plant, showing the proposed location of the equipment concerned;
- (b) the change in the productive capacity which would result from the proposed activity;
- (c) unless such information has already been submitted pursuant to an order of the Military Security Board:
 - (i) the existing key equipment;
 - (ii) the existing productive capacity;
 - (d) supplier of the key equipment.

Section F

Responsibilities of the Federal Government Production Programs

Article 12

1. By July 15, 1950, the Federal Government shall establish and submit to the Military Security Board, production programs for every article and product listed as items (a) to (ee) inclusive in Paragraph 1 of Article 3, the production of which the Federal Government deems desirable for peacetime economy. The Federal Government may at any time submit additional or revised production programs.

2. By July 15, 1950, the Federal Government shall establish and submit to the Military Security Board production programs for the articles and products listed as items (ff) to (jj) inclusive in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 to cover the period beginning Sept. 1, 1950, and ending Sept. 30, 1950. By Sept. 15, 1950, and at three-monthly intervals thereafter, the Federal Government shall establish and submit to the Military Security Board production programs for such articles and products to cover the quarter beginning on the first day of the month following each of such dates.

3. Programs under this Article shall set forth:

- (a) name, grade and specification of each article and product;
- (b) names of the intended manufacturers;
- (c) proposed maximum quarterly production in appropriate units;
- (d) production during the preceding three months;
- (e) manufacturers' stock position;
- (f) quantities of intended exports and imports.

4. The Military Security Board may approve, with or without modification, the

total production figures proposed in the programs.

Permits

Article 13

The Federal Government may, within the limits of the production figures approved by the Military Security Board, issue permits authorizing the production or manufacture of the articles and products in accordance with the requirements of Article 3. The Federal Government shall forthwith submit four copies of such permits and any amendments or revocations thereof to the Military Security Board and one copy to the Office of the Commissioner of the *Land* (state) where the manufacture or production is to take place.

Reports

Article 14

The Federal Government shall furnish to the Military Security Board quarterly reports of the total production, imports and exports for each quarter and the stock position at the end of each quarter of each of the articles and products mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 3 and in Article 4. The first report shall be for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1950.

Section G

Responsibilities of the Land Government

Article 15

Each *Land* Government shall prepare consolidated purchase orders for each article and product listed as items (ff) to (jj), inclusive, in Paragraph 1 of Article 3 and shall submit five copies thereof to the Office of the Land Commissioner at least 20 days before the commencement of each quarter referred to in Paragraph 2 of Article 12.

Section H

Information and Reports to be Supplied by Persons and Enterprises

Article 16

Any person or enterprise owning or possessing any plant or equipment specially designed for the manufacture or production of any article or product listed in Paragraph 1 to Article 3 or Article 4 shall by Sept. 1, 1950, notify that fact in writing to the Office of the Commissioner of the *Land* in which such plant or equipment is located, unless before that date the Military Security Board has acknowledged receipt of such information.

Article 17

1. Manufacturers and producers shall submit quarterly production and stock reports of articles and products coming under the provisions of this Regulation.

2. Persons holding import or export licenses under this Regulation shall submit quarterly statements of the articles and products imported and exported by them under such licenses.

3. Five copies of such quarterly reports or statements shall be submitted by the fifteenth day following the end of the quarter to the minister president for transmission of the Office of the *Land* Commissioner.

4. The provisions of this Article shall not require any person or enterprise sub-

mitting reports under Article 5 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law to submit reports concerning the same activities.

Section I

Effective Date

Article 18

1. Articles 12 and 18 of this Regulation shall become effective on the date of its publication.

2. The other Articles of this Regulation shall become effective on Sept. 1, 1950.

3. To the extent that Schedules A, B and C of the Law pertain to the articles and products covered by this Regulation, they shall become effective on Sept. 1, 1950.

4. To the extent that Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Law apply to the provisions of the Schedules referred to in Paragraph 3 of this Article, they shall become effective on Sept. 1, 1950.

5. To the extent that Control Council Law No. 43 applies to the articles and products covered by this Regulation and to the extent that Article 10 of the Law repeals United States Military Government Ordinance No. 37 (Limited Industries), Ordinance No. 229 of the French Commander-in-Chief for Germany (Limited Industries) and British Military Government Ordinance No. 200 (Limited Industries) with regard to synthetic ammonia, chlorine and styrene, Article 1 shall become effective on Sept. 1, 1950.

HICOM Law Amending Law No. 8 (Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property Rights of Foreign Nations and Nationals)

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

Article 2 of Law No. 8 is hereby amended by inserting the words "or French Military Government Ordinance No. 120" after the words "British Military Government Law No. 59."

Article 2

Paragraph 2 of Article 6 of Law No. 8 is hereby amended by substituting the words "Oct. 3, 1950" for the words "April 1, 1950" and by inserting the following provisions in place of Sub-paragraph (c):

"(c) If German nationals were not permitted to file applications for industrial property rights within the territory of such nation prior to April 1, 1949, it permits the filing of such applications by German nationals and accords priority rights at least as great as those specified by the convention and extends the time limit specified in the said convention for claiming such priority rights to a date not earlier than Oct. 3, 1950 in respect of applications filed with the filing office and applications filed with the patent office prior to April 1, 1950."

Article 3

Article 13 of Allied High Commission Law No. 8 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following sub-paragraph: "(g) Ordinance on literary property rights of British subjects, dated July 1, 1940 (RGLB. i. p. 947)."

Article 4

This law shall be deemed to have become effective as of Oct. 1, 1949.

HICOM Regulation No. 9

Fine Mechanics, Optics and Electronics other than Electronic Valves (Tubes)

Under Law No. 24

Control of Certain Articles, Products, Installations and Equipment

The Council of the Allied High Commission issues the following Regulation:

Scope

Article 1

This Regulation relates to the controls on the manufacture, production, import, export, transport, storage, possession, ownership and use of the articles and products listed in Group III (A) to (E) of Schedule A of the Law; the construction, erection, reconstruction, re-erection, conversion and replacement of plant and equipment for the purpose of producing these articles and products; the manufacture, production, import and acquisition from abroad of radio transmitting equipment, radio navigational aids, under-water locating equipment and cryptographic machines and devices listed in Groups II and III of Schedule D of the Law.

Definitions

Section A

Article 2

1. The term "radio transmitting equipment," as used in Schedule D of the Law, shall mean any electronic device designed for generating and propagating electromagnetic energy within the radio frequency spectrum.

2. The term "radio navigational aids," as used in Schedule D of the Law, shall mean radio range or direction finding equipment and radio equipment designed to enable air or sea traffic to fix its own position as well as major components of such equipment.

3. The term "under-water locating equipment," as used in Schedule D of the law, shall mean any device employing vibrations within or without the audible spectrum for the purpose of determining under-water depths or of locating under-water objects.

Manufacture and Production

Section B

General Authorization

Article 3

Pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 (a) of Article 1 and Article 4 (b) of the Law:

1. The manufacture and production for normal peacetime purposes of the following articles and products are hereby authorized:

(a) binoculars, monoculars and telescopes not equipped with mil-scaled grati-cles or mil-divided circles;

(b) light beacons for navigation and flood lights and spot lights for general illumination purposes;

(c) devices using the infra-red spectrum;

(d) test signal generating equipment with a power output of less than one watt

and telephone and telegraph carrier equip-ment;

(e) loop type direction finding equipment.

2. Any person holding an amateur license from the Deutsche Post is hereby authorized to construct and assemble for his own use amateur radio transmitting equipment conforming to the terms of his license.

Authorizations Subject to the Filing of Specifications

Article 4

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 (b) of the Law, the manufacture and production for peacetime use of the articles and products listed in this paragraph are authorized, provided that prior to such manufacture and production specifications have been filed with the Military Security Board. These specifications shall be in duplicate and shall be transmitted to the Military Security Board by registered post or by any other means which will insure that a receipt is obtained for their delivery. The specifications shall give the following particulars:

(a) with respect to radio transmitting equipment other than radio navigational aids:

(1) name and address of the person or enterprise filing the specifications;

(2) power output of the radio transmitting equipment;

(3) operating frequencies;

(4) type of emission;

(5) type of service for which the radio transmitting equipment is intended;

(6) quantity and value.

(b) with respect to land or shore based automatic radio transmitting equipment by means of which international air or sea traffic may fix its own position without recourse to communication and which is intended to be permanently located:

(1) name and address of the person or enterprise filing the specifications;

(2) operating frequencies;

(3) power output of the transmitting portion;

(4) method of operation;

(5) quantity and value.

(c) with respect to under-water locating equipment of a commercial marine type:

(1) name and address of the person or enterprise filing the specifications;

(2) power output;

(3) power input from the mains (watts);

(4) operating frequencies;

(5) type of transmitting and receiving head;

(6) method of presentation of data;

(7) purpose for which the equipment is designed;

(8) quantity and value.

Manufacture and Production Subject to License

Article 5

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 (a) of Article 1 and Article 4 (b) of the Law, no person or enterprise shall manufacture or produce any of the articles and products listed in this paragraph except as provided in Article 3 of this Regulation or under license from the Military Security Board. Persons applying for such licenses shall comply with the provisions of Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law and, with respect to the articles and products listed in Sub-paragraphs (k), (l), and (m), shall give the particulars required by these sub-paragraphs:

(a) range-finding apparatus of all kinds for military purposes;

(b) aiming guiding and computing devices for fire control;

(c) locating devices of all kinds for military purposes;

(d) instruments, including all optical instruments equipped with mil-scaled grati-cles or mil-divided circles, for observations of fire or for the remote control of objects for military purposes;

(e) signalling and inter-communication equipment and installations specially designed for military purposes;

(f) apparatus intended specifically for the purpose of producing radio interference;

(g) search lights having a maximum diameter greater than 60 cms. or with mirror diameter of more than 45 cms.;

(h) optical instruments specially designed or intended for military purposes;

(i) devices using the infra-red spectrum primarily;

(j) survey and cartographic equipment and instruments of all kinds specially designed for military purposes;

(k) radio navigational aids other than those falling under the provisions of Article 4 above:

(1) operating frequencies;

(2) power output of the transmitting portion;

(3) method of operation;

(4) quantity and value.

(l) under-water locating equipment of other than a commercial marine type:

(1) power output;

(2) power input from the mains (watts);

(3) operating frequencies;

(4) type of transmitting and receiving head;

(5) method of presentation of data;

(6) purpose for which the equipment is designed;

(7) quantity and value;

(m) cryptographic machines or devices:

(1) method by which the text is set into the machine or device, (keyboard, wheel setting, voice or other);

(2) method of output of the enciphered transmission, (print, wheel presentation, teletype or Morse, scrambled speech or other);

(3) method by which the deciphered transmission is presented, (printed text, wheel readings, clear speech or other);

(4) type of system, one-time or repetitive;

(5) purpose for which the machine or device is intended, (commercial cipher, police use or other);

(6) quantity and value.

Import and Export

Section C

General Authorizations

Article 6

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 1 and Article 4 (c) of the Law, the import and export for peacetime use of the articles and products listed in Sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Article 3 of this Regulation and the import and acquisition from abroad (both terms hereinafter referred to as "import") for peacetime use of the articles and products listed in this paragraph are hereby authorized:

(a) radio transmitting equipment designed for operation only on frequencies of less than 250 megacycles;

(b) radio navigational aids designed for operation only on frequencies of less than 250 megacycles;

(c) under-water locating equipment of a commercial marine type.

Imports and Exports Subject to License

Article 7

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 1 and Article 4 (c) of the Law, no person or enterprise shall import or export any of the articles and products listed in sub-paragraphs (a) to (j) inclusive, of Article 5 of this Regulation or import any of the articles and products mentioned below except under authorization issued pursuant to Article 8 of this Regulation or Article 10 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law. Any person or enterprise desiring to make such imports or exports shall file an application pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law and shall, with respect to applications for articles and products mentioned below, give the following additional particulars:

(a) cryptographic machines and devices:

(1) method by which the text is set into the machine or device (keyboard, wheel setting, voice or other);

(2) method of output of the enciphered transmission (print, wheel presentation, teletype or Morse, scrambled speech or other);

(3) method by which the deciphered transmission is presented (printed text, wheel readings, clear speech or other);

(4) type of system, one-time or repetitive;

(5) purpose for which the machine or device is intended (commercial cipher, police use or other);

(6) quantity and value.

(b) radio transmitting equipment designed for operation on frequencies of 250 megacycles and above:

(1) power output of the radio transmitting equipment;

(2) operating frequencies;

(3) type of emission;

(4) type of service for which the radio transmitting equipment is intended;

(5) quantity and value.

(c) radio navigational aids designed for operation on frequencies of 250 megacycles and above:

(1) operating frequencies;

(2) power output of the transmitting portion;

(3) method of operation;

(4) quantity and value.

(d) under-water locating equipment of other than a normal commercial marine type:

(1) power output;

(2) power input from the mains (watts);

(3) operating frequencies;

(4) type of transmitting and receiving head;

(5) method of presentation of data;

(6) purpose for which the equipment is designed;

(7) quantity and value.

Article 8

1. Subject to such further orders as the Military Security Board may issue the Federal Government is designated, pursuant to Article 4 of the Law, as an agency for the authorization of the importation of the radio transmitting equipment and radio navigational aids listed in Sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of Article 7 of this Regulation.

2. The Federal Government shall submit to the Military Security Board copies of all authorizations issued by it for the import of the radio transmitting equipment and radio navigational aids listed in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of Article 7 of this Regulation together with copies of the applications for the authorizations which have been granted.

Transport, Storage, Possession, Ownership and Use

Section D

General Authorizations

Article 9

Pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 1 of the Law:

(a) the transport, storage, possession, ownership and use of the articles and products listed in Sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Article 3 of this Regulation are hereby authorized;

(b) the transport, possession, ownership and use for peacetime purposes of the articles and products listed in Sub-paragraphs (a) to (j) inclusive, of Article 5 of this Regulation and in existence on the effective date of this Regulation are hereby authorized.

The Federal Government shall take appropriate action to assure that the articles and products referred to in Sub-paragraph (b) are converted to peacetime use or declared to the Military Security

Board. The Military Security Board may require the surrender of such articles and products declared to the Board.

Transport, Storage, Possession, Ownership and Use Subject to License

Article 10

Pursuant to Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 1 of the Law, no person or enterprise shall, except as provided in Article 9 of this Regulation or under License from the Military Security Board transport, store, possess, own or use any of the articles and products listed in Sub-paragraphs (a) to (j) inclusive, of Article 5 of this Regulation.

Plant and Equipment

Section E

General Authorizations

Article 11

1. Pursuant to Paragraph 1 (a) of Article 3 of the Law, the construction, erection, reconstruction, re-erection, conversion and replacement of plant and equipment for the purpose of producing for peacetime purposes the articles and products listed in Sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Article 3 of this Regulation are hereby authorized.

2. For the purposes of Paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Law, plant and equipment specially designed for the production and manufacture of the articles and products listed in Sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Article 3 of this Regulation shall be deemed converted to peacetime use.

Plant and Equipment Subject to License

Article 12

1. Pursuant to Paragraph 1 (a) of Article 3 of the Law, no person or enterprise shall, except as provided in Article 11 of this Regulation or under License by the Military Security Board, construct, erect, reconstruct, re-erect, convert, or replace any plant or equipment for the purpose of producing the articles and products listed in Sub-paragraphs (a) to (j) inclusive, of Article 5 of this Regulation.

2. Any person or enterprise desiring to engage in any activity prohibited by this Article shall file an application pursuant to the provisions of Article 7 of Regulation No. 1 under the Law.

Effective Date

Section F

Article 13

1. This Regulation and Group III (A) to (E) of Schedule A of the Law and Group II (C) and (E) and Group III (C) and (D) of Schedule D of the Law shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

2. To the extent that Articles 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Law apply to the parts of Schedules A and D specified in the preceding paragraph, those Articles shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

3. To the extent that Article 10 of the Law deprives of effect Group III (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h) and (i) of Schedule A to Control Council Law No. 43 (Prohibition of the Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport and Storage of War Materials), Article 10 shall become effective on July 1, 1950.

Official Communiqués

HICOM Meeting June 15

The Council of the Allied High Commission, at its 30th meeting in Berlin on June 15, signed an Allied High Commission law repealing certain Allied legislation restricting freedom of movement within the territory of the German Federal Republic.

Present at the meeting were Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The law repeals all Military Government restrictions on movement of persons and choice of residence within the territory of the Federal Republic. It also specifically deprives of effect in the federal area the provisions of Article XI of Control Council Law 18 (Housing Law) which enabled Military Government to declare specific localities as "critical areas" in which German housing authorities could prevent persons from taking up residence.

This decision followed a request from the federal chancellor for repeal of restrictions on movement and residence within the federal territory in order that measures to deal with unemployment and the resettlement of refugees and expellees might be facilitated. (For text, see "Laws and Regulations.")

HICOM Meeting June 22

The 31st meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held June 22 at the Petersberg, near Bonn. Present were: Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Brian Robertson, United Kingdom High Commissioner, and Mr. John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner.

The Council:

(1) Agreed to discuss with the federal chancellor the High Commission's previous invitation to the federal government to examine and endorse the principles formulated by the High Commission concerning freedom to engage in a trade, business or profession in Germany. These principles have been communicated to the federal government and to the minister-presidents of the state governments. (For text, see *Information Bulletin*, July 1950 issue, page 70.)

(2) Noted that the appointment of Mr. Khub Chand, head of the Indian Mission, will terminate on July 15, and that Mr. Kewel Singh, first secretary, will be appointed acting head of the mission pending the nomination by the Indian government of Mr. Chand's successor.

The June 22nd meeting of the Council was the last to be attended by General Robertson who is relinquishing his appointment as United Kingdom High Commissioner and is to be commander-in-chief of British land forces in the Middle East.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Francois-Poncet expressed the loss which the Council would feel at General Robertson's departure. "May I," said Mr. Francois-

Poncet, "thank General Robertson for the help he has given to the High Commission, for the generous and loyal spirit he brought to it for his consciousness of the noble aims we have tried to attain. When history is written, his name will always be attached to that of the High Commission. I express all our wishes for his success in his new duties and for the development of his career."

Associating himself with Mr. Francois-Poncet's remarks and wishing General Robertson "God speed in his new task," Mr. McCloy said he hoped that when the time came for those to go who were now staying on, they would be able to have some modicum of the satisfaction Sir Brian Robertson must feel on his achievements in the course of many vicissitudes in Germany since 1945, and would have some modicum of the esteem which he was taking with him.

Replying, General Robertson remarked that he could only repeat in a very heartfelt manner his sincere thanks for his colleagues' co-operation and kindness. "I leave," he added, "wishing the very best of fortune to the High Commission, of which I have been very proud to be a member."

Meeting of HICOM June 29

The 32nd meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission was held June 29 at the Petersberg near Bonn. Present were: Mr. Andre Francois-Poncet, French High Commissioner (chairman); Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, United Kingdom High Commissioner; and Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, United States Deputy High Commissioner, representing Mr. John J. McCloy.

The Council:

(1) Signed an Allied High Commission law amending Allied High Commission Law No. 8 (Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property Rights of Foreign Nations and Nationals). This amendment rectifies an omission made in Law No. 8 when it was drafted by including, in Article 2 of the law, Ordinance No. 120 of the French Commander-in-Chief in Germany; extends the time limit during which Allied nationals may address notifications to the patent office from April 1, 1950 to Oct. 3, 1950; rectifies an ambiguity in regard to the extension of the time limit for claiming in a foreign country priority rights by reason of an application initially filed in Germany, and adds to the list of legislation repealed by Law No. 8 a wartime ordinance regarding literary property rights of British nationals. (For text, see "Laws and Regulations.")

(2) Signed an Allied High Commission law amending certain legislation on banks and monetary reform. The amendments, requested by the federal authorities, enable the federal government to promulgate a federal law permitting the minting and issue of federal coinage. (For text, see "Laws and Regulations.")

(3) Agreed to hold its next meeting at the Petersberg Thursday, July 6, 1950.

The June 29th meeting of the Council was the first to be attended by Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the new United Kingdom High

Commissioner. Mr. Francois-Poncet expressed a warm welcome to Sir Ivone, observing that the Allied High Commission would benefit greatly from his experience. Major General Hays added his welcome on behalf of the United States delegation.

Laws and Regulations

HICOM Law Amending Certain Legislation on Banks and Monetary Reform

The Council of the Allied High Commission enacts as follows:

Article 1

The words "*et monnaies*" are hereby deleted from the first sub-paragraph of Paragraph 2 of Article 1 of Ordinance No. 158 of the French Commander-in-Chief for Germany, and the words "*and coins*" are hereby deleted from the first sub-paragraph of Paragraph 2 of Article 1 of US Military Government Law No. 61 and British Military Government Law No. 61.

Article 2

Ordinance No. 159 of the French Commander-in-Chief for Germany is hereby amended as follows:

Article 1: substitute the words "*des billets*" for the words "*designes monetaires*."

Article 3: delete the words "*et des pieces*."

Article 4: substitute the following wording: "*la banque des pays allemands est tenue de rembourser, les billets endommages s'il est possible de presenter plus de la moitie du billet endommage*."

Article 6: delete the words "*et les pieces*."

Article 7: delete the words "*et les pieces*."

Article 8: delete the words "*et les pieces*."

Article 10: delete the words "*ou pieces de monnaie*."

Article 13: delete the words "*et pieces*."

Article 14: delete the words "*et des pieces*."

Article 3

United States Military Government Law No. 62 and British Military Government Law No. 62 are hereby amended as follows:

Article I, Paragraph 1, Sentence 1 and 2: substitute the word "*notes*" for the words "*monetary symbols*." Paragraph 3: delete the words "*and coins*."

Article II, Paragraph 2: delete the words "*or coins*" in US Military Government Law No. 62 and "*and coins*" in British Military Government Law No. 62.

Article III, Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3: delete the words "*and coins*."

Article IV, Paragraph 1: delete the words "*or coins*."

Article V, Paragraphs 1 and 2: delete the words "*and coins*."

Article 4

The words "*et des pieces de monnaie*" are hereby deleted in Paragraph 8 of Article 3 of Ordinance No. 203 of the French Commander-in-Chief for Germany and the words "*and coins*" are hereby deleted in Paragraph 8 of Article III of US Military Government Law No. 60 (Revised) and of British Military Government Ordinance No. 129 (Amended 1).

Article 5

The words "*et des pieces de monnaie*" are deleted in Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of Ordinance No. 155a of the French Commander-in-Chief for Germany.

Article 6

The German text of this law is the official text.

Article 7

This law shall become effective on the date of its publications.

Regulations on Chemicals, Fine Mechanics, Optics, Electronics Published

Regulations Nos. 8 and 9 in implementation of Allied High Commission Law 24 (control of certain articles, products, installations and equipment) have now been published by the Allied High Commission. They cover the following fields:

Regulation No. 8 — Chemical articles, Products, Installations and Equipment. (*For text, see page 64.*)

Regulation No. 9 — Fine mechanics, Optics and Electronics other than electronic valves (tubes). (*For text, see page 67.*)

Allied High Commission Law 24 was designed to prevent German rearmament and to insure the maintenance of disarmament and demilitarization in the industrial field in Germany. The law, which was promulgated May 8, 1950, co-ordinated in one document previous legislation of the Occupation Authorities.

The first six implementing regulations were published on May 8. The seventh regulation was published on May 12, 1950.

Sporting Firearms and Other Articles for Peacetime Use Permitted

The text of Regulation No. 10, implementation of Allied High Commission Law 24 (control of certain articles, products, installations and equipment) has now been published by the Allied High Commission.

The regulation provides for the control of miscellaneous articles and products and for general authorization for the production and use for peacetime purposes of a number of articles and products which would otherwise be banned.

Allied High Commission Law 24 was designed to prevent German rearmament and to insure the maintenance of disarmament and demilitarization in the industrial field in Germany. The law, which was promulgated on May 8, 1950, co-ordinated in one document previous legislation of the Occupation Authorities.

The first six implementing regulations were also published on May 8. The seventh regulation was published on May 12. The eighth and ninth regulations were published on June 5. (Announcement issued June 19.)

Statements and Speeches

HICOM Plan for Relaxation of Restrictions on Foreign Investments in Germany

At its meeting June 15 in Berlin, the Council of the Allied High Commission approved a detailed procedure prepared by its financial advisers for the first stage in the progressive relaxation of the present restrictions on foreign investment in Germany. Following are full details of the foreign investment plan as outlined by the Allied High Commission.

I. Foreign owners of DM balances may utilize and dispose of such balances,

including DM proceeds from settlements referred to in Paragraph VI below, as follows:

(1) Disbursements which are now or which may hereafter be permitted by general licenses issued pursuant to MG Laws Nos. 52 and 53. General licenses will be issued which will enable foreign owners to utilize and dispose of their DM balances subject to the same limitations as apply to German owners but only in so far as foreign exchange control objectives of the Federal Republic are not contravened. In particular, the existing general license for travel expense will be amended to permit the account owner to withdraw up to DM 75 per day per person to cover the travel expenses in Germany for himself and members of his family provided the total of such withdrawals do not exceed DM 200 per day.

2. Investments in real estate and in securities issued by public bodies and their agencies and securities publicly dealt in to be permitted in accordance with a general license to be issued pursuant to MG Laws Nos. 52 and 53 which will provide that real estate and securities so acquired shall be subject to the provisions of such laws.

(3) Investments in private business enterprises and loans will be permitted in accordance with special licenses to be issued on a case by case basis pursuant to MG Laws Nos. 52 and 53.

However, it is not intended that general licenses issued pursuant to the above will permit, for example, transfers between foreigners, disbursements in the Federal Republic on behalf of third parties or the acquisition in the Federal Republic of movable property for export or hoarding.

II. Foreign owners of real or other property in the Federal Republic of a non-monetary nature will be permitted in accordance with special licenses to be issued on a case by case basis pursuant to MG Laws Nos. 52 and 53.

(1) To dispose of such property subject to the same limitations which apply to German owners of similar property on condition that any DM or other proceeds accruing therefrom shall be paid into blocked account in the name of the foreign owner, which may be utilized in the same manner as outlined in Paragraph I above.

(2) To transfer title to any such property to other foreigners for foreign exchange considerations provided that such transfers are not for the purpose of avoiding foreign exchange control objectives of the Federal Republic and that such property was not acquired after the date of the lifting of the investment moratorium.

III. Foreign owned or controlled business enterprises organized under German law and operating in the Federal Republic will be freed by way of a general license from any restrictions under MG Laws Nos. 52 and 53 which do not affect the operations of German enterprises except for the control of investments to the extent set forth in Paragraph I (2) and I (3) above.

IV. Foreign persons will be permitted in accordance with special licenses to be issued pursuant to MG Laws Nos. 52 and 53 to bring into the Federal Republic capital equipment, raw materials and semi-finished goods, engineering and other technical services for use in the Federal Republic subject to the same regulations as apply to German-owned properties on condition that any DM or other proceeds accruing

therefrom shall be paid into a blocked account in the name of the foreign owner, which may be utilized in the same manner as outlined in Paragraph I above.

V. (1) The *Bank Deutscher Laender* (Bank of German States) will be authorized, under the supervision of the Allied High Commission or its designated agency, to sell Deutsche marks, at the current rate of exchange, against acceptable foreign currencies including those placed at the disposal of the *Bank Deutscher Laender* under existing payment agreements or pursuant to such subsequent payment arrangements as may be set up. Foreign exchange derived under this provision shall be held by the *Bank Deutscher Laender* subject to the same controls as other foreign exchange resources.

(2) DM balances created or other assets acquired as a result of the foregoing, including income, shall be held subject to the provisions of MG Laws Nos. 52 and 53 and may be utilized in the same manner as outlined in Paragraph I above.

VI (1) Foreign owners of securities, claims or other obligations expressed in foreign currencies which represent debts of private persons, firms or corporations in the Federal Republic will be permitted in accordance with special licenses to be issued pursuant to MG Laws Nos. 52, 53 and 63 to enter into voluntary agreements with the debtors for the settlement of such debts in DM provided that:

(a) Such securities were issued or the claims or other obligations arose to Sept. 1, 1939, and, except in the case of bonds, were held by the present owner on the date the lifting of the investment moratorium is announced.

(b) Any DM received by the foreign owners as a result of any such settlements shall be paid into a blocked account in the name of the foreign owner, which may be utilized in the same manner as outlined in Paragraph (1) above.

(c) The security, claim or other obligation, if subject to the provisions of the Law for the Settlement of Matters Concerning Foreign Currency Securities (Validation Law) when enacted, shall have been duly validated pursuant to the provisions of such law.

(d) It is established that all other foreign creditors of the German debtor involved have been given at least 60 days' notice of the proposed settlement by publication and by registered letter where possible; such notice to inform creditors that any objections to the proposed settlement must be registered with the designated licensing authority within the stipulated time. The licensing authority shall be empowered to withhold a settlement, when, in its opinion, a *prima facie* case of reasonable objection has been established by one or more creditors within the stipulated time on the ground that the proposed settlement would lead to a preference between creditors or to bankruptcy of or foreclosure proceedings against the debtor.

(2) Public bodies and their agencies will be permitted in accordance with special licenses issued pursuant to MG Laws Nos. 52 and 53, to enter into voluntary agreements with foreign owners of foreign currency claims to settle such claims in DM provided that such settlements can be made by the public body or agency thereof without impairing other obligations or causing additional borrowing and that the

conditions set forth in Sub-paragraphs VI (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are met.

(3) As used herein, the term "foreign owners" shall mean owners who are not residents of the area constituting "Das Deutsche Reich" (The German Nation) as it existed on Dec. 31, 1937.

It is not intended that the provisions of the above will result in unduly increasing foreign ownership in industry and commerce in the Federal Republic. Therefore, appropriate limitations may subsequently be imposed on the above provision should determination be made that an undue proportion of industry and commerce in the Federal Republic would otherwise come under foreign ownership. Moreover, any licenses issued pursuant to the above provisions shall provide that the parties to the transactions are not thereby exonerated from the requirements of full compliance with decartelization and de-concentration legislation in force in the Federal Republic.

HICOM Policy on Police Training and Use of Police in Disturbances

The Allied High Commission has amplified its policy regarding police training and the use of police in the state to deal with existing or threatened disturbances. Details of this amplified policy are being communicated to ministers-president by Allied state commissioners.

Allied High Commission basic policy concerning the police was published on Dec. 2, 1949. (See A.H.C. press release No. 34.) This policy required that police forces should be decentralized below state level unless specified approval for state police has been given by the High Commission. Approval of this kind has only been given in a limited number of cases, such as Bremen and Hamburg, where existing organization or special administrative circumstances have warranted it.

It is now provided that in the event of a disturbance or the threat of a disturbance in an area having insufficient police to cope with the emergency, the minister of the interior of a state may, for the purpose of that emergency, issue appropriate instructions to provide for mutual assistance by the forces within any one state. The authority exercised by the minister of the interior must be based on state legislation which must stipulate that in cases where police are transferred to a troubled area they are to come under the command of the chief police official of the area affected.

In the earlier statement of policy there was no specific reference to police schools. Now, the Allied High Commission has given authority for the establishment of a central police school in each state. The administration of this school must, however, follow these principles:

Use of the school by police agencies within the state is optional.

Local police agencies may establish their own schools.

Recruitment of personnel attending the central school remains the responsibility of the local police agencies or agency.

Policemen in training may be utilized in the event of emergencies if their assistance is requested by local police officials.

If such policemen under training are required for emergency work, they shall act under the operational control of the chief police official of the area affected. (Announcement issued June 21.)

Schleswig-Holstein Law on Public Services Disapproved

The Allied High Commission has disapproved a Schleswig-Holstein law amending the law on the organization of the public services. The law was passed by the Schleswig-Holstein *Landtag* (state legislature) on May 3, 1950.

The High Commission's decision has been communicated to the minister-president by the state commissioner for Schleswig-Holstein, Mr. W. Asbury.

The minister-president has been informed that the High Commission considers that the new law is incompatible with Paragraph 2 (b) of the letter of instruction to state commissioners concerning the organization, control and administration of the state police which prescribes decentralization of the police below state level.

If this law were to become effective it would be virtually certain to lead to a considerable degree of centralization of control of the police by the minister of the interior. In amplification of this, police committees might consist principally, or indeed wholly of civil servants who, as members of such committees, would not be bound by the instructions of their councils and who (more particularly in the rural police groups) are already directly responsible to the minister of the interior in certain fields. (Announcement issued June 15.)

Procedure for Negotiating Foreign Treaties

A procedure by which the German federal government and German state governments may negotiate and conclude international agreements was announced by the Allied High Commission June 8.

Details of this procedure have been communicated to the federal chancellor and to the ministers-president of the states of the Federal Republic.

The new procedure is for negotiations by German governments of international agreements other than trade and payments, agreements in which latter sphere the federal government was granted considerable liberty of action last February. In trade and payments negotiations, German delegations must submit texts of proposed agreements to the High Commission at the "initialing stage." In the case of international agreements not concerned with trade or payments, the procedure grants wider liberty of action. German delegations may actually sign the text of such an agreement before submitting it to the High Commission.

The High Commission will act upon the agreement in accordance with its procedure for scrutinizing legislation, i. e., if no action is taken within 21 days from the date of submission of the signed international agreement, the federal or state governments may then proceed to ratify the agreement. If the federal government decides to ratify the agreement conditionally or with reservations, that conditional

approval and the reservations will also become effective according to the principle of a 21-day period for scrutiny by the High Commission. Final signature of international agreements will be the responsibility of German authorities.

Other points from the procedure are:

German governmental authorities must inform the High Commission of invitations they have extended or received to enter into negotiations, except where the negotiations are with an international organization of which Germany is a member.

The High Commission reserves the right to attend negotiations and to advise German delegations of High Commission views.

Federal and state governments must deposit with the High Commission a final and authenticated copy of each international agreement and appropriate numbers of earlier copies to enable the 21-day period for scrutiny to be observed.

State governments must submit details through state commissioners and must also inform the High Commission of approval by the federal government of agreements they have concluded.

Protest on North Korean Detention

The French, United States and British High Commissioners in Germany transmitted June 16 to General of the Army V. I. Chuikov, chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, a memorandum urging Soviet action to secure the release of German missionaries now imprisoned or otherwise forcibly detained in North Korea.

This memorandum was sent as a result of a recent letter from the federal chancellor to the three High Commissioners, in which the chancellor called attention to the situation of Benedictine missionaries in North Korea. The memorandum was delivered by courier to General Chuikov's headquarters at Karlshorst, Berlin. Text of the memorandum follows:

"The French, United States and United Kingdom High Commissioners for Germany wish to inform the chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany that their attention has been brought to the lamentable situation wherein several foreign missionaries are being detained in North Korea under harsh and unbearable circumstances.

"Information has been made available to the French, United States and United Kingdom High Commissioners that six Benedictine fathers and a sister who are German citizens are still imprisoned in Pyongyang after their arrest more than a year ago. Bishop Boniface Sauer, a German citizen and head of the Benedictine Mission, reportedly died in prison in Pyongyang some time ago.

"Sixteen other Benedictine fathers, 26 brothers and 20 sisters, all of whom are German nationals, with the exception of one of the sisters who is a French national, are understood to be held in a concentration camp in the village of Kirinli, near Kanggye, in North Pyongan province. It has also been learned that several Korean ordained priests are being detained in this concentration camp. It is reported that these missionaries are forcibly engaged in agricultural work or are required to work in the coal mines. There

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

Prison Journal, Vol. 1, No. 3, Prisons Division, Office of General Counsel, HICOG, March 1950.

Teamed for Defense, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 20, TI&E Office, EUCOM, May 14, 1950.

Spotlight on the Balkans, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 21, TI&E Office, EUCOM, May 21, 1950.

Five Years of Occupation, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 22, TI&E Office, EUCOM, May 28, 1950.

Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Teil 1, Zusammenfassende Uebersichten (The Foreign Trade of the German Federal Republic, Part 1, Comprehensive Surveys), Bizonal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden, May 1950.

The American Economic System, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 23, TI&E Office, EUCOM, June 4, 1950.

Your Personal Affairs, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 24, TI&E Office, EUCOM, June 11, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 226, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 8, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report No. 34, PRD HICOG, June 13, 1950.

Reactions of a Munich Movie Audience to an Animated Film Based on the "Races of Mankind," Special Report, Reactions Analysis Staff, OPA HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 14, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 227, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 15, 1950.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Vol. 5, No. 5, Office of the UK High Commissioner, June 16, 1950.

The Price of Freedom, Citizenship Series 9, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 25, TI&E Office, EUCOM, June 18, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 34, PRD HICOG, June 20, 1950.

HEUTE (in German), No. 113, ISD HICOG (Munich), June 21, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 228, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 22, 1950.

Weekly Publication Analysis, No. 229, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), June 29, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 35, PRD HICOG, June 30, 1950.

Der Monat (in German), Vol. 2, No. 21, ISD HICOG (Munich), June 1950.

The American Scene, EUCOM Information Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 27, TI&E Office, EUCOM, July 2, 1950.

Industry Highlights Report, No. 36, PRD HICOG, July 5, 1950.

Information Bulletin, July 1950, PRD HICOG, July 5, 1950.

Daily Press Review and Radio Survey, Nos. 95 to 132, ISD HICOG (Bad Nauheim), May 9 to July 3, 1950.

Copies of publications listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

appears to be no doubt that these people are living under abominable circumstances.

"On the grounds of humanitarian and religious freedom, the French, United States and United Kingdom High Commissioners request the Soviet authorities in Germany to urge their government to exercise its good offices in approaching the authorities in North Korea to obtain the prompt release of these unfortunate people."

Lorelei Demolition Stories

Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner for Germany, when asked about the stories of the demolition of the Lorelei, said June 20 that the "Affair Lorelei" was in the same category as the "Affair Potato Bug".

While he had no doubt that there were certain demolition plans in connection with the defense of Germany against aggression from the East, he was in a position to assure all these who had any anxiety on the subject that the Communist propaganda regarding the flooding of great areas and the damming of the Rhine was sheer nonsense. He could also give assurance that nothing was being planned that could impair the face of the Lorelei and interfere with the spell that she casts over the Rhine.

He warned the Communists to beware of that spell for, according to the legend, "The man who sees her loses sight of reason and he who listens is condemned to wander with her for all time."

Official Announcements

Clearance for Berlin

Personnel working for foreign consulates and military missions in Berlin may receive orders which will allow them to

ride US military trains between Berlin and western Germany, providing they are cleared by the Berlin representative of the Protocol Division, HICOG. If the request for orders is approved, the orders are issued by the Berlin Element, HICOG. —from EUCOM press release June 5.

Permanent Passes Approved

Permanent passes have been approved for deserving enlisted personnel of the US Army, Europe, authorizing absence from billets or quarters until midnight on week nights and until 1 a. m. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, when not required for duty. Special privilege passes have been discontinued.

Enlisted personnel who are maintaining authorized dependents' billets at their posts may obtain "sponsor's passes", authorizing absence from duty stations over night. In addition, commanding officers may issue over night passes to enlisted personnel of their organizations on an individual basis.—from EUCOM announcement June 2.

Credit Union for HICOG

Establishment of a HICOG branch of the State Department Federal Credit Union, entitling HICOG and consulate employees in Germany to loan privileges for emergency purposes, has been approved by the Federal Group, the Employee Relations and Services Branch, HICOG, announced June 19.

Though complete details on the operations of the local branch are not available, its office will be in Frankfurt. Purchase of one share of Union stock, costing \$5, will entitle a HICOG or consulate employee in Germany to membership.

Interest on loans will be five percent, and for loans of not more than \$300, no co-signers will be required. Larger loans, such as for purchasing an automobile, will require co-signatures of Union members.

Union facilities also will include a savings plan paying 3.6 percent interest.

Reduction in Force Notices

Civilian employees of the US Army in the European Command are entitled to remain on the payroll for at least 30 calendar days from the time they receive notices of dismissal because of a reduction in staffs or elimination of jobs, according to a new Civilian Personnel policy.

Heretofore, US veterans of military service were the only ones having the right to remain on duty status for 30 days after reduction-in-force dismissal notices were issued. Other employees were entitled to 15 calendar days in a work status.

Under the new policy, employees eligible for return transportation to the United States at government expense may include travel time in the 30-day work status period. Whenever practicable, however, EUCOM installations will attempt to keep the worker in the European Command for 30 days before he starts back to his point of hire.

An employee dismissed because of a reduction in force may request up to 30 days of leave prior to returning home. If this leave is taken, the worker will not be returned to duty until he enters travel status for his return to the United States, unless his employing organization especially requires his services pending his departure.

The EUCOM policy was adopted in accordance with US Civil Service Commission policies.—from EUCOM announcement June 20.



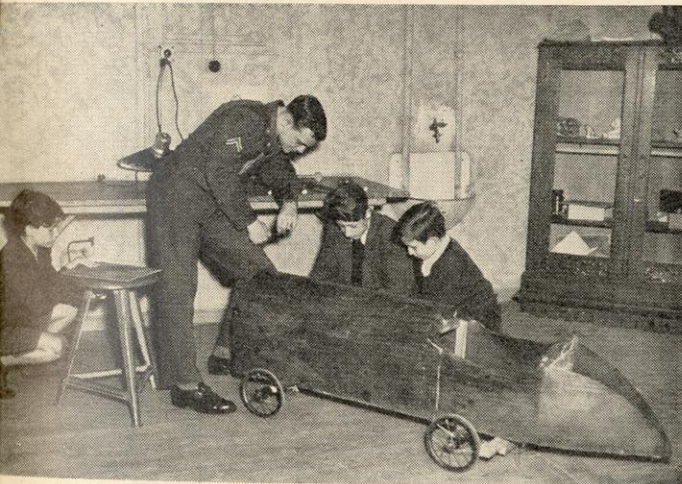
Three cars zoom across the finish line at Stuttgart and head into protective bales of straw in GYA-sponsored Soap Box Derby finals.

Soap Box Derby Goes German

One sweltering July afternoon youngsters from all cities of the US Zone climbed studiously into home-made, beetle-like cars and rolled at top speed down a carefully marked Stuttgart street. This was the finals of the EUCOM Soap Box Derby, first prize for which was a free trip to the United States and a chance to compete in the American derby at Akron, O. An estimated 12,000 persons watched and cheered as 14-year-old Alfred Haenle crossed the finish line first in the final heat. The zone-wide project was sponsored by GYA and began months before the Stuttgart spectacle. The derby is now an annual event.



Gen. Thomas T. Handy, EUCOM commander, congratulates derby champ Alfred Haenle as Sgt. Aloysius Meehan, Berlin, who accompanies the German youngster to USA, kneels at side. Left is Maj. Charles Palette.



Cpl. Robert Gruner of Berlin Military Post watches young members of GYA Club put final touches on racer.

Karl-Heinz Diehm, Wolfgang Zschernitz and Horst Schwamberger were first, second and third in Heidelberg finals.



Werner Welp of Wiesbaden sits in his racer, The Lame Duck, after winning finals for his area. (US Army photos)

Karl Siebert was second, Hermann Robbers first, and Heinz Scherbarth third in finals at the Weser Stadium, Bremen.



AUGUST

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